

# AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT  
2013–14



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# 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 Commonwealth 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, covering the priority areas of—transnational and organised crime (such as human trafficking, economic and high-tech crime), drugs and alcohol, violent crime, crime and the community, criminal justice responses, crime prevention and capacity building.

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

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

### **Governance and accountability**

The governance and accountability arrangements for the AIC are reviewed, including the operations of 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 administration services.

### **Appendices**

Appendices list AIC 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 listed in the Appendices. The financial statements 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)

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The web address for the annual report is: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2014.html>

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAs	Accountable Authority Instructions
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACCAN	Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZSOC	Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology
ASL	average staffing level
CJMA	Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis
CPER	Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research
CRG	Criminology Research Grants
CVESC	Countering Violent Extremism Sub-Committee
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
ICT	Information and communications technology
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
ISM	Information Security Manual
ISOC	International Serious and Organised Crime
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARMP	National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
NCPIC	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NJC	Neighbourhood Justice Centre
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
PDA	Performance Development Agreement
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
QPS	Queensland Police Service
TIJ	Thailand Institute of Justice
TNI	The Northern Institute
TOC	Transnational and Organised Crime
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
V&E	Violence and Exploitation
VSCM	Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring
WHS	<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011</i>



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7 October 2014

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 I present to you the 2013-14 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for presentation to Parliament in accordance with Section 49 of the Criminology Research Act 1971.

Strong research and dissemination output from the Institute is reflected in the Report, with all financial requirements and key performance indicators met.

The 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', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr Adam Tomison  
Director (Chief Executive)



# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

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# DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW



It is my pleasure to present the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) *Annual Report 2013–14* and to mark my fifth year as Director. As is always the case, 2013–14 brought with it challenges for the AIC but in my view, it was also one of the most successful years we have had since I joined the Institute in early July 2009. Substantial budget cuts in earlier years (2010–11 and 2011–12 particularly) required the AIC to reconfigure and downsize a range of functions. Further, appropriation efficiency measures experienced by the AIC over the past few years have also resulted in a number of changes and have had some effect on the delivery of outcomes in 2013–14. These have included:

- a significant restructure of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program and reductions in the amount of data collected;
- a review of the Research Program structure, including the expertise and skillsets required within the research teams, along with a realignment of research priorities across these teams; and
- efficiency measures in Corporate Services.

Yet I am happy to report that in the past year, the Institute has experienced high demand from the wider crime and justice sector (national and state/territory levels) for AIC research expertise and to access or utilise the AIC's ancillary functions (conference organisation, secretariat functions, research collection and library services). I would like to recognise the strong and active support of the AIC's dedicated staff who have enabled the Institute to continue to position itself as a research centre of significance; one that is able to effectively meet the research needs of the Australian crime and justice sector. I would also like to note my appreciation of the sage advice and support provided to me by the members of the Criminology Research Advisory Council.

The Institute commenced a large number of projects during the year, which led to a broadening of its research teams. Significant projects were undertaken for clients including the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (countering violence extremism, identity crime, re-estimation of the costs of crime and fraud), CrimTrac, the Parliament of Victoria (support for a methamphetamine inquiry), the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and Corrections Victoria.

The AIC has continued to work to better meet the needs of Commonwealth agencies, while continuing to play a key role in meeting state/territory research needs. The

Institute's continued strong focus on maintaining a high degree of professional expertise across all elements of the agency's business, including continuous improvement to the AIC's research and dissemination functions, as well as the Institute's engagement with the wider sector, have continued to be recognised. I was particularly pleased that our investment in rigorous analysis, performance measurement and evaluation practices enabled the AIC to provide confidential analysis to a number of law enforcement agencies to assist them in assessing crime trends.

Further, we began a significant partnership with CrimTrac in order to provide evaluation and performance measurement training to senior CrimTrac staff and to evaluate the efficacy of their key national databases. I am pleased that CrimTrac's CEO has indicated a very high degree of satisfaction with the AIC's work to date. Importantly, I am sure that this series of projects will enable the AIC to again demonstrate to the law enforcement sector the benefits of engaging the AIC to assist them in evaluating the effectiveness of key business units and service programs.

The significant increase in administrative and legislative compliance and accountability tasks the AIC has experienced since becoming a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* agency from 1 July 2011 also continued to impact the agency, but is being managed effectively. The AIC's Corporate Services team has spent a considerable amount of time during 2013–14 preparing for and managing the transition to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* from 1 July 2014, which has affected all Commonwealth Government agencies and companies. The AIC has also invested resources during the year to develop and enhance its protective security framework and information technology systems.

## Partnerships

Overall, I am pleased to report that the AIC continued to successfully fulfil its mission, conducting and disseminating research to inform the work of governments and law enforcement, and to inform an understanding of crime in the wider community in an effective and cost-efficient manner. It has also continued to strengthen its ties with Commonwealth, state and territory law enforcement and justice bodies, and a range of university and other research agencies as noted above, as is evident throughout this report.

The AIC also strengthened its international ties in 2013–14, being requested to lead the development of one of four workshops at the 13<sup>th</sup> UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will be held in April 2015. The workshop is being prepared in partnership with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), members of the UN's Network of Program Institutes and with some assistance from agencies within the Commonwealth Attorney-General's portfolio. This process has enabled the AIC to strengthen or renew ties with some of the UN's Network of Program Institutes' research agencies, as well as strengthen ties with the UNODC and new research institutes, such as the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ).

Corporate Services has continued to successfully provide secretariat services to the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). NDLERF promotes quality, evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society. The AIC also continued to host the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse and the Crime Stoppers Australia websites, and to provide secretariat services for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Performing these functions offsets some of the costs of the AIC's corporate overheads, while increasing engagement with key groups in the sector and offering in return a quality service.

## Communications and information dissemination

The AIC maintained its strong output focus this year, although the level of contracted research work reduced the Research Program's ability to generate publications within the year. Despite this, the AIC again met the target for our two peer-reviewed flagship publication series—the *Research and Public Policy series* reports and *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* papers, as well as exceeding our target for other forms of publications. 2014–15 is expected to produce a bumper year for publications as staff are able to translate their 2013–14 research projects into products for the sector. Publication and dissemination of research findings will continue to be a focus for the AIC, as it fulfils its mission as the national knowledge centre on crime and justice.

The AIC held 13 events in 2013–14 on a range of crime and justice areas including three international or national conferences on serious and organised crime, child abuse and crime prevention. The AIC also partnered with Griffith University in conducting a fourth national conference on homicide. All of these events were highly successful and reflect the skills and expertise of the AIC’s small, but expert, events team.

The AIC also 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 and our research holdings 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 in developing more effective means of combating and preventing crime.

Finally, an often unsung part of the AIC team is the Information Services team who this year marked the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the JV Barry Library, opened by the Hon. Mr Justice McClemens on 12 February 1974. In 2013–14, Information Services continued to ensure that the AIC could draw upon a world-class research collection to inform its research work, which could then be made available to the sector in Australia and to interested agencies overseas (such as the UNODC) through the AIC’s strong presence as a repository of criminological research literature. Thus, across all core functions, the AIC continued its role as a leading crime and justice centre for the nation and the justice sector.

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

## Highlight 1: AIC conferences

As a key component of the AIC’s criminal justice research dissemination, conferences and other events attracted more than 1,100 policymakers, practitioners and researchers from across Australian and internationally during the 2013-14 year.



Former Australian Crime Commission Chief Executive John Lawler AM (ISOC Conference, Brisbane, 2013)



Justice Peter McClellan AM, Commissioner, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Melbourne, 2013)



Dr Adam Tomison, Director, AIC (Co-Convenor of the National Conference on Homicide, Brisbane, 2014)



Karyn McCluskey, Director, Scottish Violence Reduction Unit (Crime Prevention conference, Melbourne, 2014)

# AGENCY OVERVIEW

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# INTRODUCTION

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) has served as Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice for more than 40 years, undertaking and promulgating new research, monitoring and analysing crime trends, and providing advice to inform legislative, policy and practice change.

The independent status of the AIC has meant its output is not only robust, but trusted by government, law enforcement and justice agencies across the nation and internationally. Much of the AIC's work falls under the Commonwealth Government's strategic research priorities, in particular, the priority themes of 'living in a changing environment', 'promoting population health and wellbeing' and 'securing Australia's place in a changing world'.

Throughout 2013–14, the AIC continued to build on its strong relationships with Australian governments and law and justice organisations in Commonwealth, state and territory jurisdictions. This was achieved through the provision of research, analysis and advice, with the AIC frequently undertaking research projects in partnership or under contract to meet partner agencies' needs. State and territory agencies continued to provide substantial in-kind support to the research undertaken by the AIC through the provision of crime data.

The AIC also continued to maintain and strengthen relationships with universities and research organisations, and continued to enter into research and event partnerships with academia to enhance criminological knowledge and inform policy.

The AIC provides access to information for a broad range of stakeholders, disseminating research findings and information about the nature and extent of crime, emerging crime trends and effective responses to promote justice and reduce crime, through the AIC publication program, the AIC's website, social media, library and information services, and in an annual series of national conferences and roundtables on key crime and violence issues.

The Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program is managed by the AIC, with funding contributed by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments. The Director of the AIC approves a series of research grants each year, taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council. The program funds research that has relevance to jurisdictional policy in the areas of law, police, judiciary, corrections, mental health, social welfare, education and related fields.

Finally, the AIC manages the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA), which are designed to reward good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crime in Australia. The awards also encourage public initiatives at the grassroots level and assist governments to identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community.

In 2013–14, the AIC again met all of its key performance targets (see Table 2).

## Minister, portfolio and Director

The AIC is part of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Minister for Justice, the Hon Michael Keenan MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC. Dr Adam Tomison has been the Director of the AIC since July 2009; since 1 July 2011, he has also been the Chief Executive of the AIC.

## Outcome and program objectives

The AIC has a single outcome, as stated in the 2013–14 Portfolio Budget Statement, which is to:

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

The main focus of the AIC is on the conduct of research that is relevant to crime and justice policy and practice. As a national knowledge centre, the AIC disseminates both 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.

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 Attorney-General's Department (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; and
- determining priorities and making grants under the CRG program in consultation with Australian governments.

## Objectives

AIC's objectives are to:

- Undertake impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice.
- Work cooperatively with AGD, portfolio and other federal agencies, and state and territory government agencies in the AIC's role as the Commonwealth Government's national research centre on crime and justice.
- Administer an effective and efficient annual CRG program, which results in policy-relevant research of value to the nation.
- Actively disseminate research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner.
- Provide effective corporate services that not only deliver on the governance and legislative obligations of the organisation, but that support and enhance the delivery of the preceding objectives.

Table 1: AIC submissions to parliament and government		
2013–14 financial year (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014)		
Date	Title	Submission/hearing
25 November 2013	Victorian Parliament, Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Inquiry into Methamphetamine use	Committee hearings
10 February 2014	Victorian Parliament, Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Inquiry into Methamphetamine use	Committee hearings
4 August 2014	Victorian Parliament, Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Inquiry into Methamphetamine use	Committee hearings
12 September 2013	Response to ABS Draft Conceptual Framework for Cybercrime	Submission

# 2013–14 HIGHLIGHTS

## Research

### **New research**

The AIC commenced several major pieces of commissioned research in 2013–14, conducting work with (among others):

- Commonwealth AGD;
- CrimTrac;
- the Parliament of Victoria;
- Tasmanian Government;
- the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse;
- Corrections Victoria; and
- The Northern Institute (TNI), Charles Darwin University.

After a short hiatus in data collection in 2013 to enable a review and program restructure, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program was streamlined into a more effective and sustainable research structure. The DUMA quarterly collection of data from offenders in police watchhouses around Australia then continued on in 2013–14.

### **Research restructuring**

This year, the AIC took the opportunity to restructure its research teams, in part as a result of the departure of some senior research staff. The main changes involved the formation of three teams out of the existing Violence and Other Serious Crime Monitoring, and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses teams. The resultant team structure comprises four teams:

#### *Crime prevention and evaluation research*

This team focuses on producing high-quality evaluations of strategies to prevent and reduce crime, and research that aims to contribute to the knowledge base on effective crime prevention policy and practice.

#### *Criminal justice monitoring and analysis*

This team undertakes research on criminal justice processes and oversees AIC's custody monitoring work, including deaths in custody, police custody survey and DUMA.



*Transnational and organised crime*

This team focuses on economic crime, consumer fraud, identity crime and cybercrime, with an emphasis on the transnational and organised crime aspects of these topics.

*Violence and exploitation*

This team focuses on violent crime, human trafficking and slavery, and victimisation more generally. This includes undertaking primary research, as well as overseeing two of the AIC's monitoring programs—the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) and the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program (NARMP).

## Thailand Institute of Justice Memorandum of Understanding

In May 2014, Ambassador Adisak Panupong, the Executive Director of the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) and AIC Director, Dr Adam Tomison, strengthened the relationship between the two national Institutes with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding research and library resources.



### Highlight 2: Closer ties with the Thailand Institute of Justice

In May 2014, Executive Director of the TIJ, Ambassador Adisak Panupong and AIC Director, Dr Adam Tomison, strengthened the relationship between the two national criminal justice research institutes with the signing of an MOU.

The visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of the Kingdom of Thailand to the AIC in 2012 launched this constructive relationship between the AIC and TIJ.

Dr Tomison noted that this latest visit was the 'culmination of two years of discussions with the Thailand Institute of Justice towards the development an effective partnership between the agencies.'

Ambassador Adisak was joined on his visit by the Director of the Office of External Relations and Policy Coordination, Mr Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee and policy advisor, Ms Elena Lopardi. The TIJ delegation also met with AIC staff to discuss issues around trafficking, child justice and crime prevention, and program evaluation.

The TIJ was established by royal decree in 2011 and is currently developing its research capacity and information systems, as part of its brief to strengthen criminological research and crime and justice research activities.

The MOU, among other matters, lays out a pathway towards research collaboration between the two institutes and possible future staff secondments.

## Events and hearings

### Major conferences

In 2013–14, the AIC was involved in running four major international and national conferences:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> AIC *International and Serious and Organised Crime (ISOC) Conference* in partnership with the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) (Brisbane, July 2013);
- 13<sup>th</sup> *Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect (ACCAN)* in partnership with the Victorian Department of Human Services (Melbourne, November 2013);
- *Homicide and Precursors* in collaboration with Griffith University (Brisbane, February 2014); and
- 2<sup>nd</sup> AIC *Crime Prevention and Communities Conference* in partnership with the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Unit, Victorian Department of Justice (Melbourne, June 2014).

#### *World Crime Forum in conjunction with the International Society of Criminology*

As part of marking the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary since the formation of the International Society of Criminology in 2013, the AIC was invited to host the Australian World Crime Forum to discuss various key challenges for criminal justice and criminology all over the globe, and to propose new solutions. World crime forums were held in Montreal, Washington, Sao Paulo, San Sebastian, Bologna, Johannesburg, Seoul and Leuven. The Australian Forum was chaired by AIC Director Dr Adam Tomison, with a panel of eminent Australian criminologists.

#### *Victorian Parliamentary hearings on methamphetamine, February 2014*

The Victorian Parliament's Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee held three days of their Parliamentary Committee inquiry into the supply and use of methamphetamines in Victoria. The Committee moved the hearings of what has become commonly known as the 'Ice Inquiry' to the AIC's meeting rooms in order to capture evidence from national law enforcement, academic and other agency expertise available in the nation's capital. The AIC is working as a consultant to frame the research evidence in the Committee's report, which will be released in late 2014.

#### *Presentation of a workshop at the UNODC 13<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress*

The AIC is leading the development of a workshop at the 13<sup>th</sup> UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will be held in April 2015 in Doha, Qatar. The workshop is designed to explore the topic *Public Contribution to Crime Prevention and Raising Awareness of Criminal Justice: Experiences and Lessons*. It is being prepared in partnership with the UNODC, members of the UN's Network of Program Institutes and with some assistance from agencies within the Commonwealth Attorney-General's portfolio.

### Anniversary of the founding of the AIC Library service

This year marked the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the JV Barry Library, opened by the Hon. Mr Justice McClemens on 12 February 1974 and followed on from the formal dinner held in 2013 to mark 40 years since the opening of the AIC in 1973.

## Corporate services and accountability

### Changes in administrative legislation

The AIC, together with all Commonwealth Government agencies administered under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (FMA Act)*, transitioned to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)* on 1 July 2014. The Corporate Services team spent considerable time during 2013–14 managing this transition, which included:

- management of consequential amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*;
- review of PGPA Act and Rules, and implementation of changes to AIC policy, procedures and systems;
- review and update Chief Executive Instructions from 1 July 2014, renamed the Accountable Authority Instructions (AAIs);
- review and update of Financial Delegations and procedures for the commitment and expenditure of public money;
- assessment of reporting implications in the 2013–14 Financial Statements and annual report;
- review of changes to the AIC Audit Committee Charter; and
- communication to Executive, Audit Committee, managers and staff regarding impacts of the PGPA Act.

The transition to the PGPA Act continues throughout 2014–15 in accordance with the release of policy and guidance materials from the Department of Finance.

# RESEARCH OVERVIEW

## 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 changing criminal activity; and
- building an evidence base for an effective criminal justice system and crime prevention.

The AIC designs and conducts research projects and funds research through the CRG program, which investigates or highlights particular criminal justice issues of national or Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Government, individual projects may be funded by the Commonwealth Government (or agencies), state and territory governments (or agencies), or a range of academic and non-government organisations.

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

## Research program

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

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

Research activities within the AIC fall into two main categories:

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

### Box 1: AIC investment in research that meets Strategic Research Priorities

The National Research Priorities were replaced in early 2013–14 with a set of five new Strategic Research Priorities. AIC research falls 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.

### 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:

- human trafficking and slavery;
- 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 2013–14, research undertaken by the AIC included:

- examining the prevalence of identity crime among the general public;
- commencing an evaluation of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network with CrimTrac;

- research on child sexual abuse legislation for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse;
- reviewing the evaluation practices of the Commonwealth Government's Countering Violent Extremism Sub-Committee;
- examining criminal misuse of the domain name system;
- 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;
- examining police responses to dealing with intoxicated offenders;
- evaluating the effectiveness of drug and alcohol programs for offenders;
- examining links between child exploitation material and child contact offending; and
- conducting a Safe Streets audit in the Northern Territory.

## Communications and information services

As 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 by developing world-standard research and information collection, and effectively disseminating 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 producing 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 Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings (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 provides 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 PGPA Act requirements including the AAls.

### **Human resource management and administration**

Human resource responsibilities at the AIC include:

- strategic workforce planning and management including recruitment, coordination and facilitation of training and development, and the staff performance development scheme;
- coordination of the outsourced payroll services provider;
- implementation of industrial legislative obligations including negotiation of the enterprise agreement;
- development, implementation and monitoring of human resources policies and procedures including liaison with the Staff Consultative Committee; and
- monitoring and review of workplace health and safety issues.

Administrative activities include:

- administration of the CRG, National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) and ACVPA grants programs;
- secretariat services provided to the ACVPA Board, NDLERF Board and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology;
- records and information management, including implementation of digital records management;
- 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**

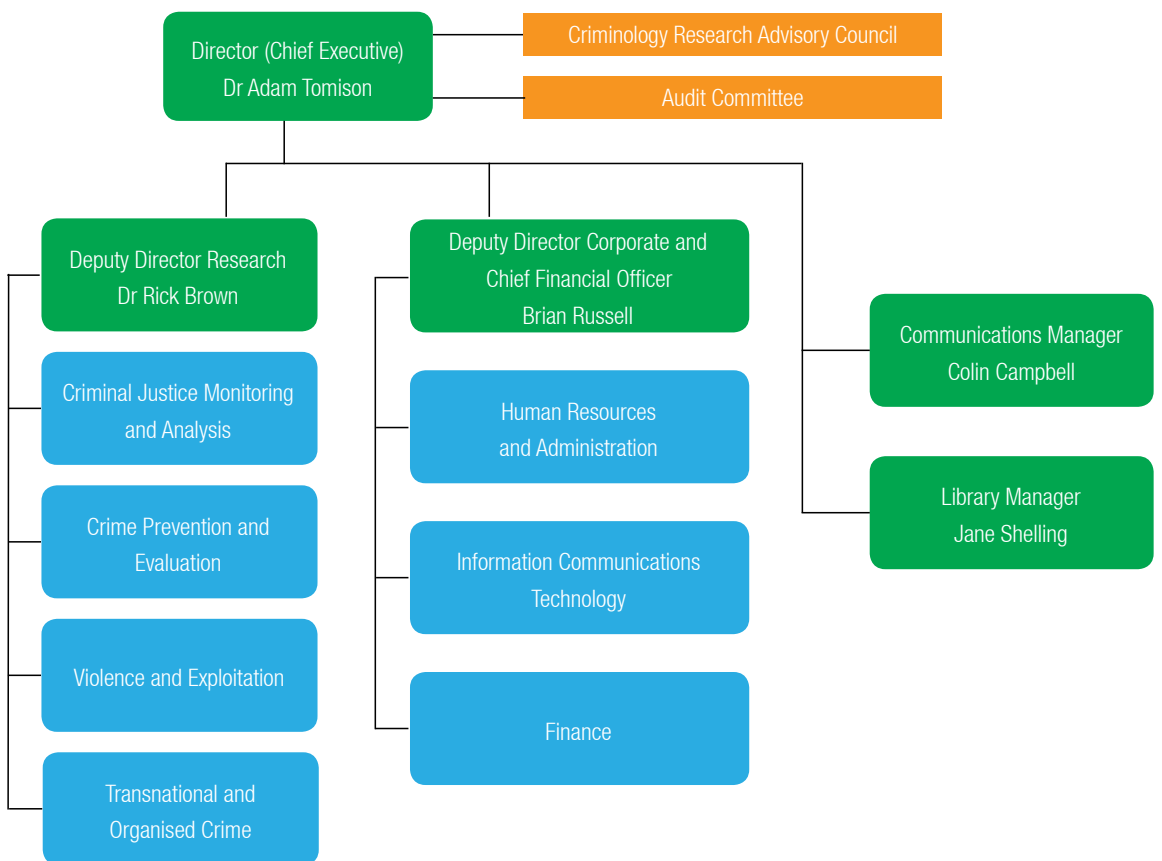
The AIC runs a stable and secure information and communications technology (ICT) network in accordance with Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) and related information security requirements.

Information and communication technology responsibilities at the AIC include:

- ICT network and infrastructure maintenance;
- network and hardware solutions development and implementation;
- software maintenance and management;
- management of telephone services include VOIP transition;
- maintenance and development of videoconference solutions and capability;
- website hosting and support. 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;
- management of the agency transition to Government Gateway services;
- monitoring of the ICT asset management and replacement program; and
- testing and ensuring the suitability and reliability of ICT disaster recovery.

Target	Outcome
100 percent of <i>Trends &amp; Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> papers and <i>Research and Public Policy series</i> 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 <i>Trends &amp; Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> papers and <i>Research and Public Policy series</i> papers published	Achieved
38 other publications (including <i>Research in Practice</i> papers, <i>Technical and Background papers</i> , <i>Brief</i> , 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	Exceeded

Figure 1: AIC Organisational Chart





# REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

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# RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

During 2013–14, the AIC continued to deliver a strong research program that supported the needs of criminal justice policymakers and practitioners in line with its mandate. Midway through the year, the Institute reviewed the key priority areas for research activity and in collaboration with the Criminology Research Advisory Council, confirmed a continued focus on six key themes for the next year. These broad areas include crime prevention, criminal justice responses, substance abuse and crime, transnational and organised crime, violent crime and vulnerable communities. As described in the following pages, all of the research undertaken during 2013–14 could be categorised into at least one of these themes.

Compared with the previous year, the AIC strengthened its research capacity as a result of increased research consultancy activity, which enabled the Institute to work with and support the research needs of an increasing number of agencies at both the Commonwealth and state/territory level. At the Commonwealth level, the AIC continued to seek to increase the support it provides to key Commonwealth agencies. For example, in August 2013, an MOU was signed with CrimTrac. This MOU established an agreement to work together on research topics and has already resulted in the commencement of three significant evaluation projects. A substantial amount of research activity was also undertaken in support of the AGD, including the completion of a study on the costs of crime in Australia, the publication of a report on the prevalence of identity crime and misuse, research on countering violent extremism, research on human trafficking and the continued monitoring of fraud against the Commonwealth. A detailed evaluation undertaken by the AIC into the effectiveness of a number of drug and alcohol treatment programs for Indigenous Australians was also published by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. Work also continued throughout the year on a collaborative project with the Australian Federal Police and the University of Canberra to examine the offending histories of child exploitation material perpetrators. In addition, research consultancy work was undertaken for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the ACC.

At the state/territory level, the AIC conducted work with a range of agencies on a fee-for-service consultancy basis. This included support for the ACT Auditor General's audit of offender programs in the Alexander Maconochie Centre, a review of risk assessment tools for community-based Indigenous offenders for the Northern Territory Department of Correctional Services and a Safe Streets Audit (in collaboration with TNI, Charles Darwin University) for the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF). In Victoria, numerous projects were undertaken for the Department of Justice. These included an evaluation of the Victorian Community Correctional Service's Service Delivery Model (with PricewaterhouseCoopers), an evaluation of the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Program, the development of an economic model to estimate the wider costs and savings associated with imprisonment and community corrections, and the development of a model evaluation framework for prison programs. Further, the AIC was involved in evaluating two violence prevention programs for the Victorian Department of Human Services and provided research support for a Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into the supply and use of methamphetamines.

The AIC also continued to develop a strong international reputation for high-quality research and was an active member of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program Network. During the year, AIC signed MOUs with the TIJ and the

Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, and collaborated with the Korean Institute of Criminology on a small-scale study on criminal policy associated with net neutrality. The AIC is also in the planning stages of a workshop on public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice that will be delivered at the 13<sup>th</sup> UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in 2015.

As a result of the changing demands on the AIC, the research function of the Institute underwent a restructure, resulting in an increase from three to four teams. These new teams are:

- Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research (CPER)—focusing on developing crime prevention solutions to crime problems and undertaking robust program evaluations to identify effective practice.
- Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis (CJMA)—focusing on criminal justice processes associated with policing, courts and corrections.
- Transnational and Organised Crime (TOC)—focusing particularly on economic crime, identity crime and cybercrime, especially exploring their international and organised crime dimensions.
- Violence and Exploitation (V&E)—focusing on all forms of violence and human trafficking.

The following section examines in more detail the work of each of these teams.

## CRIME PREVENTION AND EVALUATION RESEARCH

The CPER team has focused on providing a range of evaluation consultancy services for clients at the Commonwealth, state/territory and local government levels. The CPER team consists of seven researchers and is led by Research Manager Anthony Morgan. Peter Homel continues in his role as Principal Criminologist, Crime Prevention.

### Research directions

The CPER team focuses on two major areas of research—high-quality evaluations of strategies to prevent and reduce crime, and research that aims to contribute to the knowledge base on effective crime prevention policy and practice.

In 2013–14, the CPER team was involved in a significant number of evaluation projects to assess the effectiveness of state and territory-funded programs. This included the evaluation of Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs (completed in partnership with the V&E team), a meta-evaluation of primary prevention of violence against women projects, the evaluation of an adolescent family violence prevention program, the evaluation of a community crime prevention program in Victoria and the development of minimum requirements for the evaluation of prison programs.

In recognition of the growing interest within government to assess the cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness of criminal justice programs, the CPER team has included various forms of economic analyses in a number of evaluation projects. Further, the CPER team has worked closely with Corrections Victoria to extend and refine a cost-benefit model for imprisonment and community corrections that the AIC had first developed in 2012–13 and with the Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) in Victoria to develop a cost comparison model for comparing NJCs with other criminal justice pathways.

The CPER team has now commenced a large-scale collaborative program of research with CrimTrac—the national information-sharing service for Australia's police, law enforcement and national security agencies. This program involves the development of a series of targeted evaluation and capacity-building projects, which has so far included the delivery of evaluation training to around 50 CrimTrac staff, the development of a whole of service logic model that will underpin CrimTrac's future project development, performance measurement and evaluation activities, and the evaluation of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network. Areas of focus in 2014–15 will include the evaluation of national ballistic

and DNA databases for law enforcement. The CPER team is also undertaking its own research into the impact of technology on policing, beginning with a paper on recent developments in DNA evidence.

Major crime prevention projects completed this financial year included the Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit, undertaken in partnership with Charles Darwin University and the final stage in the development of performance measurement and evaluation frameworks for the City of Sydney's crime prevention and social housing strategies.

Work also continued on the development of a major international workshop on public participation in crime prevention being hosted by the AIC at the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in early 2015. This included the development of a program for the workshop that was presented at the United Nations' 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna in May 2014.

## Key program outputs

During 2013–14, the CPER team completed a number of important projects.

## Program evaluation and economic analysis

### **Evaluation of Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs**

Working in partnership with members of the V&E team and the Social Policy Research Centre (University of New South Wales), the CPER team delivered final reports on the process and outcome evaluation of six Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs, undertaken on behalf of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. The AIC also delivered an overall summary report that described the findings from across all six programs and outlined recommendations for future drug and alcohol treatment programs.

Taken together, the results from this evaluation represent some of the most comprehensive criminal justice data collected for community-based Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs in Australia.

### **Estimating the wider costs and savings associated with imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria**

In mid-2013, the CPER team completed work on a short-term cost-benefit model to estimate the total net cost of imprisonment and community correction orders in Victoria, taking into account a range of direct and indirect costs, and savings associated with both sentence options. The AIC produced a working model, user guide and technical report. Importantly, the model and estimated costs for custodial and non-custodial sentences were used by Corrections Victoria for policy decision making.

The AIC was also commissioned to undertake a feasibility study to explore options for how the model might be further developed and enhanced. As a direct result of this work, the CPER team was subsequently commissioned to undertake two further stages—extending the model to account for periods post-sentence, remand and movement between orders, and developing a cost–benefit model specifically designed for women in prison.

### **Estimating the costs associated with community justice models**

In response to ongoing questions regarding the cost of community justice models like the NJC in Victoria, which provides a range of local justice and social services to the City of Yarra in Melbourne, the AIC was commissioned to estimate the costs associated with the NJC and compare this with other alternative models of service delivery (eg the Magistrates Court of Victoria). This involved the development of a robust model that accurately reflected the cost of delivering both court and client services.

## Crime prevention research

### **CCTV in Australia**

The AIC's survey of local councils across Australia on the use of open-street CCTV was completed in June 2014. There were more than 230 responses, with approximately two-thirds of councils reporting the use of CCTV in public spaces. Preliminary results from the survey were presented at the AIC's 2014 Crime Prevention and Communities conference, with initial results indicating significant growth in the use of open-street CCTV by local councils, as well as increases in the size and sophistication of the systems used.

### **Crime Prevention ASSIST**

Crime Prevention ASSIST is an AIC service that aims to enhance the skills and capacity of those engaged in local crime prevention by producing applied crime prevention resources, providing training and professional development in crime prevention, and undertaking research and evaluation of effective practice. During 2013–14, the AIC undertook two training events for crime prevention practitioners in Victoria. The first focused on project planning and program logic principles, while the second focused on evaluation. The Crime Prevention and Communities conference (described in more detail later in this report) was also a major undertaking for Crime Prevention ASSIST. In addition, members of the AIC participated in the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers Group.

Towards the end of the year, a decision was made to refocus Crime Prevention ASSIST resources on developing the evidence base for effective practice by undertaking primary research. The first of these projects related to examining the prevalence and use of CCTV in Australia, with a survey undertaken of all local government areas. In 2014–15, a number of evaluation case studies will be developed to support this approach, with the intention of generating evidence that is relevant to the Australian context.

### **Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit**

The CPER team, working in partnership with TNI at Charles Darwin University, completed the Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit on behalf of the NTPF. The purpose of the audit was to examine crime and safety issues in Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs, and to help inform effective strategies to reduce the actual and perceived risk of victimisation. The audit highlighted the importance of a more focused approach to crime reduction and targeting known hotspots with a high concentration of violence and public disorder, making a number of recommendations as to future actions that could be taken by NTPF and its partners to reduce crime in these hotspots.

### **Performance framework for local government crime prevention**

The AIC has finalised its work with the City of Sydney to develop a performance measurement and evaluation framework for the new Safe City Strategy and Social Housing Wellbeing and Safety Action Plan. Two reports were submitted describing specific, achievable and measureable outcomes for both the Strategy and Action Plan, and a strategy for collecting information that will enable their impact to be monitored and evaluated.

### **Preventing Violence against Women in our Community project evaluation**

The AIC made significant progress in 2013–14 on the evaluation of the Preventing Violence against Women in our Community (PVAWC) project, which is due for completion in January 2015. The PVAWC project aims to work with three Victorian local government clusters to test models of good practice, pilot new initiatives and develop resources. The AIC has developed a whole-of-community model for preventing violence against women, based on a review of the best available evidence, which is expected to become a model approach for local councils across Australia. A survey of local council staff about their knowledge of and involvement in the PVAWC project and attitudes towards preventing violence against women resulted in more than 1,600 responses across nine councils. The survey will be repeated in September 2014 to measure the impact of the PVAWC project.

## Research influence

Through its evaluation and technical assistance functions, the CPER team performs an important role in directly influencing both policy and practice.

A clear example of this is the AIC's partnership with CrimTrac. In 2013–14, the AIC signed an MOU with CrimTrac, through which CrimTrac has engaged the services of the AIC to evaluate existing data services to determine impact and value for money, provide assistance with the development of new business cases and deliver training to CrimTrac staff in the fundamentals of benefits measurement.

In 2014, three projects commenced under this partnership arrangement. This included evaluation training, the development of a whole of service logic model and the evaluation of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network. In the second half of 2014, two more projects will commence—the evaluation of the Australian Ballistics Information Network and the evaluation of the upgrades to the National Criminal Investigation DNA Database.

### Stakeholder relationships

A key feature of the CPER team's approach to evaluation and crime prevention research is the emphasis placed on working in partnership with policymakers and program managers. Many of the CPER's evaluation projects involve a continuing relationship with agencies that have previously worked with the AIC. Notable stakeholder relationships include:

- the partnership with the UNODC, members of the UN's Network of Program Institutes and agencies within the Attorney General's portfolio as part of the AIC-led workshop on public participation in crime prevention, which will be held at the UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in early 2015;
- the MOU with CrimTrac in 2013–14, which provides the framework for a long-term collaborative research partnership including the evaluations of multiple law enforcement databases;
- the MOU with TNI at Charles Darwin University, which has already resulted in one major research project (the NT Safe Streets Audit);
- the partnership with the City of Sydney, which has involved developing a performance framework and providing regular input into the development of their new Safe City Strategy; and
- the AIC's relationship with Corrections Victoria (not limited to the CPER team), which has spanned multiple projects and extended over several years.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The CJMA team undertakes research on criminal justice processes. Led by Research Manager, Matthew Willis, the team consists of seven research staff responsible for a combination of monitoring programs and research projects.

### Research directions

Following the restructure of research teams, the CJMA team took responsibility for administering custody-related monitoring programs. These programs have been undergoing processes of review that will ensure their relevance to the AIC's work and their practical application to criminal justice system policy and operations.

Since 2008–09, the AIC has been a consortium member of the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC) at the University of New South Wales, producing a series of publications and research analyses with criminal justice focus. During the year, the AIC finalised several research papers for dissemination through the Centre and policing journals on topics such as the impact of reduced cannabis supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol, the influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending, use of synthetic cannabis among police detainees and development of cannabis information for police use in training materials. At the end of 2013–14, the AIC completed its work with NCPIC.

The CJMA team is in the final stages of a two year evaluation of the Victorian Community Correctional Services Service Delivery Model. Undertaken in partnership with PricewaterhouseCoopers, the evaluation has drawn on a wide range of data and information sources to examine issues surrounding Corrections Victoria's implementation of initiatives to support state government sentencing reforms. In conducting this evaluation, the AIC has undertaken consultation interviews with stakeholders including members of the judiciary, community-based offenders, service providers, Corrections Victoria senior executives and managerial and operational staff from Corrections Victoria and other government agencies in Melbourne and regional Victoria. The AIC has also undertaken extensive case file and data analysis to assemble a comprehensive understanding of the initiatives and their outcomes.

In May, the CJMA team also commenced an evaluation of the Gippsland Arson Prevention Program, in partnership with the Sustainability Institute at Monash University. This is a unique arson prevention project, which has formed a collaboration between government, business and not-for-profit organisations and encompasses a range of arson prevention approaches.

Through the CJMA team, the AIC has also maintained a key research focus on justice issues for Indigenous Australians. Research staff have been examining the validity of tools and processes used by the Northern Territory Department of Corrections in assessing the risk and service needs of Indigenous community-based offenders. This work also explores the feasibility of developing Indigenous-specific risk assessment tools for use in the Northern Territory and across other Australian jurisdictions. The AIC is also continuing work on evaluating the Cross Border Indigenous Family Violence Program, a joint initiative of the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia governments.

## Key program outputs

### **Drug Use Monitoring in Australia**

The CJMA team has continued the AIC's work on the core-funded DUMA program during 2013–14, while also taking the opportunity to review and refine the program's scope and processes.

Following a mid-year budget review in January 2013, the AIC Executive took the decision to temporarily suspend data collection through the DUMA program to allow an opportunity to review the program's relevance as a criminological and public health data collection system. Data collection recommenced later in 2013, using a rationalised number of collection sites. Data collection is continuing at police watchhouses in Adelaide, Brisbane and East Perth using externally contracted collectors and site managers. The AIC is directly undertaking collection and site management in New South Wales, alternating between Bankstown and Kings Cross/Surry Hills police stations.

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

The National Deaths in Custody Program has been operating since 1992, following recommendations of the Royal Commission Into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and continues the AIC's work in this important area of criminal justice monitoring.

Data on deaths in custody continue to be collected on an ongoing basis throughout the year and the National Deaths in Custody Program monitoring report is published on a biennial basis. A report covering all deaths occurring during 2011–12 and 2012–13 is currently in the final stages of preparation and is scheduled for release in late 2014.

## Highlight 3: Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program



Since 1999, the AIC has managed the Commonwealth Government-funded DUMA program. The program commenced at four sites in Australia (Southport, Bankstown, Parramatta and East Perth), growing over time to be a truly national program operating at police stations across six jurisdictions (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia). In 2013–14, following a review and rationalisation of the program, DUMA data collection was reduced to five key sites at the East Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane, Bankstown and Kings Cross police stations.

DUMA data is collected on four occasions each year, with all detainees who are present at a selected police station at the time of data collection being eligible to participate. Participation is voluntary, with detainees who are heavily intoxicated, aggressive or violent, or mentally unwell being deemed unfit to participate. Detainees who participate are asked to complete an interviewer-assisted questionnaire, which collects information about the detainee's recent drug use, history of drug use and involvement in criminal offending. At two data collections per year, the first and third quarters, participants are asked to provide a urine sample, which serves as an objective measure of recent drug use. Since the DUMA program began, 50,595 detainees have participated in a DUMA survey and 36,482 urine samples have been collected. Separate quarterly addenda to the questionnaire are also used to collect additional information to inform research needs.

In 2013–14, 2,315 adult police detainees were interviewed and 1,185 urine samples were collected. Based on urinalysis results, the percentage of detainees who returned positive tests for amphetamines (36%) rose by nine percentage points from the rate recorded in 2012–13 (27%). This is the highest recorded rate of amphetamine use since 2004, when a rate of 34 percent was recorded. Cannabis continued to be the most commonly detected drug, with 46 percent of urine samples testing positive. A gradual decline in the return positive rate for cannabis has been observed since 1999, when 61 percent of urine samples tested positive. Return positive rates for heroin remain low, with only eight percent of samples testing positive. By self-report, 42 percent of detainees reported having drunk alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. The use of synthetic drugs in this population remains low with only six percent of detainees reporting use in the 30 days prior to interview and with many detainees voicing a distrust of synthetic substances.



In addition to the valuable information that DUMA data provides in terms of the monitoring of illicit drug usage trends over time, the data provides insight into the connection between substance use and criminal offending. For example, in 2013–14, 44 percent of detainees reported that alcohol or illicit drugs were a contributing factor in their current offending. Data also showed that methamphetamine users reported a higher proportion of their income from crime than did non-methamphetamine using detainees.

A restructure of the DUMA survey, which was undertaken in 2013, provided additional space in which items addressing salient state, territory or national drug, alcohol or offending issues could be examined. In 2013–14, this feature was used to examine substitution patterns during periods of reduced illicit drug supply, internet access and usage patterns, methamphetamine and aggression, and intentions to seek help from informal and formal sources for drug misuse. For information regarding use of the addendum space, please contact the AIC DUMA Program Manager.

### **National Police Custody Survey**

The AIC is continuing work with police agencies to establish a police custody monitoring program as a redevelopment of the former five-yearly census-based survey. The redeveloped program will use electronic unit record data collected by police agencies on an ongoing basis to allow a more accurate and reliable picture of people being taken into police custody than was available previously. The collection of continuously compiled data will provide the basis for capturing seasonal variations in antisocial behaviour, as well as variations resulting from factors such as movements in the drug market.

## **Research influence**

The research conducted by the CJMA has been influential in a number of important policy areas.

### **Drug use**

The DUMA program continues to provide a unique source of data collected from people detained in police custody. As well as the information published through *Monitoring Reports*, DUMA data are regularly used by police agencies, government policymakers and researchers. Quarterly addenda administered together with the primary questionnaire provide the opportunity to examine data on a broad range of criminological topics of specific research interest. Addenda findings have been used by the AIC in 2013–14 to inform several research papers for NCPIC, as well as papers that are currently being drafted for publication by the AIC.

### **Cannabis**

The AIC's contribution as a consortium member of NCPIC provided a platform for the dissemination of timely, evidence-based information on cannabis use, the perceptions and behaviours of cannabis use and strategies for building the knowledge and awareness of frontline law enforcement officers. In 2013–14, the AIC drew on findings from the DUMA program and consultations with police training and operational staff in developing research papers that have been disseminated through NCPIC and published in policing journals.

### **Indigenous diversion**

In June 2014, the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet published the findings of a set of evaluations conducted by the AIC in partnership with the Australian Institute of Family Studies. Funded under the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework, the evaluations examined four programs aimed at diverting young people, particularly Indigenous young people, from the criminal justice system. The programs operated across three jurisdictions and targeted quite different points of

involvement with the system. The report of the evaluations provides valuable information for policymakers and those seeking to establish youth diversion programs, including practical guidance on data requirements and other aspects of program design and implementation.

### **Stakeholder relationships**

AIC staff working on the DUMA program have met regularly with police and external data collectors involved with the program, as well as disseminating DUMA findings through presentations and publications. This ongoing contact has proved valuable in keeping this important program running smoothly and resolving issues as they have arisen.

The AIC, through the CJMA team, provided research advisory services to NDLERF throughout 2013–14. AIC staff have liaised closely with members of the NDLERF board on matters such as the commencement and management of funded research projects and in clarifying issues associated with NDLERF funding.

In February 2014, Matthew Willis and the Director travelled to Bangkok to present an evaluation workshop to staff of the Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection. During the visit, Dr Tomison and the Director-General of the Department, Mr Thanis Sriyaphant, signed an MOU between the organisations. Under the memorandum, the AIC will provide capacity-building and professional services to the Department to support evaluation of the Justice for Our Youth project. This project is a multifaceted initiative that aims to improve justice outcomes and reduce offending by young people in Thailand by improving the quality of services provided by the Department.

During this visit, Dr Tomison and Mr Willis also met with senior staff of the TIJ to continue discussions about possible cooperative arrangements between the two Institutes. These discussions helped to pave the way for further discussions and the signing of an MOU in Canberra in May 2014.

In June 2014, CJMA Research Manager Matthew Willis joined with Professor Nick Tilley of University College London to present a workshop to the Victorian Community Crime Prevention network. The workshop provided an opportunity to engage with personnel involved in developing and delivering local government crime prevention initiatives and focused on how to conduct effective evaluations.

## **TRANSNATIONAL AND ORGANISED CRIME**

The TOC team focuses primarily on economic crime, consumer fraud, identity crime and cybercrime, all with an emphasis on the transnational and organised crime aspects of these topics. The team is made up of two permanent staff, with five staff seconded into the team to work on specific projects during the year. The team is led by Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell Smith.

### **Research directions**

The research undertaken in 2013–14 has included the collection of new data through survey research in areas such as consumer fraud, identity crime and public sector fraud. In addition, risk and threat assessments on new topics, such as how organised crime recruitment takes place, the extent to which organised crime is involved in the manufacture and distribution of illicit substances, and the risks of fraud to Australia's overseas aid program have also been undertaken. Other research has considered a number of cybercrime risks that arise through the use of cloud computing, the domain name registry system, net neutrality and communications confidentiality and online child exploitation. The aim of each of these studies was to understand how these technical regulatory systems operate, the opportunities for crime and misuse that they create and how these could best be minimised.

Staff also finalised an updated assessment of the cost of crime and criminal justice in Australia for the year 2011—the latest year for which data are available. This provided the most recent estimation of how much crime costs in Australia in terms of individual crime types, as well as prevention and response costs. The findings of this study will be published in late 2014.

Funding for four new research projects was secured through CRGs or consultancy projects. The first is being carried out in collaboration with Victoria University and involves a study of the effects of whistleblowing on a sample of individuals who have reported crime in the public interest in Victoria. Information is being provided by the Victorian Ombudsman and the STOPLINE organisation. The second study is being carried out in collaboration with the Queensland University of Technology and examines the experiences of victims of online consumer fraud through in-depth interviews with a sample of victims from across Australia. The third project is being carried out in collaboration with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and explores victimisation experiences of a sample of individuals in Australia who have sent funds to overseas countries (scam victims). All three have a focus on the experiences of victims of economic crime and how they may best be supported.

One additional project funded through a CRG examines the procedural and evidentiary barriers to the use of unexplained wealth laws in various jurisdictions in Australia. These legal proceedings aim to recover proceeds of crime from individuals who display wealth that appears to be in excess of their legitimate sources of income. In addition to speaking with law enforcement personnel and prosecutors with experience of such proceedings, research is being conducted into best practice models for this relatively new way in which proceeds of crime can be confiscated.

## Key program outputs

The team has undertaken a range of consultancy projects during the year for both Commonwealth and state/territory agencies. These included:

- A research consultancy for the Victorian Parliament's Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee that inquired into the supply and use of methamphetamine, particularly 'ice', in Victoria. The Committee invited the AIC to assist in conducting research and writing sections of the report that dealt with specific aspects of the terms of reference that fell within the research expertise of the Institute. These included the prevalence of the problem in Victoria and the role of organised crime groups, particularly outlaw motor cycle gangs in connection with the manufacture, importation and distribution of 'ice'. The AIC also assisted the Committee by allowing it to use the AIC's conference room in Canberra to hold public hearings with Commonwealth agencies and with a number of academics in Europe (via video conferencing).
- A survey of a sample of 5,000 Australians aged 15 years or over to explore experiences of identity crime and misuse and how victims responded to such experiences was conducted for AGD.
- A small consultancy funded by the auDA Foundation examined risks of misuse of the domain name system and potential solutions.
- A short consultancy was undertaken for the Korean Institute of Criminology to assess criminal policy on net neutrality and communication confidentiality including the legal, practical and academic status, and prospects of net neutrality and communication confidentiality in Australia.

These projects were undertaken by AIC staff in collaboration with external academic and industry consultants, and led to a range of outputs, some of a confidential nature for government internal use only.

## Research influence

TOC staff received many invitations to speak at national and international conferences, and events. During the year, over 20 presentations were given at conferences in Australia, as well as in diverse locations such as Cambridge, Wellington, Hong Kong, Bordeaux and Mexico City.



From top:  
Bill Tupman via Skype.  
Margaret Akullo and Jeremy Douglas  
from the UNODC.  
Professor Ernesto Savona via Skype.

## Highlight 4: Victorian Parliament's crystal methamphetamine (ICE) inquiry

In September 2013, the Victorian Parliament requested the Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee to inquire into the supply and use of the illicit drug methamphetamine and particularly its crystalline form, known as ice. The reference arose from a perception in the media and from anecdotal evidence from law enforcement and health workers that the use of this drug was increasing in Victoria and having detrimental effects on communities, especially those in regional and rural areas of the state.

The AIC assisted the Committee with the development of its inquiry and undertook extensive research for the report.

In February 2014, the Committee held three days of their inquiry at the AIC meeting rooms in Canberra.

The Committee moved the hearings of what has become commonly known as the *Ice Inquiry*, to the AIC in order to capture evidence from national law enforcement, academic and other agency expertise available in the nation's capital.

Chaired by Representative for the Western Victorian region, Mr Simon Ramsay MLC, with the participation of Deputy Chair, Mr Johan Scheffer MLC and Committee members Mr David Southwick MP and Mr Ben Carroll MP, the Committee heard from 22 witnesses including the ACC and the Australian Federal Police. These law enforcement agencies presented evidence of the increasing problem for law enforcement with escalating numbers of interceptions, seizures and arrests.

Witnesses acknowledged the increasing role of China and India in the international crystal methamphetamine trade, although the drug is also manufactured locally.

There was also discussion around the involvement of outlaw motorcycle gangs in all aspects of the market.

Dr Rebecca McKetin a Fellow in mental health research at the ANU College of Medicine, Biology and Environment, took the committee through the biophysical effects of crystal methamphetamine on a user, the surge of dopamine and serotonin, particularly when

smoked, and the debilitating mental effects arising from heavy use. This includes the violence and paranoia that some users express, often in emergency wards in hospitals. She also briefed the Committee on the issues around addiction and rehabilitation.

Several witnesses expressed serious concern at increased use of crystal methamphetamine in Indigenous communities, including in remote communities.

Video-conferenced evidence was presented by several eminent overseas criminologists including Professor Ernesto Savona from the Joint Research Centre On Trans-national Crime, University of Milan and University of Trento, and Mr Bill Tupman, a University Fellow at Exeter as well as a consultant on terrorism and organised crime, and Mafia expert, Ms Anna Sergi.

Mr Jeremy Douglas from the UNODC also briefed the committee on the East Asia/Pacific aspects of the crystal methamphetamine trade, conservatively estimating the trade as accounting for US\$15b in the region's illegal economy.

The Committee also met with the Minister for Justice, Mr Michael Keenan, at the Australian Parliament.

The report approaches 1,000 pages and was tabled on 3 September 2014. It is available at: <http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/lrdcpc/article/2135>



From left: Sandy Cook, Margaret Akullo, Sebastian Baumeister, Simon Ramsay MLC, Jeremy Douglas, David Southwick MP, Johan Scheffer MLC and Russell Smith.

Dr Russell Smith presented the distinguished keynote address at the International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics in Hong Kong, co-organised by the City University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong on the topic *Trajectories of Cybercrime*. The address reflected on how cybercrime has developed and how the cybercrimes of today could have been avoided or lessened in their impact had decision makers been aware of developments in the past and been willing to act on them. The AIC has been awarded a contract with Palgrave Macmillan to publish the conference papers in an edited volume entitled *Cybercrime Risks and Responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*.

Dr Smith was also invited to participate in a Symposium at Parliament House in Wellington, opened by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Rt Hon John Key and chaired by Ms Miriam Dean QC, past president of the New Zealand Bar Association. The Symposium brought together a select group of judiciary, specialist academics, policy advisors, frontline professionals and justice sector Ministers from New Zealand and overseas. The AIC presented a paper as part of a panel that examined the likely crimescape affecting New Zealand in 2024, which focused on the risks created by new technologies and how technology may provide some solutions to crime in 2024.

Presentations were also delivered by TOC staff at a number of public and private sector fora including the Victorian IBAC Fraud Prevention Practitioners' Forum, the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Directorate, Senior Executive Group, the ANU Cybercrime Observatory Workshop in Canberra and Akolade's Fraud Risk and Control Forum in Melbourne, as well as the closing plenary address at the AIC-ACC's International Serious and Organised Crime Conference in Brisbane on the topic *Responding to Organised Crime Through Intervention in Recruitment Pathways* that will be published as a Trends & Issues paper.

Participation in these events not only showcased AIC research, but also enabled the most recent developments in research from around the world to be located, examined, discussed and made use of for subsequent AIC projects.

The AIC has also been closely involved in Australia's response to fraud against the Commonwealth, not only by conducting its annual survey of all Commonwealth Government entities, but also in advising the AGD on the new Commonwealth Fraud Control Policy and Resource Management Guide, Preventing, Detecting and Dealing with Fraud, and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014. This has led to the streamlining of the annual Fraud against the Commonwealth survey report.

## Stakeholder relationships

During the year, over 60 meetings were held with external agencies and organisations to discuss economic crime, cybercrime and organised crime. Advice and discussions were held with Commonwealth entities based in Canberra, state and territory law enforcement bodies, Victoria's Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission and industry groups including the Information Systems Audit and Control Association and VEDA. AIC staff were also able to meet with overseas stakeholders including the UK Home Office and National Fraud Authority in London, and members of the European Consortium for Political Research. Staff also provided academic referee reports for journals such as *Crime, Law and Social Change*, *The European Review of Organised Crime*, and the *Security Journal*. The AIC continued its role as Chair of the Research Sub-Group of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce and conducted its annual online fraud survey on behalf of the Taskforce.

## VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

The V&E team focuses on violent crime (primarily but not confined to child and family violence, alcohol-related violence, armed robbery and homicide), human trafficking and slavery. The team consists of seven researchers led by Research Manager (Acting), Dr Samantha Bricknell.

## Research directions

Throughout 2013–14, the V&E team continued in its role of coordinating two of AIC's core crime monitoring programs—NHMP and NARMP. The team was also responsible for managing the Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program, which was established in 2007 with the purpose of contributing to the Australian response to human trafficking and slavery.

In addition to the formal monitoring of violent crime types, the V&E program has continued to develop a range of primary and secondary research projects. A report based on the findings of a study on the support needs of male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence was published in January 2014. The study was funded by the Victims of Crime Research Fund (administered by Victims Services New South Wales, Department of Attorney General and Justice) to address the lack of male-focused victimology research undertaken in Australia and internationally.

Continuing its engagement with research on violent extremism, the AIC was commissioned by AGD on behalf of the Commonwealth Government's Countering Violent Extremism Sub-Committee (CVESC) to undertake a review of existing evaluation practices of CVESC-funded projects. The three month assessment included a meta-evaluation of individual projects funded between 2010 and 2014, semi-structured interviews with CVESC members and a review of CVESC strategic documentation. The purpose of the study was to provide recommendations as to how CVESC-funded projects might be better evaluated in the future, to identify the extent to which funded projects met outcomes as stipulated in the National Framework and to identify improvements that could be made to governance and information sharing among CVESC members.

Work on two projects funded through CRGs continued into 2013–14. 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 sought to develop a typology of family violence perpetration by triangulating officially recorded incidents of domestic and family violence from Tasmania's Safe at Home program with descriptions of incidents and consultations with stakeholders. The latter project has generated three papers for publication in 2014–15, examining prior offending histories among family violence perpetrators, the utility of police offence records in identifying first-time family violence perpetrators and the use of academically derived domestic violence typologies for practitioners.

## Key program outputs

### **National Homicide Monitoring Program**

Data collection for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years was completed in 2014, with an annual report being finalised for publication in the 2014–15 financial year. In addition to monitoring activities, NHMP data were used to produce reports on trends and key characteristics of same-sex intimate partner homicide in Australia, prisoner-on-prisoner homicide and arson homicide—the latter in collaboration with Bond University.

### **National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program**

The 2009–10 NARMP monitoring report was published in January 2014. The purpose of the NARMP is to identify changing trends in armed robbery, in particular weapons used, and to provide insight into factors that might underpin these changes.

In mid-2014 however, a decision was made to refocus AIC's armed robbery research to undertake tailored projects directly addressing knowledge gaps in our understanding of armed robbery. This decision was taken as a result of ongoing difficulties in developing a national dataset robust enough to enable detailed analysis of armed robberies. A new National Armed Robbery Research Program, to be formalised in 2014–15, will be focused on in-depth analyses of armed robbery that respond to AIC and stakeholder-identified areas for research that can more directly inform crime prevention activities. The first output arising from this change of focus is an examination of the interaction of location, environment and offender type in the shaping of armed robbery incidents.

## **Database of Victimisation Experiences**

The Database of Victimisation Experiences was developed in 2013–14 through a reciprocal research arrangement with Victim Services, New South Wales (part of the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice). The database comprises records of 730 qualitative evaluations of victims of violent crime who sought compensation through contacting Victim Services, New South Wales in the years 2005–06 to 2010–11. Records relate to victims of physical assault, sexual assault, domestic violence and robbery, and include information on the nature of the victim demographics and medical/psychiatric history, the nature of the victimisation and the consequences of the victimisation, specifically physical and psychological impacts, and effect on functioning.

The purpose of the Database of Victimisation Experiences is to examine in more detail the nature and impact of the specified violent crimes on victims in New South Wales and the social, psychological and developmental factors that may mediate (or exacerbate) the severity of experienced victimisation. It is intended that a series of papers on topics identified as relevant to stakeholders involved in victims services and advocacy will be developed from 2014–15.

## **Support for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse**

During the year, the AIC supported the Royal Commission by producing a number of research outputs. In partnership with the Australian Centre for Child Protection at the University of South Australia, the AIC developed a set of data extraction parameters for a range of agencies holding data of relevance to the Royal Commission, which were used to collate and analyse data.

In addition, two interrelated studies examining legislation were undertaken for the Royal Commission. The first involved a description of Australian sexual assault and child sexual abuse legislation as it was enacted at 31 December 2013. The second involved an analysis of the development of Australian sexual assault and child sexual abuse from 1788 to 2013 and the socio-political factors that informed the development of the legislation.

## **Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program**

The Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program completed a number of reports examining trafficking and exploitation in Australia and the Asia–Pacific. These included a description of the characteristics and motivations of the 15 offenders convicted for trafficking and slavery offences in Australia as of 30 June 2012 and a two-report series on human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration to Australia—a trafficking scenario that occurs outside of the conventional commercial context. A report on the trafficking and exploitation experiences of Indonesian domestic workers was published as part of the AIC's publication series using data from the International Organization of Migration Counter-Trafficking Module Indonesia data series.

In 2014, the AIC commenced research into the nature and context of forced marriage in Australia and New Zealand, and an examination of the anticipated effect of criminalising forced marriage. The project involves interviews with service providers, law enforcement and policymakers, and persons who were at risk or experienced a forced marriage. Other projects nearing completion are focused on trafficking into the sex and construction industries, and the potential establishment of an enhanced human trafficking and slavery monitoring program.

# Research influence

## **Human trafficking and slavery**

The AIC's research on human trafficking and slavery has continued to provide important insights into human trafficking scenarios that were not previously well understood. The research has been used to highlight vulnerabilities in processes that inadvertently facilitate trafficking and has recommended solutions that assist in identifying and responding to trafficking events. Findings from this research were presented to a broad audience during 2013–14, including law enforcement, policymakers, academia and civil society, and received extensive attention from the Australian and international press.



## **Homicides in Australia**

NHMP produces the most comprehensive set of data on Australian homicides. The dataset, which contains over 25 years of data on homicide incidents, victims and offenders, is an important resource for understanding the nature and trends in homicide in Australia. The AIC disseminates these important data by developing research partnerships and completing data requests with and for academics and government agencies.

## **Stakeholder relationships**

The V&E team has a close working relationship with representatives from government and non-government agencies, including representatives of police services, portfolio agencies and service providers. Through these relationships, the AIC receives data for its monitoring and other research functions, assistance through the review of publications prior to release and partnered arrangements to facilitate discrete research projects.

Members of the team are also long-term representatives on fora such as the Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group and the Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking and Slavery. These engagements provide the AIC with the opportunity to promote and identify research projects that are of direct relevance to stakeholders, as well as providing an opportunity to maintain informed links to operational, policy and related activities undertaken by committee members.

# RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS

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# CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS

The purpose of the CRG program is to provide funding for criminological research that is relevant to public policy both at the national and state/territory level. The program also seeks to promote the value and use of such research through the publication and dissemination of the findings resulting from the funded work.

The CRG program is managed by the AIC, with funding contributed by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments. Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the Director of the AIC approves a number of research grants each year, as well as other funded research projects.

The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from Commonwealth Government and each state and territory. In 2013–14, the Advisory Council 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 and projects

While the AIC allocates the majority of CRG program funding through an annual research grants round, the Criminology Research Advisory Council also considers and makes recommendations to the Director on funding of other research projects in priority research areas that have not been addressed or identified through the annual grants process.

Funding may be allocated for research projects that are undertaken solely by AIC research staff or include AIC staff working in collaboration (partnership) with other agencies, or in support of grant applications. The allocation of funding is undertaken by the Director only upon recommendations made by the Advisory Council.

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

The following criteria are adopted by the Criminology Research Advisory Council in considering research grant applications and other research project options:

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

## 2013–14 funding

In the 2013–14 financial year, the AIC contributed \$214,660 (2012–13: \$214,660) to the CRG program from Commonwealth appropriation for the purposes of making grants. The AIC also contributed \$77,222 (2012–13: \$68,552) to administer the grants program (see Tables 3 & 4).

State and territory governments collectively made a contribution of \$214,250 (2012–13: \$214,660) to the AIC 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 income and expenditure for the CRG Program in 2013–14 is provided in Table 5.

## Grant assessment panel

A panel comprising two independent, expert criminologists reviews applications for general grants each year. The panellists are selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. The panel for 2013–14 consisted of Emeritus Professor David Brown 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 has in previous years funded a Research Fellow, who is located within the AIC, to undertake research on projects agreed between the Advisory Council and the Director. Ms Jacqueline Joudo-Larsen was appointed and commenced duty in July 2012 and ceased the position when she ceased employment with the AIC in December 2013. In the absence of a Research Fellow position being funded, the AIC also proposes research that may be funded, or undertakes research on behalf of, or with the support of the Advisory Council.

Table 3: State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants program for 2013–14

State/territory	\$
New South Wales	68,746
Victoria	53,131
Queensland	43,133
Western Australia	23,131
South Australia	15,549
Tasmania	4,793
Australian Capital Territory	3,551
Northern Territory	2,216
Total	214,250

Table 4: Criminology Research Grants program financial data 2013–14

Total income for CRG program		\$
Commonwealth funding		214,660
State and territory funding		214,250
Total income for purpose of making grants		428,910
Expenditure for CRG program		
Grants		320,945
Other research projects <sup>a</sup>		51,649
Direct administration expenditure		52,567
Total expenditure		425,161

a: 'Other research projects' covers projects undertaken by AIC research staff as recommended to the Director by the Criminology Research Advisory Council

Table 5: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data 2013–14

Total income for CRG program administration		\$
Commonwealth funding		77,222
Total income		77,222
Expenditure for CRG administration		
Administration expenditure		77,222
Total administration expenditure		77,222

## New projects for 2013–14

### **CRG 02/13–14: Classifying incarcerated violent offenders and their risk of reoffending**

Dr Adrian Cherney, Dr Robin Fitzgerald  
Associate Professor Michele Haynes  
The University of Queensland  
Total grant: \$31,752

This project aims to develop a cross-sectional typology of violent offenders and examines the trajectory of violent reoffending. This will be based on an analysis of offenders incarcerated for a violent offence as an adult in Queensland. Key objectives are to identify unique subgroups and patterns of change in violence, using latent class and latent class growth analysis, and assess whether socio-demographic and criminogenic factors explain offenders' membership in observed groups. Outcomes will identify how violent offending unfolds over time and whether there are corresponding changes in the victim–offender relationship.

### **CRG 18/13–14: Who are the perpetrators of child maltreatment?**

Professor Anna Stewart, Dr Carleen Thompson, Dr Troy Allard, April Chrzanowski  
Griffith University  
Total grant: \$43,982

Interventions aimed at preventing child maltreatment are generally targeted at the perpetrators of maltreatment and/or the family of the maltreated child. Despite this, there is limited research both nationally and internationally examining who child maltreatment perpetrators are. The research proposed in this study aims to answer six research questions:

1. What is the profile of a population of Queensland child maltreatment perpetrators?
2. Are there differences in the maltreatment perpetrated by male and female child maltreatment perpetrators?
3. How many child maltreatment perpetrators are recidivists?
4. What is the offending history of child maltreatment perpetrators?
5. How many child maltreatment perpetrators were maltreated as children?
6. Are there differences between perpetrators who were maltreated as a child and perpetrators who have no history of maltreatment?

The answers to these questions will inform intervention and prevention strategies targeted at child maltreatment perpetrators.

### **CRG 23/13–14: Preventing victimisation of whistleblowers**

Dr Inez Dussuyer, Dr Kumi Heenetigal, Professor Anona Armstrong, Dr Russell G Smith  
Victoria University

Total funding: \$45,000 in grant funding comprising \$28,425 to Victoria University and \$16,575 allocated to the AIC.

This research on the victimisation of whistleblowers aims to:

- identify the nature and extent of retaliation experiences of whistleblowers who have reported (or tried to report) wrongdoing in their workplace;
- to determine what factors are associated with retaliation; and
- what elements are protective against retaliation when blowing the whistle, through exploring the experiences of a sample of whistleblowers who have either reported wrongdoing or tried to do so in their workplace and via a sample of organisations who deal with whistleblowers.

### **CRG 24/13–14: Realist synthesis of CCTV research to address alcohol-related assault in the night-time economy**

Mr Edward Shane Boris Pointing  
James Cook University

Total grant: \$16,431

This project will conduct a Realist Synthesis of 44 published studies and evaluations analysing the effectiveness of open-space urban CCTV systems. It will examine and isolate the reported crime reduction outcomes, contexts in which those outcomes were found and the mechanisms that were attributed to any reduction. These will then be compared with original evaluation research conducted by the researchers through a case study approach. The aim is to extract, synthesise and hypothesise theoretical and operational underpinnings for open-space CCTV effectiveness and to report on these in a way that translates into policy and practice. The study will be conducted under the RAMESES publication protocols for Realist Syntheses.

### **CRG 26/13–14: Improving transitional experiences for ex-prisoners with intellectual disability**

Dr Kate Van Dooren, Dr Fernanda Claudio, Mr Jesse Young, Professor Nick Lennox  
The University of Queensland

Total grant: \$31,003

This study will qualitatively explore the post-release needs of adults with intellectual disability leaving prisons across Queensland and Western Australia. The aim is to:

- understand transition experiences from the perspective of professionals in the criminal justice, health and disability sectors;
- understand transition experiences from the perspective of individuals with intellectual disability, particularly in relation to factors influences reoffending outcomes (housing, employment, social support and substance use); and
- compare and contrast health professional and individual experiences to determine where system gaps lie and which specific steps can be taken to address unmet need.

#### **CRG 29/13–14: Improving responses to online fraud victims: An examination of reporting and support**

Dr Cassandra Cross, Dr Kelly Richards, Dr Russell G Smith  
Queensland University of Technology

Total funding: \$57,619 comprising \$36,599 in grant funding to QUT and \$21,020 allocated to the AIC.

Currently, there is no research on what motivates victims of online fraud to report their victimisation to authorities. This project addresses this gap through face-to-face interviews with victims of online fraud across Australia who have reported financial losses of \$10,000.00 or more, in order to ascertain the motivation for their decision to report, as well as what support they both needed and obtained. The results of this research will enable strategies to be developed to increase the reporting of online fraud, as well as understanding the support services that victims require.

#### **CRG 30/13–14: A comparison of individual, situational and ecological factors associated with adolescence-onset and adult-onset sexual offences against children**

Dr Nadine McKillop, Professor Stephen Smallbone, Ms Susan Rayment-McHugh  
Griffith University

Total grant: \$48,718

The project examines the specific circumstances in which child sexual abuse first occurs in adolescence and adulthood. It aims to:

- identify common and unique developmental, situational and ecological risk factors associated with adolescent-onset and adult-onset sexual abuse offending; and
- determine what responses are therefore required to effectively reduce and prevent its occurrence during these two life stages.

An additional 100–150 adult offenders will be surveyed to increase the sample size and breadth of information contained within current databases, enabling robust comparisons to be made. Findings will guide policy, including the design and implementation of onset-specific and general prevention initiatives.

#### **CRG 32/13–14: The relationship between mental illness and offending among Australian young offenders**

Professor James Ogloff, Dr Stefan Luebbers, Mr Stephane Shepherd  
Swinburne University of Technology

Total grant: \$61,178

The research aims to provide an understanding of the prevalence of mental illness and the relationship between mental illness and offending among Youth Justice clients in custody. Using a data linkage design, this study will obtain mental health contact information, criminal histories and post-release outcomes. The project will explore the prevalence of mental illness among Youth Justice clients across gender and ethnicity, and their mental health admissions and criminal histories pre and post-release from custody. This will determine whether Youth Justice clients with a history of mental illness are at an increased risk of offending and whether contact with mental health services following discharge from Youth Justice lowers rates of reoffending.

### **CRG 43/13–14: Investigating serious violent crime: What works, what doesn't and for what crime types?**

Dr Angela Higginson, Professor Lorraine Mazerolle

The University of Queensland, St Lucia

Total grant: \$49,626

Investigating serious violent crime is core police business. The proposed project will examine the relative effectiveness of different investigative techniques police use to investigate serious violent crime. Using systematic review techniques, we will collect and synthesise existing policing research from across the world to assess the relative effectiveness of different types of serious crime investigative techniques on a range of outcomes. We will answer the following research questions:

- How effective are serious violent crime investigative techniques for identifying offenders, eliciting confessions, making arrests, clearing cases or securing convictions?
- Does the effectiveness vary across types of technique or types of crime?

### **CRG 48/13–14: Law enforcement role in controlling misuse of pharmaceuticals: Assessing the impact of ProjectSTOP on crime**

Mr Jason Ferris, Dr Madonna Devaney, Professor Lorraine Mazerolle

The University of Queensland

Total grant: \$49,952

ProjectSTOP is a real time recording system designed to reduce the diversion of pseudoephedrine-based products used in the production of methamphetamine. We are the only researchers in Australia to be given access to the ProjectSTOP transaction data by GuildLink. Our study aims to assess whether the real time recording system, ProjectSTOP, has reduced the diversion of pseudoephedrine-based products into illicit drug manufacture in Queensland. To quantify the impact of ProjectSTOP, we will analyse pseudoephedrine sales data and data from Queensland Police (offences related to the possession, production, or supply of methamphetamine as well as clandestine laboratory detections).

### **CRG 51/13–14: Negotiating guilty pleas: An empirical analysis**

Dr Asher Flynn, Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg

Monash University

Total grant: \$69,794

This project addresses a significant gap in an under-researched area of criminal justice policy by documenting current practices and evaluating the need for legal reform of the negotiated resolution process in Victoria. Using a mixed qualitative–quantitative approach, we will analyse 24 months (2010–12) of Victoria Legal Aid indictable case files, conduct 50 interviews (legal counsel, judicial officers) in five locations (city/rural/regional—Melbourne, Ballarat, Shepparton, Morwell, Geelong) and evaluate national/international best practice. This project provides the first dataset of negotiated resolutions in any Australian state/territory and will produce tangible outcomes that inform current debates, law reform and legal practice nationwide.

## Continuing projects for 2013–14

### **CRG 13/12–13: A cybercrime observatory for Australia: A pilot database of criminal activity on the internet**

Professor Roderic Broadhurst, Dr Mamoun Alazab

The Australian National University

Total grant: \$75,022

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.

### **CRG 23/12–13: 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  
Total grant: \$46,200

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.

### **CRG 31/12–13: Prosecuting workplace violence: The utility and policy implications of criminalisation**

Dr Emily Schindeler, A/Professor Janet Ransley  
Griffith University  
Total grant: \$39,956

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.

### **CRG 33/12–13: Welfare and recidivism outcomes of in-prison education and training**

Dr Margaret Giles  
Edith Cowan University  
Total grant: \$70,000

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.

### **CRG 58/12–13: 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**

A/Professor Tony Krone, Dr Russell Smith, Dr Adam Tomison, Ms Alice Hutchings, Ms Sarah Macgregor  
University of Canberra and Australian Institute of Criminology  
Total funding: \$93,722 comprising \$39,177 grant funding to University of Canberra and \$54,545 allocated to the AIC.

This project aims to explore the relationship between use of online child exploitation material, 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 of 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.

**CRG 31/11–12: 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  
Total grant: \$16,332.75

Relations between vulnerable lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (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.

**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  
Total grant: \$15,141.50

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.

**CRG 30/11–12: 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  
Total grant: \$60,092

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.

**CRG 53/11–12: 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  
 Total grant: \$55,812

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.

**CRG 20/10–11: 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  
 Total grant: \$100,000

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.

**CRG 47/10–11: Homicide and the night-time economy**

Prof Stephen Tomsen, Dr Jason Payne  
 University of Western Sydney  
 Total funding of \$52,798 comprising \$27,456 to University of Western Sydney and \$25,342 allocated to the AIC.

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.

### **CRG 50/10–11: Classifying domestic violence perpetrators: Identifying opportunities for Intervention and prevention**

Dr Jason Payne, Mr Josh Sweeney, Ms Sarah MacGregor.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Advisory Council recommended allocation of funding of \$106,000 to the AIC 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

### **CRG 02/11–12: Bonds, suspended sentences and reoffending: Does the length of the order matter?**

Dr Don Weatherburn, Dr Suzane Poynton

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Total grant: \$25,238

The aim of this study was 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 addressed whether the length of a suspended sentence or bond influenced the risk of reoffending and whether long suspended sentences or long bonds were more effective than prison in reducing reoffending? It further explored whether long bonds were more effective than long suspended sentences in reducing reoffending.

### **CRG 26/08–09: Developing successful diversionary schemes for youth from remote Aboriginal communities**

Dr Kate Senior, Dr Richard Chenhall, Mr William Ivory and Dr Tricia Nagel

Menzies School of Health Research

Total grant: \$186,208

This study aimed 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, gained 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 were investigated.

### **CRG 48/10–11: Community variations in hoax calls and suspicious fires: Geographic, temporal and socio-economic dimensions and trajectories**

Dr Jonathan James Corcoran, Dr Michael Townsley, Dr Rebecca Leigh Wickes, Dr Tara Renae McGee  
The University of Queensland  
Total grant: \$45,015

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 comprehensively examined these offences using unit-level location data supplied by the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service.

The aim of this research was to identify the temporal and spatial patterning of malicious hoax calls for service and suspicious fires. Analysis used advanced methods of geographic visualisation and spatially based temporal modelling. Understanding the patterning of these offences provided the foundation for future crime prevention activities.

### **CRG 44/10–11: Reoffence risk in intrafamilial child sex offenders**

Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty, Professor Stephen C Wong  
Charles Sturt University  
Total grant: \$26,233

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 tested 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 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).

### **CRG 35/11–12: 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  
Total grant: \$49,423

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 Australian Capital Territory drug offence thresholds pose risks of unjustifiable or inequitable convictions. In this study, drug trafficking thresholds throughout Australian states and territories were evaluated, taking into account interstate differences in legal thresholds and drug markets. This identified whether consistent with ACT findings, legislative problems beset all Australian drug trafficking thresholds.

### **CRG 29/11–12: Crime in high rise buildings: Planning for vertical community safety**

Dr Michael Townsley, Dr Sacha Reid, Dr Danielle Reynald, Dr John Rynne  
Griffith University  
Total grant: \$54,900.34

The aim of this research was 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 was 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 revealed how policing and high-rise building management styles coalesced to create safer vertical communities.

## THE NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH FUND

### Management and outcomes

NDLERF is funded by the Commonwealth Government Department of Health 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 to manage and administer the NDLERF grants program. In June 2014, the AIC signed an extension to the funding arrangement for until 30 June 2015.

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 offers 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.

In 2013–14, a total of four new research grants were awarded at a total value of \$0.542m. The program continued to fund a further 12 projects from previous years and two contracts, with total expenditure of \$0.898m.

The functions performed for this program by the AIC include:

- administration and delegation for the allocation 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 6: Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2013–14

*The prevention of trauma reactions in police officers—Decreasing reliance on drugs and alcohol.* Associate Professor Grant James Devilly and Dr Tracey Varker. Monograph series 47.

*Alcohol, assault and licensed premises in inner-city areas.* Alan R Clough, Charmaine S Hayes-Jonkers and Edward S Pointing. Monograph series 45.

*Policing alcohol and illicit substance misuse among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in metropolitan environments.* Tracy Cussen, Jason Payne and David Marks. Monograph series 48.

*Targeting the profits of illicit drug trafficking through Proceeds of Crime action.* Michael McFadden, Martin O'Flaherty, Paul Boreham and Michele Haynes. Monograph series 52.

*Innovative solutions for enhanced illicit drugs profiling using comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography and mass spectrometry technologies.* Philip Marriot and Blagoj Mitrevski. Monograph series 50.

*Mobile device forensics: A snapshot.* Christopher Tassone, Ben Martini, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo and Jill Slay. Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice no. 460.

## AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2013

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

On 19 November 2013, nine ground-breaking projects that substantially reduced local crime rates were honoured at an award ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra.

The Hon Michael Keenan MP, Minister for Justice, announced the winners and presented two awards totalling \$30,000 to outstanding community-based projects that prevent or reduce crime. Four projects were awarded non-financial awards from the community sector and three non-financial awards were provided to police-led crime prevention programs.

The award-winning projects focused on addressing drug and alcohol-related crimes, environmental design, offender management and prisoner reintegration, crime in Indigenous communities and family violence.

The two National community-led projects provided with a certificate and a financial award of \$15,000 each came from Victoria and Tasmania.

### Rumbalara Football and Netball Club's 'Street Safe', Victoria

The program operates as a community-based intervention, which is culturally sensitive and positively manages the behaviours of disaffected Indigenous youth in Shepparton and surrounds. It also facilitates prosocial behaviours by involving youth in sport (with police involvement), with Indigenous community and peers acting as positive role models to keep the whole of the community safe. The result is the lowest offending rate for Indigenous youth in Victoria.

The partnership delivers elements of both situational and social crime prevention by using sport and a whole-of-community approach to preventing crime, rather than individual measures. This works due to active participation by the Shepparton Police as an integral part of the service delivery model. The police actively implement cultural-sensitivity training for all their staff and they honour a statement of cooperation with agreed outcomes, which has been operational since 2005 and formalised in 2008.

## Highlight 5: 2013 ACVPA ceremony



Clockwise from top left: The Hon Michael Keenan MP with Acting Inspector Mark Edwards, Queensland Police Service. The Hon Michael Keenan MP. Mr Paul Briggs, Rumbalara Football and Netball Club. The ACVPA winners 2013.



## Supporting Young People on Bail, Southern Tasmania

Supporting Young People on Bail is a voluntary, strengths-based, solutions-focused, diversionary youth justice program. It aims to reduce youth crime and the number of young people held on remand and detention in Tasmania, by supporting young people aged 12–17 years in the southern region to reengage with educational, vocational/employment and recreational opportunities. Youth workers work one on one with young people, designing individual Bail Support Plans that are presented to the Magistrate. Practical, therapeutic, mentoring support is provided to the young person during their bail period to help them meet the goals in their plan. The young person's willingness to work towards their goals is reflected in their sentencing. Sixty-one percent of the 62 young people who we have worked with over the past two years have not reoffended; this figure could be as high as 80 percent because not all have been sentenced. The project is primarily funded by Save the Children.

Four National community-led (government-funded) winning projects from New South Wales, Northern Territory, Western Australia and Australian Capital Territory were each awarded a certificate:

## Connections Program, New South Wales

The Connections Program is funded through the NSW Ministry of Health and is operational statewide across New South Wales, assisting prisoners with drug dependence problems in preparation for release from custody and reintegration into the community. This is achieved through assertive linkage with relevant health and welfare services, playing a strong advocacy role and ensuring participants have access to support services. To date, Connections has worked with 4,681 participants in the community. The program has a strong commitment to social inclusion principles. Connections has developed important relationships with a range of services, government departments and stakeholders to facilitate the transition process to the community. Its goals are to reduce mortality and morbidity rates, and reduce recidivism of participants released from Adult Correctional Centres in New South Wales. The impact of this approach to transitional work has resulted in better general and mental health, social functioning and re-incarceration rates with associated positive outcomes for families, carers, the community and government agencies.

## Alice Springs Domestic and Family Violence Outreach Service, Northern Territory

This project provides targeted outreach support to women living in Alice Springs and the surrounding town camps who are experiencing domestic and family violence. The program also runs support and education groups for women in town camps. The long-term goal is to provide an early-intervention model to support women to live safely in their community without fear of violence. A majority of the women supported by this project are Aboriginal. Funding is from the Alice Springs Transformation Plan, an initiative between the Commonwealth and Northern Territory Governments. A consultant recently evaluated the project. Outcomes included:

- 100 percent of the women recently interviewed reported that their safety improved with the support of the program.
- Women's return rates to emergency accommodation decreased significantly, with only 42 percent of the women interviewed using the emergency accommodation.
- 16 percent said that their safety improved without ever using the emergency accommodation.

## Constable Care Child Safety Foundations Theatre-In-Education Harm Prevention and Citizenship Program, Western Australia

The program aims to effectively communicate violence, crime prevention and citizenship messages to children aged three to 13 years of age through puppet theatre and interactive drama.

In July 2011 and in conjunction with local government partners, a number of safety priorities were identified. These were community crime prevention, violence and harm prevention, graffiti prevention, cyberbullying and internet safety, and online protective behaviours.

Across the school year, approximately 160,000 children under the age of 14 years will see a Constable Care show. Constable Care's engaging 'theatre-in-education' model has been shown to be an effective tool for driving attitude and knowledge change in children and young people.

## The High Density Housing Safety and Security Project, Australian Capital Territory

The project involves four inter-linked elements—crime prevention and reduction, community safety and security, community development and access to services.

All four elements involve working through Reclink Australia's on-the-ground Project Manager with a range of government and community agencies to address safety and security issues with the residents of the Ainslie Avenue high-density housing sites.

Reclink Australia works with broad range of high and complex-needs residents including:

- residents who have previously been, are currently or are at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- women;
- children and youth; and
- socially disengaged or isolated people.

Reclink Australia offers a range of structured and informal programs and activities, and promotes ongoing participation opportunities that prevent or reduce opportunities for crime. It also promotes community safety and security through the development of prosocial and law-abiding community engagement and facilitates access to services that are related to justice, health, mental health, education and employment.

This year, the three National Police award-winning projects all came from Queensland:

SupportLink E-referral Management System in Queensland—The Queensland Police Service (QPS) implemented SupportLink statewide as its main community policing program for all 'persons at risk' or 'vulnerable persons' in the community.

Officers across the state are now aware that a criminal justice approach is not the only option available to police; if officers are not able to provide the appropriate social assistance to the individual, then they can offer a referral to a welfare or support agency to assist in addressing the client's needs.

SupportLink IT provides QPS with the electronic referral service platform. A key aspect of the QPS-based SupportLink is the funding it has from Xstrata Coal for \$5.008m to implement the referral system.

SupportLink provides a secure web-based e-referral system to connect clients with local, state and national support service agencies. Police access to the system is facilitated through the QPS computer network via a portal to the e-referral system.

Over 250 welfare agencies have signed MOUs to be part of the SupportLink network. Police are able to refer on a wide range of issues including domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse, crime prevention, elder abuse and neglect, victim support and counselling, road and other trauma support, and suicide prevention and support following suicide.

The program's key objectives of reducing offending behaviour, reducing police calls for service, improving early intervention and providing diversion outcomes have all been achieved.

## The Multicultures Project, Queensland

The Multicultures Project is a suite of crime prevention programs and initiatives that effectively respond to the needs of a school-wide community. Targeting both victims and potential victims of crime, the project provides opportunities for schools to engage in activities promoting positive social behaviours and improving cross-cultural relationships.

The project has worked directly with almost 600 students, along with dozens of school's leadership and teaching staff across several schools, as well as numerous community organisations.

The long-term goal of the project is to foster an improved culture within participating schools of cross-cultural collaboration and harmonious relationships, with a measurable reduction in local crime including violent crime.

Since 2012, the project has been funded under the AGD via Crime Prevention Funding, with in-kind contributions from project partners.

## Banbaji Student Services, Queensland

On Mornington Island, minor conflicts between students can escalate into major community violence and unrest. The Banbaji Student Service manages the conflicts between students in a timely and culturally appropriate manner and further, provides targeted activities and education to students, which assists in preventing violence in the community. The key strategies of the Banbaji Student Service are:

- Mediation service to assist disputing students and their families.
- 'We're all Family' community-wide anti-violence promotion.
- Resilience building activities for students.
- Social media monitoring.
- Traditional role education for Indigenous youth.

Operating in the Mornington Island community since January 2012, the program has been formally accredited with:

- improving student attendance by creating a safe and supportive school environment; and
- reducing community violence arising from student disputes.

The program is funded through the Department of Justice & Attorney General.

# COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES OUTCOMES

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# COMMUNICATIONS

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 Communications and Information Services is to facilitate the transfer and adoption of this knowledge so that the AIC can meet its goal of informing policy and practice.

A communications team of five, along with four Information Services staff, provide an integrated service in disseminating criminological knowledge on a range of platforms. The continuing and international transition to disseminating knowledge through social media has broadened the AIC reach considerably and a new blog, *CrimBrief*, was launched to provide up-to-date commentary on the AIC's activities.

More than 2,400 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.

## 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 the AIC produces, they are generally designed, edited and typeset in-house. The Director is the General Editor for all AIC publications.

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, CRGs and 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.

Publications published in 2013–14 by the AIC are listed in Table 7.

Publication type	n
Research and Public Policy series	5
Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	18
Monitoring Reports	1
Technical and Background papers	1
Australian Crime: Facts & Figures	1
Research in Practice	1
Substantive articles on CrimBrief	4

In 2013–14, the AIC released 23 peer-reviewed and 63 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 8).

Product type	KPI	2012–13	2013–14
Peer-reviewed publications	23	24	23
Other publications, including articles in external journals	38	61	63
Events—conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables	10	24	13

While the number of peer-reviewed publications remained at 23, a number of such publications were finalised well within in the reporting period; however, their release was delayed until the 2014–15 year. The reduction in *Monitoring Reports* was a reflection of the move to biennial rather than annual release—only the NARMP report was released this year.

## 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 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* publications. The AIC gratefully acknowledges all those who performed peer reviews during the year.

The publications team also prepares reports for NDLERF, who released five monographs and one jointly branded NDLERF–AIC *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* paper during the year.

### Signature publications this year included:

*Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2013 online survey RPP 128*

The AIC was commissioned by AGD to undertake a national survey, as one initiative in the National Identity Security Strategy, Australia's national response to enhancing identity security, which seeks to prevent identity crime and misuse, contribute to national security and facilitate the benefits of the digital economy.

Subsequently, the AIC used an online research panel to generate a sample of 5,000 Australians aged 15 years and over to measure personal experiences of identity crime. The findings confirmed prior research, which has found that identity crime affects a relatively high proportion of Australians who report substantial financial and other impacts.

#### *Human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration, RPP 124*

Although forced marriage has increasingly gained attention over the past three years and a small number of legal proceedings have substantiated attempted or actual cases of forced marriage involving girls and young women, less attention has been paid to the exploitation of migrant brides in other ways. This research is the first in Australia to confirm that marriage has been used to recruit or attract women to Australia for the purposes of exploitation as domestic servants, to provide private or commercial sexual services and/or to be exploited in the home as wives.

#### *Armed robbery in Australia 2009–10: National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program report*

NARMP has been recording and reporting on trends in armed robbery since 2003. It is the only national dataset detailing armed robbery in Australia. This report is the first released after NARMP moved to biennial reporting and it summarises key findings from information describing the 12,005 victims reported to police in Australia during the 2009 and 2010 calendar years.

### Availability

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 a primarily online format and has reduced hardcopy print runs. In 2013–14, *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*.

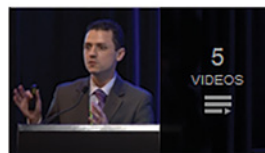
## Highlight 6: CriminologyTV

Criminology TV, the AIC's YouTube TV channel, is a popular resource for criminologists worldwide, particularly as download speeds and viewing capacity have 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. Seminars and keynote addresses are edited, and slides and videos incorporated into each presentation.



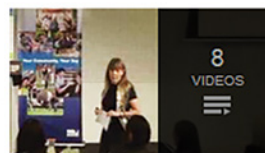
### Recent Events



#### Homicide: Precursors and Prevention 2014

by CriminologyTV · 5 months ago  
 Jason Payne, Research Manager, Australian... 25:21  
 Official Welcome - Commissioner Ian Stewart 3:38

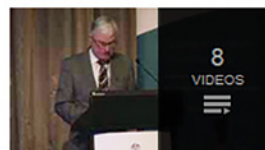
[View full playlist \(5 videos\)](#)



#### Crime Prevention and Communities 2014

by CriminologyTV · 3 months ago  
 CPC - Karyn McCluskey: Keynote speaker 53:13  
 CPC - Heather Nancarrow: Keynote speaker 49:52

[View full playlist \(8 videos\)](#)



#### ACCAN 2013

by CriminologyTV · 10 months ago  
 ACCAN 2013 - Justice Peter McClellan 46:02  
 ACCAN 2013 - Dr Adam Tomison - Conferen... 23:49

[View full playlist \(8 videos\)](#)

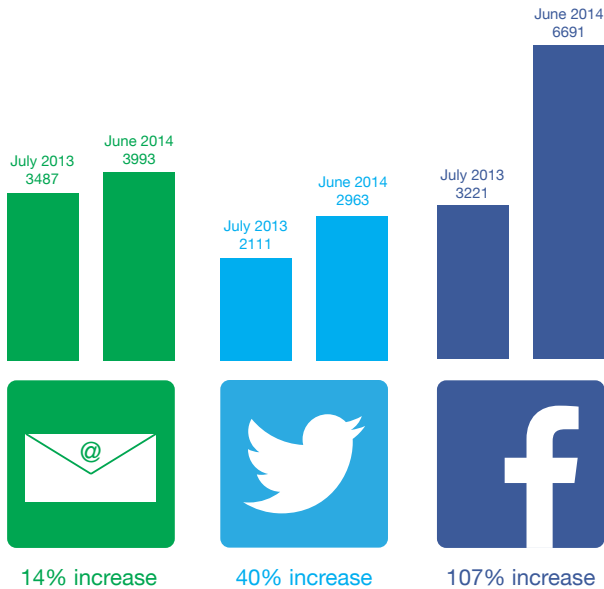


#### World Crime Forum 2013

by CriminologyTV · 10 months ago  
 WCF Keynote address: Dr Stephan Parmentier 49:30  
 WCF Response: Professor Peter Grabosky 16:22

[View full playlist \(4 videos\)](#)

Figure 2: Email, Twitter and Facebook followers



**New AIC social media accounts 2013**



Most views for a single image is 351. The photo most viewed is of the opening of the Crime Prevention and Communities conference by the Hon. Edward O'Donohue MLC on 10 June 2014.



224 followers since November 2013. May 2014 saw the most impressions at 925 for a post about the release of our Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice report *Effective drink driving prevention and enforcement strategies: Approaches to improving practice*.

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.

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*.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

As has been found by many other government and research organisations, social media is supplanting more general 20<sup>th</sup> century mechanisms to engage researchers, students and other subscribers. To cultivate stakeholder groups, the Communications and Information Services section has continued to build on its social media platforms with content-rich webpages, better graphics and the greater use of imagery and film. This has paid dividends, with a substantial upsurge in the past year in the use of social media to follow publications and events at the Institute. In fact, the growth in the AIC's social media subscriptions for both Twitter and Facebook was exponential towards the end of 2013–14. At the same time, the AIC added the photo resource site Flickr and a corporate LinkedIn account (see Figure 2).

As at 1 July 2013, the email Alert subscription list was at 3,487 subscribers, Facebook at 3,221 followers and Twitter at 2,111 followers. In the ensuing year, Facebook followers increased to 6,691 followers (107%) Twitter to 2,963 (40%) and email subscribers to 3,993 (14%).



With the use of the *CrimBrief* blog, a new element in reporting AIC events and brief research findings has been added. The blog is updated every three weeks to inform subscribers and provide them with further links.

## MEDIA

Mainstream media is an important stakeholder group for the AIC, as dissemination of criminological research assists the media and the public in understanding the true nature of crime prevalence and trends in Australia, counteracting the issues of public perception that most crime is on the rise and that there is an unravelling in social cohesion.

Overall, the AIC responded to 351 media requests compared with 390 the year before. After taking into account the communications lull in August–September 2013 due to the 2013 federal election caretaker period, it was apparent that media requests for information and interviews continue to trend upwards in 2013–14.

Apart from media interviews about AIC conferences (ISOC and ACCAN in particular, see Events), the main interview requests were for research expertise around trafficking and slavery (reflecting the number of *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* and *Research and Public Policy* series published on the subject), illicit drugs and alcohol misuse, fraud, arson and criminal justice processes such as corrections and court processes and outcomes, the use of bail and remand and alternative sentencing systems (see Figure 3).

AIC staff and external authors provided 101 media interviews during the year. The main media platforms to request information or interviews were print (105 requests), radio (97) and television (71) (see Figure 4). Specific online outlets such as *The Conversation*, the *Daily Mail* and news.com.au are steadily increasing as outlets for an AIC presence in the media.

Figure 3: Media enquiries by crime type (n)

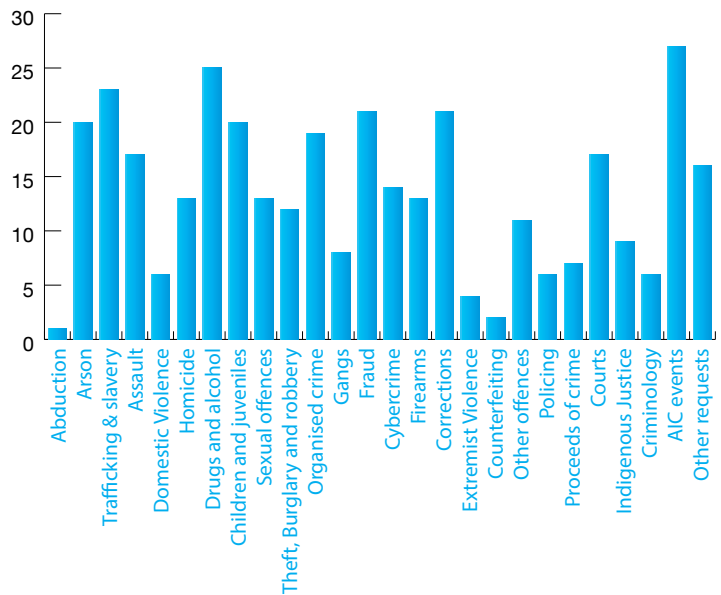


Figure 4: Media enquiries by media platform (n)

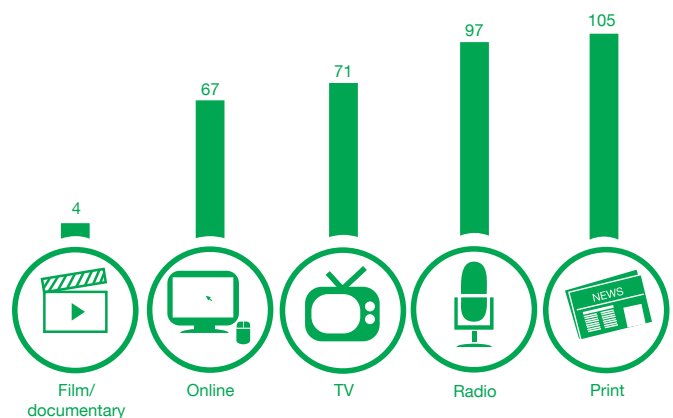


Figure 5: Referrals to AIC website from social media by sessions (n)

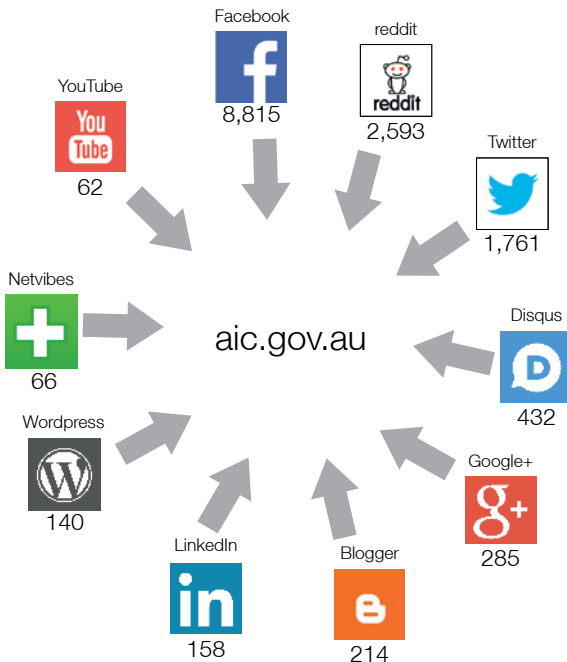


Figure 6: Devices used to access AIC website by sessions



The AIC has developed its own online blog *CrimBrief* and information from the blog is also being reused by media after the content is distributed through alerts, Twitter and Facebook. For example, a blog on the increased use of methamphetamine (DUMA data analysis) released in 2014 was widely distributed.

## AIC WEBSITES

The AIC website carries a wealth of criminological knowledge developed over the 40 years of the AIC's existence. Web management tasks beyond the day-to-day updating and refreshing of content included:

- The redesign and relaunch of the NDLERF website to give enhanced access to recent NDLERF publications and research outputs and grants.
- The creation of a member website for the Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies.

Clients and users are finding their way more regularly to the AIC website through social media platforms with most referrals from Facebook, but a substantial number for Twitter and Reddit (see Figure 5). The use of tablets and smart phones to access the publications, particularly via links in email alerts, has reached 18 percent (see Figure 6) and this is expected to expand.

There was a slight decrease in page views this year from 2,682,130 (2012–13) to 2,445,422. This was mostly attributable to content streamlining, reducing the number of click-through pages to reach 250 core *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* papers.

Performance testing and optimisation was undertaken on the AIC website. Enhancements to code and hosting facilities have resulted in the average page load time decreasing by 11.65 percent and the average server response time decreasing by 63.59 percent. The average page download time is 0.39 seconds.

Website traffic was steady throughout the financial year with over 954,000 sessions recorded and 2.49 percent more new visitors than the previous year. While strongest in Australia and New Zealand, the web and social media uptake was global (see Figure 7 and 8).

Figure 7: Email subscribers, Facebook followers and web sessions by state

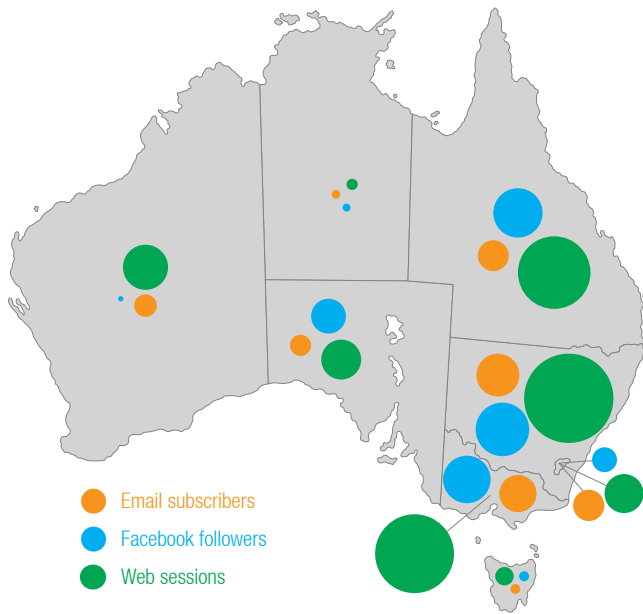
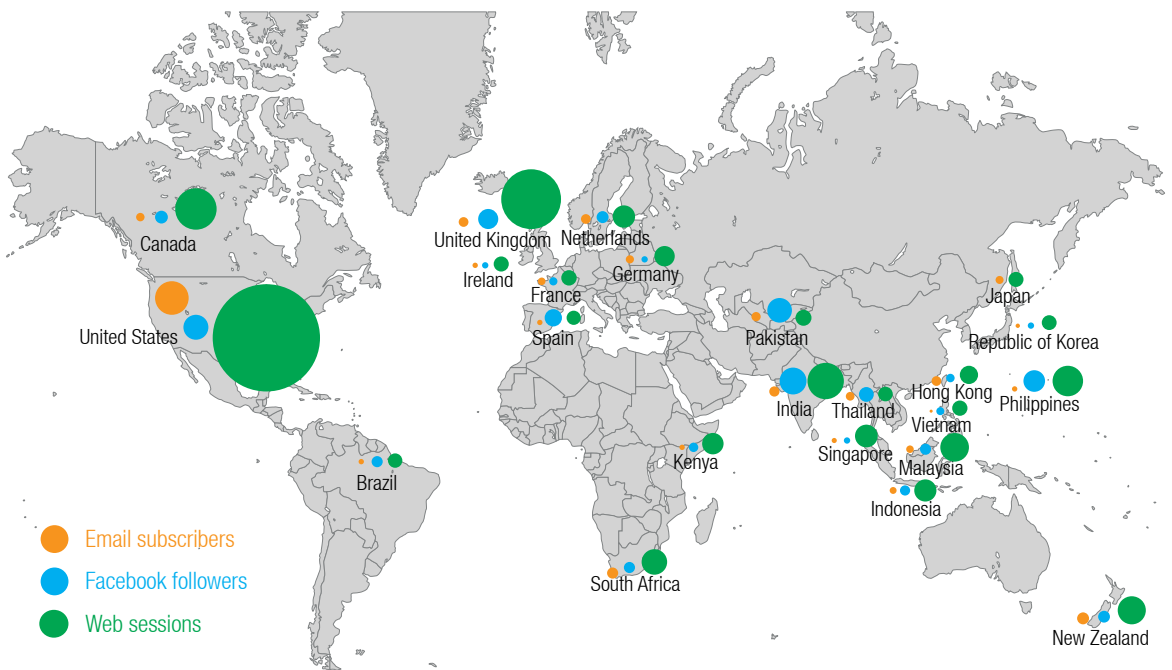


Figure 8: Email subscribers, Facebook followers and web sessions by country



# EVENTS

## 2013

### **ISOC 2013, 29–30 July 2013**

Together with the ACC, the AIC convened its 2<sup>nd</sup> International Serious and Organised Crime Conference at the Brisbane Convention Centre on 29–30 July 2013.

Main issues discussed were cybercrime, regional organised crime groups and international responses, international regulations and organised crime financing. More than 200 people attended over the two days. Keynote addresses were well received, especially that of Mr Daniel Ragsdale, who at the time was Acting Director, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) who presented on *Investigating Transnational Organized Crime—the ICE Perspective* and New York District Attorney Michael Sachs who presented on a series of cybercrime prosecutions in New York City. Addresses were also given by then ACC Chief Executive Officer John Lawler, as well as Secretary of the AGD Mr Roger Wilkins AO and Customs Chief Executive Officer Mike Pezzullo. As a Queensland event, Queensland Police Commissioner Ian Stewart also presented a Keynote address, as did Mr Jeremy Douglas, Regional Representative, Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific UNODC, and Dr Russell Smith AIC Principal Criminologist. Other Commonwealth agency heads, Philip Moss (Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity) and Mr Robert Bromwich SC (Commonwealth Department of Public Prosecutions) also presented papers.

There was broad coverage on radio/print and television for the release of 2013 Organised Crime Report by the ACC at the conference. Many of the presentations can be found on Criminology TV.

### **13th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Pullman Hotel, Melbourne, 10–13 November 2013**

Organised by the AIC and held in Melbourne, ACCAN attracted over 350 international speakers and delegates. The theme *Protecting Children: New Solutions to Old Problems*, reflected the need to innovate and to enhance responses to key policy and practice issues across the sectors involved in preventing and managing child abuse and neglect. The conference covered a diverse range of areas including:

- child protection service responses;
- policing and the courts;
- prevention of child abuse and neglect;
- professional practice issues;
- health and welfare therapeutic interventions;
- emerging issues in child abuse and neglect; and
- whole of system reform.

Keynote speakers included:

- Gill Callister, Secretary Victorian Department of Human Services;
- Aboriginal Elder and CDU Associate Professor Eileen Cummings;
- Justice Peter McClellan AM, Commissioner, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse;
- Professor Louise Newman, Professor of Developmental Psychiatry and Director, Monash University Centre for Developmental Psychiatry & Psychology;
- Paul Nixon, Chief Social Worker, Child, Youth and Family, New Zealand;

## Highlight 7: AIC events



Clockwise from top left: Professor Kathleen Heide, Homicide Conference 2014. ACC report on Organised Crime in Australia press conference during the ISOC Conference 2013. The Hon Mary Wooldridge MP, ACCAN 2013. Dr Richard Catalano, Crime Prevention and Communities Conference 2014. Dr Nick Tilley, Crime Prevention and Communities Conference 2014. Paul Nixon, ACCAN 2013.

- Professor Stephen Smallbone, Director, Griffith Youth Forensic Service, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University; and
- Dr Adam Tomison, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology.

## 2014

### National Homicide Conference, Brisbane, 24–25 March 2014

The *Homicide—Precursors and Prevention* conference was a two day symposium organised by Griffith University in partnership with the AIC. The conference explored both the context of homicides and prevention measures including intimate partner homicides and homicide prevention in public settings. Themes included:

- intimate partner homicide;
- child homicide;
- death reviews;
- institutional responses to homicide; and
- homicide prevention.

Speakers included:

- Professor Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University, Brisbane (Conference Director);
- Dr Adam Tomison, Director, AIC (Conference Director);

- Dr Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada;
- Professor Holly Johnson, University of Ottawa;
- Professor James Ogloff, Monash University Melbourne;
- Professor Thea Brown, Monash University Melbourne;
- Dr Danielle Tyson, Monash University Melbourne; and
- Jason Payne, Research Manager, AIC.

### **Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne Convention Centre, 10–11 June**

Developed by the AIC in partnership with the Victorian Department of Justice and with the support of Victoria Police, the conference theme was *Problem Solving Approaches to Crime Prevention and Engaging and Empowering Communities*. A total of 250 people attended from across the crime prevention field—police, local government, business, researchers and policy managers.

Thematic streams included:

- prevention of violence against women and children;
- prevention of violence in the night-time economy;
- crime prevention problem solving and strategies;
- community capacity building and 'communities that care';
- use of CCTV; and
- crime prevention through environmental design.

Keynote speakers included:

- Professor Richard Catalano, Director, Social Development Research and Professor for the Study and Prevention of Violence Washington University;
- Karyn McCluskey, Director, Scottish Violence Reduction Unit;
- Professor Nick Tilley, Director of the University College London Security Science Research Training Centre; and
- Superintendent Bruce Bird, New Zealand Police National Crime Prevention Manager.

As with most AIC conferences, content and presentations were both practice and research focused and the registration fee included workshops to assist community practitioners with improving practice, policies and evaluation.

## 2013 student forum

The AIC ran its annual Student Forum in July 2013. Forty-eight students attended from across Australia and participated in a mix of seminars and workshops, which included presentations on drug use, Indigenous justice issues, criminal justice system responses and human trafficking.

## Occasional seminars

*Inside the mind of a burglar*—Dr Natalie Gately, 4 July 2013.

*The geek shall inherit the earth? Capacity and capability to commission and deliver Payment by Results services in the United Kingdom*—Kevin Wong, 2 October 2013.

*Strategies for Covert Web Search*—Dr George RS Weir, 18 November 2013.

*EMMIE, a tool for assessing evaluations for use in policy and practice*—Professor Nick Tilley, 17 June 2014.

## World Crime Forum

*The criminal justice system in Europe—how do people view it?* 30 October 2013

- Chair, Dr Adam Tomison, AIC Director.
- Professor Stephan Parmentier, Secretary-General, International Society for Criminology; Coordinator, Research Line on Political Crimes; Human Rights and Human Security, Leuven Institute of Criminology; Faculty of Law, KU Leuven—University of Leuven.
- Professor Rick Sarre, President, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and Professor, University of South Australia.
- Dr Russell G Smith, Principal Criminologist, AIC.
- Professor Peter Grabosky, Australian National University.

### Highlight 8: World Crime Forum



Professor Stephan Parmentier, Dr Adam Tomison, Professor Rick Sarre, Dr Russell Smith, Professor Peter Grabosky.

# INFORMATION SERVICES AND LIBRARY

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

## Services for stakeholders

The library maintains and promotes a significant specialist criminology information collection 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 previous years, with efforts to strengthen the specialist nature of the print and online collection.

### **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 a family of index databases that can be accessed via Informit (see <http://informit.com.au> for more information). CINCH aims to include all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—with high-quality subject indexing and abstracts. CINCH records are also available in the JV Barry Library's catalogue on the AIC website.

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. During the year, 1,199 new records were added to the database bringing the total at the end of June 2014 to 62,962 records. In Australia and New Zealand, CINCH subscribers include 45 academic institutions, 13 government departments, the Parliamentary Library, the National Library of Australia and all state libraries. The British Library also subscribes to CINCH.



## Highlight 9: JV Barry Library 40th anniversary



# JV Barry Library

*celebrating 40 years*



Australian Government  
Australian Institute of Criminology

The JV Barry Library marked its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year after it was officially opened by the Hon. Mr Justice McClellens on 12 February 1974.

The library is an integral part of the Information Services area and sits at the heart of the Institute. The staff maintain the strong reputation of this resource within Australia's major criminal justice information knowledge centre. Today, it houses nearly 30,000 books and reports, and 14,000 journals in both print and online formats. The CINCH database, developed from the mid-70s, has grown to over 60,000 entries, many with links to full text.

The library is named after Sir John Vincent Barry, an eminent criminologist and jurist who, with others, pressed the Commonwealth Government to set up the Institute in the late 1960s; a proposal that was championed by then Attorney-General Tom Hughes QC during the time of the Gorton Government.

Of Sir John Barry's many achievements, he was foundation chairman of the Department of Criminology at the University of Melbourne, as well as the founding Chair of the Victorian Parole Board. He died just four years shy of the establishment of the AIC and five years before the opening of the library.

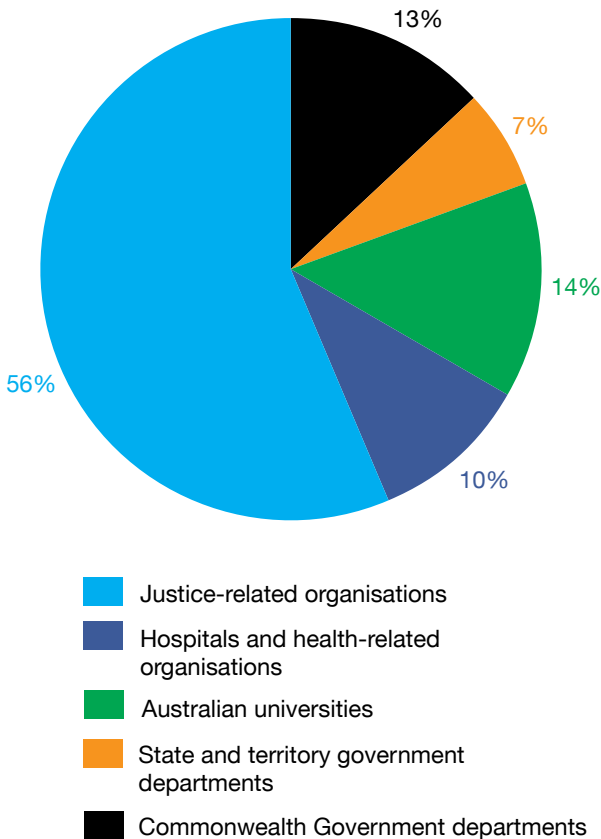
The library was a purpose-built facility, tasked with developing a specialised collection of books, reports and indexes, and would form the foundation of a national knowledge and resource centre on Australian crime and criminal justice.

From its beginning, the JV Barry Library was designed to cater to the needs of all stakeholders—from international delegations to policymakers, advisors, crime and justice agencies, researchers, students and the wider community.

The library has always changed to meet new information needs and to take advantage of new and emerging technologies. Recognising the need to go online as early as 1975, material held in the library was used to form the Australian Criminal Database. In 1977, this became CINCH, which has subsequently developed into an internationally recognised online resource.

Although adapting its services as technology has improved, the library still maintains its core services. In the digital world, the library's outreach service continues to grow via 16 themed subject alerts, which keep thousands of subscribers updated on criminological publications from around the world. Library staff now respond to more than 1,200 reference queries each year and support AIC researchers and external stakeholders, along with the media and public.

Figure 9: Breakdown of items supplied to other libraries



**Networking across sectors**

In 2013–14, over 850 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.

Information Services 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.

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.

During 2013–14, the JV Barry Library supplied 655 individual articles and books to other libraries across Australia (see Figure 9).

**Stakeholder and public enquiries**

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

In 2013–14, Information Services team responded to an average of 40 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 (31%) and academics (24%). Most of the more extensive responses (taking over 1 hour) reflected stakeholders’ recognition that the AIC can assist with complex subject matters.

External requests made to Information Services by sector, 2013-14:

- law enforcement, justice and corrections (31%);
- public (18%);
- university academics and students (24%);
- media (11%); and
- law, business and others (16%).

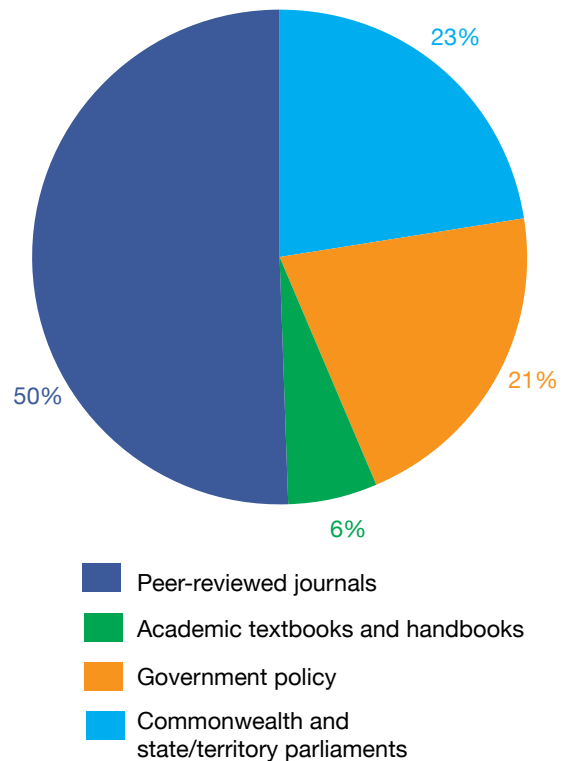
Examples of the types of external enquires in 2013–14:

- a visiting fellow from Beijing seeking information for his area of interest (cybercrime and online fraud);
- a senior Victorian police detective investigating new technologies for the prevention of car numberplate theft;
- a customs official wanting information about police powers for inclusion in a training module;
- a doctoral student researching elder abuse;
- a trade union enquiry regarding violence in the workplace;
- information about establishing crime prevention committees from the NTPF;
- a Polish tax advisor looking for global trends in taxation of illegal activities; and
- information on women and imprisonment for the Women In Prison Advocacy Network.

The lower number of significant enquiry responses for 2013–14 reflects fewer queries generated by internal researchers; however, there was a significant increase in the number of less time-intensive requests generally received from external sources. There was also an increase in the amount of material supplied to other agencies, which reflects positively on the usefulness of the collection content (see Table 9).

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

Figure 10: Citations of AIC works



## **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 10). This free service is received by over 1,600 individual subscribers. The total number of alerts sent out to subscribers has increased by 29 percent in the last 12 months.

## **Unique datasets**

The AIC acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects. The total number of datasets is now 147. 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 from the 1970s, right through to the most recent 2013–14 publications. *Appendix 4* lists a sample of external citations of AIC research works in 2013–14.

## **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 for 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 *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series is referenced and downloaded by educational institutions around the world. Table 11 lists the top 10 Trends & Issues papers on Cengage Gale for 2013–14. While Ebsco is not able to provide a breakdown by separate titles, it 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 in 50 different countries, mostly by the academic and government sectors in Australasia and the United States. This represents a 43 percent increase in usage from 2012–13.

The reach of the AIC's 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.

In Australia, the subscriber lists across all platforms are reflected against the most heavily populated states (see Figures 7 & 8).

Table 9 Information Services activity, 2012–14

Activity	2012–13	2013–14
Inquiry responses <15 mins	1,199	1,870
Inquiry responses >15 mins	448	229
Records added to CINCH	1,243	1,199
Monographs added to collection	627	445
Original records to Libraries Australia	473	443
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	153	79
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	508	583
Items loaned to other libraries	116	121
Items borrowed from other libraries	61	51
Alerts titles disseminated	17	17

Table 10 Information awareness alert email subscriptions by topic, 2012–13

Information subject alert	Subscribers 2012–13	Subscribers 2013–14
All	908	1,165
Alcohol and violence	248	296
Child abuse and protection	241	319
Community safety	174	237
Crime prevention	368	473
Crimes against the environment	47	91
Cybercrime	221	297
Drugs and crime	307	385
Evaluation	230	285
Financial crime	164	225
Homicide	170	227
Indigenous justice	202	240
Juvenile justice	238	303
People trafficking	213	268
Recidivism and desistance	244	298
Serious and organised crime	290	384
Victims of crime	235	306

Table 11: The top 10 *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* titles disseminated through CENGAGE GALE International Learning database

Titles	Author(s)	Views
Improving crime prevention knowledge and practice	Peter Homel	484
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	290
Evaluating crime prevention: Lessons from large-scale community crime prevention programs	Anthony Morgan and Peter Homel	243
Organised crime and trafficking in persons	Fiona David	193
The trafficking of children in the Asia–Pacific	Jacqueline Joudo Larsen	193
Effective community-based supervision of young offenders	Chris Trotter	180
The societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia	Matthew Manning, Christine Smith and Paul Mazerolle	170
Human trafficking and slavery offenders in Australia	Frances Simmons, Brynn O'Brien, Fiona David and Laura Beacroft	155
How much crime is drug or alcohol related? Self-reported attributions of police detainees	Jason Payne and Antonette Gaffney	153
Experiences of trafficked persons: An Indonesian sample	Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, Hannah Andrevski and Samantha Lyneham	143

# FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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# OVERVIEW

The appropriation efficiency measures experienced by the AIC over the past few years resulted in a number of changes to the delivery of outcomes in 2013–14. These included:

- a significant restructure of the DUMA program and reductions in the amount of data collected; and
- a review of the Research Program structure, including the expertise and skillsets required within the research teams, along with a realignment of research priorities across these teams.

In accordance with the Commonwealth Government's net cash appropriation arrangements, the AIC's operating result for 2013–14 was a deficit of \$294,777 (2012–13: deficit of \$300,662) against a revised budget deficit position of \$305,000 published in the AIC's Portfolio Budget Statements 2014–15. This deficit position includes depreciation expenses of \$98,854 (2012–13: \$93,893). The operating loss is covered in full by the AIC's cash reserves.

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 and covered five financial years to 2016–17 to allow the expenditure of cash reserves tied to the CRG program. For 2013–14, an additional \$200,000 operating loss was approved.

See Table 12 for a summary of budgeted and actual expenses for 2013–14.

## Operating revenue

The total operating revenue was \$8,840,974 (2012–13: \$8,375,126) and comprised:

- government appropriations of \$5,355,000;
- sale of goods and rendering of services of \$2,274,651;
- royalties of \$56,429; and
- other revenue of \$1,116,894.

Revenue from government appropriations increased by a net amount of \$44,000 (less than 1%) from 2012–13. The increase is the net effect of appropriation indexation and a series of efficiency dividends over prior years.

Revenues from the rendering of services increased by \$711,918 from 2012–13. The increase was due to an increase in fee-for-service research projects at both Commonwealth and state/territory levels, along with increased income levels associated with the AIC running three large-scale external conferences during the year (the scale and number of conference events vary from year to year).



## Operating expenditure

The total operating expense was \$9,135,751 (2012–13: \$8,675,788) and comprised:

- employee costs of \$4,899,792;
- supplier expenses of \$2,892,341;
- grants expenses of \$1,244,764; and
- depreciation and amortisation of \$98,854.

	2013–14 Budget \$'000	2013–14 Actual \$'000	Variation (column 2–column 1) \$'000	2014–15 Budget \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	4,634	4,900	266	5,146
Supplier expenses	2,368	2,892	524	2,606
Grants	1,100	1,245	145	1,300
Depreciation and amortisation	105	99	(6)	105
Total expenses	8,207	9,136	929	9,157
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Own-source revenue</b>				
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1,800	2,275	475	2,211
Royalties	40	56	16	50
Other	707	1,117	410	1,230
Total own-source revenue	2,547	3,448	901	3,491
<b>Gains</b>				
Other	-	38	(38)	37
Total gains	-	38	(38)	37
Total own-source income	2,547	3,486	939	3,528
Net cost of services	5,660	5,650	(10)	5,629
Revenue from government	5,355	5,355	-	5,324
Surplus (deficit) attributable to the Commonwealth Government	(305)	(295)	(10)	(305)

Employee expenditure decreased by \$105,109 from 2012–13 as a result of a decline in average staffing level (ASL) and a change in the mix of staff. ASL decreased to 45.26 in 2013–14 (2012–13: 48.5) as a result of staff reductions in the second half of 2012–13 to meet a lower funding position. This was subsequently affected by delayed recruitment processes in 2013–14 as a result of the Commonwealth Government's introduction of recruitment restrictions in October 2013.

The AIC staffing level subsequently increased to 49.87 ASL as at 30 June 2014 as a result of the need to recruit staff to manage increased fee-for-service contracted research, but is budgeted to settle around 47 ASL throughout 2014–15. This level of staffing is expected to be maintained through fee-for-service research project work, complementing the AIC's appropriation funding research and dissemination priorities.

Supplier expenses increased by \$696,196 from 2012–13 as a result of increases in contractor and travel expenditure associated with fee-for-service research projects. The increase in expenditure was also significantly impacted by the level of conference expenses for the year associated with the AIC running three large-scale external conferences during the year.

There was also a decrease in grants expenditure of \$126,208 from 2012–13, which was more a result of timing than any change to the size of the grant programs.

## Balance sheet

### **Net asset position**

The net asset position at 30 June 2014 was \$2,096,512 (2012–13: \$2,367,289).

### **Total assets**

Total assets as at 30 June 2014 were \$6,063,712 (2012–13: \$5,989,173). The small increase in assets was due primarily to an increase in trade and other receivables.

### **Total liabilities**

Total liabilities at 30 June 2014 were \$3,967,200 (2012–13: \$3,621,884). The difference is due to increases in the level of suppliers payable and unearned income recognised under the AIC's secretariat contracts. Major liabilities include prepayments received/unearned income of \$2,269,501 and employee provisions of \$928,913.

For detailed analysis, please refer to *AIC Financial Statements*.

# GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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# EXTERNAL SCRUTINY AND REVIEW

In 2013–14, 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 Act Agencies. The audit commenced in March 2013 and was tabled in June 2014, and identified a single recommendation related to the need to reduce risks posed by conflicts of interest. The AIC has commenced a review and update of its Conflicts of Interest policies and procedures.

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 2013–14, the AIC continued to enhance its accountability and governance practices and to implement changes in Commonwealth legislation and policy to ensure the agency's corporate integrity. Changes in legislation and policy continue to increase administrative and legislative compliance obligations upon the Institute.

The AIC has focused resources during 2013–14 on the development of its risk management practices including a review of its security management practices in line with the government's protective security policy framework. This review has resulted in the AIC's development and implementation of practices to ensure compliance with the 33 mandatory security requirements. Further development and ongoing training on protective security practices will continue into 2014–15.

The AIC Corporate area has also invested significant resources into the project management of the transition to the PGPA Act, with new AAls, delegations instruments and awareness training being developed and undertaken in the first six months of 2014.

## 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 1 July 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 2011 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 criminological research;
- 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 Commonwealth 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 2013–14 were:

- 12 July 2013 by teleconference;
- 29 November 2013 in Canberra, and
- 14 March 2014 in Canberra.

### **Members of the Criminology Research Advisory Council as at 30 June 2014**

#### *Western Australia*

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

#### *Tasmania*

Mr Norman Reaburn, appointed representative, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania (Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania until October 2013), Deputy Chair.

#### *Commonwealth*

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

#### *Australian Capital Territory*

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

#### *New South Wales*

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

#### *Northern Territory*

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

#### *Queensland*

Ms Jenny Lang, Assistant Director-General, Strategic Policy and Legal Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General. Nominated. To be confirmed.

#### *South Australia*

Mr Rick Persse, Chief Executive, AGD.

#### *Victoria*

Ms Julia Griffith, Executive Director, Corrections, Health and Crime Prevention, Department of Justice.

## Audit committee

The Audit Committee is established 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 governance responsibilities. The Audit Committee Charter was reviewed in September 2013 in line with the revised ANAO better practice guidance.

In 2013–14, 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—AIC Deputy Director (Research).

The Institute's internal audit provider for 2013–14 was Ernst & Young.

Meetings of the Audit Committee were held on 12 September 2013, 28 November 2013, 13 March 2014 and 12 June 2014. The committee considered two internal audit reports:

- information technology security; and
- complying with the PSPF and Information Security Manual (ISM).

A third internal audit commenced during May 2014, which focused on a review of the AIC's Work Health and Safety practices.

## 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 19 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:

- Mr Derek Jory MA (layman);
- 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);
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB (lawyer);
- Dr Robyn Holder MA (laywoman) to March 2014; 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 Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research) and Mr Brian Russell CPA, 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 operational management matters in these areas.

### **Research Managers committee**

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 Senior 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 2014 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research) (Chair);
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Research Manager, TOC team;
- Mr Matthew Willis, Research Manager, CJMA team;
- Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, CPER team; and
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager, V&E team.

### **Corporate Services Managers committee**

The Corporate Services Managers Committee meets monthly to consider both strategic and operational management aspects of the Corporate Services functions and provides advice to the Senior Executive Committee on financial and budgetary matters, ICT, human resources administration and risk management matters. Its members as at 30 June 2014 were:

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

### **Other committees**

The ICT Committee provides advice to the Executive Committee on strategic direction and emerging issues. Its members as at 30 June 2014 were:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director (Chief Executive);
- Mr Myles Lambert, ICT Manager (Chair);
- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research);
- Mr Brian Russell, Deputy Director (Corporate) and Chief Financial Officer;
- Mr Colin Campbell, Communications Manager;
- Ms Kate Hogden, Web Manager;
- Ms Jane Shelling, Library Manager; and
- Dr Susan Goldsmith, Principal Research Analyst, CPER team.

The Work Health & Safety Committee provides oversight of Work Health & Safety aspects of the organisation and advises the Deputy Director Corporate on Work Health & Safety issues and risks. Its members as at 30 June 2014 were:

- Ms Karen Johnston, Manager HR and Administration (Chair);
- Ms Penny Smyth, HR Administrator;
- Mr Matthew Willis, Chief Fire Warden;
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, First Aid Officer (and Harassment Contact Officer);
- Mr Adam Cooper, First Aid Officer; and
- Ms Georgina Fuller, Health and Safety Representative.

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 April 2014, elections were held to refresh the membership of the Committee. As of 30 June 2014, committee members were:

- Ms Gemma Kelly;
- Ms Sarah Coghlan;
- Ms Lauren Renshaw; and
- Ms Karen Johnston (Management representative).

## **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 outcomes. 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 AIC's risk process encapsulates fraud control planning and processes in accordance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

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

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk management plan and risk assessment registers;
- protective security management framework;
- business continuity management plan;
- Chief Executive's Instructions (AAIs from 1 July 2014);
- finance policy and procedures;
- project management framework; and
- internal audit program.

The AIC also participates in the annual Comcover risk management survey, which seeks to benchmark agencies' risk management frameworks, programs and systems against those of all participating agencies and peer group agencies. The Institute has recorded ratings at or above average for the majority of its risk management practices.



## 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.

The AIC's fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans are embedded within the Risk Management Plan and risk assessment processes.

No fraud was identified in 2013–14.

## Protective security

The AIC, as a Commonwealth Government agency, is required to follow the Commonwealth Government PSPF and the Commonwealth Government ISM. The AIC has undertaken significant work throughout 2013–14 to review and enhance its security management framework and embed the security management principles and controls into governance arrangements, business practices and agency culture.

The AIC has undertaken two internal audits during 2013–14, focusing on the assessment of documentation and compliance with the PSPF and ISM. The audits have assisted the AIC in reviewing, creating and updating a number of protective security policies and procedures, and developing a security training and awareness program.

The key documents output from this program of work has included a new Protective Security Management Framework, updated Information Security Policy, new Security Risk Management Plan/System Security Plan and updated Incident Detection and Response Plan.

The AIC has also identified and undertaken a significant level of training for key security designated positions, along with general security awareness for all staff and contractors.

## 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 AIC'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 work 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 direction. Staff have been encouraged to provide feedback on the AIC's 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 APS Values and Code of Conduct were updated in July 2013 and staff were required to attend an information session on the new code and values. The code and values form part of the compendium of documents providing guidance to employees and also form part of the online and in-house induction program.

The AIC continued to outsource its payroll functions in 2013–14.

## Human resources policies

During 2013–14, the Institute continued its cyclical review of human resources policies to ensure compliance with legislation and relevance to the current workforce needs.

A number of policies are reviewed and updated in consultation with the Staff Consultative Committee. Between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014, the following policies had been revised:

- travel policy;
- learning and development policy;
- salary packaging guidelines;
- rehabilitation policy and procedures;
- Personal Interest Disclosure procedures for Principal Officers;
- study assistance policy;
- procedures for managing probation; and
- intern policy and procedures.

## Workforce planning

The AIC's Senior Executive Committee continually monitors workforce requirements. Staff are employed on the basis of the output requirements arising from both appropriation funded and fee-for-service 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 on an ongoing basis due to the constantly changing environment in which it operates. Structured planning occurs as part of the strategic planning and development process. This includes consideration of budget priorities for the upcoming year and the resources required to meet those priorities. Various committees have input into ensuring that the needs of the organisation can be achieved.

The Institute undertook a workforce planning audit, completed in November 2012, to review its workforce planning capacity. Based on the audit's recommendations, the Institute has developed a workforce planning framework to better align strategic direction with policies such as performance management, work-level standards and learning and development. The Institute is continuing to improve and assess the Employee Value Proposition, and to focus on clarifying roles, progression milestones and development needs for existing employees in line with the agencies strategic priorities.

The Institute aims to be an organisation that values fairness, equity and diversity and is therefore committed to preventing and eliminating discrimination.

In 2014, the AIC extended its commitment to increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment within the AIC. The Institute appointed an Indigenous cadet and is seeking to embed and possibly expand this program, as well as continuing to encourage applications from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interns for an identified position.

## 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 the agency's outcomes and objectives. It includes:

- transparent appraisal of 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.

At the beginning of 2013–14, the Institute implemented a new Performance Development Agreement (PDA) for staff. The new PDA was introduced in conjunction with training for staff and supervisors. The focus was shifted to improve the quality of feedback and enhance the development of staff across the Institute.

## 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 2013–14, 15 employees received a performance bonus relating to the preceding 12 months' performance. The total amount of performance bonus paid was \$56,233 (2012–13: \$51,076).

## Learning and development

In 2013–14, as part of the Executive's response to staff feedback, the Learning and Development Policy was formalised and implemented in consultation with staff. The AIC is committed to the ongoing investment in the training and development of its 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 for the organisation and its employees.

The 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.

As part of the structured approach to learning and development, the AIC implemented a three-part induction program complemented by the Australian Public Service Commission's online modules. Training was also provided on performance management, focused on the provision of feedback and developing new PDAs. Senior staff were provided with a two-day supervisor workshop in June 2014. All staff were provided with training in *Preventing Workplace Bullying* and *Changes to the Public Service Act* including the APS Values and Code of Conduct.

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 internally develop and deliver relevant training to minimise costs and to make the best use of existing expertise. Corporate staff have undertaken a number of these programs in order to facilitate the administration of the FMA Act and *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth). Recently, several members of senior staff also attended training on the Public Interest Disclosure legislation and on the transition to the PGPA Act.

## Highlight 10: AIC Australia Day awards

Four staff members were the recipients of the annual AIC Australia Day medallions in recognition of their contribution to the AIC.

Accounts & Administration Officer, Chinh Nguyen, Research Analyst, Georgina Fuller, Conference Coordinator Kate Sweeney and Senior Research Analyst Sarah McGregor were each recognised for their efforts in enhancing the standing and operation of the Institute.



Chinh Nguyen, Georgina Fuller, Kate Sweeney (Not pictured: Sarah Macgregor)

Other development opportunities provided to staff include:

- 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 (both national and international), and other organised events;
- an in-house program of training in research methods, statistics and criminological theory; and
- the opportunity to be provided with study leave or other support to undertake relevant studies. As part of the support of formal study, the Institute supported two staff undertaking PhD studies in 2013–14.

## Staffing summary at 30 June 2014

### All staff by classification

Classification	2013	2014
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	2	2
Executive Level 2	5	6
Executive Level 1	9	7
APS 6	6	8
APS 5	8	10
APS 4	6	5
APS 3	6	11
APS 2	0	0
APS 1	0	1
Total	42	50

### Average staffing level

Financial year	Average staffing level
2011–12	50.9
2012–13	48.5
2013–14	45.2

## Employment status

Table 15: All staff by employment category, employment status and gender (at 30 June 2013 and 2014)								
Employment category/status	Male (n)		Female (n)		Total (n)		Females as % of total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Ongoing</b>								
Full-time	8	7	15	16	23	23	65	70
Part-time	-	-	1	1	1	1	100	100
Sub-total	8	7	16	17	24	24	67	71
<b>Non-ongoing</b>								
Full-time	6	8	10	18	16	26	63	69
Part-time	-	-	2	0	2	0	100	100
Sub-total	6	8	12	18	18	26	67	69
Total	14	15	28	35	42	50	67	70

## By gender

Table 16: All staff by APS level and gender								
Classification	Male		Female		Total		Females as % of total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
SES Band 1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Executive Level 2	5	5	0	1	5	6	0	17
Executive Level 1	3	2	6	5	9	7	67	71
APS 6	0	2	6	6	6	8	100	75
APS 5	1	0	7	10	8	10	88	100
APS 4	2	2	4	3	6	5	67	60
APS 3	1	2	5	9	6	11	83	82
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	100
Total	14	15	28	35	42	50	67	70

## Employment arrangements

Employment arrangement	Staff	2013 (n)	2014 (n)
AIC agency agreement	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	40	48
Common Law contracts	SES (equivalent)	2	2
	Non-SES	0	0
Individual flexibility arrangements	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	2	3

## Staff separations

Classification	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Total	
	2012–13	2013–14	2012–13	2013–14	2012–13	2013–14
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Level 2	2	1	-	-	2	1
Executive Level 1	2	1	1	-	3	1
APS 6	-	-	-	2	-	2
APS 5	-	1	3	-	3	1
APS 4	1	-	3	3	4	3
APS 3	-	-	3	3	3	3
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	3	10	8	15	11

## Remuneration

Table 19: Salary ranges at 30 June 2014

Classification	Position	Salary range
APS 1	Trainee	\$39,900–45,580
APS 2	Admin assistant	\$47,540–52,520
APS 3	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	\$54,210–57,000
APS 4	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	\$60,110–65,410
APS 5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	\$68,310–75,410
APS 6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	\$76,500–92,102
Executive level 1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	\$94,000–122,511
Executive level 2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	\$108,080–136,600
SES	SES Band 1	\$140,000+

## 2014 Internship program

Applications were invited for research internships from undergraduate and postgraduate students entering their final year of university in 2013–14 or from students who had completed their studies in 2013. 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 internship program was restructured in 2014 to allow continual receipt of applications and placements over the course of the year as relevant projects were identified. In 2013–14, the internships attracted over 50 applications and continue to receive strong interest. Three AIC-led internships were granted in 2014, plus the AIC accepted a further three interns placed through programs run by their university. In addition to this, three internship applicants were subsequently offered non-ongoing contracts of nine to 12 months in duration.

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

## Staff communication

The AIC contributed to the 2012–13 State of the Service employee census. These surveys provided staff with the opportunity to communicate issues, and perceived weaknesses and strengths to management in an anonymous way. The results of the survey showed some improvement in addressing issues around perceived bullying and harassment, and internal communications.

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 two months. These meetings also provide an open forum to discuss any issues impacting 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, 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.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

### Network and infrastructure

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

The AIC undertook a full desktop upgrade during 2013–14 to replace existing desktop PCs with portable Microsoft Surface tablets. This has enabled greater flexibility for users when travelling and has increased the security of information for travellers. The AIC has also continued its upgrade program for internal servers, which now run SSD (solid state drives) hard disk drives, greatly improving performance, reliability and drastically reducing power consumption in compliance with the Government Greenhouse Energy Reporting.

A VOIP (voice over internet protocol) telephone solution was rolled out in late 2013, 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 security

The AIC has undertaken a number of projects during 2013–14 focused on the assessment and treatment of risks security hazards and enhancing the agencies ICT security practices. This has included a compliance audit against the PSPF and ISM controls, penetration testing for websites, implementation of application whitelisting, the introduction of Janus Seal for documents and a review of disaster recovery practices.

These processes have contributed the development, review and update of the AIC's protective security policies and procedures to treat and control the security risks relevant to the AIC 's business practices and ensure compliance with the PSPF.

## STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### Work health and safety

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 the fair treatment of employees involved.

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 has a legislative function pursuant to s 77 of the WHS Act, as 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 Work Health and Safety Committee met on three occasions during 2013–14. Regular workplace audits were conducted and key work health and safety roles were advertised and filled as quickly as possible.

During the year, the Institute undertook a range of initiatives including:

- The development of Rehabilitation Policy and Procedures, which promote early intervention and outline the case management procedures in compliance with Comcare requirements.
- An internal audit of the Institute's work health and safety practices, which commenced in May 2014 and is due to be completed in July 2014. The AIC will consider all recommendations until finalisation of this process.

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;
- influenza vaccinations to employees and contractors;
- access to professional counselling services via the Employee Assistance Program; and
- ergonomic (workplace) assessments.

### **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 2013–14.

## 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 2013–14.

## 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 2013–14, electricity consumption within our tenancy (causing emissions to the air and use of resources) increased by less than 0.4 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, printing 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 2013–14.

## 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).

## Purchasing

All purchasing is carried out in line with the requirements of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, as detailed in the AIC's Chief Executive's Instructions and procurement policy. All procurements in excess of \$10,000 are recorded in AusTender and contracts in excess of \$100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed on the AIC website, [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au).

## 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 a matter is required. The services provided by new and continuing consultants in the reporting period included internal audit services, legal advice, valuation services, counselling services and independent IT analysis.

During 2013–14, four new consultancy contracts were entered into (including those to a value of less than \$10,000), involving total actual expenditure of \$13,883 (excluding GST). In addition, three ongoing consultancies were active during the year, involving a total actual expenditure of \$101,018 (excluding GST). Expenditure for the year totalled \$114,901 (excluding GST) (2012–13: \$55,721).

Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website, [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au). Contracts in excess of \$100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed on the AIC website, [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au).

## Legal services

The AIC engages legal services from the Legal Services Multi-Use List (LSMUL) framework in accordance with the Legal Services Directions 2005. Legal services include both contract and consultancy services in relation to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2013–14, the AIC's total expenditure for legal services was \$7,960 (2012–13: \$19,146).

# AIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To the Minister for Justice**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2014, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Statement of Financial Position; 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 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 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

26 September 2014

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014 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: 26/9/14

Signed... 

Brian Russell  
Acting Deputy Director, Corporate & Chief Financial Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Date: 26/9/14



**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***for the period ended 30 June 2014*

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefits	3A	4,899,792	5,004,901
Supplier	3B	2,892,341	2,196,145
Grants		1,244,764	1,370,972
Depreciation	3C	98,854	93,893
Losses from asset sales	3D	-	538
Write-down and impairment of assets	3E	-	9,339
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>9,135,751</u>	<u>8,675,788</u>
<b>LESS:</b>			
<b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	2,274,651	1,562,733
Royalties		56,429	53,114
Grant program contributions		1,108,657	1,410,530
Other revenue		8,237	2,749
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<u>3,447,974</u>	<u>3,029,126</u>
<b>Gains</b>			
Resources received free of charge	4B	38,000	35,000
<b>Total gains</b>		<u>38,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<u>3,485,974</u>	<u>3,064,126</u>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<u>5,649,777</u>	<u>5,611,662</u>
Revenue from Government	4C	5,355,000	5,311,000
<b>Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<u>(294,777)</u>	<u>(300,662)</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>-</u>	<u>27,670</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<u>(294,777)</u>	<u>(272,992)</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***as at 30 June 2014*

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	4,376,474	4,522,273
Trade and other receivables	6B	1,177,022	934,947
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>5,553,496</b>	<b>5,457,220</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7A, 7C	394,302	390,711
Intangibles	7B, 7C	-	-
Other non-financial assets	7D	115,914	141,242
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>510,216</b>	<b>531,953</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,063,712</b>	<b>5,989,173</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	8A	768,786	597,548
Other payables	8B	2,269,501	2,080,178
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>3,038,287</b>	<b>2,677,726</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	9A	928,913	944,158
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>928,913</b>	<b>944,158</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,967,200</b>	<b>3,621,884</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,096,512</b>	<b>2,367,289</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity		1,110,294	1,086,294
Reserves		782,771	782,771
Retained surplus		203,447	498,224
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,096,512</b>	<b>2,367,289</b>

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance</b>									
Balance carried forward from previous period		498,224	798,886	782,771	755,101	1,086,294	1,062,294	2,367,289	2,616,281
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>		<b>498,224</b>	<b>798,886</b>	<b>782,771</b>	<b>755,101</b>	<b>1,086,294</b>	<b>1,062,294</b>	<b>2,367,289</b>	<b>2,616,281</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>									
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	27,670	-	-	-	27,670
Surplus (Deficit) for the period		(294,777)	(300,662)	-	-	-	-	(294,777)	(300,662)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(294,777)</b>	<b>(300,662)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,670</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(294,777)</b>	<b>(272,992)</b>
of which:									
Attributable to the Australian Government		(294,777)	(300,662)	-	27,670	-	-	(294,777)	(272,992)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>									
Departmental capital budget		-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
<b>Sub-total transactions with owners</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>203,447</b>	<b>498,224</b>	<b>782,771</b>	<b>782,771</b>	<b>1,110,294</b>	<b>1,086,294</b>	<b>2,096,512</b>	<b>2,367,289</b>

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2014*

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,457,713	1,696,295
Appropriations		5,354,000	5,311,000
Net GST received		207,698	155,963
Other		1,057,118	1,251,812
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>9,076,529</u>	<u>8,415,070</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		4,888,245	4,940,061
Suppliers		3,010,874	2,558,211
Net GST paid		-	-
Grants		1,244,764	1,370,972
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>9,143,883</u>	<u>8,869,244</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	10	<u>(67,354)</u>	<u>(454,174)</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		102,445	30,495
Purchase of intangibles		-	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>102,445</u>	<u>30,495</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<u>(102,445)</u>	<u>(30,495)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Contributed equity		24,000	24,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Other		-	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) financing activities</b>		<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<u>(145,799)</u>	<u>(460,669)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,522,273	4,982,942
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	6A	<u>4,376,474</u>	<u>4,522,273</u>

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

**SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS***as at 30 June 2014*

<b>BY TYPE</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Commitments Receivable</b>		
Contracts	1,082,820	1,707,191
GST recoverable on commitments	383,724	556,436
<b>Total Commitments Receivable</b>	<b>1,466,544</b>	<b>2,263,627</b>
<b>Commitments Payable</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	1,999,046	2,580,473
Contracts <sup>2</sup>	1,589,782	1,836,780
Grants <sup>3</sup>	1,230,671	1,696,301
GST payable on commitments	98,438	155,199
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>4,917,937</b>	<b>6,268,753</b>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<b>3,451,393</b>	<b>4,005,126</b>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
One year or less	1,112,493	1,770,726
From one to five years	354,051	492,901
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total commitments receivable</b>	<b>1,466,544</b>	<b>2,263,627</b>
<b>Commitments payable</b>		
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	581,427	581,427
From one to five years	1,417,619	1,999,046
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>1,999,046</b>	<b>2,580,473</b>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	2,645,465	2,302,250
From one to five years	273,426	1,386,030
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>2,918,891</b>	<b>3,688,280</b>
<b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>	<b>3,451,393</b>	<b>4,005,126</b>

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. 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.

### 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 2014. 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

##### 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 2013-14.

## **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

### 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 2014 by a professional valuer to a value based on their depreciated replacement cost.

The Library collection was valued as at 30 June 2014 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

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 (2012-13: 2 to 10 years).

#### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2014. 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 2014.

#### **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 2013-14 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2012-13 financial statements.

#### **1.20 Other matters**

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* [2014] HCA 23, 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

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

There were no events occurring after the reporting period date that should be brought to account or noted in 2013-14 financial statements.

**Note 3: Expenses**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 3A: Employee benefits</u></b>		
Wages and salaries	3,766,097	3,818,033
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	284,352	276,156
Defined benefit plans	380,356	319,852
Leave and other entitlements	468,987	497,254
Separation and redundancies	-	93,606
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>4,899,792</b>	<b>5,004,901</b>
<b><u>Note 3B: Suppliers</u></b>		
<b>Goods and services supplied or rendered</b>		
Contractors	919,440	713,824
Consultants	161,522	85,655
Travel	203,403	144,875
IT Services	126,294	114,963
Other	918,216	614,961
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>2,328,875</b>	<b>1,674,278</b>
<b>Services are made up of</b>		
Rendering of services – related entities	101,464	327,832
Rendering of services – external parties	2,227,411	1,346,446
<b>Total services</b>	<b>2,328,875</b>	<b>1,674,278</b>
<b>Other supplier expenses</b>		
<b>Operating lease rentals</b>		
Minimum lease payment	529,263	486,337
Workers compensation expenses	34,203	35,530
<b>Total other supplier expenses</b>	<b>563,466</b>	<b>521,867</b>
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>2,892,341</b>	<b>2,196,145</b>
<b><u>Note 3C: Depreciation</u></b>		
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	38,790	41,682
Leasehold Improvements	51,854	43,052
Library Collection	8,210	9,159
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>98,854</b>	<b>93,893</b>
<b><u>Note 3D: Losses from asset sales</u></b>		
<b>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from sale	-	-
Carrying value of assets dsiposed	-	538
Selling expense	-	-
<b>Total losses from asset disposals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>538</b>
<b><u>Note 3E: Write-down and impairment of assets</u></b>		
<b>Asset Write-Downs from</b>		
Revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	9,339
<b>Total write-down and impairment of assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,339</b>

**Note 4: Income**

	2014	2013
<b>OWN-SOURCE REVENUE</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</b>		
Rendering of services - related entities	863,442	641,840
Rendering of services - external parties	1,411,209	920,893
<b>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</b>	<b>2,274,651</b>	<b>1,562,733</b>
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Note 4C: Sale of Assets</b>		
<b>Note 4B: Other Gains</b>		
Resources received free of charge - Financial statement audit services	38,000	35,000
<b>Total other gains</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM</b>		
<b>Note 4C: Revenue from Government</b>		
Appropriations		
Departmental appropriation	5,355,000	5,311,000
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>5,355,000</b>	<b>5,311,000</b>

**Note 5: Fair Value Measurements**

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

**Note 5A: Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period by hierarchy for assets and liabilities in 2014**

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Non-financial assets</b>				
Furniture & office equipment	146,896	-	146,896	-
Leashold improvements	155,706	-	155,706	-
Library collection	91,700	-	-	91,700
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>	<b>394,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302,602</b>	<b>91,700</b>
<b>Total fair value measurements</b>	<b>394,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302,602</b>	<b>91,700</b>

**Note 5B: Valuation Technique and Inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 Fair Value Measurements****Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements - valuation technique and the inputs used for assets and liabilities in 2014**

	Category	Fair value \$	Valuation technique(s)	Inputs used	Range (weighted average) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>					
Furniture & office equipment	2	146,896	Depreciated replacement cost approach	Observable inputs such as comparable market prices	
Leashold improvements	2	155,706	Depreciated replacement cost approach	Observable inputs such as comparable market prices	
Library collection	3	91,700	Depreciated replacement cost approach	Observable inputs such as comparable market prices and unobservable inputs such as average purchase price of books and estimated useful life	

**Recurring and non-recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - valuation processes**

The AIC procured valuation services from AON Valuation Services who undertake a full revaluation on a three year cycle. The AIC analyses changes to fair value measurements at least every 12 months between formal valuations by AON. This includes a desktop assessment of changes in key market factors. A range and weighted average for unobservable inputs was not available from the valuers when measuring the fair value of level 3 assets. This information will be obtained for the 2014/2015 financial statements.

**Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - sensitivity of inputs**

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the entity's library collection includes the average purchase price for the assets over the past 3 years. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

**Note 7C: Reconciliation for Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements****Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for assets (2013-14)**

	Library collection \$	Non-financial assets Total
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>95,351</b>	<b>95,351</b>
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services <sup>1</sup>	(8,210)	(8,210)
Purchases	4,559	4,559
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>91,700</b>

1. These gains/(losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under depreciation.

The entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred can be found in Note 1.

**Note 6: Financial Assets**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u></b>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	64,418	112,977
Special account	4,312,056	4,409,296
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,376,474</b>	<b>4,522,273</b>
<b><u>Note 6B: Trade and Other Receivables</u></b>		
<b>Good and Services receivable in connection with</b>		
Related entities	419,070	435,209
External parties	711,503	494,088
<b>Total goods and services receivable</b>	<b>1,130,573</b>	<b>929,297</b>
<b>Appropriations receivable</b>		
Existing programs	1,000	-
<b>Total appropriation receivable</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	38,448	-
Other	7,001	5,650
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>45,449</b>	<b>5,650</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>1,177,022</b>	<b>934,947</b>
<b>Trade and other receivables (gross) aged as follows</b>		
Not overdue	1,177,022	870,530
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	-	64,417
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>1,177,022</b>	<b>934,947</b>

No receivables are impaired.

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

**Note 7: Non-Financial Assets**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 7A: Property, Plant and Equipment</u></b>		
<b>Furniture and office equipment:</b>		
Fair value	346,239	248,353
Accumulated depreciation	(199,343)	(160,553)
<b>Total furniture and office equipment</b>	<b>146,896</b>	<b>87,800</b>
<b>Leashold improvements:</b>		
Fair value	451,000	451,000
Accumulated depreciation	(295,294)	(243,440)
<b>Total leasehold improvements</b>	<b>155,706</b>	<b>207,560</b>
<b>Library collection:</b>		
Fair value	1,163,925	1,159,366
Accumulated depreciation	(1,072,225)	(1,064,015)
<b>Total library collection</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>95,351</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>394,302</b>	<b>390,711</b>

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

Some property, plant and equipment has been identified for disposal but is not recorded separately as it is not as it is either fully depreciated or immaterial in value.

**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.

No adjustment was made to Furniture and Office Equipment for the year ended 30 June 2014. (2013: 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).

No adjustment was made to Leasehold Improvements for the year ended 30 June 2014. (2013: A revaluation increment of \$16,360 for Leasehold Improvements creating a new asset revaluation surplus for this class of assets).

No adjustment was made to the Library Collection for the year ended 30 June 2014. (2013: A revaluation increment of \$11,310 for the Library Collection was added to the existing asset revaluation surplus for this class of assets).

**Note 7B: Intangibles**

Computer software at cost	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

**Note 7: Non-Financial Assets****Note 7C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2013-14)**

	Furniture and Office Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
<b>As at 1 July 2013</b>					
Gross book value	248,353	451,000	1,159,366	-	1,858,719
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(160,553)	(243,440)	(1,064,015)	-	(1,468,008)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2013</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>207,560</b>	<b>95,351</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>390,711</b>
Additions:					
by purchase	97,886	-	4,559	-	102,445
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(38,790)	(51,854)	(8,210)	-	(98,854)
Disposals					
Gross value	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2014</b>	<b>146,896</b>	<b>155,706</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>394,302</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by:</b>					
Gross book value	346,239	451,000	1,163,925	-	1,961,164
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(199,343)	(295,294)	(1,072,225)	-	(1,566,862)
	<b>146,896</b>	<b>155,706</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>394,302</b>



**Note 7C (Continued): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, 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>-</b>	<b>436,316</b>
Additions:					
by purchase	26,627	-	3,868	-	30,495
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	16,360	11,310	-	27,670
Revaluations recognised in the operating result	(9,339)				(9,339)
Depreciation expense	(41,683)	(43,052)	(9,158)	-	(93,893)
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>-</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/amortisation 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>-</b>	<b>390,711</b>

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 7D: Other non-financial assets</u></b>		
Prepayments	115,914	141,242
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<u>115,914</u>	<u>141,242</u>

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 8: Payables**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 8A: Suppliers</u></b>		
Trade creditors and accruals	724,215	578,113
Operating lease rentals	44,571	19,435
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<u>768,786</u>	<u>597,548</u>
<b>Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months</b>		
Related entities	1,275	42,784
External parties	767,511	554,764
<b>Total suppliers payable</b>	<u>768,786</u>	<u>597,548</u>

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

### **Note 8B: Other Payables**

Wages and salaries	131,775	104,673
Superannuation	22,314	16,709
Other Employee allowances payable	45,161	51,076
Prepayments received/unearned income	2,019,460	1,876,644
GST payable to ATO	-	9,065
Other	50,791	22,011
<b>Total other payables</b>	<u>2,269,501</u>	<u>2,080,178</u>
<b>Other payables are expected to be settled</b>		
No more than 12 months	1,637,592	1,620,155
More than 12 months	631,909	460,023
<b>Total other payables</b>	<u>2,269,501</u>	<u>2,080,178</u>

### **Note 9: Provisions**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 9A: Employee Provisions</u></b>		
Annual Leave	299,781	312,474
Long Service Leave	629,132	631,684
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<u>928,913</u>	<u>944,158</u>
<b>Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:</b>		
No more than 12 months	336,098	345,162
More than 12 months	592,815	598,996
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<u>928,913</u>	<u>944,158</u>

**Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash flow statement	4,376,474	4,522,273
Statement of financial position	<u>4,376,474</u>	<u>4,522,273</u>
<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	(5,649,777)	(5,611,662)
Add revenue from Government	5,355,000	5,311,000
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>		
Depreciation /amortisation	98,854	93,893
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	(242,075)	(250,059)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	25,328	(1,567)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	(15,245)	66,246
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	171,238	(33,530)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	<u>189,323</u>	<u>(38,372)</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<u>(67,354)</u>	<u>(454,174)</u>

**Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2014 or 30 June 2013.

**Unquantifiable contingencies**

AIC is currently involved in legal proceedings related to a notice of defamation. At this stage, the outcome and any costs of this action is considered unquantifiable. AIC believes that these costs will be covered by the entities insurance arrangements with Comcover.

## Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration

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

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Short-term employee benefits:</b>		
Salary	558,507	533,992
Performance bonuses	22,889	11,531
Motor vehicle and other allowances	30,013	30,790
<b>Total Short-term employee benefits</b>	<b>611,409</b>	<b>576,313</b>
<b>Post-employment benefits</b>		
Superannuation	94,616	75,022
<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>94,616</b>	<b>75,022</b>
<b>Other long-term benefits:</b>		
Annual leave accrued	49,059	47,363
Long service leave	14,054	14,106
<b>Total other long-term benefits</b>	<b>63,112</b>	<b>61,469</b>
<b>Termination benefits</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>769,137</b>	<b>712,804</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 \$195,000.

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

Average annual reportable remuneration <sup>1</sup>	2014					
	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary <sup>2</sup> \$	Contributed superannuation <sup>3</sup> \$	Reportable allowances <sup>4</sup> \$	Bonus paid <sup>5</sup> \$	Total \$
<b>Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):</b>						
Less than \$195,000	1	148,809	14,734	19,936	5,697	189,176
\$195,000 to \$224,999	1	153,165	29,102	9,999	5,834	198,100
\$345,000 to \$374,999	1	316,865	50,490	-	-	367,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>					
Average annual reportable remuneration <sup>1</sup>	2013					
	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary <sup>2</sup> \$	Contributed superannuation <sup>3</sup> \$	Reportable allowances <sup>4</sup> \$	Bonus paid <sup>5</sup> \$	Total \$
<b>Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):</b>						
Less than \$195,000	2	143,637	16,885	14,968	4,788	180,278
\$345,000 to \$374,999	1	308,409	40,852	-	-	349,261
<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 \$195,000) in 2014 (2013: Nil).

**Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
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	38,000	35,000
<b>Total fair value of services received</b>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>

Financial Statement audit services were provided free of charge to the AIC in 2013-14.  
No other services were provided by the auditors of the Financial Statements.

**Note 14: Financial Instruments**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments</b>		
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Trade and other receivables:</b>		
Cash at bank	4,376,474	4,522,273
Receivables for goods and services	1,130,573	929,297
Appropriation receivable	1,000	-
Other receivables	7,001	5,650
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<u>5,515,048</u>	<u>5,457,220</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit and loss (designated):</b>		
Trade creditors and accruals	724,215	578,113
Operating lease rentals	44,571	19,435
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<u>768,786</u>	<u>597,548</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 (2014: \$1,253,285 and 2013: \$934,947). 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:**

	Past due but not impaired 2014	Past due but not impaired 2013	Past due but not impaired 2014	Past due but not impaired 2013
Cash at bank	4,376,474	4,522,273	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	1,130,573	864,880	-	64,417
Appropriation Receivable	1,000	-	-	-
Other Receivable	45,449	5,650	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,553,496</b>	<b>5,392,803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,417</b>

**Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2014:**

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2013:**

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	64,417	-	-	-	64,417
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,417</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)**

	2014 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2014 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act			Total appropriation \$		
	Annual Appropriation \$	Appropriations reduced <sup>2</sup> \$	AFM \$	Section 30 \$	Section 31 \$			
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>								
Ordinary annual services	5,379,000	-	-	-	-	5,379,000	1,000	
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>5,379,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,379,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	

	2013 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2013 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act			Total appropriation \$		
	Annual Appropriation \$	Appropriations reduced <sup>2</sup> \$	AFM \$	Section 30 \$	Section 31 \$			
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>								
Ordinary annual services	5,358,000	(23,000)	-	-	-	5,335,000	-	
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>5,358,000</b>	<b>(23,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,335,000</b>	<b>-</b>	

*Notes:*

- 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 reduction, as it was an appropriation that was 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.



Table B: Departmental Capital Budgets ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2014 Capital Budget Appropriations				Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2014 (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> \$	Section 32 \$						
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>								
Ordinary annual services								
Departmental Capital Budget	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000	-	

	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>3</sup> \$	Payments for other purposes \$	Total payments \$		
	Annual Capital Budget \$	Section 32 \$						
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>								
Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget <sup>1</sup>	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000	-	

## 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 has \$1,000 in undrawn and unspent annual appropriations in 2013-14 (2012-13: Nil). All departmental appropriations drawn during the financial year were spent in full.

**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

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Balance brought forward from previous period</b>	4,522,273	4,982,942
<b>Increases</b>		
Costs recovered	2,457,713	1,696,295
Other receipts	1,264,816	1,407,775
<b>Total increases</b>	<u>3,722,529</u>	<u>3,104,070</u>
<b>Available for payments</b>	<u>8,244,802</u>	<u>8,087,012</u>
<b>Decreases</b>		
<b>Departmental</b>		
Payments made to employees	1,623,551	1,445,312
Payments made to suppliers	1,000,013	748,455
Payments made to Grant recipients	1,244,764	1,370,972
<b>Total departmental decreases</b>	<u>3,868,328</u>	<u>3,564,739</u>
<b>Total decreases</b>	<u>3,868,328</u>	<u>3,564,739</u>
<b>Total balance carried to the next period</b>	<u>4,376,474</u>	<u>4,522,273</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 2013-14 (2012-13 no payments made).

**Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes****Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery**

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental</b>				
Expenses	9,135,751	8,675,788	9,135,751	8,675,788
Own-source income	3,485,974	3,064,126	3,485,974	3,064,126
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery</b>	<b>5,649,777</b>	<b>5,611,662</b>	<b>5,649,777</b>	<b>5,611,662</b>

**Note 19: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations</b>	<b>( 195,923)</b>	<b>( 179,099)</b>
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<b>(98,854)</b>	<b>(93,893)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(294,777)</b>	<b>(272,992)</b>

# APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX 1: 2013–14 PUBLICATIONS LIST

## Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice

- 444** *Organised crime and public sector corruption: A crime scripts analysis of tactical displacement risks.* Elizabeth Rowe, Tabor Akman, Russell G Smith and Adam M Tomison
- 462** *Online communities: Using emerging technologies to improve crime prevention knowledge and practice dissemination.* Jessica Anderson
- 463** *Oral language competence and restorative justice processes: Refining the measurement of conference outcomes.* Hennessey Hayes and Pamela Snow
- 464** *Human trafficking and slavery offenders in Australia.* Frances Simmons, Brynn O'Brien, Fiona David and Laura Beacroft
- 465** *Profiling parental child sex abuse.* Jane Goodman-Delahunty
- 466** *ID scanners in the night-time economy: Social sorting or social order?* Darren Palmer, Ian Warren and Peter Miller
- 467** *Australian threshold quantities for 'drug trafficking': Are they placing drug users at risk of unjustified sanction?* Caitlin Hughes, Alison Ritter, Nicolas Cowdery and Benjamin Phillips
- 468** *Help-seeking strategies of victim/survivors of human trafficking involving partner migration.* Kelly Richards and Samantha Lyneham
- 469** *A snapshot of same sex intimate partner homicide.* Alexandra Gannoni and Tracy Cussen
- 471** *Experiences of exploitation and human trafficking among a sample of Indonesian migrant domestic workers.* Hannah Andrevski and Samantha Lyneham
- 472** *Effective drink driving prevention and enforcement strategies: Approaches to improving practice.* Kiptoo Terer and Rick Brown
- 473** *Responding to organised crime through intervention in recruitment pathways.* Russell G Smith
- 474** *Challenges of responding to online fraud victimisation in Australia.* Cassandra Cross, Russell G Smith & Kelly Richards
- 475** *Modelling the effectiveness of counter-terrorism interventions.* Gentry White, Lorraine Mazerolle, Michael D Porter & Peter Chalk

**476** *Risky facilities: Analysis of crime concentration in high-rise buildings.* Michael Townsley, Sacha Reid, Danielle Reynald, John Rynne & Benjamin Hutchins

**478** *Victims' experiences of short and long-term safety and wellbeing: Findings from an examination of an integrated response to domestic violence.* Silke Meyer

**479** *Where and when: A profile of armed robbery by location.* Georgina Fuller

**483** *Recovery, return and reintegration of Indonesian victims of human trafficking.* Samantha Lyneham

## Research and Public Policy series

**124** *Human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration.* Samantha Lyneham and Kelly Richards

**125** *Bail and remand for young people in Australia: A national research project.* Kelly Richards and Lauren Renshaw

**126** *Male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence: Service needs and experiences in court.* Samantha Bricknell, Hayley Boxall and Hannah Andrevski

**127** *Restorative Justice in the Australian criminal justice system.* Jacqueline Joudo Larsen

**128** *Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2013 online survey.* Russell G Smith and Alice Hutchings

## Technical and Background papers

**56** *Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2012 online consumer fraud survey.* Penny Jorna and Alice Hutchings

## Research in practice

**35** *Tackling property damage: A guide for local commerce groups, councils and police.* Anthony Morgan, Jessica Anderson and HayleyBoxall

## Monitoring reports

**22** *National Armed Robbery Monitoring Report 2009–10.* Maria Borzycki and Georgina Fuller

## Other reports

Australian crime: Facts & figures 2013

AIC Annual report 2012–13 October 2013

## Substantive articles on CrimBrief blog

*Drug driving—What the research shows.* Matthew Willis, Susan Goldsmit and Colin Campbell

*Amphetamine use increasing among Australian police detainees.* Jason Payne and Colin Campbell

*Crime prevention and piracy on the high seas.* Willow Bryant

Victorian Parliament's 'Ice Committee' meets at the AIC. Colin Campbell

## NDLERF

*Innovative solutions for enhanced illicit drugs profiling using comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatography and mass spectrometry technologies.* Philip Marriot & Blagoj Mitrevski. Monograph 50, May 2014

*Targeting the profits of illicit drug trafficking through Proceeds of Crime action.* Michael McFadden, Martin O'Flaherty, Paul Boreham & Michele Haynes. Monograph 52, February 2014

*Policing alcohol and illicit drug use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in metropolitan environments.* Tracy Cussen, Jason Payne & David Marks. Monograph 48, January 2014

*Alcohol, assault and licensed premises in inner-city areas.* Alan R Clough, Charmaine S Hayes-Jonkers & Edward S Pointing. Monograph 45, October 2013

*The prevention of trauma reactions in police officers: Decreasing reliance on drugs and alcohol.* Grant James Devilly & Tracey Varker. Monograph 47, September 2013

# APPENDIX 2: AIC OTHER PUBLICATIONS OUTPUT

Australian Institute of Criminology 2014. *Police fact sheet 1: Cannabis and mental health*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre

Australian Institute of Criminology 2014. *Police fact sheet 2: Synthetic cannabinoids*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre

Boxall H & Morgan A 2013. The Preventing Violence against Women in our Community project evaluation: Progress report one. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Melbourne: Office of Women's Affairs, Department Human Services, Victoria

Boxall H 2014. *Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia*. Sydney: Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

Boxall H et al. 2014. The Preventing Violence against Women in our Community project evaluation: Progress report two. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Melbourne: Office of Women's Affairs, Department Human Services, Victoria

Boxall H, Tomison A & Hulme S 2014. *Historical review of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 1788–2013*. Sydney: Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

Bricknell S 2014. What is environmental crime and how much is happening in Australia?, in Rose G (ed), *Following the proceeds of environmental crime: Fish, forests and filthy lucre*. London: Taylor and Francis Ltd: 28–46

Brown R & Evans E 2014. Determinants of complainant satisfaction with agency responses to anti-social behaviour. *Crime Prevention & Community Safety* 16L: 105–127

Bryant W, Townsley M & Leclerc B 2014. Preventing maritime pirate attacks: a conjunctive analysis of the effectiveness of ship protection measures recommended by the international maritime organisation. *The Journal of Transport Security* 7(1): 69–82

Coghlan S 2014. Dissemination of cannabis information to police via training materials. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre

Cussen T et al. 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Summary report. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Cussen T, Morgan A, Sweeney J & Payne J 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Baroona Youth Healing Centre. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet



- Cussen T, Payne J & Morgan A 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Warrakoo Rehabilitation Hostel. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Harris-Hogan S 2014. The importance of family: the key to understanding the evolution of jihadism in Australia. *Security Challenges* 10: 31–49
- Harris-Hogan S & Zammit A 2014. The unseen terrorist connection: exploring jihadist links between Lebanon and Australia. *Terrorism and Political Violence* 26: 449–469
- Hutchings A & Chon S 2013. Criminal policy on net neutrality and communication confidentiality: The legal, practical and academic status and prospects of net neutrality and communication confidentiality in Australia. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Seoul: Korean Institute of Criminology
- Gannoni A 2014. *Distribution of help-seeking wallet cards to police detainees*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Gannoni A 2014. *Improving the dissemination of cannabis-related information to the criminal justice sector*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2014. *Cannabis users' perceptions of differences between 'hydro' and 'bush weed'*. *Findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Program*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Goldsmid S 2014. *Impact of reduced cannabis supply on cannabis and other drug consumption*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Goldsmid S 2014. *The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending, through the eyes of police detainees*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Goldsmid S 2014. *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced cannabis supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol*. NSW: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- Goldsmith A, Gray D & Smith RG 2014. Criminal asset recovery in Australia, in King C & Walker C (eds.), *Dirty assets: Emerging issues in the regulation of criminal and terrorist assets*. Ashgate Publishing Limited, Farnham: 115–139
- Griffiths A, Morgan A, Payne J & Cussen T. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Namatjira Haven Limited Drug and Alcohol Healing Centre. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Griffiths A, Payne J, Cussen T & Morgan A 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Salvation Army Property Trust—Warrondi Engage and Link Program. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Mann M & Boxall H 2013. Preliminary results from the Preventing Violence against Women in our Community meta-evaluation survey: August–September 2013. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Melbourne: Office of Women's Affairs, Department Human Services, Victoria
- Morgan A & Brown R 2014. Estimating the costs associated with community justice. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Melbourne: Victorian Neighbourhood Justice Centre

Morgan A 2014. Improving outcomes for social housing residents: A performance framework for the City of Sydney Social Housing Wellbeing and Safety Action Plan. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Sydney: Safe City Team, City of Sydney

Morgan A 2014. Planning for outcomes: A performance framework for the City of Sydney Safe City Strategy. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Sydney: Safe City Team, City of Sydney

Morgan A, Cussen T, Gannoni A & Payne J 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Barkly Region Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Group. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Morgan A, Gannoni A, Cussen T & Payne J 2014. Evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders or people at risk of offending in support of the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework: Venndale Rehabilitation and Withdrawal Centre. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Canberra: Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Morgan A, Williams E, Renshaw L & Funk J 2013. Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Darwin: NT Police

Payne J 2014. Prisoner forecasting techniques—A review of methods and applications in Australia and internationally. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Melbourne: Corrections Victoria

Smith RG 2014. Anti-money laundering: The accounting and legal professions, in Chaikin D (ed.), *Financial crime risks, globalisation and the professions*. Melbourne: Australian Scholarly Publishing: 28–40

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Stewart J, Hedwards B, Richards K, Willis M & Higgins D 2014. *Indigenous youth justice programs evaluation*. Canberra: Attorney-General's Department

Willis M, Lyneham S & Birch E 2013. Evaluation of Victorian Community Correctional Services Service Delivery Model. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Corrections Victoria

Willis M 2013. Remote Service Delivery (RSD) Baseline Mapping (RSD): 15 updated individual community reports and 5 jurisdiction reports. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)

Willis M, Fuller G & Bromfield L 2013. Prevalence and incidence of child sexual abuse in institutional settings: Data extraction parameters. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

Willis M 2014. Justice for Our Youth (JOY): Evaluation plan and framework. Unpublished Consultancy Report. Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection

Willis M 2013. Growing respect: Evaluation questionnaires. Unpublished Consultancy Report. National Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (NAPCAN)

# APPENDIX 3: STAFF PRESENTATIONS

Boxall H 2013. Actual and anticipated violent victimization experiences of police detainees with a history of mental health disorders. Paper to the lunchtime presentation series, Canberra, 27 September 2013

Boxall H 2013. Unravelling the relationship between mental illness and violence: Are police detainees suffering from mental health disorders more likely to be victims and perpetrators of violence? Presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 30 September–3 October 2013

Boxall H 2013. Document data extraction, collection and analysis methods. Workshop for the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community project community of practice, Melbourne, 29 October 2013

Boxall H 2014. Observation data collection and analysis methods. Workshop for the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community project community of practice, Melbourne, 12 February 2014

Boxall H 2014. Domestic violence typologies—academically interesting but of what value to practice? Paper to the lunchtime presentation series, Canberra, 27 March 2014

Boxall H & Hulme S 2014. Principles for a whole of community model to prevent violence against women. Workshop for the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community project community of practice, Melbourne, 12 February 2014

Boxall H, Hulme S & Althorpe L 2014. Designing, implementing and delivering whole of community models for preventing violence against women. Crime Prevention and Communities conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014

Boxall H & Morgan A 2013. Measuring the implementation and impact of PVAWC project partnerships. Workshop for the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community project community of practice, Melbourne, 23 July 2013

Boxall H & Morgan A 2013. Balancing conflicting priorities—how can the views of children and young people be included in child protection alternative dispute resolution processes in a safe and constructive way? Paper to the 13th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect—protecting children: new solution to old problems, Melbourne, 10–13 November 2013

Bricknell S 2013. Firearm trafficking and serious and organised criminal gangs. Paper presented to the NSW Crime Commission Seminar Series, Sydney, 9 October 2013

Bricknell S 2013. Firearm violence, theft and trafficking: navigating the myths, half-truths and realities. Paper presented to the CrimeStoppers Australia Conference, Hobart, 27 October 2013

Bricknell S 2013. Sport and corruption: a case of home-grown talent? Paper presented to the Sport v Crime Conference, Dubai, 26 November 2013

Bricknell S 2014. Human trafficking and slavery research program. Paper presented to the Delegation of the Thailand Institute of Justice, Canberra, 6 May 2014

Bricknell S & Renshaw L 2014. Human trafficking and slavery research program. Paper presented to the Department of Immigration and Border Patrol, Canberra, 10 April 2014

Brown R 2013. Understanding trafficking in stolen vehicles—combining script analysis with network analysis. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013

Brown R 2013. Armed robbery in retail and small businesses/markets for stolen goods. Presentation to the NSW Retail Crime Strategic Partnership, 27 August 2013

Brown R 2013. Community policing structures in the United Kingdom. Presentation to representatives of Zhengzhou Municipal Housing Security and Real Estate Administration, AIC, Canberra, 27 September 2013

Brown R 2013. Insight into the Australian Institute of Criminology. Presentation to the University of the Third Age, Farrar, ACT, 23 October 2013

Brown R 2014. Explaining the property crime drop: the offender's perspective. Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014

Brown R & Morgan A 2014. CrimTrac and AIC partnership: Identifying, measuring and communicating benefits. Presentation to the CrimTrac Executive Leadership Team, Canberra, 30 May 2014

Brown R & Morgan A 2014. Experimental research and crime prevention in Australia: Are they incompatible? Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014

Gannoni A 2013. Same-sex intimate partner homicide. Paper presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 1 October 2013

Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2014. 'Hydro', 'Bush' and synthetic cannabis: Perceptions, prevalence and experience of use among a sample of police detainees. Poster presentation at the Australian Winter School Conference, Brisbane, 23–24 July 2014

Goldsmid S & Gannoni A 2014. Alcohol and drug use as a contributing factor in the commission of crime—perceptions of Australian detainees. Presented to the Australian Winter School Conference, Brisbane, 23–24 July 2014

Harris-Hogan S 2014. Syria, Iraq and the foreign fighter challenge. Presentation to the Advanced Counter Terrorism Investigators Program, Australian Federal Police, Canberra, 1 April 2014

Hommel P 2013. Objectives of the United Nations for controlling crime and promoting global dialogue (Objetivos das Nações Unidas para Controle do Crime no Processo do Diálogo da Globalização). Paper presented to the General Assembly of the Permanent Latin American Committee for Crime Prevention, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 21 October 2013

Hommel P 2013. Evidence based approaches to the prevention of crime (Prevención del delito basada evidencia). Paper presented to the International Seminar on Best Practice in Crime Prevention, Santiago, Chile, 24 October 2013

Hommel P 2014. Improving the effectiveness of community crime prevention. Paper presented to Community Safety Workshops for the Governates of Jenin and Hebron, Palestine, 18–19 May 2014

Hommel P & Brown R. Crime prevention project design and management. Training workshop undertaken on behalf of the Victorian Local Government Professionals Community Safety Special Interest Group, Melbourne, 29 November 2013

- Hamel P & Brown R 2014. UN Crime Congress workshop 4: Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice—experiences and lessons learned—update. Paper presented to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice side-event, Vienna, Austria, 15 May 2014
- Hamel P and Ochoa R 2014. After the earthquake: Integrating crime prevention into emergency response. Paper presented to the Crime Prevention and Communities conference, Melbourne, 11 June 2014
- Hulme S, Morgan A & Brown R 2014. A national picture of the use of CCTV by local councils. Presentation to the Attorney-General's Department, Canberra, 6 June 2014
- Hulme S, Morgan A & Brown R 2014. A national picture of the use of CCTV by local councils. Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014
- Hutchings A 2013. Crime from the keyboard: organised cybercrime, initiation, knowledge transmission and crime escalation. International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Criminals in the cloud: An overview of criminal and security threats and prevention measures. International conference on cybercrime and computer forensic 2013: One Digital World, Many Digital Crimes, Hong Kong, 25 August 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Cloud computing for small business. Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) Computer Audit, Control and Security Conference Oceania, Adelaide, 25 September 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Investigation of cybercrime. ANU Cybercrime Observatory Workshop: Panel 4—Investigation of cybercrime and victimisation, Canberra, 7 November 2013
- Jorna P & Smith RG 2013. Internal fraud and corruption within government. Commonwealth Fraud Liaison Forum, Australian Taxation Office, Canberra, 4 December 2013
- Lyneham S 2013. Bride trafficking. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013
- Lyneham S 2013. Experiences of exploitation, implications for support and participation in the criminal justice system: a case study of Indonesia. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013
- Mann M & Willis M 2014. The Newcastle solution: A realist perspective. Paper presented to the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014
- Morgan A 2013. Evaluating crime prevention: Lessons from large-scale community crime prevention programs. Presentation to the Victorian Department of Justice, Melbourne, 31 July 2013
- Morgan A 2013. Cost-benefit model for imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria. Presentation to Corrections Victoria, Melbourne, 20 August 2013
- Morgan A 2013. NT safe streets audit: Summary of key findings. Presentation to NT Police, AIC, Canberra, 21 August 2013
- Morgan A 2013. Community policing in Australia. Presentation to representatives of Zhengzhou Municipal Housing Security and Real Estate Administration, AIC, Canberra, 27 September 2013
- Morgan A 2014. CrimTrac evaluation training: Identifying, measuring and communicating benefits (session 1). Workshop for CrimTrac staff, Canberra, 6 March 2014

- Morgan A 2014. CrimTrac evaluation training: Identifying, measuring and communicating benefits (session 2). Workshop for CrimTrac staff, Canberra, 14 April 2014
- Morgan A 2013. Building evaluation and crime prevention capacity. Presentation to the Thailand Institute of Justice, AIC, Canberra, 6 May 2014
- Morgan A 2014. What can local government do to prevent crime: Effective responses to common crime problems. Paper presented to the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014
- Morgan A & Simone L 2014. Outcome-focused crime prevention. Paper presented to the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014
- Morgan A 2014. Maintaining rigour in policy development: The importance of high quality evaluation. Paper presented to the National Evidence-Based Policy Forum, Canberra, 12 June 2014
- Morgan A 2014. Policy relevant research in a complex policy environment. Presentation to the National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, 25 June 2014
- Morgan A & Hulme S 2014. A performance framework for the Social Housing Safety and Wellbeing Action Plan. Workshop with the City of Sydney Safe City team, Sydney, 6 February 2014
- Morgan A & Hulme S 2014. A final performance framework for the Safe City Strategy. Workshop with the City of Sydney Safe City team, Sydney, 18 March 2014
- Ochoa R & Homel P 2014. After the earthquake: Integrating crime prevention into emergency response. Paper presented to the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 June 2014
- Payne J 2013. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia—Implications for monitoring drug markets. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013
- Payne J 2013. Drug markets in Australia: A multi-level analysis of risk perception. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 1 October 2013
- Payne J 2013. Understanding the perception of risk in Australian Drug Markets. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 1 October 2013
- Payne J 2014. Pathways to homicide: A trajectory-based approach to the drug use and criminal careers of homicide offenders in Queensland. Paper presented to the Homicide: Precursors and Prevention Conference, Brisbane, 24 March 2014
- Payne J 2014. Monitoring Australia's criminal justice system. Paper presented to the Delegation of the Thailand Institute of Justice, Canberra, 6 May 2014
- Renshaw L 2013. Human trafficking in the construction industry. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 3 October 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Identity crime: trends, risks and solutions. Paper presented to the VEDA Fraud Focus Group Forum, ANZ, Melbourne, 18 July 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Responding to organised crime through intervention in recruitment pathways. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013: Innovative Responses to Transnational Crime, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013

- Smith RG 2013. Counting the costs of crime in Australia—2011 update. Presentation to the Attorney-General's Department, Canberra, 15 August 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Keynote address: Trajectories of cybercrime—Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it. Paper presented to the International conference on cybercrime and computer forensic 2013: One Digital World, Many Digital Crimes, Hong Kong, 25 August 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Does economic crime really matter in the world of today? Paper presented to the 31st Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: Fighting Economic Crime in the Modern World: The role of the private sector—partners and problems, Cambridge, 1 September 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Organised crime and public sector corruption: A crime scripts analysis. Paper presented to the 7th European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) General Conference, Sciences Po Bordeaux, Domaine Universitaire, 6 September 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Preventing organised crime through intervention in recruitment pathways. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: Local and International Perspectives on the Prevention of Crime, Brisbane, 3 October 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Perception of the criminal justice system in Australia. Paper presented to the International Society of Criminology World Crime Forum, Canberra, 30 October 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Biometric solutions to cybercrime. Paper presented to the ANU Cybercrime Observatory Workshop: Panel 3—Technical measure to combat cybercrime, Canberra, 7 November 2013
- Smith RG 2013. Reviewing the behavioural characteristics associated with fraudulent activity. Paper presented to the Akolade's Fraud Risk and Control Forum 2013, Melbourne, 20 November 2013.
- Smith RG 2014. Inquiry into the supply and use of methamphetamines, particularly 'ice'. Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Parliament of Victoria, Hearings, Canberra, 11 February 2014
- Smith RG 2014. Is there a typical profile for a fraud offender? Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders. Paper presented to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission, Fraud Practitioner Prevention Forum, Melbourne, 25 February 2014
- Smith RG 2014. Organised crime and public sector corruption. Presentation to the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Directorate, Senior Executive Group, Canberra, 20 March 2014
- Smith RG 2014. Australian Institute of Criminology Research program 2014. Paper presented to the New Zealand Leading Justice Symposium, Wellington, 29 April 2014
- Smith RG 2014. New Zealand's justice sector in 2024. New Zealand Leading Justice Symposium, Wellington, 29 April 2014
- Smith RG 2014. Counting the costs of crime in Australia—2011 update. Paper presented to the New Zealand Ministry of Justice Seminar, Wellington, 30 April 2014
- Smith RG & Dowsley F 2014. Ten impediments to the quantification of organised crime. Paper presented to the 2nd International Conference on Governance, Crime, and Justice Statistics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico City, 17 June 2014
- Smith RG & Tomison A M 2014. Organised crime and public sector corruption. Presentation to the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety Directorate, Senior Executive Group, Canberra, 20 March 2014

Sweeney J 2013. Alcohol and violence among police detainees—the role of other drugs? Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 1 October 2013

Tilley N & Willis M 2014. Process and outcome evaluation. Workshop for the Victorian Department of Justice Community Crime Prevention group, Melbourne, 12 June 2014

Tomison AM 2013. Opening address to the 2nd International and Serious Organised Crime (ISOC 2013) Conference, Brisbane, 29–30 July 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Panel Moderator, World Crime Forum 2013: The criminal justice system in Europe—how do people view it? Australia Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 30 October 2013

Tomison AM 2013. How do we better engage the community in protecting children: The next steps. Panel moderator at 13th Australasian Child Abuse and Neglect Conference (ACCAN 2013): Protecting children: New solutions to old problems, Melbourne, 10–13 November 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Protecting children: New solutions to old problems. Keynote address to the 13th Australasian Child Abuse and Neglect Conference (ACCAN 2013): Protecting children: New solutions to old problems, Melbourne, 10–13 November 2013

Tomison AM 2014. Child homicide in Australia. Paper presented to the Griffith University & AIC's Homicide: Precursors and Prevention Conference, Brisbane, 24 March 2014

Tomison AM 2014. Homicide trends in Australia. Paper presented to the Griffith University & AIC's Homicide: Precursors and Prevention Conference, Brisbane, 24 March 2014

Tomison AM 2014. Death review committees for intimate partner and child homicide: Local and international experiences (panel discussion). Presented at the Griffith University & AIC's Homicide: Precursors and Prevention Conference, Brisbane, 25 March 2014

Tomison AM 2014. Emerging trends in public sector fraud. Invited plenary presentation to the Institute of Internal Auditors Singapore & Civil Service College Singapore 'Taking the Lead in Effective Governance' Public Sector Internal Audit Conference 2014, Singapore, 9 April 2014

Tomison AM 2014. Invited presentation at the Official Launch of the Centre for Crime Policy & Research (CCPR), Flinders University, Victoria Square, Adelaide, 10 June 2014

Tomison AM 2014. Occasional address. Graduation Ceremony, Australian Catholic University, Parliament House Canberra, 22 March 2014

Tomison A & Willis M 2014. Program monitoring and evaluation. Workshop conducted for the Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Bangkok, 24–26 February 2014

Willis M 2014. Analysis. Paper presented to the Evaluation in Northern Contexts symposium, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, 8 October 2013

Willis M 2014. The ageing of Australia's prisoners. Paper presented to the Prison Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance Conference, Melbourne, 9–10 December 2013

Willis M & Hedwards B 2013. Indigenous justice. Paper presented to the Australian Institute of Criminology Student Forum, 5 July 2013



# APPENDIX 4: 2013–14 SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL CITATIONS OF AIC RESEARCH WORKS

This list is a sample of the scope of influence of AIC research among relevant stakeholders

## Australian Parliament

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives Hansard 16 June 2014. Private Members' Business: World Elder Abuse Awareness Day cites AIC research on under reporting of elder abuse

Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 16 June 2014. Debate on Aboriginal deaths in custody cites AIC's National Deaths in Custody monitoring program research

Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 10 December 2013. Debate on juvenile detention in Western Australia cites AIC's work on diversion of children and young people away from the formal youth justice system

Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 4 December 2013. Matters of public interest. Indigenous Communities cites AIC offender statistics

Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 2 December 2013. Debate on youth crime cites AIC costs of crime research

## Commonwealth Government policy documents

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013. In Focus: Crime and Justice Statistics, October 2013

Australian Crime Commission 2013. Organised crime In Australia 2013. Canberra: The Commission

Australian Crime Commission 2013. Facts sheets on:

- environmental crime;
- financial crime;
- cybercrime;

- fraud;
- illicit firearms;
- outlaw motorcycle gangs;
- criminal infiltration in the Private Security Industry.

AIFS 2013. Child protection statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

AIHW 2013 Programs to improve interpersonal safety in Indigenous communities: Evidence and issues

AIHW 2013. The role of community patrols in improving safety in Indigenous communities

Dept. Social Security 2014. National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children. Second Action Plan 2013–2016: Moving Ahead

National Mental Health Commission 2013. National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Report Card drew from AIC's report on Police shootings of people with mentally illness

Productivity Commission 2013. Deep and persistent disadvantage in Australia. Melbourne: The Commission

Productivity Commission 2014. Report on Government Services 2014. Chapter 16 Youth justice services

## State and territory governments and parliaments

### **Australian Capital Territory**

Bravehearts 2014. Submission to the ACT Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety into the Sentencing of Child Sex Offenders. March 2014

Legislative Assembly for the ACT Hansard 10 April 2014 debate on trafficable quantities for controlled drugs cited an AIC report that compared the laws by jurisdiction

Legislative Assembly for the ACT Hansard 8 May 2014. Extensive cited AIC deaths in custody reports while debating on police pursuit driving policy

### **New South Wales**

Legislative Assembly 15/05/2014 Crimes Amendment (Strangulation) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC's homicides figures

Legislative Council 14/05/2014 Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Family Member Victim Impact Statement) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC work on the role of victims in criminal justice system

Legislative Council 25/03/2014 Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC research on family violence

Legislative Assembly 30/01/2014 Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment (Assault and Intoxication) Bill 2014 Liquor Amendment Bill 2014 (Second Reading, Consideration in Detail) cited AIC's 'strong evidence of an association between the consumption of alcohol and violence'

Legislative Assembly 21/11/2013 Debate on The Judiciary cited an AIC study investigated what informed members of the public thought about sentences. (Private Members Statements)

Legislative Assembly 19/11/2013 White Ribbon Day (Matter of Public Importance) cites AIC's figures on domestic homicide

Legislative Council 17/10/2013 Standing Committee on Law and Justice. The Committee used AIC figures on elder abuse and neglect to support the implementation of a dedicated elder abuse support service

NSW Parliamentary Research Service 2014. Alcohol-related violence: key sources. Issues Backgrounder. Cited AIC research on the impact of alcohol related violence

### **Queensland**

Keelty M 2013. Sustaining the unsustainable: Police and Community Safety Review. Final report. Queensland government

Queensland Parliament Hansard Debates. 21 Mar 2014 Cites AIC research on boot camps

Queensland Parliament Hansard Debates on Youth Justice Amendment Bill. 18 Mar 2014 Cites AIC research on incarceration and recidivism of young people

Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Report on Crime and Misconduct and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014 mentions of the AIC are made in relation to the CMC's research functions

Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Report on Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014 refers to AIC research on characteristics of juvenile offending

### **Northern Territory**

Lindeman M, Flouris A and Lopes J 2013. Youth programs in remote Central Australian Aboriginal communities. Centre for Remote Health and the Central Australian Youth Link Up service, cites AIC research

NT Dept of Attorney-General and Justice presented a paper at the 2013 Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, organised by the AIC. On the association between criminal behaviour and experience of maltreatment as a child

Aboriginal Peak Organisations NT Submission to Northern Territory Government 's new Domestic and Family Violence Strategy February 2014, cites AIC research on the societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia

### **South Australia**

South Australian Parliament. Hansard 4 AUGUST 2013 Debate on graffiti laws cites AIC research

### **Victoria**

Callinan I 2013. Review of the Parole System in Victoria. Melbourne : Department of Justice - Corrections Victoria

Victorian Council of Social Service 2013. Crime and justice Special issue of Insight

### **Tasmania**

Commissioner for Children 2013. Alternatives to secure Youth Detention in Tasmania. Hobart : The Commission

### **Western Australia**

Western Australia. Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services. 2013. The management of young women and girls at Banksia Hill Detention Centre

Western Australian Parliament, Hansard 9 Apr 2014 cited AIC research in the context of domestic homicide

Western Australian Parliament, Hansard 11 Mar 2014 cited AIC research in the context of Criminal Code Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2013 [Second Reading speech]

Western Australian Parliament, Hansard cited AIC research in the context of Criminal Code Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2013 [Second Reading speech]

Western Australian Parliament, Hansard 24 September 2013 cited AIC research in the context of elder abuse

Western Australian Parliament, Hansard [Estimates Committee] 22 Aug 2013 cited AIC research in the context of aboriginal affairs

## Law Reform and Commissions

Judicial Commission of New South Wales 2013. Children's Court of NSW Resource Handbook Sydney: The Commission

Victoria Ombudsman 2014. Investigation into deaths and harm in custody. Melbourne: Ombudsman

## Non-government stakeholder agency and university reports

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

Ritter A, Chalmers J and Berends L 2014. Australian alcohol and other drug treatment spending. Sydney: Drug Policy Modelling Program. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

## Academic textbooks and international handbooks reports

Alpert GP & Lum C 2014. The evidence base of police pursuits, in Police pursuit driving. *SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2014: 29–42

Chapman S 2014. *Over our dead bodies: Port Arthur and Australia's fight for gun control*. Sydney: Pluto Press

Cernat C & Moloney J 2014. Repeat victimization. *The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*: 1–5

Hayes S 2014. *Sex, love and abuse*. Palgrave Macmillan Social Sciences Collection May 2014

Pease K & Farrell G 2014. Multiple victims and super targets, in Bruinsma G & Weisburd D (eds.), *Encyclopedia of criminology and criminal justice*. Springer

Simon M & Choo KKR 2014. Digital forensics: Challenges and future research directions, in Il-Su Kim & Jianhong Liu (eds), *Contemporary trends in Asian criminal justice: Paving the way for the future*. Seoul: South Korea, Korean Institute of Criminology: 105–146

Wyatt T 2013. *Wildlife trafficking: A deconstruction of the crime, the victims, and the offenders*. London: Palgrave Connect

## Peer reviewed journals

Antonowicz D & Winterdyk J 2014. A review of deaths in custody in three Canadian provinces. *Canadian journal of criminology and criminal justice* 56(1): 85–104

Birks D, Townsley M & Stewart A 2014. Emergent regularities of interpersonal victimization: An agent-based investigation. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(1): 119–140

Blomberg T, Charness N & Pesta G 2014. *Elder financial exploitation: A strategy for advancing research, theory and policy*. June 9, 2014 online

- Brooks O 2014. Interpreting young women's accounts of drink spiking: The need for a gendered understanding of the fear and reality of sexual violence. *Sociology* 48(2): 300–316
- Brown D 2013. Looking behind the increase in custodial remand populations. *International Journal of Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* 2(2): 80–99
- Chibba M 2013. *Human trafficking and migration: Concepts, linkages and new frontiers*. Global policy Dec online
- Burns L et al. 2014. *The rise of new psychoactive substance use in Australia*. Drug testing and analysis online: 5 Mar online
- Callinan C & Room R 2014. Harm, tangible or feared: Young Victorians' adverse experiences from others' drinking or drug use. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 18 April online
- Choo KKR 2013. Designated non-financial businesses and professionals: A review and analysis of recent financial action task force on money laundering mutual evaluation reports. *Security Journal* 5 August online
- Baldry E & Cunneen C 2014. Imprisoned Indigenous women and the shadow of colonial patriarchy. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* March 17 online
- Bugeja L et al. 2013. The implementation of domestic violence death reviews in Australia. *Homicide Studies* 17(4): 353–374
- Button M et al. 2014. Online frauds: Learning from victims why they fall for these scams. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* March 28 online
- Calvey D 2014. Covert ethnography in criminology: A submerged yet creative tradition. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 25(3) March online
- Doğan R 2014. Different cultural understandings of honor that inspire killing: An inquiry into the defendant's perspective. *Homicide Studies* March 12 online
- Dolan K & Rodas A 2014. Detection of drugs in Australian prisons: Supply reduction strategies. *International Journal of Prisoner Health* 10(2): 111–117
- Ellison I & Munro V 2014. A 'special' delivery? Exploring the impact of screens, live-links and video-recorded evidence on mock juror deliberation in rape trials. *Social & Legal Studies* 23(1): 3–29
- Finch N et al. 2014. Expenditure and motivation of Australian recreational hunters. *Wildlife Research* 41(1): 76–83
- Gray R et al. 2014. Discussion and client motivation in men's domestic violence programs: An Australian qualitative interview study. *Australian Social Work* 14 Mar online
- Halsey M, Goldsmith A & Bamford A 2014. Achieving restorative justice: Assessing contrition and forgiveness in the adult conference process. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 30 online
- Halsey M & Deegan S 2014. 'Picking up the pieces': Female significant others in the lives of young (ex)incarcerated males. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 13 March online
- Keane J & Bell P 2013. Confidence in the police: Balancing public image with community safety: A comparative review of the literature. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 41(3): 233–246
- Lick D & Johnson K 2014. Perceptual underpinnings of antigay prejudice: Negative evaluations of sexual minority women arise on the basis of gendered facial features. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* June 9 online

- Lonne B & Gillespie K 2014. How do Australian print media representations of child abuse and neglect inform the public and system reform?: Stories place undue emphasis on social control measures and too little emphasis on social care responses. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 837–850
- Mace G, Powell M & Benson M 2014. Evaluation of Operation RESET: An initiative for addressing child sexual abuse in Aboriginal communities. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 1 online
- Mani D, Choo KKR & Mubarak S 2014. Information security in the South Australian real estate industry: A study of 40 real estate organisations. *Information Management & Computer Security* 22(1): 24–41
- Manning M & Fleming C 2014. The economics of private security expenditure: The influence of perception of crime. *Security Journal* 2 June online
- Martinovic M 2014. Abolishing electronic monitoring in Australia. *Criminal Justice Matters* 95(1): 16–17
- Miller P et al. 2014. Changes in injury-related hospital emergency department presentations associated with the imposition of regulatory versus voluntary licensing conditions on licensed venues in two cities. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 33: 314–322
- Milsom S et al. Factor structure of the Essen Climate Evaluation Schema measure of social climate in a UK medium-security setting. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 24(2): 86–99
- Mastrocinque J 2014. Victim personal statements: An analysis of notification and utilization. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 14(2): 216–234
- Neil A et al. 2014. Costs of psychosis in 2010: Findings from the second Australian National Survey of Psychosis. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 48(2): 169–182
- Oleson J 2014. Habitual criminal legislation in New Zealand: Three years of three-strikes. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 5 online
- Pilgrim J, Gerostamoulos D & Drummer O. 2014. 'King hit' fatalities in Australia, 2000–2012: The role of alcohol and other drugs. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 135(1): 119–132
- Porter L 2013. Indigenous deaths associated with police contact in Australia: Event stages and lessons for prevention. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 46: 178–199
- Powell R, Weber L & Pickering S 2013. Counting and accounting for deaths in Australian immigration custody. *Homicide Studies* 17(4): 391–417
- Quilter J 2014. Populism and criminal justice policy: An Australian case study of non-punitive responses to alcohol-related violence. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 9 online
- Putt J 2014. Community studies using ethnographic research: Still relevant to criminology? *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 25(3) March
- Ross J & Wright B 2014. 'I've got better things to worry about': Police perceptions of graffiti and street art in a large mid-Atlantic City. *Police Quarterly* 17(2): 176–200
- Shepherd S et al. 2014. Violence risk assessment in Australian aboriginal offender populations: A review of the literature. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* May 19 online
- Shepherd S et al. 2014. The predictive validity of risk assessment approaches for young Australian offenders. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 13 May online

- Shepherd S et al. Finding color in conformity: A commentary on culturally specific risk factors for violence in Australia. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* June 24 online
- Shepherdson P et al 2014. Partnerships and NSW local government community safety officers. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 16: 71–86
- Sindicich N, Mills K & Barrett E 2014. Offenders as victims: Post-traumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder among male prisoners. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology* 25(1): 13 Jan online
- Smith D et al. Early evidence kits in sexual assault: An observational study of spermatozoa detection in urine and other forensic specimens. *Forensic Science, Medicine and Pathology* April online
- Sodhi-Berry N et al. 2014. Pre-sentence mental health service use by adult offenders in Western Australia: Baseline results from a longitudinal whole-population cohort study. *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 17 Feb online
- Somers J, Rezansoff S & Moniruzzaman A 2014. Comparative analysis of recidivism outcomes following drug treatment court in Vancouver, Canada. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 58(6): 655–671
- Sorg E et al. 2014. Boundary adherence during place-based policing evaluations: a research note. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(3): 377–393
- Stobbs N, Mackenzie G & Gelb K 2014. Sentencing and public confidence in Australia: The dynamics and foci of small group deliberations. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 25 online
- Taylor MF & Khan U 2014. What works and what does not work in reducing juvenile graffiti offending: A comparison of changes that occurred in the frequency of persistent graffiti patterns of offending following the announcement of two successive initiatives aimed at reducing graffiti proliferation. *Crime Prevention & Community Safety* 16: 128–145
- Thompson C, Dennison S & Stewart A 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* 40: 850–880
- Travers M, Putt J & Howard-Wagner D 2014. Special issue on ethnography, crime and criminal justice. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 25(3) March online
- Trotter C & Baidawi S 2014. Older prisoners: Challenges for inmates and prison management. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 13 online
- Vanhaelemeesch D, Beken T & Vandeveldel S 2014. Punishment at home: Offenders' experiences with electronic monitoring. *European Journal of Criminology* 11(3): 273–287
- Van Hout M & Phelan M 2014. A grounded theory of fitness training and sports participation in young adult male offenders. *Journal of Sport & Social Issues* 38(2): 124–147
- Wakefield S et al. Perceptions and profiles of interviews with interpreters: A police survey. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 22 online
- Wall L & Quadara A 2014. Acknowledging complexity in the impacts of sexual victimisation trauma. *ACSSA Issues* no. 16. Australian Institute of Family Studies
- Walton J & Chou S 2014. The effectiveness of psychological treatment for reducing recidivism in child molesters: A systematic review of randomized and nonrandomized studies. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* June 26 online

White D & ReesG 2014. Self-defense or undermining the self? Exploring the possibilities and limitations of a novel anti-rape technology. *Violence Against Women* 20(3): 360–368

Wiebe D et al. 2014. Adolescents' fears of violence in transit environments during daily activities. *Security Journal* 27 May online

Zhang H & Song W 2014. Addressing issues of spatial spillover effects and non-stationarity in analysis of residential burglary crime. *GeoJournal* 79(3): 89–102



# APPENDIX 5: ROUNDTABLES AND FORUMS

**21–23 October 2013**

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: General Assembly of the Permanent Latin American Committee for Crime Prevention

**7 November 2013**

Adelaide: IGCD Annual Stakeholder Forum

**22 November 2013**

Sydney: National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery Senior Officials' Meeting

**23 November 2013**

Sydney: NSW Mental Health Commission—Drugs and Alcohol Roundtable

**3 December 2013**

Hong Kong Students Forum. Dr Yao-chung Chang, Assistant Professor (Head of Delegation) and 25 students from the Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong

**24–26 February 2014**

Bangkok: Program Monitoring and Evaluation. Workshop conducted for the Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection

**27 February 2014**

Canberra: Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group Meeting

**11 April 2014**

Brisbane: Queensland Department of Premier and Cabinet—Criminal Motorcycle Gangs Research Roundtable

**12 May 2014**

Canberra: Workshop on Transnational Crime in the Pacific

**12–16 May 2014**

Vienna Austria: UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**11 June 2014**

Melbourne: Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention

# APPENDIX 6: DELEGATION OR OTHER FORMAL VISITS TO THE AIC

## **12 September 2013**

Delegation from Thailand Institute of Justice, Bangkok. Mr. Nathee Chitsawang, Deputy Executive Director (Head of Delegation); Mr. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Director, Office of External Relations and Policy Coordination; Dr. Phiset Saardyen, Director, Office of Strategy and Communications; Ms. Elena Lopardi, Advisor, International Legal Affairs, Office of External Relations and Policy Coordination; Ms. Wanvilas Nittayasuthi and Ms. Nuttaya Neungjamnong, External Relations Officers

## **26 September 2013**

Delegation from Zhengzhou Municipal Housing Security and Real Estate Administration, China

## **22 November 2013**

Delegation from Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission, MACC headquarters, Putrajaya, Malaysia. Senior Superintendent Halimah Md Shariff, Superintendent Norhayati Bahari, Superintendent Lee Cheng Teik and Mr Ahmad Ariff.

## **13 February 2014**

Mr Jeremy Douglas, UNODC Regional Representative (Southeast Asia and the Pacific); Mr Sebastian Baumeister, Expert—Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Analyst (including in support of the Bali Process); and Ms Margaret Akullo, Project Coordinator for Project Childhood: Protection Pillar

## **14 April 2014**

Dr Yasunobu Sato, Professor of Law, Tokyo University and Mr Yuki Okada, member of the National Police Agency, Japan; Professor Peter Grabosky, Australian National University

## **6 May 2014**

Ambassador Adisak Panupong, Executive Director, Thailand Institute of Justice, Bangkok; Mr Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Director of External Relations & Policy Coordination; Ms. Elena Lopardi, adviser.

## **13 June 2014**

Mr John Lyons, Chief Executive of the International Cyber Security Protection Alliance (ICSPA).

## **16–18 June 2014**

Professor Nick Tilley, Director of the University College London Security Science Research Training Centre, United Kingdom.

## **27 June 2014**

Dr Asma Jahan, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Children and Women, Bangladesh.

# APPENDIX 7: COMPLIANCE INDEX

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
8(3) & A.4		Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	viii
A.5		Table of contents	Mandatory	v
A.5		Index	Mandatory	151
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 Secretary			
9(1)		Review by Agency Head	Mandatory	2
9(2)		Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	2–4
9(2)		Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	2–4
9(2)		Outlook for following year	Suggested	2–4
9(3)		Significant issues and developments — portfolio	Portfolio departments — suggested	
10	Departmental overview			
10(1)		Role and functions	Mandatory	5
10(1)		Organisational structure	Mandatory	6 and 16
10(1)		Outcome and programme structure	Mandatory	6–7
10(2)		Where outcome and programme 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	72–74
10(3)		Portfolio structure	Portfolio departments — mandatory	5
11	Report on Performance			
11(1)		Review of performance during the year in relation to programmes and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	17

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
11(2)		Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	16
11(2)		Where performance targets differ from the PBS/PAES, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	72–74
11(2)		Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	17–74
11(2)		Trend information	Mandatory	17–74
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 agency performance	Suggested	
11(3)		Contribution of risk management in achieving objectives	Suggested	76
11(4)		Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data and the department's response to complaints	If applicable, mandatory	
11(5)		Discussion and analysis of the agency's financial performance	Mandatory	72–74
11(6)		Discussion of any significant changes in financial results from the prior year, from budget or anticipated to have a significant impact on future operations.	Mandatory	72–74
11(7)		Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	72–74
12	Management and accountability			
Corporate governance				
12(1)		Agency heads are required to certify that their agency complies with the 'Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines'.	Mandatory	81
12(2)		Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	76–85
12(3)		Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	79
12(3)		Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	79–80
12(3)		Corporate and operational plans and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	80–92
12(3)		Internal audit arrangements including approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk and arrangements to manage those risks	Suggested	78 and 80

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
12(3)		Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	78
12(3)		How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	76
<b>External scrutiny</b>				
12(4)		Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	89
12(4)		Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner	Mandatory	76
12(4)		Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee, the Commonwealth Ombudsman or an agency capability review	Mandatory	76
<b>Management of human resources</b>				
12(5)		Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	82–83
12(6)		Workforce planning, staff retention and turnover	Suggested	82–83
12(6)		Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements (IFAs), determinations, common law contracts and Australian Workplace Agreements (AWAs)	Suggested	
12(6)		Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	
12(6)		Work health and safety performance	Suggested	89–90
12(6)		Productivity gains	Suggested	83
12(7)		Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	82–83
12(8)		Enterprise or collective agreements, IFAs, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	87
12(9) & B		Performance pay	Mandatory	83
12(10)–(11)	Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	74
12(12)	Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	92

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
12(13)–(22)	Consultants	The annual report must include a 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; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST). The annual report must include a statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website.	Mandatory	92
12(23)	Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	92
12(24)	Exempt contracts	Contracts exempted from publication in AusTender	Mandatory	92
13	Financial Statements	Financial Statements	Mandatory	
<b>Other mandatory information</b>				
14(1) & C.1		Work health and safety (Schedule 2, Part 4 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> )	Mandatory	90
14(1) & C.2		Advertising and Market Research (Section 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> ) and statement on advertising campaigns	Mandatory	91
14(1) & C.3		Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (Section 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> )	Mandatory	91
14(1)		Compliance with the agency's obligations under the <i>Carer Recognition Act 2010</i>	If applicable, mandatory	91
14(2) & D.1		Grant programmes	Mandatory	34–51
14(3) & D.2		Disability reporting – explicit and transparent reference to agency level information available through other reporting mechanisms	Mandatory	91
14(4) & D.3		Information Publication Scheme statement	Mandatory	92
14(5)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	
E		Agency Resource Statements and Resources for Outcomes	Mandatory	97–98
F		List of Requirements	Mandatory	147–150

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