ANNUAL REPORT

2015–16

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.

Letter of transmittal

27 September 2016

Michael Keenan MP
Minister for Justice
Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the 2015–16 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC, or the Institute) for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, based on the requirements contained in section 49 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The report outlines the Institute's performance for 2015–16 and includes audited financial statements.

The report reflects a number of notable achievements during the year in relation to the two key aspects of the Institute's work—the conduct of criminological research and the dissemination of research findings.

In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the Institute has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans, that we have in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms, and that we have taken all reasonable measures to appropriately deal with fraud relating to our agency.

Yours sincerely

Chris Dawson APM
Acting Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Guide to the report

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The information contained in this report is provided to inform the Commonwealth Government, Members of Parliament, state and territory departments and agencies, grants recipients, award winners, consultants, criminology students, potential employees and the public.

Director's review

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

Section 1 Agency overview

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

Section 2 Performance statement

This section details the Institute's performance against its outcome. It begins with a performance statement summarising the AIC's performance in relation to the KPIs set out in its corporate plan. It then documents the Institute's performance in relation to its key activities, including research, grants management, communication and information services.

Section 3 **Governance and accountability**

In this section the Institute's governance and accountability arrangements are reviewed, including the operations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which provides advice to the Director on a range of matters. Internal governance, staffing, finance, information and communications technology and office services are outlined.

Section 4 **Financial performance**

This section presents the Institute's financial statements.

Section 5 **Appendices**

The appendices list AIC publications, roundtables and other forums.

Contact details

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Our website is at http://www.aic.gov.au
The annual report can be found at: http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2016.html

Enquiries about the Institute's annual report should be directed to front.desk@aic.gov.au

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ABIN	Australian Ballistic Information Network
ACORN	Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ASL	average staffing level
CINCH	Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings
CJMA	Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis
CPER	Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research
CRAC	Criminology Research Advisory Council
CRG	Criminology Research Grants
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FMA Act	*Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
SAPOL	South Australia Police

Director's review

The 2015–16 financial year was one of transition for the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). I assumed responsibility for the agency as Acting Director on 13 July 2015 to support work on its proposed merger with the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), while continuing as the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC. A number of milestones towards the merger were achieved during the year, including a Machinery of Government (MoG) change in October 2015 that transferred Institute staff to the ACC. Staff were seconded back to the Institute after the MoG change and continue to perform AIC work. In December 2015, the Institute relocated from its premises in Griffith, Canberra, to its new accommodation in Barton, Canberra, to co-locate with the ACC. Further work on the merger between the AIC and the newly formed Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), which brought the ACC and CrimTrac together as a new agency on 1 July 2016, awaits parliamentary approval through legislative change.

The Institute has had a number of notable achievements during the year in relation to the two key aspects of its work—the conduct of criminological research and the dissemination of research findings.

Research

In 2015–16 the Institute conducted research on an impressive array of topics including child exploitation, cybercrime, deaths in custody, domestic and family violence, fraud, homicide, human trafficking and slavery, identity crime, methamphetamine use, missing persons, police officer safety, public sector corruption and unexplained wealth. A hallmark of this research is its focus on policy relevance to inform future criminal justice strategies. In support of this focus, the Institute also provided an important consultancy service to state and territory criminal justice agencies on a range of subjects.

In addition, through the Criminology Research Grants program, the Institute funded academic institutions to undertake eight projects valued at more than $425,000. This funding has increased in recent years and recognises the Institute's continued support for the wider criminological community in Australia.

AIC researchers produced 60 research products, 27 of which are available free on the Institute's website, further adding to its collection of crime and justice research.

The AIC's co-location with the ACIC has already resulted in the benefits of shared corporate services; it has also brought together researchers and subject matter experts with technical expertise in areas such as firearms and illicit drug research.

The ACIC has secured $3.6m in Australian Government funding from the Confiscated Assets Account to analyse wastewater for drugs across Australia. The results of this analysis will be an important addition to our knowledge base on drug use in Australia.

Dissemination

The dissemination of research findings is an equally important part of the Institute's work. Findings are disseminated through a range of channels, including library and information services, events and media. The Library and Information Services team had a particularly busy year, with the movement of the JV Barry Library collection to the new office. Over half a million pages from the physical library collection were digitised during the move, making the collection more accessible to the public through the JV Barry Library website.

The Institute managed a number of events on issues including organised crime, drug testing, CCTV, crime prevention and adolescent violence, and the Institute's social media presence continues to grow. During the year we increased our Facebook followers to over 17,000—a 43 percent increase on last year.

Acknowledgements and looking ahead

I thank the staff of the AIC for their professionalism and their continued commitment to furthering criminological research during this period of change. The achievements outlined in this report are a testament to this commitment.

I acknowledge and value the role of the Criminology Research Advisory Council (CRAC) in advising me of key research priorities. I thank the Council and the outgoing Chair, Mrs Cheryl Gwilliam, for their advice and stewardship.

Looking ahead, the Institute will continue to play an important role in informing Australian crime and justice policy through its research and dissemination activities.

Chris Dawson APM
Acting Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

2015–16 at a glance

Publications

60 research products

28 new AIC reports published

16 peer-reviewed reports published

Key titles

- *Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2014 online survey*
- *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2013–14 report on drug use among detainees*
- *Australian crime: Facts & figures*
- *Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 2015 update*
- *Migrant sex workers in Australia*

Report topics

Secondary victims of child sexual assault

Study in prison   Social supply of cannabis

Migrant sex workers   Community justice

Local government crime prevention   Sexting

Fraud   DNA evidence

Unruly airline passengers   Biometrics   Identity crime

Impact of physical assault   Methemphetamine use

Research

Where AIC material was used

36%
Government publications

25%
Peer-reviewed journal articles

22%
Parliamentary documents

11%
NGO publications

6%
Other publications

100%
stakeholder satisfaction with research conducted by **the AIC**

Events and social media

11
roundtables, workshops and seminars

2016 followers

17,478	**4,314**	**1,178**	**4,258**	**941**

Agency overview

Agency overview

Introduction

The Institute has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for more than four decades as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice—promulgating and disseminating research studies, compiling trend data and providing policy advice.

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

During 2015–16, the Institute took steps towards a merger with the ACC (which became the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, or ACIC, on 1 July 2016). On 13 July 2015, ACC Chief Executive Officer, Mr Chris Dawson, was appointed Acting Director of the Institute, pending legislative amendments to combine the functions of the AIC into the ACC. On 8 October 2015, staff of the AIC were transferred to the ACC through a Machinery of Government (MoG) change. Staff necessary to our legislated functions were seconded back to the Institute. On 10 December 2015, another step in the merger process was taken when Institute staff were co-located with Canberra-based ACC staff at the new Barton office.

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

Minister, portfolio and Director

The AIC is part of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Minister for Justice and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism, the Hon Michael Keenan MP, has ministerial responsibility for the Institute.

Mr Chris Dawson was appointed Acting Director of the AIC in July 2015.

Objectives

The Institute's outcome, as stated in the 2016–17 Portfolio Budget Statement, is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

This outcome is achieved by:

- undertaking impartial, policy-relevant research to inform policy and practice in the crime and criminal justice sectors;
- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department, portfolio and other federal agencies, state and territory governments and policing agencies as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice;
- administering an effective and efficient annual Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program that results in policy-relevant research of value to the nation; and
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, across Australia and internationally, in a timely manner.

Functions

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

(a) to promote justice and reduce crime by:

(i) conducting criminological research; and

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

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

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

(i) criminological research that is relevant to the public policy of the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory; and

(ii) activities related to that research (including the publication of that research, for example).

The functions of the Director include:

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

Values

The Institute's eight strategic values shape the way we conduct our business. These values are:

- *High quality*—Informed crime and justice policy and practice requires a foundation of high-quality, reliable research. We place great importance on conducting and disseminating world-class research. By employing highly skilled staff and applying rigorous quality-control mechanisms, the AIC ensures its output is of the highest possible standard.

- *Independent*—Our work should be seen to be free from political or other dynamics so that those who use our research are assured of accessing impartial evidence based on facts.

- *Collaborative*—We work closely with key stakeholders at every stage of the research process, from establishing research priorities to defining research questions, developing methodologies, conducting fieldwork and producing reports.

- *Applied*—Our research is developed with the intention of informing policy and practice. It is intended to be practically applicable, support decision-making and drive change in crime and criminal justice matters.

- *Proactive*—We seek to identify emerging crime problems and new criminal justice initiatives at an early stage so policymakers, practitioners and the public can be informed. This can involve undertaking new and innovative research in a timely way.

- *Innovative*—We strive to find answers by developing new methodological approaches to ensure that policy and practice are informed by cutting-edge research.

- *Expert*—We employ staff with specialist expertise in a range of areas associated with crime and criminal justice matters, who are available to provide evidence-based, impartial advice.

- *Ethical*—All work is undertaken in accordance with the highest ethical standards. In particular, research conforms to the standards required by the AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC).

AIC strategic values

Applied

Collaborative

Ethical

Expert

High quality

Independent

Innovative

Proactive

Organisational structure at 30 June 2016

Australian Crime Commission

Chief Executive Officer
AIC Acting Director

Executive Director
Strategic and Specialist Capabilities

Australian Institute of Criminology

Deputy Director

Research

Transnational, Organised and Cyber Crime

Violence and Exploitation

Research grants program

Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis

Crime Prevention and Evaluation

Information Services and Library

Organisational structure

The Institute's research and information services reported through the Deputy Director to the ACC's Executive Director, Strategic and Specialist Capabilities, who in turn reported to the ACC Chief Executive Officer/AIC Director.

In 2015–16, our four research teams addressed issues associated with:

- transnational, organised and cybercrime;
- violence and exploitation;
- criminal justice monitoring and analysis; and
- crime prevention and evaluation.

In addition, our small grants management team administers the Criminology Research Grants (CRG), the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF).

Section 2
Performance review

Performance review

Statement of preparation

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), present the 2015–16 annual performance statements of the AIC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) and (b) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and associated performance-relevant PGPA Rules.

In my opinion, in accordance with section 37 of the PGPA Act, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records and, in accordance with section 38 and subsection 39(2), appropriately measure, assess and provide information about the AIC's performance in achieving our purposes.

Yours sincerely

Chris Dawson APM
Acting Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Key Performance Indicators

Table 1: Summary of performance against Key Performance Indicators 2015–16			
Key Performance Indicator	Target	Actual	Comment
100 percent of *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* (T&I) papers and Research and Public Policy (RPP) papers are blind peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute's research outputs	100%	100%	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia, Facts & figures and Fraud against the Commonwealth reports expected in 2015–16	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia, Facts & figures and Fraud against the Commonwealth reports published in 2015–16	Achieved
23 peer-reviewed T&I and RPP papers published	23 peer-reviewed publications	16 peer-reviewed publications published	Not achieved
38 other publications including Research in Practice (RIP) papers, Technical and Background papers (TBPs), briefs, journal articles and consultancy reports are published	38 other publications	44 other publications published	Achieved
At least 10 roundtables and other forums are held	10 events	11 events	Achieved
There is greater than 90 percent stakeholder satisfaction with AIC research, according to project mid-term and/or completion surveys	90% satisfaction	100% satisfaction	Achieved

The AIC's *Corporate Plan 2015–16* includes a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which can be used to measure the Institute's performance (Table 1).

Commentary on performance

The Institute achieved or exceeded its targets for five of its six KPIs. Among these was coordinating blind peer review of 100 percent of *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* (T&I) and Research and Public Policy (RPP) papers and publishing planned Monitoring Reports (MR). Importantly, the AIC exceeded its target for other publications, producing a significant number of papers aimed at informing policy and practice and contributing to knowledge on crime and justice issues.

Eleven events were coordinated during the year, although these were generally smaller than events of previous years (see *Appendix 3* for further details).

A survey of 16 stakeholders who had commissioned the Institute to undertake research completed during the financial year received responses from six stakeholders, a response rate of 38 percent. All six reported they were either satisfied (1 stakeholder) or very satisfied (5 stakeholders) in response to the question, 'Overall, how satisfied were you with the research undertaken by the AIC on behalf of your organisation?'

The Institute submitted 24 peer-reviewed publications during 2015–16; however for a number of reasons, only 16 were published against a target of 23. It is expected the remaining eight will be published in 2016–17.

The remainder of this report documents the Institute's performance in relation to its research, grants programs, communication and information and library services, and presents its financial statements.

Research performance

The Institute delivered a busy program of policy-relevant research throughout 2015–16. At any given point in 2015–16, AIC researchers were working on approximately 60 projects, spanning criminal justice issues from local crime prevention to transnational organised crime.

The proposed merger with the ACC has allowed the two agencies to achieve synergies. These are particularly evident in the Institute's collaboration with ACC colleagues on public sector corruption and our support for the production of the ACC's report on the costs of serious and organised crime.

The statistical monitoring of crime and justice trends was an important aspect of the Institute's activity, with work continuing on monitoring programs associated with deaths in custody, homicide, drug use and fraud against the Commonwealth. We also published *Australian Crime: Facts & figures 2014*, a comprehensive compendium of crime and justice statistics, as well as a number of reports based on data from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program. In particular, a number of reports on methamphetamine use at the state level—an issue that continues to be a national concern—were produced.

The Institute collaborated with other Commonwealth departments and agencies on a range of issues. This included working with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) on issues relating to missing persons; with the Attorney-General's Department on identity crime, fraud, and human trafficking and slavery; with the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) on recidivism risks; with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) on consumer fraud; and with CrimTrac on cybercrime, ballistics and domestic violence. At the state and territory level, the Institute undertook consultancy projects on a fee-for-service basis with a wide range of agencies across the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), New South Wales (NSW), Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia (WA). These encompassed a diverse range of topics from community development and child protection to family and

domestic violence and the cost of corrections. This work demonstrates the Institute's continued commitment to policy relevance and improving Australia's knowledge base on crime and justice.

The following sections outline the activities undertaken in relation to each of the Institute's four current research programs: transnational, organised and cybercrime; violence and exploitation; criminal justice monitoring and analysis; and crime prevention and evaluation.

Transnational, organised and cyber crime

Research directions

During 2015–16, this program has focused on fraud and dishonesty offending, particularly involving the public sector and serious and organised crime. The Institute completed a collaborative project with the ACC, finalising a report that examined the risks of infiltration and corruption of the public sector by serious and organised crime. We conducted desk-based research on the nature and extent of such risks and control strategies in Australia and internationally, while ACC intelligence analysts interrogated the ACC's intelligence holdings and consulted with Australian stakeholder agencies. A classified report integrating the research and intelligence findings was prepared, with a separate unclassified version developed for public release as an AIC Research Report.

Work on other areas of economic crime continued, including fraud affecting the Commonwealth and criminal misuse of identity. AIC staff worked closely with the Attorney-General's Department to prepare its annual identity crime and misuse report which included data from a survey that explored Australians' experience of, and response to, identity crime. The use of biometrics to identify individuals when conducting financial transactions is an area of ongoing interest. The Institute's identity crime survey canvassed respondents' views on the use of biometrics and how willing they would be to use biometric technology in future.

Key program outputs

Organised crime

The Institute's advisory role with the Victorian Law Reform Commission's inquiry into the use of regulatory regimes to prevent organised crime and criminal organisations infiltrating lawful occupations and industries was finalised with the publication of the report outlining the extent of the problem and suggesting an extensive range of regulatory responses.

How individuals connected with serious and organised crime groups disassociate themselves from such groups as their personal and lifestyle circumstances change was also examined. This research complements an earlier study that examined how individuals are recruited by serious and organised crime groups.

Corruption

The Institute undertook research to assess the risk of serious and organised crime groups infiltrating and corrupting the Australian public sector, and determine how best to prevent this from occurring. Our research staff conducted desk-based academic research using publicly available material, including work by international academics and material provided by Australian law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies. To supplement this, the Institute also engaged a scholar from the United Kingdom (UK) to conduct public-source research into public sector corruption in Europe involving mafias and other serious and organised crime groups. This was incorporated into a classified ACC intelligence assessment. A separate unclassified publication is being prepared for public release.

Identity crime

The Institute conducted its identity crime and misuse survey again in 2015–16, using a sample of 10,000 respondents drawn from a market-research panel with participants from across Australia. The results were incorporated into the Attorney-General's Department's annual identity crime and misuse report, which drew together all available information on the topic from both public and private sector sources nationally. Trend information, which will assist in

documenting how the risk of identity crime and community attitudes toward it are changing, is becoming available. The Institute is negotiating with Hong Kong and the UK about the possibility of replicating this work with comparable Hong Kong and UK samples.

The Institute also assessed community attitudes to the use of biometric technologies for identification in business and government. Two surveys were conducted that revealed high levels of willingness to use biometrics in a variety of settings including banking, border control and online interactions with government. The results of this work were presented at conferences and in our publications.

Fraud

Research for the annual fraud against the Commonwealth monitoring reports continued in 2015–16, with data for the years 2013–14 and 2014–15 now analysed and prepared for publication. These reports provide trend information on the nature, extent and cost of alleged fraud by Commonwealth public servants and contractors and alleged fraud by members of the public against Commonwealth resources. For research on fraud to be useful and timely, the data collected must be reliable and consistently measured. In light of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth; the PGPA Act) and the release of the *Independent Review of Whole-of-Government Internal Regulation 2015* (known as the Belcher Red Tape Review), feedback from respondents and stakeholder consultations, including with the Attorney-General's Department, the 2016 online questionnaire has been modified substantially. The 2014–15 report will be the last to include information about alleged or suspected fraud 'incidents'; future questionnaires will ask questions about fraud 'investigations' to allow data to be reported more uniformly and comprehensively than previously. These changes will result in more consistent responses and allow more accurate trend data to be reported. It will also reduce the compliance burden on individual respondents.

As well as the annual report on fraud against the Commonwealth, a number of papers are published each year examining the findings reported by census respondents regarding the most costly incident of internal fraud experienced that year. These provide detailed information not only on how these costly incidents occur, but also on the characteristics of those alleged to have

committed them. In light of the revisions made to the questionnaire in 2016, future reports will deal with the most costly finalised investigations and will also canvass each responding entity's most costly internal and external fraud of the preceding year.

Cybercrime

Research into various forms of cybercrime continued, with a number of reports prepared for publication. These reports addressed issues such as the misuse of the Domain Name System, online child exploitation offending, the relationship between age and consumer fraud, the support needs of online consumer fraud victims and the characteristics of online consumer fraud victims. The Institute also made submissions in response to the conceptual framework for cybercrime statistics being developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and the ACC's identity crime assessment.

Cost of crime

The findings of the ACC's project estimating the costs of serious and organised crime in Australia, which used the Institute's previous costing work as a basis for further investigation of the cost of serious and organised criminal activity, were released in two unclassified publications and one classified report. Our staff consulted on the project methodology, assisted with calculations and reviewed drafts of the reports.

Criminology Research Grants (CRG) projects

Four CRG-funded projects were finalised during the year. One involved collaboration with Victoria University on research into the effects of whistleblowing on a sample of Victorian individuals who reported crime in the public interest. The preliminary findings were presented at the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology in Perth. Another examined the experiences of a sample of victims of online consumer fraud from across Australia through in-depth interviews, in collaboration with the Queensland University of Technology. The background to this study was published in a *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* paper. A third project

was carried out in collaboration with the ACCC and looked at the victimisation experiences of a sample of Australians who sent funds to overseas countries in response to scams. The final project examined the procedural and evidentiary barriers to the use of unexplained wealth laws in various Australian jurisdictions. Unexplained wealth laws are intended to recover proceeds of crime from those whose apparent wealth would seem to be in excess of their legitimate sources of income. Law enforcement personnel and prosecutors with experience of such proceedings were interviewed, and best-practice models for this relatively new way of confiscating proceeds of crime were identified by considering similar schemes operating overseas. All four projects were undertaken by our staff in collaboration with external academic and industry consultants, and resulted in a range of outputs.

Research influence

Institute staff received many invitations to speak at national and international conferences and events. During 2015–16, staff gave 10 presentations at conferences throughout Australia. Institute staff presented at international events including the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology; staff also presented at a number of corporate events, including International Quality and Productivity Center's (IQPC) Australian Financial Crime Summit and Akolade's 5th Annual Australian Fraud Summit, both in Sydney. Presentations were made at other forums including the AIC–Australian National University (ANU) Organised Crime Research Forum, the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity's (ACLEI) Crime Prevention Practitioners Forum, the AFP Security Awareness Week Forum and the Fraud Liaison Forum, all held in Canberra. Presentations were also given at the 28th Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference in Adelaide and the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference in Brisbane.

Stakeholder relationships

In 2015–16, the Institute met with external agencies and organisations to discuss economic crime, cybercrime, corruption and organised crime. Staff

consulted with Commonwealth entities based in Canberra, state and territory law enforcement bodies, anti-corruption commissions and a number of private sector consultancies.

We also prepared formal submissions in response to requests from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in connection with its Conceptual Framework For Cybercrime statistics; the ACC's identity crime assessment; and the Victorian Law Reform Commission's inquiry into the use of regulatory regimes to help prevent organised crime and criminal organisations entering into or operating through lawful occupations and industries.

Violence and exploitation

Research directions

In 2015–16, the Institute contributed to the national understanding of human trafficking and slavery in Australia by finalising research on migrant sex workers, labour exploitation in the Australian construction industry and forced marriage. It also examined the factors that affect how alleged cases of human trafficking and slavery progress from referral to investigation to prosecution. Research on the facilitation of human trafficking and slavery focused on the role of brokers in convicted and alleged cases of human trafficking and slavery.

The team finalised National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) data collection and analysis for the *Homicide in Australia 2012–14* Monitoring Report. This report presents 25 years of homicide incident, victim and offender data and describes recent changes in homicide statistics. NHMP data were also used in a CRG-funded project in collaboration with Monash University that examined national and state trends in filicide, including the custodial relationship between offender and victim and offender's domestic violence and mental health history.

The team's contribution to family and domestic violence (FDV) research included an evaluation of the Derby and Halls Creek Family and Domestic Violence Pre and Postvention Services. The evaluation, undertaken for the WA Department of the Attorney General, examined the outcomes achieved by a specialist FDV service in two locations in the Kimberley with a high incidence of family and domestic violence.

The Institute also completed an extensive literature review for the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG) on risk and protective factors for violent and sexual offending, and the risk of offending among specific cohorts of violent and/or sexual offenders in relation to working with children. This review follows an earlier literature review the Institute prepared for the NSW OCG, and will be used by personnel to inform decision-making around applications to work with children.

Key program outputs

National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)

The value of the NHMP was further recognised in 2015–16, with the program receiving a marked increase in requests for data and other information. In particular, NHMP statistics on domestic homicide were regularly cited by government, non-government and media agencies as the most reliable data on the prevalence of domestic and family violence in Australia. There were also requests for data on filicide, Indigenous homicide, unsolved homicides and firearm homicides.

Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program

The Institute released a report on migrant sex workers in Australia which examined the demographic profile, working conditions and migration experiences for migrant sex workers. A study of the inherent, visa-related and industry-specific risks of migrant workers employed in the Australian construction industry was finalised for release. Research on the experiences of women forced to marry, and the role of migration brokers in Australian human trafficking and slavery cases, was also finalised.

During the year the Institute piloted a data collection process that may be used to develop a human trafficking and slavery monitoring program. The pilot data collection was based on the findings a feasibility study and has been cited as a key performance indicator in the Australian Government's *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*. The first iteration of the data collection comprised data provided by the AFP, DIBP and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, as well as the Red Cross and Department of Social Services (as providers and administrators of the Support for Trafficked

People program). The pilot will assess whether the longer-term monitoring of human trafficking and slavery is viable and present data on incidence, responses, impacts and outcomes for victims and offenders.

Research influence

Domestic homicide

The NHMP continues to provide comprehensive trend data on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. In 2015–16, NHMP data were frequently cited in the context of the ongoing national focus on family and domestic violence. The collation of 25 years of homicide data has provided important trend information on victimisation and the perpetration of intimate partner and other domestic homicides, and their prevalence among Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Firearms

The Institute is recognised as an impartial and knowledgeable contributor to national examinations of firearms violence and reforms. The 20-year anniversary of Port Arthur fell during 2015–16, and the Institute played a role in contributing and describing firearms statistics including on firearms homicide, firearms theft and how firearms controls affect firearms-related crime.

Stakeholder relationships

The Violence and Exploitation team works closely with representatives of government and non-government agencies including representatives of police services, portfolio agencies and service providers. Through these relationships, the Institute receives data for its monitoring and other research functions and assistance with pre-release reviews of publications, and arranges partnerships to facilitate discrete research projects.

Members of the team are also long-term representatives on forums such as the Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group and the Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking and Slavery. This engagement allows the Institute to promote and identify research of direct relevance to stakeholders and maintain informed links to the operational, policy and related activities of committee members.

Criminal justice monitoring and analysis

Research directions

During 2015–16 the Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis (CJMA) team managed the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) and the National Police Custody Monitoring Program (NPCMP). Publications from the DUMA program in 2015–16 included the 2011–12 and 2013–14 biennial monitoring reports as well as papers on methamphetamine drug market trends and state-specific methamphetamine use.

Through the CJMA team, the Institute supported the work of state and territory justice agencies by providing programs to support defendants released on bail and people requiring supported housing after release from prison. The Institute commenced an important body of work in 2015–16 focused on future trends in organised crime, police investigation capabilities and illicit drug markets. Work undertaken for Victoria Police will help shape that organisation's operational safety framework. CJMA team members also provided advice and information on risk assessment and recidivism to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection to assist the department in its responsibilities under the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth).

Key program outputs

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

The DUMA program underwent considerable change in 2015–16, with the interviewer-assisted survey moving from a pencil-and-paper format to electronic delivery mode. This change brought a number of benefits, including greater responsiveness to the information collection needs of stakeholders. The data can now be accessed by the Institute immediately after collection, and the online delivery system allows greater flexibility in the format and number of questions that can be administered. This has resulted in increased capability, with new and innovative projects run via the DUMA program. Following the realignment of the program that began in 2014–15, this year the program increased its engagement with key stakeholders through the publication of a number of police journal articles. In 2015–16, DUMA data were collected at police watch houses in Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane and Sydney.

National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP)

The NDICP continues the Institute's work in this important area of criminal justice monitoring, which commenced in 1992 following recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. The 25th anniversary of the Royal Commission's final report in April 2016 generated substantial media interest, and the Institute responded by providing interviews and background information. Throughout the year, the Institute also provided data and information in response to requests from other media, Commonwealth and state public sector agencies, and the UK Home Office.

During 2015–16 the Institute commenced negotiating memorandums of understanding (MOUs) for the provision of deaths in custody data with custodial agencies in each state and territory to ensure the ongoing and timely provision of data and enable the work of this monitoring program to continue into the future.

Research influence

Risk assessment under the *Migration Act 1958*

In the second half of 2015–16, the Institute undertook two projects for the Department of Immigration and Border Protection focused on different aspects of risk assessment. The Institute was commissioned by the Community Protection and Border Policy Branch to review the literature on risk assessment, recidivism and rehabilitation, to inform policy on the management of non-citizens who commit criminal offences.

The Institute also hosted a workshop and prepared a follow-up report providing practical guidance on developing community risk indicators to the Caseload Assurance Branch. This helped the branch to assess and manage the risks posed to the Australian community and immigration system integrity by non-citizens who engage in crime and antisocial behaviour or who fail to comply with visa requirements.

Responding to unruly airline passengers: The Australian context

In 2015 the Institute held a roundtable with senior representatives from the AFP, aviation regulatory and governing bodies, and five Australian airlines that

provide international and domestic services to metropolitan, regional and remote areas. The roundtable examined the issue of unruly airline passengers. The related report was released in 2015–16 and generated substantial media interest. The Institute has presented the findings at aviation forums and to other key stakeholder groups. This paper prompted the industry to reflect on a number of the issues raised by roundtable participants.

Methamphetamine market series

The DUMA program produced a series of reports on the local methamphetamine market and the nature of methamphetamine use in a number of participating jurisdictions. The methamphetamine market reports were published in state police journals and as papers in the Institute's Research in Practice series.

Stakeholder relationships

The CJMA team built and maintained relationships with a diverse range of stakeholders in 2015–16 and supported the work of several Commonwealth agencies. The team provided data on deaths in custody and advice on research methodologies to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. It also supported the work of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection by providing information on approaches to risk assessment and how to measure deaths in immigration detention. The Institute collaborated with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) to examine multi-source data on the outcomes of methamphetamine use, and provided DUMA data to inform the AIHW's publications. Following the 2014–15 roundtable and 2015–16 publication of the resulting T&I, *Responding to unruly airline passengers: The Australian context*, the Institute has liaised closely with the AFP, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and the Office of Transport Security on issues relating to airline safety and security.

The team maintains important cooperative relationships with state and territory stakeholders through commissioned and contracted work and contributes to determining strategic directions. Team members have worked with the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate through a literature review, and participated in an advisory committee supporting the ACT's pilot justice reinvestment strategy. The team also completed a literature review for the ACT

Justice and Community Safety Directorate on bail support programs and for Corrections Victoria on supported housing. The team collaborated with the ANU and the University of Sydney on a CRG-funded project examining police use of surveillance technologies.

The Institute continued to support the work of the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse in 2015–16, in partnership with the NSW Department of Justice, providing library and web support services, and was represented on the Clearinghouse Working Group.

Crime prevention and evaluation research

Research directions

The Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research (CPER) team focuses on two major areas of research: high-quality evaluations of strategies to prevent crime and reduce reoffending and research contributing to the knowledge base on effective crime prevention policy and practice.

In 2015–16, the CPER team evaluated the effectiveness of a number of state- and territory-funded programs. These included an adolescent family violence program in Victoria and a community development response to crime in public housing. An evaluation plan for a new sentencing option in the ACT was also developed. In addition, the team completed a five-year study to estimate the wider costs and savings associated with pathways through imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria.

The team is continuing and has recently commenced several consultancy projects, including evaluations of a program that combines case management, mentoring and wilderness camps to reduce young people's contact with the criminal justice system in SA and the evaluation of an integrated service response to at-risk young people in NSW. Two new projects with the ANU are now underway—a project to inform the development of a new drug court model in Queensland, and a 10-year follow-up study to evaluate the impact of restorative justice conferencing in the ACT.

Significant progress was made on a large-scale program of research in collaboration with CrimTrac, the national information-sharing service for

Australia's police, law enforcement and national security agencies. Fieldwork and data collection for evaluations of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network (ACORN) and Australian Ballistic Information Network (ABIN) were completed. In addition, the AIC developed a program-logic model and preliminary evaluation plan to inform CrimTrac's business case for the ICT Blueprint for National Police Information Sharing.

Also in the area of policing technology, CRG-funded research into the use of CCTV footage by police continues. Stage 1 of this research examined how often police request CCTV footage from rail network CCTV cameras and the factors that influence such requests; the second stage sought to better understand predictors of security incidents. More specifically, this study built on approaches used in international studies to determine what station and neighbourhood characteristics are associated with a higher incidence of both property and violent crime.

Finally, the CPER team, in partnership with Deakin University and the University of Tasmania, completed a major NDLERF-funded study into drug- and alcohol-related harm in the Civic entertainment precinct in Canberra.

Key program outputs

During 2015–16, the CPER team completed a number of important projects.

Adolescent Family Violence Program

The Institute completed a process and outcome evaluation of the Adolescent Family Violence Program (AFVP) in Victoria, which aims to reduce adolescent family violence and increase the safety of family members by providing a family-based, integrated model of case management support to young people who are violent towards a parent or carer. The evaluation found there was a clear need for the program; it identified those elements that were working well and others that had not been implemented as planned. Analysis of client case files and interviews with young people and their carers provided important evidence of the program's impact on young people and their parents and carers, while the analysis of police recorded crime data revealed the short-term impact of the program on family violence incident reporting. On the basis of these findings, the Institute made several recommendations to inform the expansion of the AFVP model to other parts of Victoria.

High Density Housing Program

The Institute produced a report on the evaluation of the High Density Housing Program (HDHP), a community development program which has been delivered at a large public housing area in the ACT since 2009. The research was jointly funded by the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate and the Institute. The evaluation of the HDHP adopted a rigorous quasi-experimental design, allowing changes in crime levels at Ainslie Avenue to be compared with another public housing area that shared similar characteristics. A cost-benefit analysis was also conducted, and was supported by an analysis of data collected by the community worker and interviews with 15 residents. The report contributes to the evidence base on the importance of building social cohesion and collective efficacy to reduce crime.

Drug and Alcohol Intoxication and Subsequent Harm in Night-Time Entertainment Districts (DASHED)

The DASHED project, funded by NDLERF, aimed to better measure and understand the consumption of alcohol and other drugs and how this is associated with risky and offending behaviour in and around licensed venues in Canberra and Hobart. Led by Deakin University and undertaken in conjunction with researchers from the University of Tasmania, this research involved patron interviews, observations of patron behaviour inside venues and breathalyser and random drug testing. The research revealed that patrons in the Canberra and Hobart entertainment precincts experience similar levels of harm as those in other major metropolitan and regional centres across Australia. The study found evidence of the risks posed by the excessive consumption of alcohol and the results of this research will help inform policing responses to the night-time economy.

Wider costs and savings of imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria

This research calculated the total net cost of pathways through imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria over a five-year period, taking into account a range of direct and indirect costs and savings associated with a

matched cohort of prisoners and offenders. The results demonstrate the significant economic cost of pathways through the criminal justice system for individuals in both cohorts.

Research influence

The CPER team's focus on consultancy work commissioned by various government agencies means it performs an important role, directly influencing both policy and practice.

As part of its capacity-building work with CrimTrac, the Institute developed a program logic model and high-level evaluation framework for the ICT Blueprint for National Police Information Sharing, which directly informed the CrimTrac business case and helped demonstrate how the blueprint would contribute to better outcomes for law enforcement.

Also as part of our partnership with CrimTrac and to support the current business case for enhancements to the ACORN, the Institute presented the evaluation's preliminary findings to the ACORN Steering Group and Joint Management Committee. These presentations provided valuable insight into the perspectives of cybercrime victims and ACORN users.

The HDHProject evaluation is the first of several evaluation projects to inform the development of the ACT Government's Justice Reinvestment Strategy, and provides a critical evidence base for ongoing development and replication of the community development model to other public housing areas. Further, the investment in rigorous evaluation methods provides a model and standard for other evaluation projects to follow.

The evaluation standards designed by the Institute on behalf of Corrections Victoria have continued to inform the evaluation of prison programs in Victoria, as reflected in multiple procurement processes for various evaluation projects.

DASHED adds to the national evidence base on the harms associated with alcohol and illicit drugs, while the research outcomes have and will continue to contribute to current discussions in the ACT around liquor licensing reforms.

Stakeholder relationships

A key feature of the CPER team's approach to evaluation and crime prevention research is its emphasis on working with other researchers and in partnership with Commonwealth, state and territory and local government agencies. Highlights from 2015–16 include:

- collaborative partnerships with CrimTrac and five state and territory police agencies for the ACORN and ABIN evaluations;
- the Institute's relationship with Corrections Victoria, which has spanned multiple projects over several years and culminated in the delivery of the results from a five-year study into imprisonment and community corrections;
- partnerships with Deakin University and the University of Tasmania as part of the NDLERF-funded DASHED project;
- collaboration with researchers from the ANU, which now spans multiple research projects; and
- partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and the provision of support to the Justice Reinvestment Strategy Advisory Group.

Research grants programs performance

Criminology Research Grants

The Criminology Research Grant (CRG) program provides funding for criminological research relevant to public policy at both the national and state or territory level. The program promotes the value and usefulness of such research by publishing and disseminating the findings of the funded work.

The CRG program is managed by the Institute and funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments. Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council (CRAC), the Director of the AIC approves a number of research grants and other funded research projects each year.

The CRAC comprises representatives from Commonwealth government and each state and territory. The Advisory Council was chaired by Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director General of the Department of the Attorney General, Western Australia until January 2016. At the meeting on 26 February 2016, Ms Julia Griffith, Deputy Secretary Corrections in the Victorian Department of Justice, was unanimously elected as Chair of the council.

CRAC membership is listed in the Governance and Accountability section of this report. The Institute provides secretariat services for the CRAC.

Funding grants and projects

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

The CRAC may allocate funding for research projects undertaken solely by our research staff, our collaborations with other agencies or projects in support of grant applications. The Director allocates funding at the council's recommendation.

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

The CRAC considers the following criteria when approving 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.

2015–16 funding

In the 2015–16 financial year, the AIC contributed $219,000 (2014–15: $218,232) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG grants. The Institute also contributed $75,257 (2014–15: $77,222 to administer the grants program; see Tables 2 and 3).

State and territory governments collectively contributed $214,242 (2014–15: $218,232) to the Institute to fund grants. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis, as shown overleaf.

Table 2 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2015–16.

Grant assessment panel

A panel of two independent expert criminologists reviews applications for general grants each year. The panellists are selected by the CRAC from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. In 2015–16 the panel members were Dr James Martin and Dr Asher Flynn. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members assess all applications for research funding submitted to the CRAC independently of each other and complete an assessment sheet for each application. They then meet to discuss the assessments with the Institute's Academic Adviser to the Advisory Council, currently Mr Matthew Willis, who submits final recommendations to the Director and the CRAC for consideration at its November meeting.

NT
$2,252.80

QLD
$44,019.40

WA
$23,869.25

SA
$15,644.50

NSW
$70,165.40

VIC
$54,691.30

ACT
$3,599.35

TAS
NIL

State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants program for 2015–16
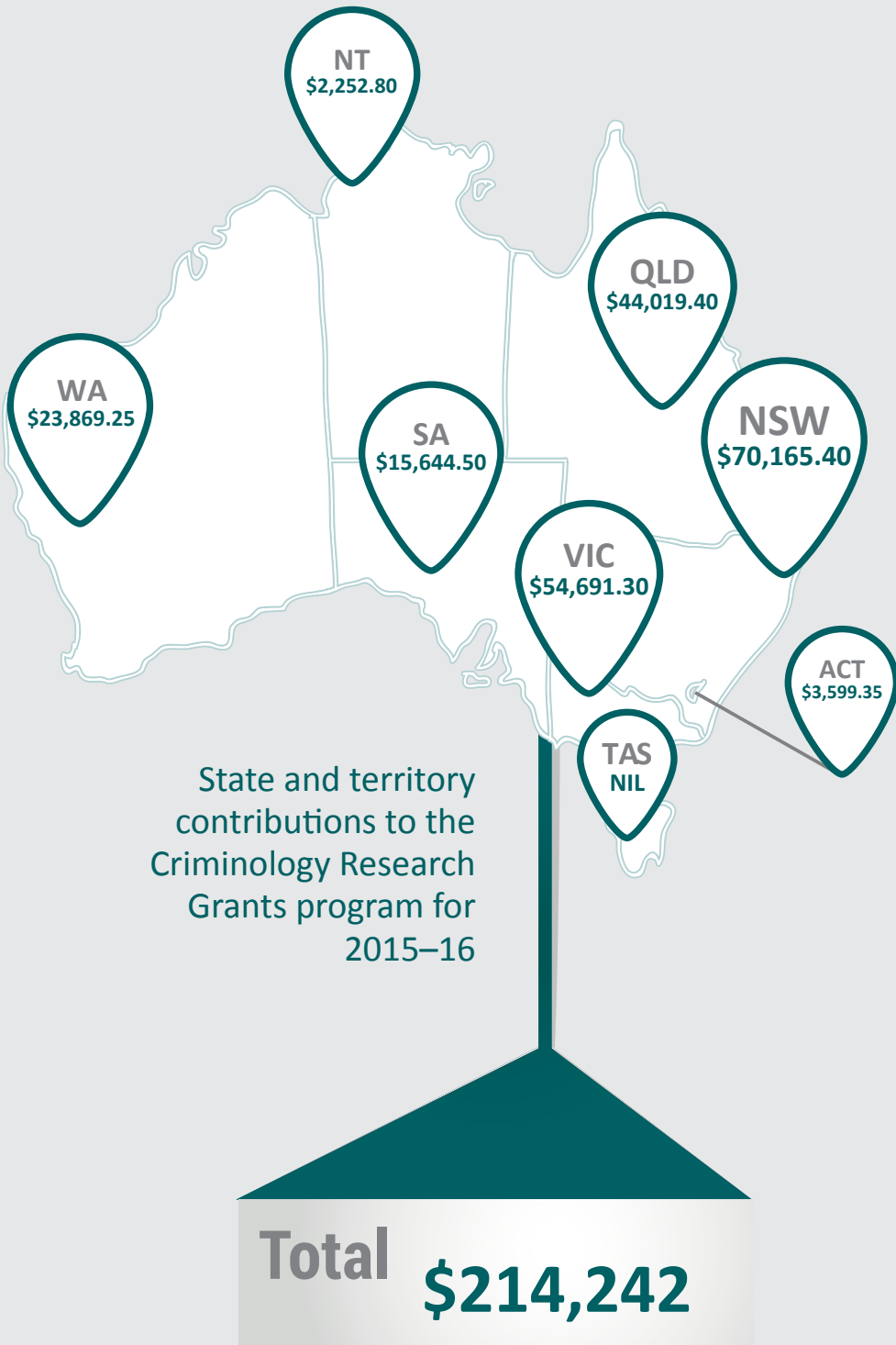
Total $214,242

Table 2: Criminology Research Grants program financial data 2015–16	
Total income for CRG program	$
Commonwealth funding	219,000
State and territory funding	214,242
Total income for purpose of making grants	433,242
Expenditure for CRG program	$
Grants	440,660
Other research projects[a]	96,791
Direct administration expenditure	53,049
Total expenditure	590,500

a: 'Other research projects' covers projects undertaken by AIC research staff as recommended to the Director by the CRAC

Table 3: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data 2015–16	
Total income for CRG program administration	$
Commonwealth funding	75,257
Total income	75257
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	77,229
Total administration expenditure	77,229

New projects 2015–16

CRG 33/14-15: Community-based, victim-centred restorative justice for sexual violence—A Pilot

Associate Professor Bebe Loff, Associate Professor Bronwyn Naylor, Ms Carolyn Worth, Professor Rory Wolfe
Monash University

Total funding: $50,000

This project aims to implement and evaluate a restorative justice intervention with adult survivor-victims (SVs) of, and persons responsible for, sexual violence. The intervention will be undertaken with the South Eastern Centre Against Sexual Assault, Victoria.

Methodology: three surveys will be administered collecting descriptive data, quality-of-life data at baseline and after the intervention, and data on participant responses to the intervention. A committee drawn from CASA, VicPol, the Restorative Justice Association, prosecutors, the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, Forensicare, academia and the community devised the intervention.

Outcome: findings will inform the development and implementation of restorative justice models for sexual violence.

CRG 20/15-16: Looking through the fraud triangle: Insights from fraud perpetrators

Associate Professor Andon Paul, Professor Clinton Free
University of New South Wales

Total funding: $45,419

This project will study two under-researched issues at the heart of organisational fraud: management controls intended to prevent and/or detect fraud and individual rationalisations used by fraud perpetrators. It will involve an in-depth examination of offenders and offending, using data primarily sourced from interviews with fraud perpetrators in prisons throughout NSW and Victoria. The project aims to generate practical prescriptions for firms seeking to reinforce their fraud risk prevention strategies and management

control systems, as well as insights into the way that offenders rationalise their actions.

CRG 06/15-16: Reducing crime and incarceration rates in Aboriginal communities: What impact does the 'Yes I Can' adult literacy program have on crime and incarceration rates in NSW Aboriginal communities?

Associate Professor Bob Boughton, Adjunct Professor Jack Beetson, Dr Bridget Harris, Dr Ray Nickson, Dr Jenny Wise
University of New England

Total funding: $50,640

A link between low literacy and encounters with the criminal justice system—two issues strongly associated with Australian Aboriginal communities—has been established. This project will examine the impact of international mass adult literacy campaigns on Aboriginal encounters with the criminal justice system in Bourke and Enngonia. This research will hold interviews and focus groups with Aboriginal organisations, service providers and criminal justice system officials on the impact of the 'Yes I Can' literacy program. This qualitative and quantitative (police records) data will deliver insights into low literacy as a risk factor and provide an assessment of potential mitigation strategies.

CRG 08/15-16: Responding to revenge pornography: The scope, nature and impact of Australian criminal laws

Dr Nicola Henry, Dr Asher Flynn, Dr Anastasia Powell
La Trobe University

Total funding: $50,117

This project will be the first Australian study on the online distribution of intimate/explicit digital images without consent (revenge pornography). The research will document the prevalence and impacts of adult victimisation in Australia and systematically analyse applicable laws in three jurisdictions (Victoria, SA and NSW). It will employ a mixed-method design comprising a national survey of adult victims, stakeholder consultations (national roundtable and interviews in three jurisdictions), analysis of recorded crime statistics and a legislative review. This project will generate new, internationally relevant

information about the nature and extent of adult revenge pornography and inform legal and policy reform on this issue.

CRG 36/15-16: Spaceless violence and advocacy: Technology-facilitated abuse, stalking and service provision in Australia

Dr Delanie Woodlock, Dr Bridget Harris, Professor Harry Blagg
Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria (DVRCV)

Total funding: $58,853

This research will explore the impact of technology on socially or geographically isolated victim/survivors of intimate partner violence. Informed by semi-structured interviews and focus groups with victim/survivors in regional, rural and remote NSW and Victoria, it will consider how perpetrators use technology to abuse and stalk women. Additionally, it will investigate how technology is used by victim/survivors to seek information, support and safety, and how technology might be used as a tool of advocacy that transcends social or geographic boundaries.

CRG 23/15-16: Building an effective community-based throughcare approach for Aboriginal offenders in Australia

Dr Hilde Tubex, Dr John Rynne, Professor Harry Blagg
The University of Western Australia

Total funding: $55,176

This research aims to identify the needs of Indigenous male and female offenders on (supervised or full-time) release to assist in developing effective community-based throughcare strategies in Broome (WA) and the Tiwi Islands (NT). The strategies will be built on the knowledge and experiences of elders and Indigenous people in these communities, and the services that work with them. The methodology is culturally appropriate and includes appreciative inquiry and yarning. The research will help government services to enhance reintegration in Indigenous communities and reduce high rates of recidivism.

CRG 45/15-16: Oral language competence and restorative justice conference processes

Dr Hennessey Hayes, Professor Pamela Snow, Professor Martin Powell
Griffith University

Total funding: $31,255

Restorative justice conferences are meetings between young offenders and victims to discuss the offence, its impact and what the young person can do to repair harms caused by their crime. Conferences are highly conversational exchanges, drawing heavily on the oral language competence of all parties, yet one in two young offenders has a clinically significant (though undiagnosed) language impairment. This project is the first to systematically measure the oral language competence of young offenders in restorative justice conferences. It will use observational, language assessment and survey data to identify the links between oral language competence and conferencing theory and practice.

CRG 10/15-16: Addressing the needs of identity theft victims: A multidimensional view

Dr Cassandra Cross, Dr David Lacey
Queensland University of Technology

Total funding: $65,100

A person's identity is essential to their successful participation in society. Restoring a stolen identity can be a traumatic process for victims. This research will examine the needs of identity theft victims and the applicability of restorative processes. It will map 200 individual victim journeys (followed across a 12-month period with surveys/interviews) and survey relevant organisations on their restoration processes. The research will identify the best strategies for improving current responses and identify how to improve victim experiences to reduce the harm associated with identity theft victimisation.

Continuing projects 2015–16

The following projects were funded in previous years and additional details can be found in previous annual reports.

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 funding: $61,178

CRG 09/14-15: Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment: Is this the highest-risk group?

Professor James Ogloff, Dr Stephane M. Shepherd, Professor Yin Paradies, Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer

Swinburne University of Technology

Total funding: $58,467

CRG 13/14-15: Understanding delinquency during the teenage years: Developmental pathways of antisocial decision-making among disadvantaged youth

Dr Kathryn L Modecki, Professor Bonnie L. Barber, Professor Wayne Osgood Griffith University

Total funding: $31,553

CRG 18/14-15: Prevent crime and save money: Application of return-on-investment models in the Australian context

Professor Sheryl Hemphill, Dr Jess Heerde, Professor John Toumbourou, Professor Todd Herrenkohl, Ms Ha Le, Professor Richard Catalano Australian Catholic University

Total funding: $100,000

CRG 19/14-15: The intergenerational transmission of criminal offending behaviours

Dr Alessandra Raudino, Professor Vaughan Carr, Associate Professor Kimberlie Dean, Dr Kristin Laurens, Associate Professor Melissa Green

University of New South Wales

Total funding: $65,534

CRG 20/14-15: Knowledges of intoxication and Australian criminal law: Implications for addressing alcohol and other drug-related harms and risks

Dr Julia Quilter, Dr Kate Seear, Professor Luke McNamara, Professor Robin Room

University of Wollongong

Total funding: $69,912

CRG 31/14-15: Surveillance technologies and crime control: Understanding offenders' perspectives on police body-worn video (BWV) cameras and CCTV

Dr Emmeline Taylor, Dr Murray Lee, Matthew Willis, Alexandra Gannoni

Australian National University

Total funding: $40,206 in grant funding comprising $21,244 to Australian National University and $18,962 allocated to the AIC

CRG 35/14-15: Developing diversionary pathways for Indigenous youth with foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD): A three-community study in Western Australia

Professor Harry Blagg, Dr Tamara Tulich

The University of Western Australia

Total funding: $47,883

CRG 47/14-15: Violating parole: Exploring trends in returning to custody in Australia

Dr William R Wood, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Samantha Jeffries

Griffith University

Total funding: $17,936

CRG 50/14-15: Exploring the causes and consequences of the Australian crime decline: A comparative analysis of the criminal trajectories of two NSW birth cohorts

Dr Jason Payne, Dr Rick Brown, Professor Rod Broadhurst
The Australian National University

Total funding: $40,134

CRG 52/14-15: Filicide in Australia, 2000–2012: A national report

Professor Thea Brown, Dr Danielle Tyson, Dr Adam Tomison, Dr Samantha Bricknell, Ms Willow Bryant
Monash University

Total funding: $97,810 in grant funding comprising $46,810 to Monash University and $51,000 allocated to the AIC

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 funding: $31,752

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 funding: $43,982

CRG 23/13–14: Preventing the 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

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 funding: $16,431

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 funding: $31,003

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.

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 funding: $48,718

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

Total funding: $49,626

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

Mr Jason Ferris, Dr Madonna Devaney, Professor Lorraine Mazerolle
The University of Queensland

Total funding: $49,952

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

Dr Asher Flynn, Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg
Monash University

Total funding: $69,794

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 funding: $75,022

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

Associate Professor Tony Krone, Dr Russell Smith, Dr Adam Tomison, Ms Alice Hutchings, Ms Sarah Macgregor
University of Canberra and the AIC

Total funding: $93,722 comprising $39,177 grant funding to University of Canberra and $54,545 allocated to the AIC

CRG 31/11–12: Reporting victimisation to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and 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 funding: $16,332.75

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

Professor Stephen Tomsen, Dr Jason Payne
University of Western Sydney

Total funding: $52,798 comprising $27,456 to the University of Western Sydney and $25,342 allocated to the AIC

Reports of completed research

CRG 53/11–12: Sexting and young people: Perceptions, practices, policy and law

Dr Murray Lee, Assistant Professor Thomas Crofts, Dr Alyce McGovern, Dr Michael Salter, Dr Sanja Milivojevic
Sydney Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney

Total funding: $55,812

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

Dr Margaret Giles
Edith Cowan University

Total funding: $70,000

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

Dr Emily Schindeler, Assistant Professor Janet Ransley
Griffith University

Total funding: $39,956

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 allocating of funding of $106,000 to the AIC for this project

The National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF)

Management and outcomes

The NDLERF is funded by the Commonwealth Government Department of Health as part of its National Drug Strategy. The Institute has administered the NDLERF program since June 2010. Department of Health funding ceased on 30 June 2015 and all work associated with NDLERF will be completed in the next financial year.

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 sets the strategic priorities for funding and allocating funds for research projects that offer practical contributions to operational or policy-level drug law enforcement activities in Australia. The advisory board also reviews and approves the progress and finalisation of funded research.

The program continued funding for nine projects from previous years, with total expenditure of $0.537m. All active projects are scheduled for completion prior to the contract completion date of 31 December 2016.

The AIC performs the following functions for the NDLERF program:

- administering the allocation of grants money and the grants delegation;
- coordinating open funding application rounds;
- monitoring the progress of individual research projects by establishing project reference groups;
- editing and publishing reports presenting the outcomes of NDLERF-funded research;

- administering and supporting the NDLERF Advisory Board through the services of a Research Officer and an NDLERF Scientific Advisor; and
- facilitating and coordinating advisory board activities and communication.

Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2015–16

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): An expansion into the Pilbara, Western Australia. Natalie Gately, Suzanne Ellis & Robyn Morris. NDLERF monograph no. 61

Social supply of cannabis in Australia. Jodie Grigg, Simon Lenton, John Scott & Monica Barratt. NDLERF monograph no. 59

Interventions for reducing alcohol supply, alcohol demand and alcohol-related harms. Peter Miller, Ashlee Curtis, Tanya Chikritzhs, Steve Allsop & John Toumbourou. Research Bulletin no. 3

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: An expansion into the Pilbara. Natalie Gately, Suzanne Ellis & Robyn Morris. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 504

The social supply of cannabis among young people in Australia. Simon Lenton, Jodie Grigg, John Scott, Monica Barratt & Dina Eleftheriadis. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 503

ACVPA 2015

The Hon Michael Keenan, Minister for Justice and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism and AIC Acting Director Chris Dawson, with winners Ms Lisa Cuatt and Mr Julian Cole

Front row (L-R): Ms Nikki Lamshed, Dr Berry Zondag, Minister, Chris Dawson, Detective Superintedent Wieszyk and Di Cook. Last row (L-R): Ms Lisa Cuatt, Ms Carolyn Worth, Ms Karen Fullagar, Mr Julian Roffe, Ms Maree Foelz, Mr Julian Cole, Mr Hieng Lim, Mr Luke Sultan, Ms Lorina Lovett and Ms Cheryl O'Donnell

AIC Acting Director Chris Dawson with Australian Federal Police Deputy Commissioner Leanne Close APM

Australian Crime And Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) 2015

The Institute manages the annual ACVPA every year, with Acting Director Chris Dawson chairing the selection board. On 1 December 2015, three groundbreaking projects that substantially reduced local crime rates were honoured at an award ceremony at Parliament House in Canberra.

The Hon Michael Keenan, Minister for Justice and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism, announced the winners. Non-financial awards were presented to three projects—two from the community sector and one a police-led crime prevention program. The award-winning projects focused on providing specialised mediation for individual and extended family and workplace disputes, diversionary victim-offender mediation, assisting young people in detention to reintegrate into the community and preventing and reducing victimisation from online fraud activity impacting on the community. One community-led project awarded a certificate originated in Queensland and one in Tasmania; the police-led project awarded a Meritorious Police Award originated in South Australia.

The Mornington Island Restorative Justice (MIRJ) Project, Queensland

Funded by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and administered by the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General, the MIRJ Project was developed in 2008–09 and has been run in collaboration with elders since 2009. The transition to entirely local management by Junkuri Laka was finalised in February 2012. Junkuri Laka now provides mediation services for individual and extended family disputes and workplace disputes, and diversionary victim/offender mediation. It also prevents conflict by facilitating family meetings on a range of contentious and personal issues.

Project objectives include: enhancing the community's capacity to manage its own disputes without violence; diverting offenders from contact with the formal criminal justice system; and increasing satisfaction with the justice system for victims, offenders, their families and the broader community. The long-term aim is to achieve full community management and mediation as a self-sustaining practice on the Island.

Gununa has a population of 1,200 residents. MIRJ provides mediation services to those who need assistance to resolve their conflicts. Elders conduct mediation in partnership with the CEO/Mediation Coordinator. A recent independent evaluation of the project found its success rate was 84 percent. The evaluation also documented how the project prevented the escalation of violence and brought an end to the large and protracted 'grudge fights' between extended families that were previously a common disruption to community life.

As an ancillary outcome, the local design and delivery of community-based mediation has strengthened respect for, and the authority of, the elders. Over time, the practice of mediation provides an opportunity for younger community members to develop leadership skills and earn respect as emerging leaders.

The MIRJ project will meet its greatest long-term challenges through sustained service, the mediation work it currently provides in the school and the complimentary initiative of peer mediation training. It was observing adult behaviour in mediations that led the children to ask for mediation for themselves, giving rise to the Banbaji Project.

With mediation a constant feature of community life since October 2009, and some 532 mediations successfully finalised, mediation to address community violence is now a trusted, culturally inclusive and effective response to community trouble. As explained by a community resident to visiting relatives: 'It's what we do here.' It is this community expectation of attending mediation in times of conflict, and this commitment to and faith in the process, that will ensure mediation continues on Mornington Island.

Transition from Detention program, Tasmania

The Transition from Detention program targets all young people aged 12–17 years in detention and/or on remand, assisting them to reintegrate into the community. The program works in partnership with Youth Justice, Child Protection, the Department of Education and other community agencies. Save the Children youth workers work with young people to identify their recreational, educational and vocational/employment goals and aspirations. Practical, therapeutic mentoring support is provided to the young person to help them meet these goals. The project was primarily funded by Save the Children from 2011–14, but is now majority-funded by the Tasmanian Government.

Since it began, the program has made a difference to the lives of 53 individuals. There have been numerous positive outcomes for the 48 young people the program has worked with on their release into the community, including that:

- 54 percent (26) are engaged in educational/vocational opportunities;
- 96 percent (46) are engaged in positive recreational opportunities;
- 27 percent (13) gained employment; and
- 60 percent (34) did not return to youth detention.

A 2015 Ernst & Young study found that every $1 invested in Save the Children's Tasmanian youth justice programs generates an estimated $3.50 in social and economic value.

The enduring outcomes of the Transition from Detention program are:

- a change in how young people view themselves and their life path;
- increased recognition by the Department of Education of the need for a range of individualised education programs for disengaged students;
- increased collaboration between agencies in the court process;
- a reduction in youth crime in Tasmania; and
- a reduction in the number of young people held on remand and detention in Tasmania.

Operation Disrepair, South Australia

Operation Disrepair is a proactive South Australia Police (SAPOL) initiative, managed and funded by the Major Fraud Investigation Section (MFIS) and aimed at preventing and reducing victimisation from online fraud activity impacting on the South Australian community.

Financial intelligence is utilised to identify potential victims sending money overseas. Remitters are sent precautionary letters and fraud advice, with a hotline set up at MFIS for contact and advice if required. Personal contact, including a visit, is made by police if the person continues to remit funds.

The operation is designed to educate and prevent victimisation. Over the life of the project there has been an overall reduction in the number of remitters and the amount of money sent overseas.

Operation Disrepair has collaborated with the South Australia Commissioner for Victims Rights and Victim Support Services (VSS) to assist in preventing fraud victimisation and setting up a support group for fraud awareness.

It is anticipated that victimisation by online fraud and scams will be reduced (and prevented) through increased public awareness and education, as well as through direct contact by mail or in person.

It is not uncommon for one person to fall victim to several different scams at the same time. Victims are also 'revictimised' through recovery scams, where scammers contact the victim again with the offer of returning their money, which causes the cycle to recommence.

As part of a review, Operation Disrepair has implemented a new software solution that will provide more accurate and meaningful statistical data in the forthcoming financial year (2015–16). It is anticipated this will enable the expansion of the operation to other high-risk jurisdictions and have the added benefit of improving the effectiveness of police resources, both in reducing victimisation and in intelligence and investigations.

Three other awards were presented to grass-roots organisations and projects across the nation. Two projects received $5,000 and Certificates of Merit:

Smith Street Dreaming by the Smith Street Working Group, Victoria

The Smith Street Working Group and Smith Street Dreaming is a locality-based project in Smith Street, a well-known trading precinct in the City of Yarra with a particular grunge and roguish culture which makes it the focus of local service agencies, the City of Yarra Council, Smith Street Business Association traders and justice agencies; since settlement, it has also been a place of belonging and gathering for the first people of Australia. The street presents a complex mix of challenging issues.

The Smith Street Working Group (the Working Group) was established and co-chaired by the Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) and Parkies Inc (the local Aboriginal Community Incorporated) to deal with issues including, but not limited to, the following:

- crime;
- law enforcement;

- rights to livelihood and trade;
- public drinking;
- thefts from shops;
- assaults;
- fear for safety;
- antisocial behaviour;
- culture, race, dispossession;
- amenities; and
- economic development.

The Working Group has projects ongoing, such as:

- the Mentoring of Traders project to raise awareness of the culture and history of Smith Street for new traders;
- the Walk in our Shoes project where police, traders and members of the Aboriginal community will spend time 'walking in each other's shoes' to better understand one another;
- the Cultural Awareness—Systemic Change project, which provides cultural awareness briefings and connections for Victoria Police by elders and Koori justice workers in the local area;
- holding monthly meetings of the partnership to deal with issues arising in the street with the input of all agencies involved but, more importantly, with Parkies Inc central to, and part of, these resolutions; and
- connecting, facilitating and building relationships between different groups to work on whole-of-community solutions.

Fostering respect and strengthening relationships for all stakeholders through mutual respect leads to considerable goodwill and achieving good outcomes together.

Respectful relationships

- A culture that epitomises care for one another is now the tagline for Smith Street Dreaming—'One Street, Many Mobs, One Community'.
- People have developed and will continue to have excellent working relationships with each other.

Systemic Change—Building Cultural Awareness

- Local police stations have formed ongoing relationships with elders and Koori justice workers.
- Resources have been developed to help police and justice agencies be culturally sensitive.
- There are strategic approaches to resolving community-wide conflict.
- Stakeholders work together successfully in partnership.

ERICA (Educate, Report, Inform, Communities, in Australia), Victoria

Funded through external grants and in-kind resources, ERICA consists of three programs.

- Respect Me, Don't Sext Me: an information pack aimed at 11—14 year olds about the possible outcomes of producing, sharing, receiving and possessing sexually suggestive or explicit images, videos and text messages. Two packs were sent to every school in Victoria. It is a key part of many school cybersafety programs. http://www.secasa.com.au/pages/respect-me-dont-sext-me/
- *Social Media Safety* booklet: a resource to educate workers and victims about police reporting options when a sexually abusive incident occurs online or via mobile phone technology. http://www.secasa.com.au/pages/social-media-safety-sexual-assault-and-reporting-options/
- Sexual Assault Report Anonymously (SARA): an easy-to-use online reporting platform which allows people to anonymously report incidents of sexual assault, rape, and/or concerning or suspicious behaviour. Data is passed on to the police and users can opt to be contacted by a SECASA counsellor. SARA receives two reports per week. https://www.sara.org.au/

Feedback from education staff who have used the sexting pack is that these practical resources have allowed them to educate youth, parents, carers and education staff on making informed choices and identify concerning behaviours. The interactive games in the pack are effective discussion aids, helping to initiate conversations around sensitive topics and encourage peer-to-peer learning.

The *Social Media Safety* booklet tackles a contemporary issue and, with regular reviews and updates, can continue to inform counsellors and the general public. The SARA component is delivered in an online format—an avenue less likely to deter those who do not wish to pursue traditional forms of sexual assault reporting. Due to widespread use of the internet, ease of access and a feeling of anonymity, reports using this platform are likely to continue.

One project received a Certificate of Merit:

Staying Home, Staying Safe (SHSS), South Australia

Staying Home, Staying Safe (SHSS) aims to reduce the risk of homelessness for women affected by domestic and family violence. Working in partnership with contractors across SA, it has improved the safety, and reduced the risk of homelessness, of nearly 3,000 women. This was achieved through SHSS safety packages including safety planning, mobile phones, duress alarms, window and personal alarms, security screen doors and/or sensor lights. The project aims to make a positive difference in the lives of women by enabling them to stay at home instead of having to flee violent partners, ex-partners or relatives. SHSS is funded as an initiative under the Federal National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH). Key outcomes include that:

- since 2011, the program has delivered safety planning and/or home security upgrades to 2,856 women affected by domestic/family violence; and
- referrals to SHSS in 2014–15 increased by 35 percent.

A number of project outcomes will continue when the SHSS concludes, including:

- increased awareness of domestic and family violence and personal safety. Trained SHSS project officers provide information to women who have participated in the SHSS program about the dynamic nature of domestic and family violence and the power and control tactics used by perpetrators;
- increased community awareness of domestic and family violence. Media coverage of the positive outcomes experienced by women who have participated in the program has increased community awareness of domestic and family violence in SA.

- increased knowledge of safety planning. Women who have participated in the SHSS program have been provided with safety planning strategies specific to domestic and family violence;

- improved home security. Many women who have participated in the SHSS project have received free home security upgrades, such as the installation of security screen doors or roller shutters; and

- increased referrals to the project. In 2014–15 there was a 35 percent increase in referrals to the project. This demonstrates an increased awareness of the project among external agencies in contact with women affected by domestic and family violence in SA.

Communication and information services performance

Communication

One of the Institute's critical functions is disseminating new research findings, recognising that applied criminological research should inform policy, practice and the wider community debate on issues of concern. The communications function ensures our research is disseminated and widely understood, targeted at those who will use the findings, and informs policy and practice.

The website is the Institute's core communications tool, providing access to approximately 4,000 publications as well as nearly 3,000 conference and seminar papers, 382 video seminars and multiple links to relevant external databases.

Publications

The Institute communicates new knowledge developed by our researchers and external authors. Our regular publications are the foundation of this. Due to the large volume of publications we produce, these are generally designed, edited and typeset in-house.

The Institute produces two peer-reviewed flagship publication series researched and written by AIC and external authors—the Research and Public Policy series and *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*. These are funded by core Institute funding, Criminology Research Grants and, most recently, NDLERF funding and other funding sources.

Other Institute publications include:

- Monitoring Reports—regular reports from the Institute's 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 our 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 papers—fact sheets, tip sheets and case studies from evidence-based research for practitioners in the criminal justice field; and
- Special reports—reports relating to specific commissions and consultations, which are often approved by the client for general publication.

Reports published in 2015–16 are listed in appendices 1 and 2.

Table 4: AIC publications 2015–16	
Publication type	n
Research and Public Policy series	2
Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice	14
Monitoring Reports	3
Technical and Background Papers	0
Australian Crime: Facts & figures	1
Research in Practice	6
Special reports	1
Other	33
Total	60

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 also undergo external review. All publications are then reviewed by the Deputy Director and edited to conform to our publishing style, promoting clear and understandable research.

Web use

The Institute has been a significant criminal justice publisher since the mid-1970s. Publications cover a range of broad subject areas—arson, corporate crime and fraud, corrections, courts, crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, organised and transnational crime, policing, property crime, sex crime, social groups and crime, and violence. There are approximately 4,000 publications on our website and nearly 3,000 conference and seminar papers.

During 2015–16, the number of those who used the website increased by 35 percent to over a million. Page views increased by 23 percent to almost three million during the year.

Referrals from social networking sites to the website, particularly from Facebook and to a lesser extent reddit, have grown (see over page).

While desktop computers remain the most common way of accessing the website, traffic from mobile phones has increased and now represents over one in five website sessions.

Table 5 shows AIC's most popular publications based on page views. These demonstrate the importance and continuing relevance of the AIC's extensive back catalogue of research, with a number of these reports published over five years ago.

Table 5: AIC publications performance 2015–16	
Title	Page views
Australian crime: Facts & figures: 2013	64,424
Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government (RPP 120)	55,980
Key issues in domestic violence (RIP 7)	43,694
Key issues in alcohol-related violence (RIP 4)	30,310
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&I 409)	20,509
Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12: National Homicide Monitoring Program report (MR 23)	20,175
Australian threshold quantities for 'drug trafficking': Are they placing drug users at risk of unjustified sanction? (T&I 467)	18,806
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I 429)	18,660
Domestic/family homicide in Australia (RIP 38)	18,348
Effective drink driving prevention and enforcement strategies: Approaches to improving practice (T&I 472)	13,153

Source: Google analytics

AIC website

Web sessions and page views, 2014–15 and 2015–16 comparison

Sessions
2015–16
1,427,823

⬆

2014–15
1,072,327

Users
2015–16
1,020,428

⬆

2014–15
754,771

Page views
2015–16
2,900,914

⬆

2014–15
2,361,706
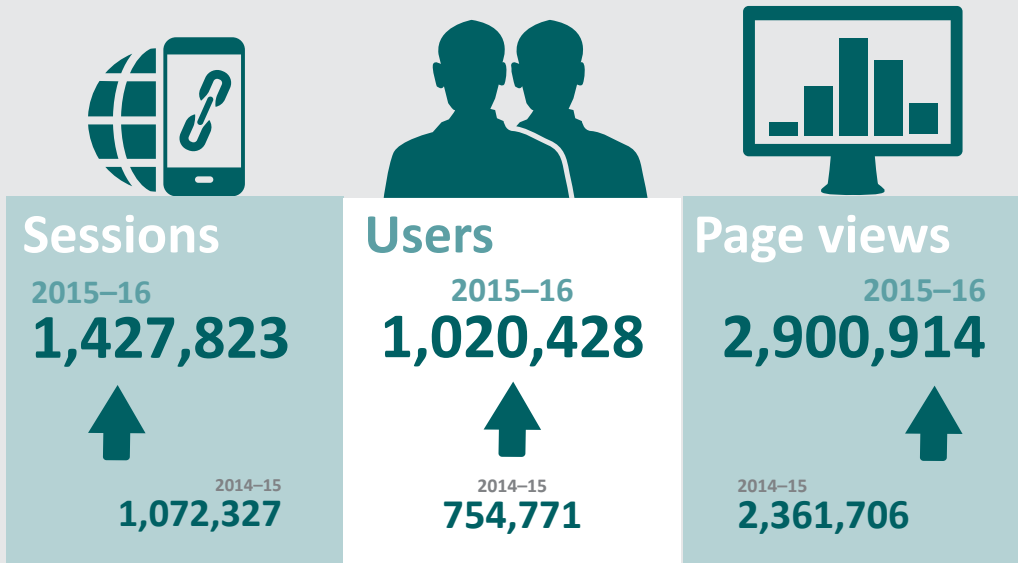
Devices used to access website by session

2014–15
74.1%

2015–16
72.0%

2014–15
18.5%
2015–16
21.2%

2014–15
7.4%
2015–16
6.9%
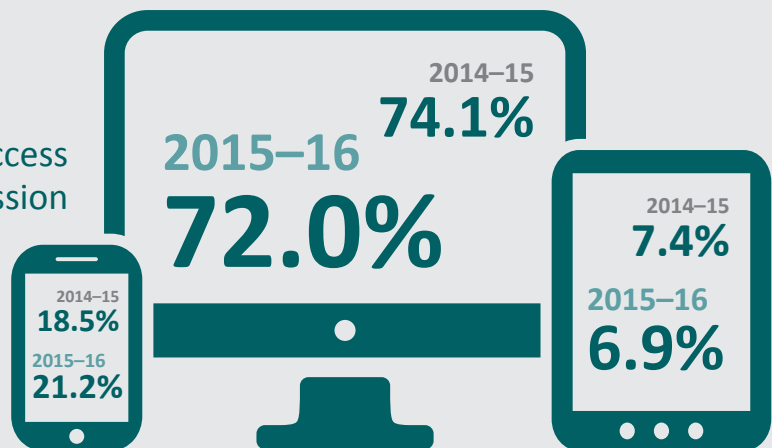
Social media

Top five Tweets for 2015–16

1 #victimology2015 Opening Speaker Rabia Siddique

5 Jul 2015: 4,801 impressions

2 More and more Australian drug mules duped by on-line sites - excellent @abc730 report

6 Aug 2015: 4,502 impressions

3 New paper provides snapshot of drug offenders in the methamphetamine market bit.ly/1NAG1B5 #ice

18 Sep 2015: 4,143 impressions

4 ACVPA recognises positive results of crime prevention programs that reduce crime and violence in local communities

1 Dec 2015: 4,538 impressions

5 Keynotes from the @WrldSocVictim #Victimology2015 Symposium are now available to view on CriminologyTV bit.ly/1N303Ae

24 Nov: 4,040 impressions

Social media followers by year

2014
2015
2016

Facebook: 6,691 / 12,250 / 17,478
Twitter: 2,963 / 3,573 / 4,314
LinkedIn: 224 / 702 / 1,178
Email: 3,773 / 3,928 / 4,258
YouTube: 616 / 780 / 941
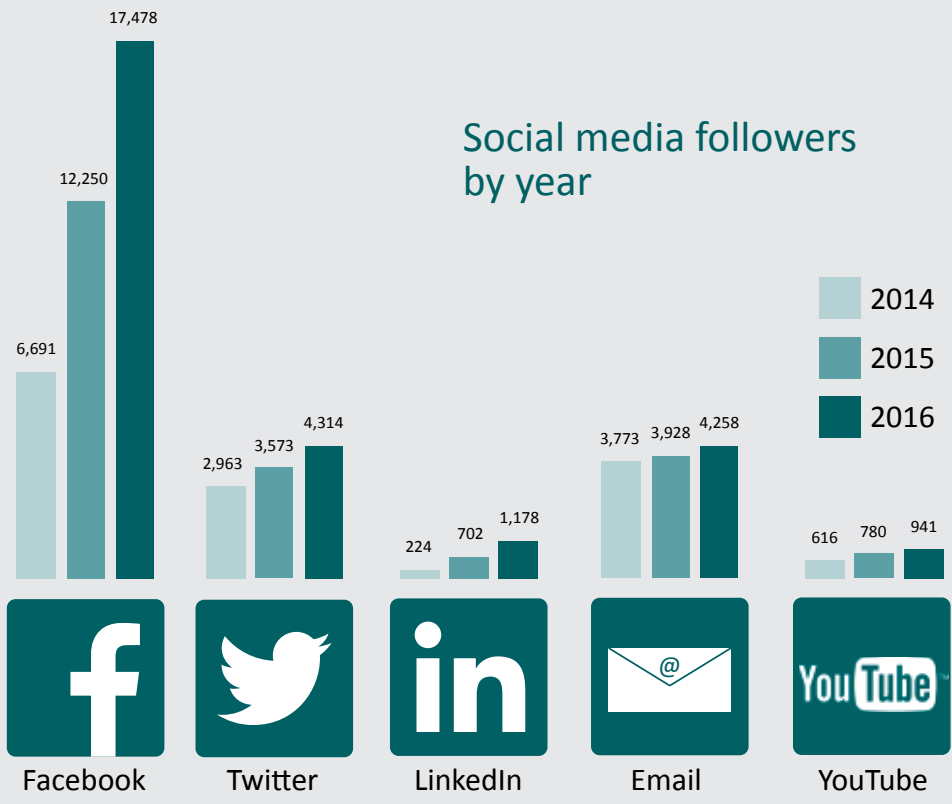
Table 6: Top 5 referrals to AIC website from social media by sessions (n)			
	Social network	2014–15	2015–16
1	Facebook	13,416	38,858
2	reddit	1,179	3,692
3	Twitter	1,598	1,810
4	Disqus	213	1,001
5	Google+	804	400

Source: Google analytics

Social media

At June 2016, the Institute had an online subscriber network of 26,991 people:

- 17,478 Facebook followers;
- 4,314 Twitter followers;
- 4,258 email alert subscribers;
- 1,178 Linkedin subscribers; and
- 941 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 382 AIC video files—lectures and seminars, keynote conference presentations, seminars and ACVPA awards—publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to our products.

Media

The Institute's media engagement is both proactive, triggered by publications and events, and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on general criminal justice topics.

NEWS

In 2015–16, there were 222 media requests for information and 27 interviews.

Top YouTube videos 2015–16

Maria Borzycki and Georgina Fuller on armed robbery in Australia

1,219 views

Dr Kelly Richards on juvenile justice in Australia

989 views

Professor James Ogloff on the relationship between mental illness and homicide

983 views

Occasional seminars

Three occasional seminars were hosted by the Institute this year.

Organised crime, the politics nexus and corruption in the public sector

Dr Anna Sergi, Tuesday 13 October 2015

A range of factors make the public sector attractive to organised crime. These include the strategic interests of criminal groups, structural and personal weaknesses and the dynamic processes of social relationships. Dr Anna Sergi discussed a theoretical framework for understanding the relationships between organised crime groups and the public sector, looking both at elected officials (with examples of the mafia/politics nexus) and public servants (with examples from the international literature).

Enhancing community cooperation in counter-terrorism

Dr Adrian Cherney, Wednesday 11 November 2015

Effectively engaging the Muslim community continues to be a priority for police agencies. In this presentation, Dr Adrian Cherney explored how police community relations can affect the community's willingness to cooperate in counter-terrorism efforts, drawing on data collected from Muslims living in Australia. He tested whether procedural justice policing enhances the willingness of Muslims living in Australia to cooperate with police. The implications of the results for community-based approaches to counter-terrorism were considered.

The role of toxicology in research

Dr Santiago Vazquez, Thursday 3 December 2015

In his presentation, Dr Santiago Vazquez explored how toxicological analysis can contribute to research. The following points were discussed.

- What is toxicology and how are specimens for analysis collected and analysed?
- The future of toxicology, including new and emerging techniques.
- How does toxicology contribute to research and what are the benefits and limitations of various techniques?

Information Services and Library performance

Information Services and Library

The Institute's information services, centred around the JV Barry Library, are essential to our role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice by providing information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The information services team also offers fundamental support to our 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 and provides a range of services to inform the sector (see Table 7), including:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database;
- alerting subscribers, by email and RSS feed, to developments in their subject areas;
- responding to enquiries from an array of law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, other practitioners, students and the public; and
- providing hardcopy and electronic materials through national and networked inter-library loan schemes.

In addition to assisting researchers with literature searches and providing resources, library staff also monitor the distribution, reach and influence of our publications.

Library collection

The relocation of the Institute to a new building provided an opportunity to rationalise and digitise a significant portion of the collection.

Library staff spent many hours working on the digitisation project, identifying material for retention, checking the web for online versions, preparing publications for scanning, quality checking scanned material and amending the resource's catalogue record. More than 20,000 folio items were assessed and checked for existing digital versions, while over 5,000 items (equating to

500,273 page images) were scanned and uploaded to the catalogue and their records amended.

With so many changes to the collection, including its relocation, a complete stocktake was necessary. The physical book collection now contains 11,287 unique titles.

CINCH: The Australian Criminology Database

CINCH has been established for over 40 years and is very well known, among university students and academics in particular, as the key compendium for Australian criminology and criminal justice literature. CINCH records cover from 1968 to the present, and there are also two subsets, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Health Issues in Criminal Justice. CINCH subscribers are located in Australia, Canada and New Zealand; 85 percent are from academic institutions and the remainder from state and federal government, TAFE and state libraries and corporate organisations.

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the Institute's library team. The database is one of a family of index databases that can be accessed via Informit (see http://informit.com.au for more information). It is intended that CINCH 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 included in the JV Barry Library's catalogue at http://library.aic.gov.au. Despite the disruption caused by the library's relocation, the average number of new records added to the CINCH database has been maintained.

AIC crime and criminal justice information alerts

Contemporary, evidence-based information is disseminated to practitioners and policymakers worldwide via the Institute's monthly email crime and criminal justice information alerts. This free service provides information on 17 topics to over 2,200 individual subscribers. The alerts also provide an opportunity for the library to highlight new publications to a subscribed audience.

Stakeholder and public enquiries

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

diverse range of requests, providing literature searches, guidance to AIC web-based statistics and information sources, referrals to supporting agencies and responses to questions. The approximately 50 queries received each month are generally answered within two to 24 hours; they come from diverse clients including government officers, members of the public, solicitors, students, researchers, enforcement and justice personnel, and academics.

Examples of external enquiries received in 2015–16 include:

- an officer from the Australian Human Rights Commission requesting information on transgender persons in the legal system;
- a student from the University of KwaZulu-Natal requesting crime prevention information;
- a member of the public investigating statistics on elderly homicide;
- a doctoral student seeking child homicide statistics;
- a student looking for information related to biometrics and healthcare claim fraud;
- a researcher seeking statistics on blunt force assault;
- a justice department official seeking information on Aboriginal deaths in custody in Queensland.

Networking across sectors

In 2015–16, over 653 loans and article copies were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. The JV Barry Library partners with libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors to maintain strong reciprocal networks, and is a member of the Libraries Australia Document Delivery service. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

The library contributes news from Australia and overseas to the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. It also notifies Australian Policy Online, library networks both local and international (eg World Criminal Justice Libraries Network) and other related professional networks of new publications and events.

The library contributes to most of the Institute's conferences, forums, visiting delegations and seminars—most recently, making a library booth available at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference held in Adelaide.

Distribution, reach and influence of AIC publications

The Institute has a significant influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to use the Institute's publications from the 1970s, through to its most recent. In addition to the numerous journal articles which cite the Institute's publications, citation analysis shows our material is used by all levels of government and prominent government organisations including the:

- Parliament of Australia;
- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
- Productivity Commission;
- ACT Law Reform Advisory Council;
- ACT Government;
- New South Wales Inspector of Custodial Services;
- New South Wales Parliamentary Research Service;
- New South Wales Law Reform Commission;
- New South Wales Ombudsman;
- South Australia Parliament;
- Tasmanian Law Reform Institute;
- Victorian Law Reform Commission;
- Victoria Royal Commission into Family Violence;
- Victoria Sentencing Council;
- Victoria Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission;
- Western Australia Community Development and Justice Standing Committee;
- Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General;
- Australian Bureau of Statistics;
- Australian Institute of Family Studies;

- Australian Institute of Health & Welfare;
- Australian Law Reform Commission;
- Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety;
- Australian Human Rights Commission; and
- UNICEF Australia.

The various materials which cite our publications can be broken down into sections. As shown in the figure below, over a third of AIC citations appear in government documents. Our publications are also commonly cited in peer-reviewed journal articles and parliamentary documents.

Figure 1: Where AIC material is used
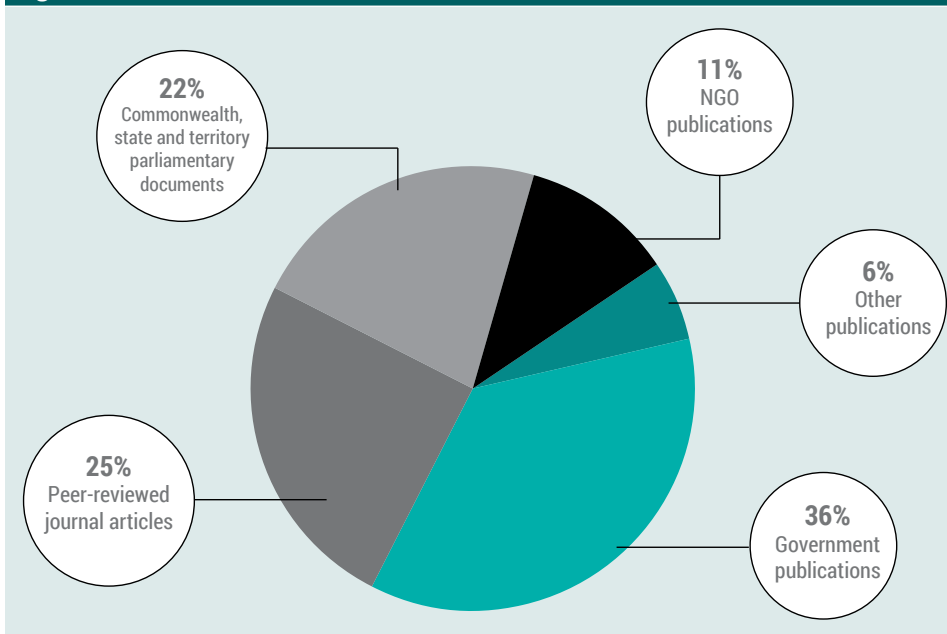
Source: AIC computer file

Publications covering a range of broad subject areas are available for download from the our website and other database providers.

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice (T&I)

Since 1986 the T&I series has offered more than 500 concise, peer-reviewed papers on criminological topics for policymakers and practitioners.

- Fifteen percent of all T&Is were cited this year; the earliest was from 2002. The most cited paper was *Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia*, from 2011.
- *Confidence in the criminal justice system* (2009) was ProQuest's most downloaded item, with 144 downloads.

Research and Public Policy series (RPP)

This series of over 130 publications includes diverse original research papers, shorter conference proceedings and statistical works.

- Twenty-five percent of all RPPs were cited this year. *Women's experiences of male violence,* published in 2004, was the most cited paper in this series and the most cited publication overall.

Australian crime: Facts & figures

The Australian crime: Facts & figures series commenced in 1998 and presents annual statistics on numbers and types of recorded crimes, where they occurred, victim details, criminal justice responses and government resources to deal with crime and corrections.

- Fifty-three percent of all Australian crime: Facts & figures papers were cited this year, with the post-2010 years most popular.

Monitoring Reports (MR)

MRs capture data from AIC monitoring programs across Australia on a range of crime and justice issues.

- Forty-four percent of these publications were cited in the last 12 months; the most popular are those covering homicide in Australia.

Database providers

In addition to producing timely and relevant research for the law and justice sector, the Institute increases understanding through knowledge transfer across a range of legal and criminological areas. The database providers ProQuest, GALE and Ebsco host a large range of information products for academic, school, public, corporate and government agencies around the world, and their distribution statistics give an indication of our reach. ProQuest statistics show that:

- 27,920 T&I papers were downloaded by 5,280 individual users from academic and government sectors in Australasia and the United States. The most popular titles were *Confidence in the criminal justice system* (2009) and *Understanding youth gangs* (2002).

Table 7: Information services activity, 2013–14 to 2015–16	Activity 2013–14	Activity 2014–15	Activity 2015–16
Inquiry responses <15 mins	1,870	870	492*
Hours spent on complex queries	272	749	242*
Records added to CINCH	1,199	1,434	1,110
Monographs added to collection	445	454	497
Original records forwarded to Libraries Australia	443	453	407
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	79	138	143
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	583	398	372
Items loaned to other libraries	121	108	103
Items borrowed from other libraries	51	54	35

*The downturn in these figures reflects the disruption to services due to relocation activities

Section 3
Governance and accountability

External scrutiny and review

In 2015–16, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any parliamentary committee reports or ombudsman reports.

The Institute undertakes a risk assessment annually and reviews risks on a regular basis. The Institute is subject to an annual statutory audit performed by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO). In addition, internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the AIC Audit Committee, and plans for the implementation of recommendations and ongoing monitoring of actions for improving processes are developed.

Corporate governance

In 2015–16, the Institute continued to enhance its accountability and governance practices and to implement changes in Commonwealth legislation and policy to ensure its corporate integrity. These changes increased the Institute's administrative and legislative compliance obligations and the workload of the Executive and Corporate team.

Director (Chief Executive of the AIC)

Mr Christopher Dawson, the CEO of the ACC, was appointed Acting Director from 13 July 2015 following the completion of Dr Adam Tomison's tenure as CEO. Mr Dawson is responsible for overseeing the merger of the AIC and the ACC.

Criminology Research Advisory Council (CRAC)

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

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

The CRAC consists of eight members representing the Commonwealth Government and state and territory governments, with Tasmania choosing not to participate directly at the present time. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state/territory priorities.

In 2015–16 the CRAC met in Canberra on:

- 1 July 2014;
- 20 November 2015;
- 26 February 2016; and
- 3 July 2015.

CRAC members at 30 June 2016

Western Australia

Ms Pauline Bagdonavicius
Acting Director General, Department of the Attorney General, Chair

Commonwealth

Mr Iain Anderson
Acting First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Policy and Programmes Division, Attorney-General's Department

Australian Capital Territory

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

New South Wales

Mr Brendan Thomas
Deputy Secretary, Department of Justice

Northern Territory

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

Queensland

Ms Jennifer Lang
Acting Deputy Director General, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Deputy Chair

South Australia

Ms Caroline Mealor
Acting Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department

Victoria

Ms Julia Griffith
Deputy Secretary, Corrections, Department of Justice, Chair

Audit committee

The Audit Committee is established in accordance with section 45 of the PGPA 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.

In 2015–16, 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.

The Audit Committee met on 17 September 2015, 2 March 2016 and 25 May 2016.

Management committees

Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC)

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

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

During the reporting period, the HREC reviewed and approved 24 new proposals. The HREC met on four occasions: 29 July 2015, 12 November 2015, 12 February 2016 and 30 June 2016.

The Committee Chair in 2015–16 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2016 were:

- Mr Derek Jory MA (layman);
- Ms Christine Freudenstein (laywoman);
- Dr Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC);
- 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);
- Ms Samantha Lyneham BSocSc (PhD candidate; person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC, and Secretary).

Research Managers Committee

The Research Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the Institute's research program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks.

Meetings are regularly attended by other senior management staff to discuss specific management topics. Its members at 30 June 2016 were:

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

Risk management

The Institute's risk management framework provides the mechanism to prevent or minimise the impact of adverse events on its ability to achieve its outcomes. The framework provides a systematic process for making informed decisions and ensures that risks have been identified, managed and appropriately treated. The Institute's risk management process encapsulates fraud control planning and processes in accordance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

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

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk management plan and risk assessment registers;
- protective security management framework;
- business continuity management plan;
- Accountable Authority Instructions;
- finance policy and procedures;
- project management framework; and
- internal audit program.

Fraud control

As required by the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines, the Director certifies 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 Institute's fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans are embedded within the Risk Management Plan and risk assessment processes. No fraud was identified in 2015–16.

Protective security

The AIC, as a Commonwealth Government agency, is required to follow the Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) and the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) *Information Security Manual* (ISM). The Institute's protective security requirements have been provided by the ACC since co-location on 10 December 2015.

Human resources

Financial year 2015–16 was a complex year for the Institute's human resources management function, as a result of the transfer of staff to the ACC.

Staff were informed of the Institute's strategic and corporate direction throughout the reporting year at meetings and via the intranet, email and internal blogs informing and updating staff on research projects, corporate issues and direction. This included communicating, information on and managing, the merger process with the ACC.

The Institute's human resource framework was designed to maintain a workforce with the skills, flexibility and diversity needed to meet the Institute's current and future research needs.

The Institute continued to provide staff access to learning and development opportunities, including effective performance development and staff management. Work health and safety practices, including building resilience and managing staff through change, continued to be a focus.

The Institute outsourced its payroll functions in 2015–16 until the Machinery of Government transition to the ACC on 8 October 2015. From 8 October 2015, the ACC had responsibility for human resources management of Institute staff.

Workforce planning

The Institute 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 Institute also takes account of outsourcing opportunities in the university research and corporate sectors. Flexible staff arrangements are essential to meet research outputs through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments. This includes engaging leading national and international research organisations and individuals.

We undertake workforce planning on an ongoing basis due to our constantly changing operational environment. Structured planning occurs as part of the strategic planning and development process. This includes the consideration of budget priorities for the upcoming year and the resources required to meet those priorities.

Performance Development Scheme

Under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth), the Institute is required to manage staff performance. The Institute's Performance Development Scheme requires clearly defined performance goals, fairness and transparency in rewarding good performance, and prompt and appropriate management of underperformance. The Institute supports these principles and is committed to fostering a performance improvement culture within an organisation that values its most important resource—its people. In 2015–16 staff were managed under the AIC scheme and later transitioned to the ACC's performance and development scheme from mid-cycle in January 2016.

Both schemes emphasise continuous feedback, with a strong focus on developing employees and encouraging increased productivity and efficiency. The schemes promote fairness by clearly defining expectations aligned with the agency's outcomes and objectives. They both include:

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

Staffing summary at 30 June 2016

All staff by classification

Table 8: All staff by classification level (at 30 June 2015, 7 October 2015 and 30 June 2016; actuals)#			
Classification	2015	7 Oct 2015	30 June 2016
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	2	2	1
Executive Level 2	6	5	4
Executive Level 1	7	7	6
APS 6	7	6	5
APS 5	10	8	7
APS 4	6	5	6
APS 3	9	8	4
APS 2	1	0	0
APS 1	1	1	1
Total	49	42	34

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

Average staffing level

Table 9: Average staffing level by financial year 2012–16	
Financial year	Average staffing level
2012–13	48.5
2013–14	45.2
2014–15	49.9
2015–16	38.6

Employment status

Employment category/status	Male (n)		Female (n)		Total (n)		Females as % of total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Ongoing								
Full-time	8	5	13	17	21	22	62	77
Part-time	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	100
Subtotal	8	5	13	20	21	25	62	80
Non-ongoing								
Full-time	6	2	20	6	26	8	77	75
Part-time	-	-	2	1	2	1	100	100
Subtotal	6	2	22	7	28	9	79	78
Total	14	7	35	27	49	34	71	79

Table 10: All staff by employment category, employment status and gender (at 30 June 2015 and 2016)

By gender

Table 11: All staff by APS level and gender[#]								
Classification	Male		Female		Total		Females as % of total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SES Band 1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Executive Level 2	5	3	1	1	6	4	17	25
Executive Level 1	3	1	4	5	7	6	57	83
APS 6	1	1	6	4	7	5	86	80
APS 5	1	-	9	7	10	7	90	100
APS 4	1	1	5	5	6	6	83	83
APS 3	1	-	8	4	9	4	89	100
APS 2	-	-	1	-	1	-	100	-
APS 1	-	-	1	1	1	1	100	100
Total	14	7	35	27	49	34	71	79

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

Employment arrangements

Table 12: Employment arrangements covering staff (at 30 June 2015 and 2016)			
Employment arrangement	Staff	2015	2016
AIC agency agreement (or ACC agency agreement)	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	47	33
Common law contracts	SES (equivalent)	2	1
	Non-SES	0	0
Individual flexibility arrangements	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	2	0

Staff separations

Table 13: Staff separations by classification level and employment category 2014–15 and 2015–16						
Classification	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Total	
	2014–15	2015–16	2014–15	2015–16	2014–15	2015–16
Chief Executive	-	-	-	1	-	1
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Executive Level 2	-	1	-	1	-	2
Executive Level 1	2	1	-	2	2	3
APS 6	2	1	1	-	3	1
APS 5	1	1	1	2	-	3
APS 4	-	1	-	1	-	2
APS 3	-	-	7	4	7	4
APS 2	-	-	-	1	-	1
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	9	12	14	18

Remuneration

Table 14: Salary ranges at 30 June 2016		
Classification	Position	Salary range
APS 1	Trainee	$39,900–46,675
APS 2	Admin assistant	$47,540–53,797
APS 3	Research Officer 1/Admin Officer 1	$54,210–60,578
APS 4	Research Officer 2/Admin Officer 2	$60,110–66,987
APS 5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	$68,310–75,410
APS 6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer 2	$76,500–87,430
Executive Level 1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	$90,160–113,288
Executive Level 2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	$108,080–139,497
SES	SES Band 1	$150,000+

2015–16 internship program

The AIC internship program was suspended for the duration of 2015–16.

In 2016 the AIC took on three interns placed through a university program. There continues to be interest in the Institute's internship program.

Staff communication

The Institute contributed to the 2015–16 *State of the Service* employee census. This survey provided staff the opportunity to communicate issues and perceived weaknesses and strengths to management anonymously. The results of the survey showed continuing improvement in addressing issues around perceived bullying and harassment and internal communication.

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

Our online staff notice board continued to provide an information-sharing facility, offering a fast, easy and efficient method of internal communication. The Director and other work areas can post all-staff news at any time.

The Institute's intranet is its main vehicle for sharing and developing knowledge. It provides links to information in the library catalogue, the external databases to which the library subscribes and the public domain. By providing access to research projects, datasets and presentations, the intranet encourages researchers to build on and extend previous research.

Information and communication technology services

Network and infrastructure

The Institute runs a stable and secure ICT network in accordance with Commonwealth Government PSPF and related information security requirements. We continue to enhance the performance of our systems and reduce the overheads associated with our ICT service.

The Institute's server and communication infrastructure was relocated to the Barton office, and improved internet connection redundancy was commissioned. Backup and disaster-recovery systems have been upgraded and improved to strengthen protection of our systems and data.

In collaboration with Australian Survey Research, the Institute has developed a data collection system for the DUMA program. The system allows offline survey data collection to be integrated into the online survey environment. The new process enables the offline collection of data and significantly reduces costs and processing time by removing hardcopy survey instruments and the labour-intensive data entry and validation process. This system is successful, and an improved version has been developed and is currently being tested. The Institute also continues to provide hosting and support services to other organisations, including NDLERF and Crime Stoppers Australia, on a fee-for-service basis.

ICT security

The Institute continues to monitor and review its ICT security. A review of the our compliance with the Australian Signals Directorate's *Information Security Manual* was completed during 2015–16, and additional controls were implemented on the Protected and DMZ networks.

Statutory reporting requirements

Work health and safety

The Institute is committed to promoting a productive workplace that is fair, flexible, safe and rewarding, and characterised by respect, courtesy, inclusion and equity; and to ensuring early intervention and resolution in instances of workplace harassment, bullying or discrimination and the fair treatment of employees involved.

Health and safety initiatives

The Work Health and Safety Committee has a legislative function pursuant to section 77 of the WHS Act, as summarised below:

- to facilitate cooperation between the Institute 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 Institute and the committee.

The Institute's Work Health and Safety Committee did not meet during 2015–16. Staff were invited to participate in the Australian Crime Commission Work Health and Safety Committee. The Institute's health and safety representatives were made part of the accommodation committee, to consult on the relocation and fitout of the new office. Staff were reminded of and offered access to Employee Assistance Program services to assist in managing change.

The Institute continues to provide:

- first aid training to nominated first aid officers;
- 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.

Notifiable incidents

Under the WHS Act, a notifiable incident is one involving the death of a person, the serious injury or illness of a person or a dangerous incident. The Institute recorded no notifiable incidents during 2015–16.

Investigations including details of all notices

Under the WHS Act, improvement, prohibition or non-disturbance notices may be issued to the agency. The Institute was not issued with any notices and no investigations were undertaken during 2015–16.

Disability reporting

The National Disability Strategy sets out a 10-year national policy framework for improving life for Australians with disabilities and their families and carers. Disability reporting occurs though 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 Institute contributes. The Institute ensures that its policies and procedures comply with the principles of the National Disability Strategy.

Our website and publications meet government requirements for accessibility. The Institute works to ensure conferences and forums are accessible to all who are interested in attending.

Carer Recognition Act

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

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

This report on ecologically sustainable development and environmental matters is provided in accordance with section 516(a) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The Institute's Executive and staff are committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Initiatives to reduce the Institute's environmental impacts include:

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

The Institute continues to seek ways to reduce its impact on the environment when undertaking new procurements.

Purchasing

All purchasing is carried out in line with the requirements of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, as detailed in the Institute's Accountable Authority Instructions and procurement policy. All procurement in excess of $10,000 is recorded on AusTender, and contracts in excess of $100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed at www.aic.gov.au.

Consultancy services

During 2015–16, one new consultancy contract was entered into (including those to a value of less than $10,000), involving total actual expenditure of $5,000 excluding GST. In addition the Institute spent a further $43,959 (excluding GST) on consultancies entered into in previous years. Expenditure for the year totalled $48,959 excluding GST (2014–15: $124,328).

Consultants are generally engaged where particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on a matter is required. The services provided by new and continuing consultants over the reporting period included internal audit services, legal advice, counselling services and independent IT assessment.

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

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

Exempt contracts

The Institute has not entered into any contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from publication on AusTender.

Procurement initiatives to support small business

The Institute supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website at www.finance.gov.au/procurement/statistics-on-commonwealth-purchasing-contracts.

The Institute recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. We support the use of SMEs through various means, including the use of template contracts for both low risk and higher risk procurements and compliance with the Government's Supplier Pay on Time or Pay Interest Policy.

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

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

Exempt contracts

The Insititute has not entered into any contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from publication on AusTender.

Legal services

The Insititute 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 relating to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2015–16, the Insititute's total expenditure for legal services was $4,539 (2014–15: $18,513).

Section 4
Financial performance

Financial performance overview

The Institute's operating result after depreciation expenses for the year ended 30 June 2016 was a deficit of $0.957m, compared to an operating deficit of $0.332m in the 2014–15 financial year. During 2015–16 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

Total own-source revenue in 2015–16 totalled $1.906m, down from $2.927m in 2014–15. The reduction in own-source revenue can be attributed to lower capacity to undertake research due to lower than budgeted resourcing; and the fact that the Institute did not run any conferences during the year (2014–15: 2 conferences). The scale and number of conference events varies from year to year. Appropriations from government at, $5.2m, were substantially unchanged from the previous year.

The Institute's operating expenses totalled $8.063m in 2015–16 (2014–15: $8.582m). Employee expenditure decreased by $1.198m from 2014–15 as a result of a decrease in the average staffing level (ASL) to 39 in 2015–16 (2014–15: 50). The decrease can be attributed to higher-than-anticipated staff turnover and benefits from co-location with the ACC resulting in a number of senior staff positions being integrated into ACC structures.

Supplier expenses increased, by $0.682m from 2014–15, to $3.918m. This increase can be primarily attributed to the recognition of an onerous rent provision on premises vacated in co-locating with the ACC.

The Institute's asset holdings at 30 June 2016 totalled $3.052m down from $4.791m as at 30 June 2015. The decrease is attributable to a reduction in cash held due to payments for research funded by third parties in prior years combined with the transfer of employee provisions to the ACC. Total liabilities at 30 June 2016 were $2.197m compared with $3.002m as at 30 June 2016. The movement can be attributed to the transfer of employee provisions ($0.936m) and a decrease in the level of unearned income ($0.529m); offset by the recognition of the onerous rent provision on the vacated premise ($0.734m).

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2016 was $2.011m (2014–15: $3.533m).

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

Table 15: Entity resource statement 2015–16			
	Actual available appropriations for 2015–16 $'000	Payments made 2015–16 $'000	Balance remaining $'000
Ordinary annual services[1]			
Departmental appropriations[2]	5,223	5,223	–
Total	5,223	5,223	–
Special accounts			
Opening balance	3,533		
Receipts to special accounts	1,701		
Payments made		3,223	
Closing balance			2,011
Total	5,234	3,223	2,011
Total resourcing and payments	10,457	8,446	2,011

1 *Appropriation Act (No.1) 2015–16* and *Appropriation Act (No.3) 2015–16*
2 Includes an amount of $0.023m in 2015–16 for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'

Table 16: Expenditure and staffing by Outcome			
Portfolio Budget Statement Outcome[1]	Budget[2] 2015–16 $'000	Actual expenses 2015–16 $'000	Variation $'000
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations	5,200	5,200	–
Special accounts	3,094	2,728	366
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	105	135	(30)
Total for Outcome 1	8,399	8,063	336
Total expenses for Outcome 1	8,399	8,063	336
	Budget	Actual	
	2015–16	2015–16	
Average staffing level (number)	47	39	

1 See p. 3, *Objectives*, for details of the PB outcome
2 Full year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2015-16 Budget at Additional Estimates

AIC financial statements 2015–16

Australian National
Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Justice

I have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for the year-ended 30 June 2016, which comprise:

- 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; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

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

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and

(b) present fairly the financial position of the Australian Institute of Criminology as at 30 June 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Institute of Criminology is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013,* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards, and the rules made under that Act. The Chief Executive Officer and is also responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I 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.

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

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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive Officer of the entity, 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.

Australian National Audit Office

Michael White
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

14 September 2016

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Institute of Criminology will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed.............................

Mr Chris Dawson APM
Acting Director (Chief Executive)
Australian Institute of Criminology
13 September, 2016

Signed.............................

Yvette Whitaker
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
17 September, 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $
EXPENSES				
Employee benefits	1.1A	**4,008,957**	5,283,000	5,206,889
Supplier	1.1B	**3,918,241**	2,578,000	3,235,783
Grants		**-**	500,000	-
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	**135,429**	105,000	113,100
Losses from asset sales	1.1C	**-**	-	26,376
Total expenses		**8,062,627**	8,466,000	8,582,148
OWN-SOURCE INCOME				
Own-source revenue				
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1.2A	**1,790,185**	2,406,000	2,823,871
Royalties		**58,681**	50,000	49,670
Other revenue	1.2B	**56,877**	438,000	53,910
Total own-source revenue		**1,905,743**	2,894,000	2,927,451
Net cost of services		**6,156,884**	5,572,000	5,654,697
Revenue from Government	1.2C	**5,200,000**	5,267,000	5,324,000
Surplus/(Deficit) before income tax on continuing operations		**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(330,697)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		**-**	-	(920)
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	-	(920)
Total other comprehensive income after income tax		**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(331,617)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget Variances Commentary: Refer Note 7.1 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2016

		2016	Budget 2016	2015
	Notes	$	$	$
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**2,011,494**	3,096,000	3,532,940
Trade and other receivables	2.1A	**716,153**	1,254,000	794,582
Total financial assets		**2,727,647**	4,350,000	4,327,522
Non-Financial Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	**209,030**	385,000	281,266
Intangibles	2.2	**29,997**	-	60,529
Other non-financial assets	2.3	**84,845**	116,000	121,651
Total non-financial assets		**323,872**	501,000	463,446
Total assets		**3,051,519**	4,851,000	4,790,968
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	3.1A	**471,125**	769,000	494,807
Other payables	3.1B	**991,520**	1,421,000	1,571,297
Total payables		**1,462,645**	2,190,000	2,066,104
Provisions				
Employee provisions	5.1	**-**	1,128,000	935,969
Other provisions	3.2	**733,863**	-	-
Total provisions		**733,863**	1,128,000	935,969
Total liabilities		**2,196,508**	3,318,000	3,002,073
Net assets		**855,011**	1,533,000	1,788,895
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		**1,157,294**	1,157,000	1,134,294
Reserves		**144,483**	782,000	144,483
Retained surplus		**(446,766)**	(406,000)	510,118
Total equity		**855,011**	1,533,000	1,788,895

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget Variances Commentary: Refer Note 7.1 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Retained earnings			Asset revaluation surplus			Contributed equity/capital			Total equity		
		2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $
Opening balance													
Balance carried forward from previous period		**510,118**	(101,000)	203,447	**144,483**	782,000	782,771	**1,134,294**	1,134,000	1,110,294	**1,788,895**	1,815,000	2,096,512
Adjusted opening balance		**510,118**	(101,000)	203,447	**144,483**	782,000	782,771	**1,134,294**	1,134,000	1,110,294	**1,788,895**	1,815,000	2,096,512
Comprehensive income													
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	-	-	(920)
Surplus (Deficit) for the period		**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(330,697)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(330,697)
Total comprehensive income		**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(330,697)	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(331,617)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:													
Australian Government		**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(330,697)	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	**(956,884)**	(305,000)	(331,617)
Transactions with owners													
Departmental capital budget		-	-	-	-	-	-	**23,000**	23,000	24,000	**23,000**	23,000	24,000
Sub-total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	**23,000**	23,000	24,000	**23,000**	23,000	24,000
Transfer between equity components		-	-	637,368	-	-	(637,368)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government		**(446,766)**	(406,000)	510,118	**144,483**	782,000	144,483	**1,157,294**	1,157,000	1,134,294	**855,011**	1,533,000	1,788,895

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget Variances Commentary: Refer Note 7.1 for major variance explanations.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	Budget 2016 $	2015 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Sales of goods and rendering of services		1,420,235	2,406,000	2,131,069
Appropriations	4.1	5,200,000	5,267,000	5,325,000
Net GST received		204,695	-	238,662
Other		76,558	450,000	476,773
Total cash received		6,901,488	8,123,000	8,171,504
Cash used				
Employees		4,939,225	5,283,000	5,155,764
Suppliers		3,474,048	2,548,000	3,795,385
Grants		-	500,000	-
Total cash used		8,413,273	8,331,000	8,951,149
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	4.3	(1,511,785)	(208,000)	(779,645)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		32,661	106,000	17,270
Purchase of intangibles		-	-	70,619
Total cash used		32,661	106,000	87,889
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(32,661)	(106,000)	(87,889)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		23,000	23,000	24,000
Total cash received		23,000	23,000	24,000
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		23,000	23,000	24,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(1,521,446)	(291,000)	(843,534)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3,532,940	4,522,273	4,376,474
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	2,011,494	4,231,273	3,532,940

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget Variances Commentary: Refer Note 7.1 for major variance explanations.

Overview

Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is an Australian Government controlled entity. It is a not-for-profit entity. The objective of the AIC is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

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

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

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

The financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:
> a) Financial Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2015; 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 which are carried at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

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

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard.

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

New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

During the 2015-16 financial year several accounting standards and interpretations were issued prior to the signing of the financial statements by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer but none had any material effect and are not expected to have a future material effect on the AIC's financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

During the 2015-16 financial year several accounting standards and interpretations were issued or amended by the Australian Accounting Standards Board which are effective for future reporting periods, future standards and interpretation that are expected to have the potential to materially impact on the AIC's future financial statements.

Accounting Standard	Year of Application	Impact on the AIC's financial statements
AASB 124 – Related parties	Applies from 1 July 2016	The AIC will apply AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures in 2016-17. This standard requires the disclosure of significant transactions with related parties. Related parties include key managers of the AIC, relevant Ministers, and other Government entities.
AASB 16 Leases	Applies from 1 July 2019	The AIC expects to apply AASB 16 Leases from 2019-20. This standard will require the net present value of payments under most operating leases to be recognised as assets and liabilities.

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 material financial impact on the AIC.

Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:
  a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
  b) for receivables and payables.

Comparative Figures

Comparative figures for 2015-16 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2014-15 financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation to these financial statements where required.

Events after the Reporting Period Date

The Australian Government is considering whether the AIC should be merged with the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), but a final decision has not been made. In the interim, the ACIC and AIC will continue to exist and operate as separate entities, while working together on expanding existing relationships.

Contingent assets and liabilities

The AIC did not have any quantifiable contingencies to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 (2014-15: Nil)

Note 1.1 : Expenses

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 1.1A : Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	**2,976,093**	3,978,924
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	**300,751**	371,741
Defined benefit plans	**227,249**	343,769
Leave and other entitlements	**319,925**	512,455
Separation and redundancies	**184,939**	-
Total employee benefits	**4,008,957**	5,206,889

Accounting Policy

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 AIC 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 AIC's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

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 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.

	2016	2015
	$	$
Note 1.1B : Suppliers		
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Contractors	**719,443**	656,157
Consultants	**48,959**	124,328
Research Services	**878,915**	805,170
Travel	**169,814**	189,667
IT Services	**189,855**	118,177
Other	**405,293**	755,089
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	**2,412,279**	2,648,588
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals		
Minimum lease payment	**1,444,523**	526,306
Workers compensation expenses	**61,439**	60,889
Total other supplier expenses	**1,505,962**	587,195
Total suppliers	**3,918,241**	3,235,783

Leasing commitments

The current office accommodation lease expires in December 2017. The lease does not have an extension clause.

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

Within 1 year	**538,348**	528,570
Between 1 to 5 years	**238,779**	760,156
More than 5 years	**-**	-
Total operating lease commitments	**777,127**	1,288,726

Accounting Policy

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.

Note 1.1C : Losses from asset sales

Property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	**-**	-
Carrying value of assets disposed	**-**	26,376
Selling expense	**-**	-
Total losses from asset disposals	**-**	26,376

Note 1.2 : Income

	2016	2015
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE	**$**	$

Note 1.2A : Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Rendering of services	**1,790,185**	2,823,871
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	**1,790,185**	2,823,871

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

    a) the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;

    b) the AIC retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods,

    c) the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and

    d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the AIC.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting

    a) the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and

    b) the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the AIC.

The stage of completion of 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.

Note 1.2B : Other Revenue

Resources received free of charge - External audit services	**39,000**	38,000
Other Revenue	**17,877**	15,910
Total other revenue	**56,877**	53,910

Accounting Policy

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.

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Note 1.2C : Revenue from Government

Appropriations

Departmental appropriation	**5,200,000**	5,324,000
Total revenue from Government	**5,200,000**	5,324,000

Accounting Policy

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

Note 2.1 : Financial Assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 2.1A: Trade and Other Receivables		
Good and Services receivables		
Services	695,396	759,466
Total Goods and services receivables	695,396	759,466
Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	14,257	28,616
Other	6,500	6,500
Totaal Other receivables	20,757	35,116
Total trade and Other receivables	716,153	794,582
Trade and other receivables (gross) aged as follows		
Not overdue	716,153	713,207
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	-	81,375
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	716,153	794,582

No receivables are impaired.

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

Note 2.2 Non-Financial Assets

Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2015-16)

	Furniture and Office Equipment $	Leasehold Improvements $	Library Collection $	Intangibles $	Total $
As at 1 July 2015					
Gross book value	361,889	451,000	672,202	70,619	1,555,710
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(243,825)	(347,149)	(612,851)	(10,090)	(1,213,915)
Total as at 1 July 2015	**118,064**	**103,851**	**59,351**	**60,529**	**341,795**
Additions:					
Purchase	27,746	-	4,915	-	32,661
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(47,407)	(51,997)	(5,493)	(30,532)	(135,429)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2016	**98,403**	**51,854**	**58,773**	**29,997**	**239,027**
Total as at 30 June 2016 represented by:					
Gross book value	389,635	451,000	677,117	70,619	1,588,371
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(291,232)	(399,146)	(618,344)	(40,622)	(1,349,344)
Total as at 30 June 2016	**98,403**	**51,854**	**58,773**	**29,997**	**239,027**

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment, including the Library.
No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

No revaluations of non-financial assets were under taken in 2015-16. An independent valuer conducted a revaluation of the Library Collection as at 30 June 2015 resulting in a revaluation decrement of $920.

Note 2.2A (Continued) - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2014-15)

	Furniture and Office Equipment $	Leasehold Improvements $	Library Collection $	Intangibles $	Total $
As at 1 July 2014					
Gross book value	346,239	451,000	1,163,925	-	1,961,164
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(199,343)	(295,294)	(1,072,225)	-	(1,566,862)
Total as at 1 July 2014	146,896	155,706	91,700	-	394,302
Additions:					
Purchase	15,650	-	1,620	70,619	87,889
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(920)	-	(920)
Depreciation expense	(44,482)	(51,855)	(6,673)	(10,090)	(113,100)
Disposals:	-	-	(26,376)	-	(26,376)
Total as at 30 June 2015	118,064	103,851	59,351	60,529	341,795
Total as at 30 June 2015 represented by:					
Gross book value	361,889	451,000	672,202	70,619	1,555,710
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(243,825)	(347,149)	(612,851)	(10,090)	(1,213,915)
Total as at 30 June 2015 represented by:	118,064	103,851	59,351	60,529	341,795

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Accounting Policy

Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, 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). Where required under the standards the initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Revaluations

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

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Property, plant & equipment	Depreciated replacement cost
Leashold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

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

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment & leasehold improvement assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AIC using the straight-line method of depreciation. The library collection is depreciated using the reducing balance method at a rate of 15 percent with a five percent residual value. Depreciation rates applying to infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2014-15: 2 to 10 years). Software licences with the renewable term of one year are treated as prepayments at the time of purchases and expensed over the term.

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

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2016. 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.

Intangibles

AIC's intangibles comprise only purchased software. Software assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the AIC's software are 2 to 5 years (2014-15: 2-5 years). All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2016.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, AIC has made assumptions or estimates in measuring the fair value of the assets that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

Note 2.3 : Other non-financial assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 2.3 : Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	**84,845**	121,651
Total other non-financial assets	**84,845**	121,651

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

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

Note 3.1: Payables

	2016	2015
	$	$
Note 3.1A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	**427,861**	442,095
Operating lease rentals	**43,264**	52,712
Total suppliers	**471,125**	494,807
Suppliers payable expected to be settled		
No more than 12 months	**455,513**	451,543
More than 12 months	**15,612**	43,264
Total suppliers payable	**471,125**	494,807

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 3.1B : Other Payables		
Wages and salaries	**212,947**	146,768
Superannuation	**36,073**	25,324
Other employee allowances	**-**	71,227
Unearned income	**742,500**	1,271,760
Other	**-**	56,218
Total other payables	**991,520**	1,571,297
Other payables are expected to be settled		
No more than 12 months	**755,537**	1,343,790
More than 12 months	**235,983**	227,507
Total other payables	**991,520**	1,571,297

Note 3.2: Other Provisions

	Provision for Onerous Lease $
Balance as at 1 July 2015	
Additional provisions made	**1,032,000**
Amounts used	**(298,137)**
Total as at 30 June 2016	**733,863**
Other provisions are expected to be settled in:	
No more than 12 months	**508,347**
More than 12 months	**225,516**
Total Other Provisions	**733,863**

Upon collocation with the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission the AIC has vacated leased accomodation. Despite seeking to sublease the accommodation it remains vacant.

Note 4.1 : Appropriations

Note 4.1A :Annual Appropriation ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2016 Appropriations			Appropriation applied in 2016 (current and prior years) $	Variance $
	Appropriation Act Annual Appropriation $	*PGPA Act* Section 74 $	Total appropriation $		
DEPARTMENTAL					
Ordinary annual services[2]	5,200,000	-	5,200,000	(5,200,000)	-
Capital Budget	23,000	-	23,000	(23,000)	-
Total departmental	5,223,000	-	5,223,000	(5,223,000)	-

	2015 Appropriations			Appropriation applied in 2015(current and prior years) $	Variance $
	Appropriation Act Annual Appropriation $	*PGPA Act* Section 74 $	Total appropriation $		
DEPARTMENTAL					
Ordinary annual services	5,324,000	-	5,324,000	(5,325,000)	(1,000)
Capital Budget	24,000	-	24,000	(24,000)	-
Total departmental	5,348,000	-	5,348,000	(5,349,000)	(1,000)

Notes:

1. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of the departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament.
2. Being the budget approved in the 2015-16 Portfolio Budget Statements reduced by a Section 51 determination under the PGPA Act of $0.067 million.

Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The AIC has no undrawn and unspent annual appropriations in 2015-16 (2014-15: nil). All departmental appropriations drawn during the financial year were spent in full.

Accounting Policy

Capital Budget

Amounts appropriated which are designated as Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Note 4.2: Special Accounts

Special Account: Criminology Research Special Account

	2016 $	2015 $
Balance brought forward from previous period	**3,532,941**	4,376,474
Increases	**1,701,487**	2,846,504
Available for payments	**5,234,428**	7,222,978
Decreases	**3,222,934**	3,690,037
Total balance carried to the next period	**2,011,494**	3,532,941

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

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 *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.*

Note 4.3 : Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2016 $	2015 $
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	**2,011,494**	3,532,940
Statement of financial position	**2,011,494**	3,532,940
Difference	**-**	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash		
Net cost of services	**(6,156,884)**	(5,654,697)
Add revenue from Government	**5,200,000**	5,324,000
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation /amortisation	**135,429**	113,100
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	**-**	26,376
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	**78,429**	382,440
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	**36,806**	(5,737)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	**(935,969)**	7,056
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	**(23,682)**	(273,979)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	**(579,777)**	(698,204)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	**733,863**	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**(1,511,785)**	(779,645)

Note 5.1 : Employee Provisions

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 5.1: Employee Provisions		
Annual Leave	-	325,772
Long Service Leave	-	610,197
Total employee provisions	-	935,969
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	-	352,823
More than 12 months	-	583,146
Total employee provisions	-	935,969

Note 5.2 : Senior Management Personnel Remuneration

	2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	**221,605**	583,726
Performance bonuses	**-**	31,495
Motor vehicle and other allowances	**8,594**	20,083
Total Short-term employee benefits	**230,199**	635,304
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	**35,121**	103,621
Total post-employment benefits	**35,121**	103,621
Other long-term benefits:		
Annual leave accrued	**20,496**	47,571
Long service leave	**4,663**	12,841
Total other long-term benefits	**25,159**	60,412
Termination benefits	**108,324**	-
Total	**398,803**	799,337
Total number of senior management personnel	**3**	3

Note 6.1 : Financial Instruments

	2016	2015
	$	$
Note 6.1: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Trade and other receivables:		
Cash at bank	**2,011,494**	3,532,940
Receivables for goods and services	**695,396**	759,466
Other receivables	**6,500**	6,500
Carrying amount of financial assets	**2,713,390**	4,298,906
Financial Liabilities		
Trade creditors and accruals	**427,861**	442,095
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**427,861**	442,095

Note 6.2: 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 6.2A: Fair Value Measurements, Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period		Category	For Levels 2 and 3 fair value measurements	
	2016	2015	(Level 1, 2 or 3)	Valuation technique(s)[1]	Inputs used
	$	$			
Non-financial assets					
Furniture & office equipment	**98,403**	118,064	Level 2	Depreciated replacement cost	Market comparables
Leasehold improvements	**51,854**	103,851	Level 2	Depreciated replacement cost	Market comparables
Library collection[2]	**58,773**	59,351	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	Professional valuation including average purchase price of books and estimated useful life
Total non-financial assets	**209,030**	281,266			
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	**209,030**	281,266			

1. No change in valuation technique occurred during the period.

2. 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 (weighted average) was determined based on the average purchase cost for this asset over the past 10 years representing the period for which maximum utilisation of the assets are obtained. The valuation also takes into account any optimisation of the asset(s) along with due consideration to any functional obsolescence factors affecting the existing assets.

Note 6.2B: Reconciliation for Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements – reconciliation for assets (2015-16)

	Non-financial assets			
	Library collection		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Opening balance as at 1 July	**59,351**	91,700	**59,351**	91,700
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services[1]	**(5,493)**	(6,673)	**(5,493)**	(6,673)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income[2]	**-**	(920)	**-**	(920)
Purchases	**4,915**	1,620	**4,915**	1,620
Disposals	**-**	(26,376)	**-**	(26,376)
Closing balance as at 30 June	**58,773**	59,351	**58,773**	59,351

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

2. These gains/(losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under changes in asset revaluation surplus.

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

Note 7.1 : Explanations of Major Variances Between Budget and Actual

The following tables provide a comparison of the original budget as presented in the 2015-16 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) to the 2015-16 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards for the entity. The Budget is not audited.

Variances are considered to be 'major' based on the following criteria:
• the variance between budget and actual is greater than 10%; and
• the variance between budget and actual is greater than 1% of the relevant category (Income, Expenses and Equity totals); or an item below this threshold but is considered important for the reader's understanding or is relevant to an assessment of the discharge of accountability and to an analysis of performance of an entity.

Explanations of major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
Employees The average staffing during 2015-16 was 39 full time equivelants against a budget of 47. This was driven by operational benefits of cohabitation with the ACC at 4NC and difficulties in attracting researchers. Staff were transferred along with their employee provisions to the ACC in October 2015.	*Employee benefits expense (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Employee provisions (Statement of Financial Position), Operating cash used - employees (Cash Flow Statement)*
Supplier and grants expense The PBS was prepared on the basis that a number of payments to researchers constituted grants. Reflecting the true nature of these payments they have been treated as supplier payments in the statements.	Cash and cash equivalents *(Statement of Financial Position),* Suppliers expense, Grants *(Statement of Comprehensive Income),* Suppliers payable *(Statement of Financial Position),* Other Payables *(Statement of*
Rendering of Services revenue AIC revenue was lower due to the lower numbers of researchers resulting in the AIC having to prioritise and defer work while recruitment processes sought to replace staff.	*Own source revenue Rendering of Services (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Trade and other receivables (Statement of Financial Position),* Operating cash received - *(Cash Flow Statement),*
Other Revenue The PBS was prepared on the basis that a number of receipts from jurisdictions and government entities constituted other revenue. Reflecting the true nature of these payments they have been treated as income from rendering of services in the statements.	*Own source revenue Rendering of Services, Other Revenue (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Trade Other Payables (Statement of Financial Position),* Operating cash received - *(Cash Flow Statement),*
Property plant and equipment and intangibles The budget was prepared before a major revaluation of library assets took place at the end of June 2015. Similarly the timing of the budget meant that intangibles purchased late in 2014-15 where not included in the opening balances.	Depreciation and amortisation *(Statement of Comprehensive Income),* Property, plant and equipment *(Statement of Financial Position),* Intangibles *(Statement of Financial Position),* Investing cash used *(Cash Flow Statement)*
Provision for Onerous Lease Due to the relocation to cohabit with the ACC it was necessary to recognise a provision for onerous rent on the property vacated.	Supplier expenses *(Statement of Comprehensive Income),* Other Provisions *(Statement of Financial Position),* Surplus Deficit for the Period *(Statement of Changes in*

Section 4
Appendices

Appendix 1: 2015–16 peer-reviewed publications

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice

Fuller G 2015. The serious impact and consequences of physical assault. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no 496*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ross S 2015. Evaluating neighbourhood justice: Measuring and attributing outcomes for a community justice program. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 499. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Fuller G 2016. Non-offending parents as secondary victims of child sexual assault. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 500. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ferguson C 2015. Parole in Western Australia: An analysis of parole cancellations of female offenders. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 501. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lenton S, Grigg J, Scott J, Barratt M & Eleftheriadis D 2015. The social supply of cannabis among young people in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 503. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Gately N, Ellis S & Morris R 2016. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: An expansion into the Pilbara. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 504. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Homel P & Fuller G 2015. Understanding the local government role in crime prevention. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 505. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith M & Mann M 2015. Recent developments in DNA evidence. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 506. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A & Brown R 2015. Estimating the costs associated with community justice. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 507. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lee M, Crofts T, McGovern A & Milivojevic S 2015. Sexting among young people: perceptions and practices. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 508. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ferris J, Devaney M, Mazerolle L & Sparkers-Carroll M 2016. Assessing the utility of Project STOP in reducing pseudoephedrine diversion to clandestine laboratories. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 509. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Goldsmid S, Fuller G, Coghlan S & Brown R 2016. Responding to unruly airline passengers: The Australian context. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 510. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Emami C, Brown R, & Smith RG 2016. Use and acceptance of biometric technologies among victims of identity crime and misuse in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 511. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Giles M 2016. Study in prison reduces recidivism and welfare dependence: A case study from Western Australia 2005–2010. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 514. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Research and Public Policy series

Renshaw L, Kim J, Fawkes J & Jeffreys E 2015. *Migrant sex workers in Australia.* Research and Public Policy Series no 131. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG, Brown R & Harris-Hogan S 2015. *Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2014 online survey.* Research and Public Policy Series no 130. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Appendix 2: Other publications output

Other AIC publication series

Monitoring reports

Coghlan S, Gannoni A, Goldsmid S, Patterson E, & Willis M 2015. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2013–14 report on drug use among police detainees*. Monitoring Report no 27. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Jorna P and Smith RG 2015. Fraud against the Commonwealth: Report to Government 2010–11 to 2012–13. Monitoring Report no 24. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ng S, Gannoni A, Coghlan S & Goldsmid S 2015. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2011–12 report on drug use among police detainees.* Monitoring Report no 25. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Research in practice reports

Patterson E, Goldsmid S & Gannoni A 2016. *Methamphetamine in Sydney: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* Research in Practice no 47. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Patterson E, Goldsmid S & Gannoni A 2015. *Methamphetamine in Perth: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* Research in Practice no 47 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Gannoni A, Goldsmid S & Patterson E 2015. *Methamphetamine in Brisbane: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* Research in Practice no 45. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Kapira M, Goldsmid S & Gannoni A 2015. *Methamphetamine in Adelaide: Perspectives from Police Detainees.* Research in practice no 44. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Coghlan S & Goldsmid S 2015. *Findings from the DUMA program: Methamphetamine drug market trends* Research in practice no 43. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Jorna P & Smith RG 2016. *Fraud within the Commonwealth: A census of the most costly incidents 2010–11 to 2012–13* Research in practice no 41. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Special reports

Australian Institute of Criminology 2016. *Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 2015 update* (Prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)

Other

Australian Institute of Criminology 2016. *Australian crime: Facts & figures 2014.* Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute of Criminology 2015. *Annual report 2014–15.* Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Government reports

Emami C & Smith RG, for the Attorney-General's Department 2015. *Identity Crime and Misuse in Australia, 2013–14.* Attorney-General's Department: Canberra.

Consultancy reports

Boxall H, Coughlan M & Morgan A 2016. *Evaluation of the Adolescent Family Violence Program*. Report prepared for the Victorian Department of Human Services

Boxall H, Coughlan M & Morgan A 2015. *Evaluation of the High Density Housing program: Interim report.* Report prepared for the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Boxall H, Mann M & Morgan A 2015. *Identifying expected outcomes from the ICT Blueprint*. Report prepared for CrimTrac

Bricknell S 2015. *Evaluation plan for the Derby and Halls Creek Postvention and Prevention Family and Domestic Violence Service*. Report prepared for the Western Australia Department of the Attorney General

Bricknell S 2016. *Evaluation plan for the Aboriginal Driver Training and Education Program.* Report prepared for the Western Australia Department of the Attorney General

Bricknell S & Renshaw L 2016. *Evaluation of the Derby and Halls Creek Postvention and Prevention Family and Domestic Violence Service.* Report prepared for the Western Australia Department of the Attorney General

Morgan A 2016. *Estimating the wider costs and savings of pathways through imprisonment and community corrections*. Report prepared for Corrections Victoria

Morgan A 2016. *Planning for outcomes: A performance framework for the City of Sydney Safe City Strategy.* Report prepared for the City of Sydney

Morgan A, Brown R, Coughlan M & Boxall H 2016. *Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT.* Report prepared for the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Morgan A & Smith M 2015. *Evaluating intensive correction orders in the ACT: Program logic, evaluation framework and methodology.* Report prepared for the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Willis M 2016. *Assessing community risk under the Migration Act 1958.* Report prepared for the Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Willis M. 2015. *Bail support: A review of the literature.* Report prepared for the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Willis M 2016. *Evaluation plan for the Kimberley Perpetrator Intervention Service.* Report prepared for the Western Australia Department of the Attorney General

Willis M & Kapira M 2015. *Justice reinvestment: A review of the literature and its application to the Australian Capital Territory.* Report prepared for the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Willis M 2015. *Supported housing for prisoners returning to the community: A review of the literature.* Report prepared for Corrections Victoria

Willis M 2016. *Understanding risk and needs assessment, recidivism and rehabilitation.* Report prepared for the Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Journal articles

Brown R 2015. Crime prevention design in a vehicle registration system: A case study from Australia. *Crime Science* 4(25). DOI 10.1186/s40163-015-0038-1

Brown R & Gillespie S 2015. Overseas financial investigation of organised crime: Examining the barriers to effective implementation. *Journal of Money Laundering Control* 18(3): 371–381

Brown R 2016. Vehicle crime prevention and the co-evolutionary arms race: Recent offender countermoves using immobiliser bypass technology. *Security Journal* June 2016. DOI: 10.1057/s41284-016-0001-1

Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2015. *Methamphetamine in Brisbane: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* Queensland Police Union Journal

Kapira M, Goldsmid S & Gannoni A. *Methamphetamine in Adelaide: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* South Australia Police Journal

Morgan A 2015. Crime prevention and access control. *Facility Perspectives Magazine* 9(3): 70–71

Patterson E, Goldsmid S & Gannoni A. *Methamphetamine in Perth: Perspectives from DUMA police detainees.* Western Australia Police Journal

Books

Smith RG, Cheung R C-C & Lau L Y-C (eds) 2015. *Cybercrime risks and responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Book chapters

Bartel R & Bricknell S 2015. Researchers and practitioners: Building collaboration for evidence-based policy-making. In White R & Pink G (eds), *Environmental crime and collaborative state intervention*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan: 213–235

Hutchings A, Smith RG & James L 2015, 'Criminals in the cloud: Crime, security threats, and prevention measures', in Smith RG, Cheung R C-C & Lau L Y-C (eds), *Cybercrime risks and responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan: 146–62

Morgan A 2015. Crime prevention in varied settings. In Harkness A, Harris B & Baker D (eds), *Locating crime in context and place: Perspectives on regional, rural and remote Australia.* Sydney: Federation Press

Smith RG, Cheung R C-C & Lau L Y-C 2015. Introduction: Cybercrime Risks and Responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives. In Smith R G, Cheung R C-C & Lau, L Y-C (eds), *Cybercrime risks and responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan: 1–9

Smith R G 2015, 'Trajectories of cybercrime', in Smith R G, Cheung R C-C & Lau, L Y-C (eds), *Cybercrime risks and responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan: 13–34

Newsletters

Smith RG 2015. Four decades of the Australian Institute of Criminology, *PacifiCrim*, 12(2): 4–5.

Podcasts

Smith RG 2015. Is there a typical fraudster? IBAC Podcast no 3. http://www.ibac.vic.gov.au/news-and-features/article/is-there-a-typical-fraudster

Appendix 3: Conferences, roundtables, workshops and forums

11 August 2015

Workshop: Place-based crime prevention training: A problem solving approach to common crime problems, Anthony Morgan and Peter Homel

13 October 2015

Occasional seminar: Organised crime, the politics nexus and corruption in the public sector. Dr Anna Sergi, University of Essex

27 October 2015

Workshop: Preventing crime: What does the evidence say? Anthony Morgan

11 November 2015

Occasional seminar: Enhancing community cooperation in counter-terrorism, Dr Adrian Cherney

3 December 2015

Occasional seminar: The role of toxicology in research, Dr Santiago Vazquez

16 February 2016

Workshop: CCTV footage requests and security incidents on the rail network, Rick Brown, Anthony Morgan and Maggie Coughlan

23 February 2016

Roundtable: National human trafficking and slavery monitoring program pilot, Samantha Bricknell and Lauren Renshaw

25 February 2016

Workshop: Crime science. Gloria Laycock, University College, London

2 March 2016

Roundtable: The evaluation of the Adolescent Family Violence Program: Findings, recommendations and way forward. Anthony Morgan and Isabella Voce

18 May 2016

Workshop: Community risk indicators for Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Matthew Willis

7–8 June 2016

Forum: Organised crime research forum (in collaboration with the ANU)

Appendix 4: Compliance index

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
Letter of transmittal	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by the accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report	Mandatory	i
Aids to access	Table of contents	Mandatory	iv
	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	134
	Glossary, abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	vii
	List of requirements	Mandatory	130
	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	iii
	Entity's website address	Mandatory	iii
	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	iii
Review by the accountable authority	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	viii
Overview of entity	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	4
	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	7–8
	A description of the outcomes and programs structure of the entity	Mandatory	3
	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in the corporate plan	Mandatory	2–8

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
Overview of entity	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments Mandatory	3
	Where outcome and program structures differ from PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements accompanying any other additional appropriation bills (other portfolio statements), details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	91–94
Report on performance	**Annual performance statements**		11–70
	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the PGPA Rule	Mandatory	10
	Report on financial performance		91–119
	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	91–94
	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	92
	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	Mandatory	91–94
Management and accountability	**Corporate governance**		72–83
	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	77
	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	77

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
Management and accountability	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	77
	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory	i, 77
	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	72–83
	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to noncompliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy noncompliance	If applicable, mandatory	NA
	External scrutiny		72
	Information on significant developments in external scrutiny and entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	72
	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory	72
	Information on any reports by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, mandatory	72
	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	NA

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page
	Management of human resources		77
	Assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	77
	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: • statistics on staffing classification level • statistics on full-time employees • statistics on part-time employees • statistics on gender • statistics on staff location • statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous	Mandatory	79–83
Management and accountability	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian Workplace Agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*	Mandatory	77–83
	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc. identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c)	Mandatory	81
	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level	Mandatory	82
	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees	Mandatory	NA
	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who receive performance pay	If applicable, mandatory	NA
	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	NA

Section 5
Index

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