



THE FINAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INDIGENOUS INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE

2006–2014



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Cover artwork: An illustration based on aboriginal style of dot painting depicting landscape (Shutterstock Images).

AIM

The aim of this report is to provide Commonwealth, state, and territory government stakeholders with a summary and reference of the key outputs, outcomes, and intelligence findings of the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) National Indigenous Intelligence Task Force (NIITF). This report also explores options to assist the formulation of responses to issues relating to violence and child abuse affecting Indigenous communities and the collecting and sharing of intelligence on these issues. This report does not provide comprehensive analysis of the findings of the NIITF, as these are contained in a number of major analytical intelligence products. Where relevant, these analytical intelligence products also contain referenced research that supports the NIITF's findings. For detailed discussions on specific issues contained in the reports, please refer to the products listed in Appendix A. (FOUO)

BACKGROUND

The NIITF was established in July 2006 as an outcome of the Australian Government's Intergovernmental Summit on Violence and Child Abuse in Indigenous Communities. Its aim was to build a national picture of the nature and extent of violence and child abuse in Australia's remote, regional and urban Indigenous communities. The ACC was well placed to run the NIITF, as it is the only criminal intelligence agency with the national footprint and access to specialised capabilities (such as coercive powers) available to collect, analyse and provide information regarding violence and child abuse and other crimes affecting Indigenous communities. (FOUO)

The NIITF's intelligence enhanced the national understanding of the nature and extent of child abuse and violence, as well as the enablers of criminal activity in Indigenous communities. The NIITF also assisted a wide range of government agencies to more effectively address community safety issues and deliver effective services to Indigenous communities. The NIITF visited Indigenous communities in every jurisdiction (see Appendix B). It collected an extensive range of information through semi-structured interviews, formal requests for information, and the use of the ACC's coercive powers. This information was analysed and provided to a range of stakeholders through intelligence reports and other outputs. See Appendix A for a list of all analytical products produced and disseminated by the NIITF. (FOUO)

TABLE 1: KEY ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUT TO 31 MAY 2014 (FOUO)

AREA	ACTIVITIES	NUMBER
Community engagement	Indigenous communities visited	145
	Regional towns visited	58
	Stakeholder meetings	>2000
Coercive powers	Examinations held	350
	Notices issued	476
Intelligence output	Analytical products disseminated	58
	Tactical products disseminated	773

THE HISTORY OF THE NIITF

On 13 July 2006, the ACC Board approved the establishment of the NIITF following the Australian Government's Intergovernmental Summit on Violence and Child Abuse in Indigenous Communities. In August 2007, amendments to the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* (Cwth) and the passing of the *Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and Other Legislation Amendment (NT National Emergency Response and Other Measures) Act 2007* (Cwth) provided the legislative basis for intelligence collection aimed specifically at Indigenous violence and child abuse. (U)

In February 2008, the ACC Board approved the establishment of the Special Intelligence Operation Authorisation and Determination - Indigenous Violence or Child Abuse ('the determination'). The determination authorised the use of the ACC's coercive powers, which allowed the NIITF to compel individuals to attend coercive examinations and to produce documents or things. This was partly in response to the reluctance of some individuals and organisations to provide information without legal protections and within cultures of secrecy and intimidation. The determination was extended until 30 June 2010. (U)

On 9 June 2010, the ACC Board extended the determination (Special Intelligence Operation Authorisation and Determination – Indigenous Violence or Child Abuse No. 2) to provide updated intelligence on the nature, extent and enablers of Indigenous violence and child abuse. The determination also sought to provide an intelligence assessment on financial crime and exploitation within Indigenous communities. The determination was later extended to 30 June 2014 to report specifically on the following regions: Arnhem Land and the Barkly region (Northern Territory), the APY Lands (South Australia), the Kimberley region (Western Australia), and Western New South Wales.¹ (U)

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OUTCOMES

The NIITF has significantly enhanced the national understanding of the nature and extent of violence and child abuse in Australia's Indigenous communities and the factors that drive and enable these activities. This has been achieved through extensive intelligence reporting and the provision of intelligence-based advice to government and key stakeholders. The work of the NIITF has demonstrated to a broad range of agencies the value that dedicated national criminal intelligence operations can bring to decisionmaking, particularly to non-traditional law enforcement partners. The NIITF's findings have impacted reform agendas, informed policy and program design, and led to an improved delivery of services aimed at reducing the impact of violence and child abuse (see Appendix C). (FOUO)

The NIITF has also improved the national coordination of the collection and sharing of information and intelligence on Indigenous violence and child abuse. NIITF intelligence products have supported law enforcement and service provider operations, such as identifying child sex offending, the supply of illicit substances, financial crimes, and children at risk of abuse and neglect. NIITF intelligence has also led to a number of government compliance and regulatory investigations, and informed assurance and compliance investigations by Commonwealth Government funding bodies. (FOUO)

WHY THE NIITF WAS SUCCESSFUL

A number of factors led to the NIITF being able to operate successfully to elicit intelligence in a sensitive environment. This included the ability to engage across jurisdictional borders and bring together stakeholders from various policy, operational, and regional silos. This involved the development of networks with traditional and nontraditional partners, including a wide range of government departments, law enforcement, service providers, and community members. At a Commonwealth level, this involved the establishment of the NIITF Inter Departmental Committee in August 2009, which was designed to support the application of the NIITF's findings in policy and program decisions. (FOUO)

The NIITF employed a 'top-down' approach before commencing collection and community engagement. This included early and ongoing consultation between the ACC executive, senior NIITF members, and their stakeholder counterparts to identify priority regions, intelligence gaps, and reporting requirements. At a local and community level, relationships were established with trusted service providers and key community representatives to encourage community participation. This approach led to high levels of stakeholder and community support in most regions. (FOUO)

The NIITF met with a wide range of stakeholders, including individuals who were not directly involved in service delivery for victims or offenders of violence and child abuse. This provided a breadth of anecdotal observations relating to various drivers of these crimes and a level of information integrity and diversity not routinely seen in these types of collection activities. This was pivotal in providing the NIITF with a comprehensive understanding of the unique issues impacting on specific Indigenous communities. (FOUO)

NIITF members operated in a culturally sensitive manner, were free from local agendas and demonstrated a genuine concern for community circumstances and needs. The NIITF operated independently from police and child protection agencies, encouraging cooperation from individuals who could speak freely without fear of reprisal. The use of the ACC's coercive powers provided additional protection to witnesses who required or desired security and anonymity and also compelled the cooperation of those who might have been reluctant to provide assistance. (FOUO)

KEY INTELLIGENCE FINDINGS

The following is the NIITF's key intelligence findings on violence and child abuse, as well as the key enablers of these activities. These include non-disclosure and under-reporting, challenges to information sharing, abuse of power, financial crime and exploitation, alcohol and substance abuse, and links to organised crime. This section also explores possible options to assist in addressing these issues. (FOUO)

CHILD ABUSE

- Indigenous children remain at a greater risk of being abused
- Child neglect remains the most common form of child abuse and is worse in remote communities
- In some remote communities, every person has reportedly been affected by child sexual abuse as a victim, a perpetrator, or a relative of either
- The NIITF found no evidence of organised child sexual abuse networks.

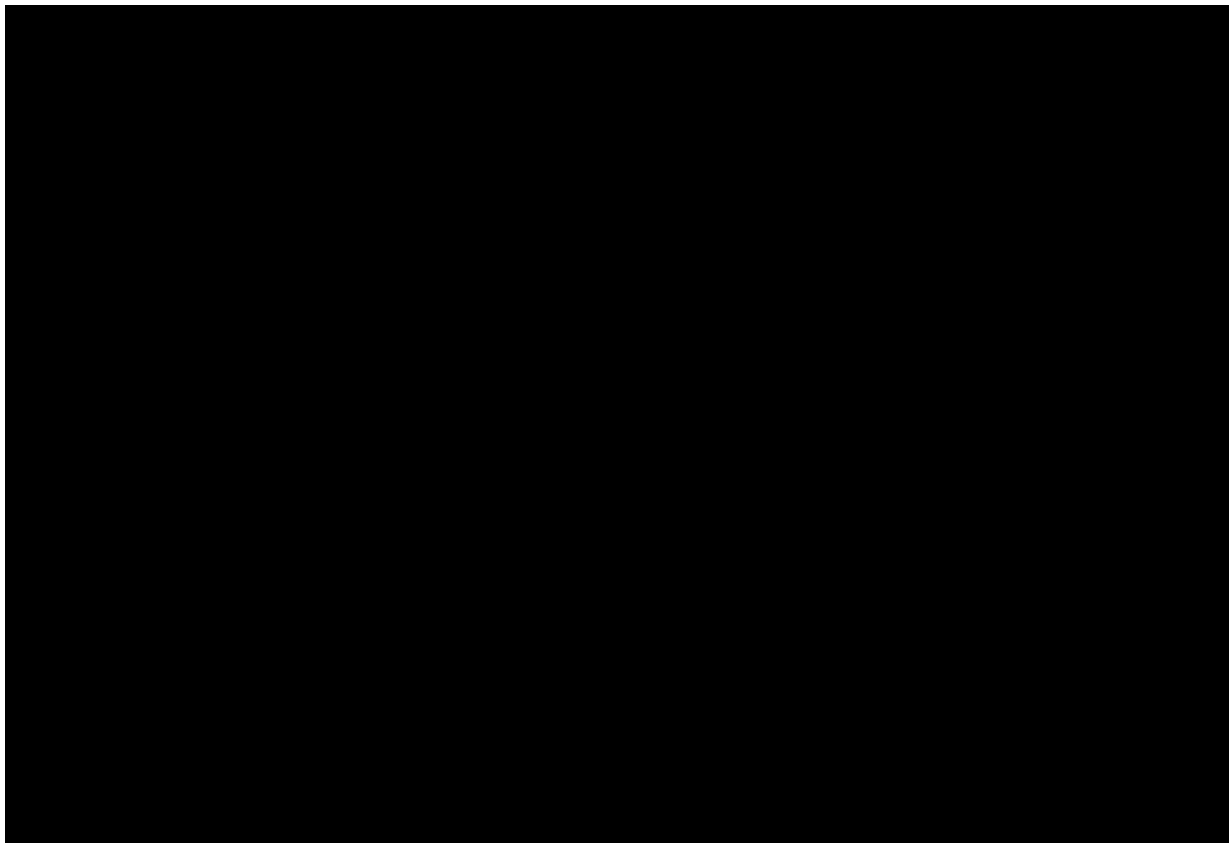
Indigenous children remain over-represented in adverse measures of child safety and wellbeing. They are vulnerable to abuse deriving from high levels of insecurity in unsafe homes that experience serious violence, alcohol and substance abuse, problem gambling, and the absence of a capable guardian. Some child rearing practices – such as high levels of autonomy – also increase the risk of child abuse. (FOUO)

Child neglect appears to be tolerated at levels that would not be accepted in metropolitan and most regional areas. It is typically characterised by a lack of regular food and shelter, medical attention, hygiene and non-attendance at school. Many Indigenous children are in the care of elderly relatives, young parents, older siblings, or parents struggling with personal issues. This can result in children as young as fiveyearsold wandering the streets at night. (FOUO)

Child sexual abuse is chronically undisclosed and under reported. It almost certainly affects a much larger portion of the Indigenous population than is reflected in official statistics. Offenders are mostly known to victims and can include immediate family members, extended family or community leaders. In some remote communities, traditional beliefs and values are sometimes invoked to justify and sanction sexual contact between adult men and underage girls. (FOUO)

Indigenous children often display highly sexualised behaviours from an early age. Problem sexual behaviours and sexually abusive behaviours aimed at other children are probably much more common than other forms of sexual abuse. (FOUO)

RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



✓ KEY ACHIEVEMENT: NIITF RESEARCH INTO CHILD OFFENDERS

The NIITF’s research into problem sexual behaviour (PSB) and sexually abusive behaviours (SAB) in children provided new and influential findings on the extent of these issues in Indigenous communities. The research found that a significant proportion of sex offences in Australia are committed by young people, involving a spectrum of PSB and SAB that are highly coercive. Children who are victims and perpetrators of PSB and SAB experience trauma with a range of multi-layered and complex needs. PSB is often confused with childhood experimentation or underage sex, which can lead to PSB being perceived as permissible and without consequences. (U)

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VIOLENCE

- Violence is extreme, normalised, escalates rapidly, and often involves weapons
- Domestic violence is widely tolerated and increasingly involves young couples
- In most remote communities, children are routinely exposed to violence
- The extent and severity of intimate partner rape and sexual assault will almost certainly remain hidden

Indigenous people continue to be over-represented as both victims and perpetrators of violent crimes. Violence is probably more common and more extreme in remote communities. Tensions or disagreements frequently result in violence, which often involves the use of readily available weapons. (FOUO)

While the majority of violent offenders are males, females are increasingly committing violent offences. Many Indigenous children routinely witness incidents of domestic and family violence. (FOUO)

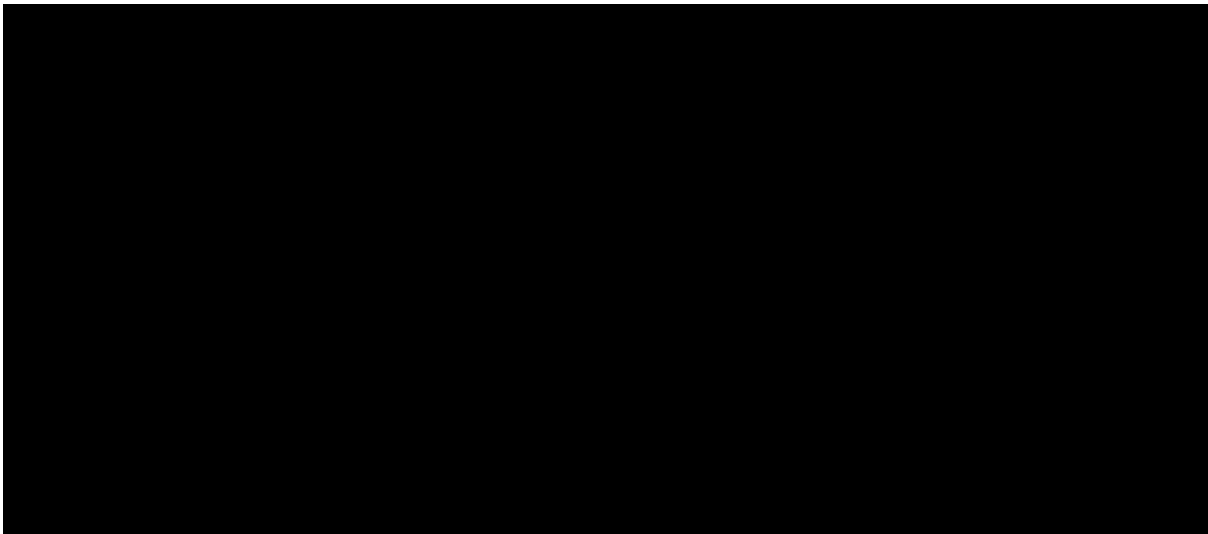
Domestic violence is the most significant violence type affecting Indigenous communities. Indigenous victims of domestic violence are often more disadvantaged than other victims – particularly in remote communities – due to limited police presence, limited access to services and high levels of non-disclosure. Domestic violence often commences in the early years of a relationship and continues for 20 to 30 years. (FOUO)

Community violence can involve inter and intra familial fighting and occurs for a range of reasons. It can sometimes escalate to community level riots and lead to the displacement of large groups. (FOUO)

Increasing access to the internet, smart phones, and social media is increasingly fuelling youth violence, which often leads to inter-family violence. (FOUO)

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RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



! CRITICAL ISSUE: SUICIDE AND SELF-HARM

Suicide and self-harm continue to affect Indigenous communities at grossly disproportionate rates. Threats of suicide are also reportedly increasing and becoming normalised, particularly among children. These behaviours are especially prominent in remote communities across northern Australia. Indigenous suicide and self-harm attempts are reportedly different to those in the wider community and rarely involve the expected pattern of observable mental health issues. Because of this, Indigenous suicide and self-harm attempts can be difficult to predict and there is often a very limited window of opportunity for intervention. (FOUO)

There are clear links between suicide and self-harm and domestic violence, relationship breakdowns, early life trauma from child abuse, and associated alcohol and substance abuse. Service providers and community members are limited in their ability to proactively address mental health issues, identify children at risk, determine if a threat is real and to respond appropriately. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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1 The concept of an 'authorising outsider' refers to the role that non-kin may play in intervening in particular forms of behaviour, such as drinking and school attendance. The 'authorising outsider' in these situations has a form of diplomatic immunity that is invoked by Indigenous people to regulate behaviour that is often contested or sensitive. (U)

ENABLERS OF VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

A number of factors enable violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. These enablers impede the capacity of law enforcement, government agencies and community service providers to effectively understand and respond to these issues. They also inhibit service delivery, act as a facilitator of further offences, and help to normalise criminal behaviour within Indigenous communities. (FOUO)

NON-DISCLOSURE AND UNDER-REPORTING

- Domestic violence and child sexual abuse will remain chronically undisclosed and under-reported, particularly in remote communities
- There is a tacit acceptance of violence and child abuse in many communities
- Some mandatory reporters do not fully understand or deliberately avoid their reporting obligations

12 Non-disclosure and under-reporting of domestic violence and child sexual abuse will continue to constrain the ability of law enforcement, government agencies and service providers to discover, understand and respond to these challenges. (FOUO)

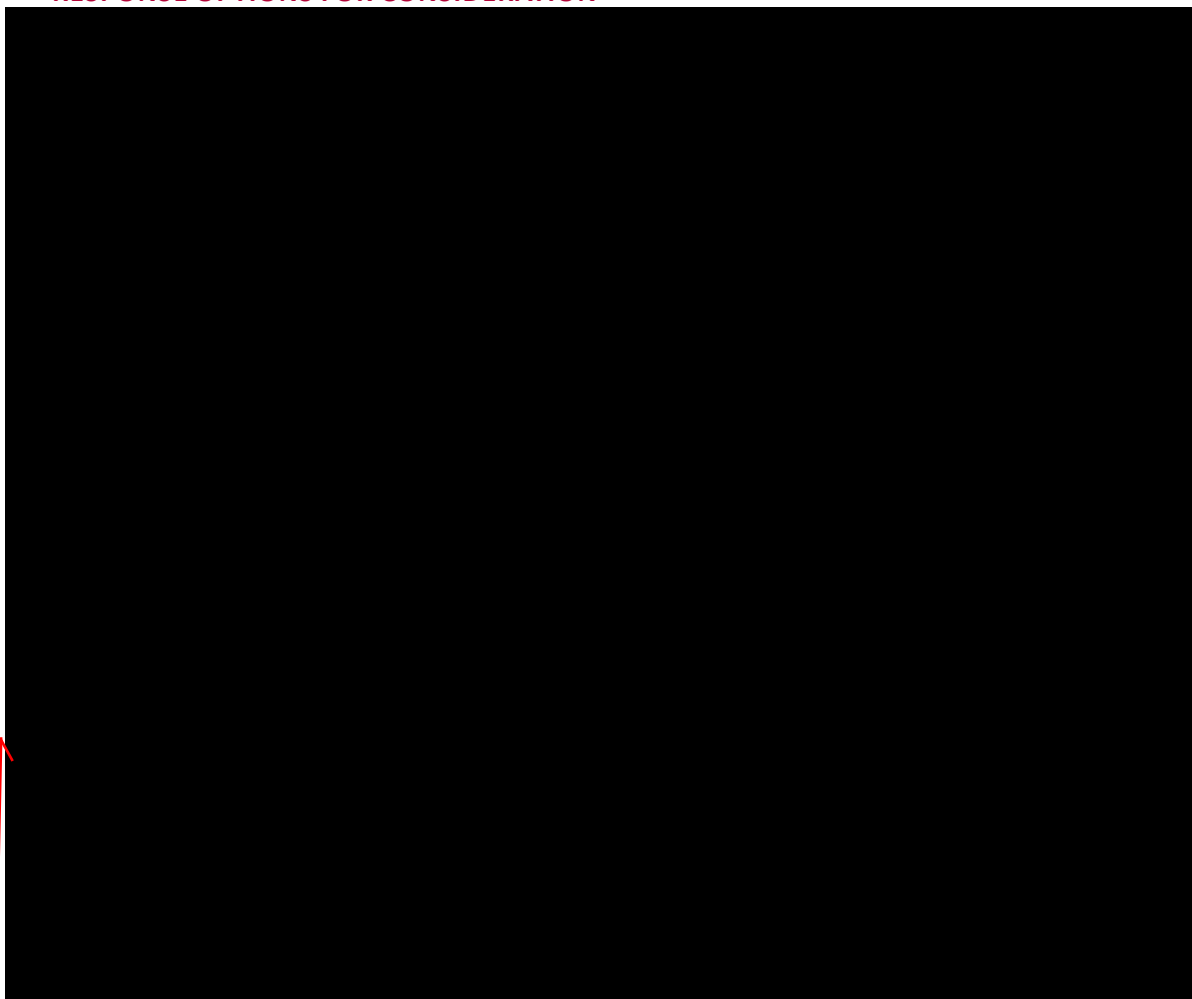
The reasons for non-disclosure and under reporting are complex and varied. They include fear of retribution, feelings of shame or guilt, kinship/cultural issues, lack of faith in the response system, difficulty accessing services, concerns of confidentiality, and poor understanding or avoidance of reporting obligations. (FOUO)

The marginalised, closed and insular nature of some communities often allows domestic violence and child sexual abuse to go unchallenged. Family loyalties can be given priority over the safety and protection of victims, while many perpetrators exploit cultural obligations to protect themselves. (FOUO)

Children are often actively discouraged by their own family from disclosing or reporting abuse, especially when it involves a local Indigenous offender. In many instances, victims and their families are threatened or subjected to violence. (FOUO)

Mandatory reporting legislation has led to improvements in awareness and reporting of child sexual abuse. However, a number of mandatory reporters do not fully understand or deliberately avoid reporting obligations. Mandatory reporters who fail to report generally do so to protect themselves, the standing of the victim or the offender, and to ensure community members continue to use their service. (FOUO)

RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



i DISCLOSURE AND REPORTING: THE NIITF'S EXPERIENCE

The NIITF had a wide range of experiences in obtaining information in Indigenous communities. Some communities were forthcoming in their discussions, while others remained closed and saw stakeholders make deliberate efforts to understate the true nature and extent of violence and child abuse. A common feature in some communities was a willingness to talk about broad issues, while avoiding identifying specific perpetrators or victims. (FOUO)

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CHALLENGES TO INFORMATION SHARING

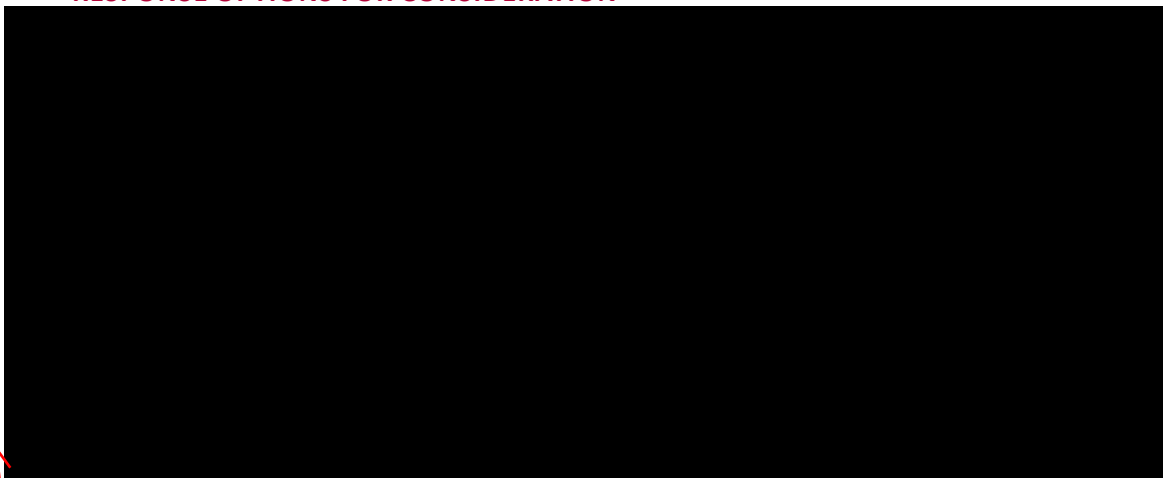
- Impediments to information sharing will remain varied and complex and will require significant effort at all levels of service provision

Limitations in information sharing undermine the capacity of agencies to fully understand and develop coordinated and consistent responses to violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. These limitations apply across multiple jurisdictions and are seen at the community, local, state/territory, and Commonwealth levels. These are further complicated when non-government organisations are involved in service delivery. (FOUO)

Challenges to effective information sharing include poor understanding or misinterpretation of legislation, policies and local procedures, high client mobility and turn-over of staff, language and cultural differences, poor relationships between service providers and poor record keeping. Failure to share information can result in cumulative harm to victims who are the clients of multiple service providers and subject of numerous reports to different agencies. (FOUO)

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RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



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i INFORMATION SHARING: THE NIITF'S EXPERIENCE

The NIITF was heavily reliant on qualitative and anecdotal information due to chronic non-disclosure and under-reporting of violence and child abuse. Effective collection of quantitative data was hampered by a number of issues including differences in legislation, definitional and policy approaches, and in the identification and recording of Indigenous status. Where data did exist, it had varying degrees of accuracy and integrity. Additionally, many agencies that hold data had no information sharing policies or procedures, or held institutional or personal views that the data was protected by privacy legislation or a confidentiality agreement (real or perceived). These views also applied to de-identified data, as many service providers and government agencies believed that in the context of small remote communities de-identified data does not adequately protect clients from identification. (FOUO)

✓ KEY ACHIEVEMENTS: OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO INFORMATION SHARING

In January 2013, the NIITF assisted in the establishment and implementation of the 'Cross Border Domestic Violence Information Sharing and Intelligence Desk'. This dedicated information and intelligence source aims to reduce instances of family violence in the cross border region of the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia. It achieves this by enabling the collation, coordination and analysis of intelligence holdings between law enforcement, criminal justice and victim advocacy agencies across three jurisdictions to support timely and targeted interventions, investigations and protection to victims. (FOUO)

The establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations enabled the ACC to assist in the probity checking of persons involved in government-funded programs. It also helped to identify registered Indigenous corporations that were vulnerable to fraud. (FOUO)

ABUSE OF POWER

- Abuse of power will continue to enable nepotistic practices and the commission or facilitation of criminal activities
- Empowering community members to challenge or report abuse of power will remain difficult

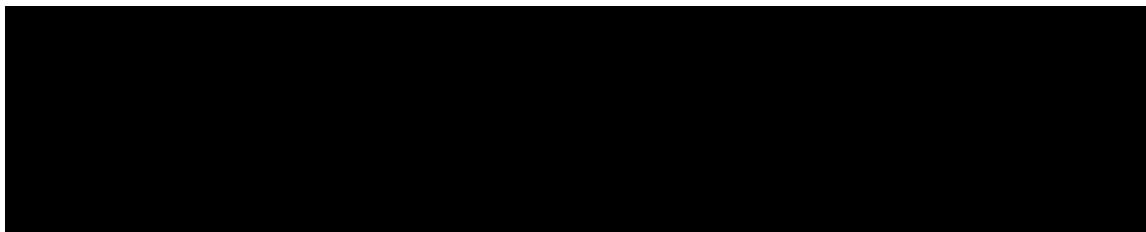
Individuals in positions of authority have been engaged in child abuse, violence, fraud and the distribution of alcohol and illicit substances. This activity is more common in closed, remote communities. (FOUO)

Status and power in Indigenous communities can be hereditary or acquired through employment and/or superior English and literacy skills. Indigenous family kinship values can exacerbate abuse of power by individuals in positions of authority. (FOUO)

Abuse of power is enabled by under-reporting, poor governance and probity checking, nepotism, and the remoteness of some communities. It can create and exacerbate resentment by community members, which can lead to substance abuse, self harm or violence within the community. (FOUO)

Abuse of power can frustrate law enforcement efforts to investigate offences, as these individuals can use threats and intimidation of potential witnesses to deter reporting, and can destroy evidence that is crucial to an investigation. (FOUO)

RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



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FINANCIAL CRIME AND EXPLOITATION

- Financial crimes and exploitation of Indigenous organisations occur in every jurisdiction and are likely to increase, with remote communities being particularly vulnerable
- Incentives for individuals and organised crime groups to exploit Indigenous organisations will probably remain high, correlated with a real or perceived low risk of detection
- Some executive officers of Indigenous corporations will continue to bribe and influence board members
- Exploitation of payments for mining royalties and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) will probably increase

Indigenous program funding is significant and is vulnerable to financial crime and exploitation.² When funding is diverted by criminal acts, there can be significant reductions in program delivery, loss of community trust and confidence, normalisation of criminal activity, and community disadvantage. (FOUO)

Some individuals will continue to exploit executive offices in Indigenous corporations for personal gain. The remoteness of many corporations allows offenders to seek employment with other organisations after their criminal activity or exploitation has been discovered. This behaviour is facilitated by the reluctance of many board members to make complaints or cooperate with regulatory authorities. (FOUO)

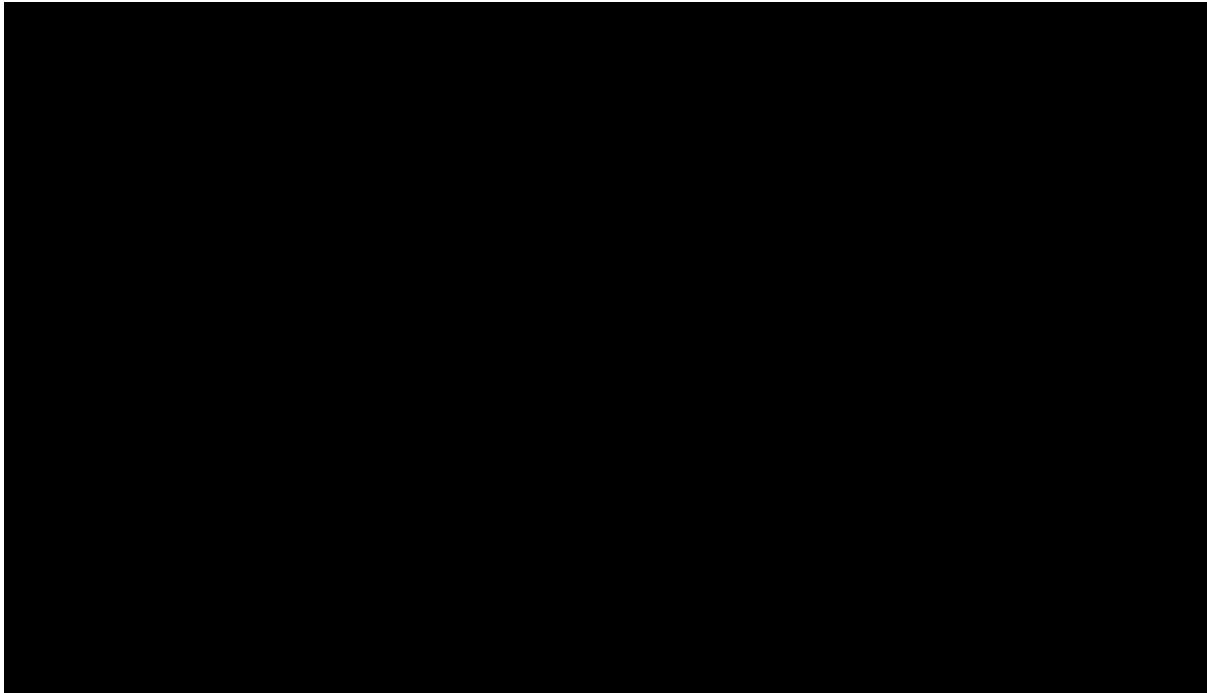
Some Indigenous corporations will continue to be exploited by board members wishing to advance personal, family or group interests. These members will pressure office holders to approve programs or policies that may not be in the organisation's or community's best interests. Office-holders will face pressure to submit to the board's authority or face termination of their employment. (FOUO)

Mining royalties and payments to native title holders under ILUAs are an increasing and significant source of income for Indigenous communities. A number of communities also operate commercial and social enterprises that generate considerable income. This environment will provide significant inducements and extensive opportunities for criminal exploitation, including by organised criminal groups. (FOUO)

² Government expenditure in Indigenous communities reaches approximately \$25 billion each year. (U)

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RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



! CRITICAL ISSUE: PROBLEM GAMBLING

The extent and impact of problem gambling in Indigenous communities is probably much greater than is understood by government agencies. This includes both sanctioned gambling activities at licensed facilities in regional and urban centres and unsanctioned gambling activities in remote communities. The NIITF has identified problem gambling among a number of individuals in positions of authority or office holders in Indigenous organisations including at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In many regional and remote communities without access to sanctioned gaming activities, organised card games are a popular and important social event. This usually consists of card games where stakes can grow to tens of thousands of dollars and games can last several days. Alcohol and illicit substances are often consumed during these games and violence does occur. Community gambling leads to the neglect of many Indigenous children which almost certainly increases when card games are associated with large parties involving alcohol and cannabis. These events also increase the risk of children being exposed to or experiencing violence and abuse. Children have attended gambling sessions with family members and sometimes participate in adult card games. Exposure to gambling has reportedly led a small number of children to participate independently in adult games or in gambling activities of their own. (FOUO)

S.37(1)(a)
prejudice
investigation

3 Independent members should be vetted and approved by the Commonwealth. (U)



KEY ACHIEVEMENT: FINANCIAL CRIME AND EXPLOITATION

[REDACTED]

NIITF products have been used to:

- initiate action to remove persons with serious criminal histories from key positions within organisations
- initiate compliance reviews of suspect organisations
- provide crucial evidence to obtain search warrants
- develop and scope fraud investigation plans
- enhance communication between relevant response agencies and support coordination of joint law enforcement investigations
- identify high risk issues and develop strategies for timely intervention. (FOUO)

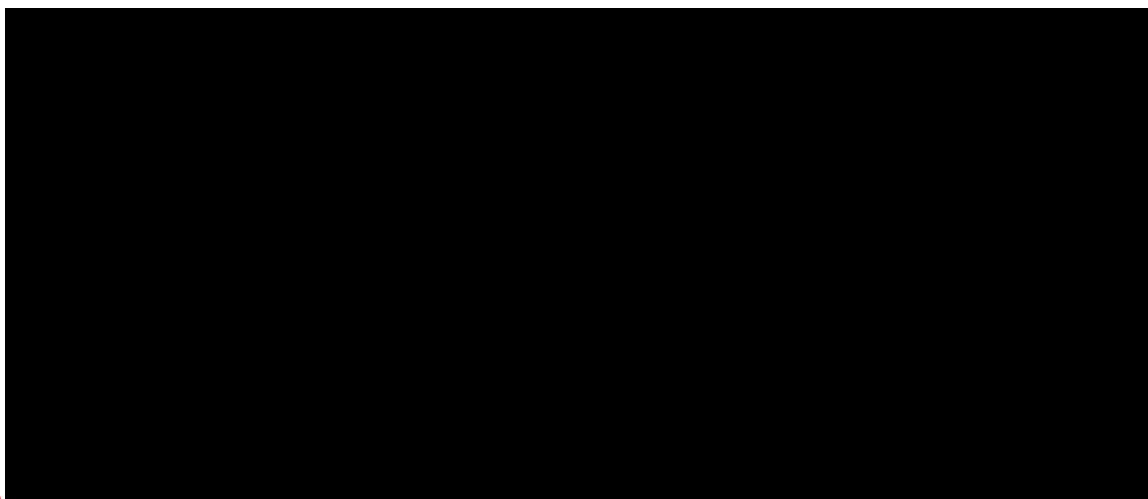
S37(1)(a) prejudice investigations

ALCOHOL ABUSE

- Alcohol abuse is normalised and often extreme
- Many Indigenous drinkers do not consider problem drinking to be harmful
- Alcohol restrictions have created unintended consequences and are a sensitive political issue

Alcohol abuse will continue to influence the level and severity of violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. It remains a pervasive issue that has significant impacts on the welfare of community members, particularly children. There is a growing awareness of the impacts of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in Indigenous communities and the incidence is probably greater than previously understood. (FOUO)

Poly-substance abuse involving alcohol and other illicit drugs is common among youth and younger adults. Sexual favours and prostitution are also used to obtain alcohol and illicit substances, including by underage boys and girls. (FOUO)



! CRITICAL ISSUE: PROBLEM DRINKING IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Across Australia, problem drinking is more prevalent in Indigenous communities, especially remote towns and communities. Indigenous Australians who drink alcohol are 1.5 times more likely to do so at risky levels. While alcohol management plans and restrictions have led to some harm reduction, these initiatives are politically contentious and often difficult to enforce. Drinking behaviours and methods of obtaining alcohol outside of restrictions are entrenched and possibly worsening in some areas. Alcohol will continue to exacerbate the severity and frequency of violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. It will also continue to have significant impacts on Indigenous households and community development as well as the health, safety, education and employment opportunities of Indigenous Australians. (FOUO)

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SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Cannabis is widely used and easily attainable
- Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) use and prescription medication abuse are increasing in some regional and remote communities
- Kava continues to be abused in the Northern Territory, especially in Arnhem Land

Cannabis is the most commonly abused illicit substance in Indigenous communities - whether urban, regional or remote - and its use is often entrenched by late teenage years. In communities where alcohol is difficult to acquire, cannabis abuse reportedly exceeds problem drinking. Community perceptions of the harms of cannabis use are varied. (FOUO)

The use of ATS is almost certainly growing in regional Indigenous communities and some remote communities. The abuse of prescription medication is increasing in some communities in western New South Wales. Volatile substance (inhalants) abuse is a sporadic issue for some communities, but regulatory responses are usually effective and swift. (FOUO)

See Appendix D for a complete overview of findings relating to the nature and extent of substance abuse in Indigenous communities. (FOUO)

RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION



CRITICAL ISSUE: PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION ABUSE

The abuse of opioid analgesics - including oxycodone hydrochloride (often sold commercially as 'OxyContin') and Fentanyl - has increased significantly within some Indigenous communities in western NSW. This abuse has led to a high incidence of child neglect and property offences and a number of fatal and non-fatal overdoses in these communities. The majority of suppliers appear to be Indigenous community members who are travelling significant distances to obtain medications by either engaging in 'doctor shopping' or purchasing them from individuals who have been legitimately prescribed them. (FOUO)

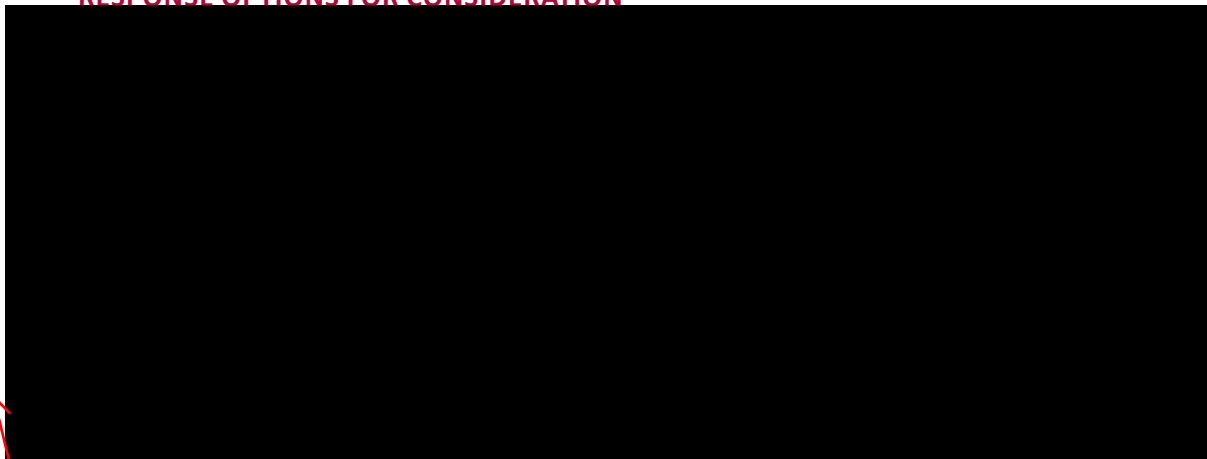
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EMERGING TREND – LINKS TO ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

- Individuals with links to organised crime groups will likely continue exploiting Indigenous communities.

Indigenous communities can be an attractive target for members of organised crime groups as there is limited law enforcement presence in many remote communities, and significant amounts of public funding that can be exploited. While organised crime groups rarely operate directly in Indigenous communities, Indigenous and non-Indigenous individuals linked to these groups have been identified in drug trafficking and financial criminal activities in regional and remote communities. (FOUO)

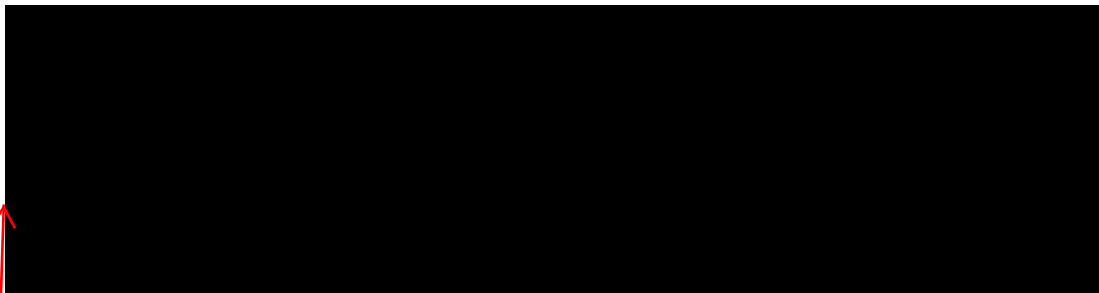
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CONCLUSION

Prior to the NIITF, Australian governments recognised the need for an enhanced national picture of violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities to better inform law enforcement activities and policy responses. The NIITF has since provided a comprehensive understanding of these issues, including factors that influence and facilitate criminal activity in Indigenous communities. (FOUO)



As the NIITF exits this environment, Commonwealth and state and territory government agencies are provided with a unique opportunity to build capacity to continue the work of the NIITF. The significant body of intelligence amassed by the NIITF will be a valuable resource for policy planners, funding bodies and decision makers for building the future of Indigenous Australians. (FOUO)

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S.47B(b) Cth State
relations



APPENDIX A

MAJOR NIITF PRODUCTS

The products below provide comprehensive analysis of issues contained in this report. (FOUO)

TABLE 1: MAJOR PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND DISSEMINATED BY THE NIITF (FOUO)

PRODUCT TITLE	OVERVIEW
Understanding Crime Affecting Indigenous Communities 2012 (2013, For Official Use Only)	This strategic intelligence product provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and extent of crime affecting Indigenous communities. It addresses issues including violence, child abuse, youth crime, alcohol and substance abuse, organised crime, and the uptake of technology. (FOUO)
Financial Crime and Exploitation Affecting Indigenous Communities (2013, Protected and Sensitive versions)	This strategic intelligence product analyses financial crime and exploitation, particularly as they relate to Indigenous corporations and organisations. It addresses issues including theft and misuse of funds and assets, unconscionable conduct, the role of organised crime, as well as the drivers of these activities including problem gambling, poor governance and accountability, and absence of probity checking. (FOUO)
Enablers of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence in Indigenous communities (2012, For Official Use Only)	These strategic intelligence products analyse challenges with non-disclosure, under-reporting, and information sharing relating to violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. They address the drivers and facilitators for these issues and how they undermine government and service provider responses. (FOUO)
Non-Disclosure and Under-Reporting of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence in Indigenous Communities (2011, Protected)	
Challenges to Information Sharing Concerning Domestic Violence and Child Abuse in Indigenous Communities (2011, Protected)	
Problem Sexual Behaviour in Children: A Review of the Literature (2008, Unclassified)	These reports present the findings of a two-phase study conducted by the NIITF's research fellow, Dr. Wendy O'Brien. The reports survey the circumstances that place Indigenous children at increased risk of engaging in PSB and SAB and map existing service provision and possible gaps in specialised therapeutic interventions to stop children and young people from sexually offending. (FOUO)
Australia's Response to Sexualised or Sexually Abuse Behaviours in Children and Young People (2010, Unclassified)	

ALL ANALYTICAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND DISSEMINATED BY THE NIITF

TABLE 2: ALL ANALYTICAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND DISSEMINATED BY THE NIITF (FOUO)

YEAR	PRODUCT TITLE	PRODUCT NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION
2007	[REDACTED]	112-2006/07/OIR	PROTECTED
2007	[REDACTED]	36-2007/08/SIR	PROTECTED
2007	[REDACTED]	47-2007/08/OIR	PROTECTED
2007	[REDACTED]	58-2007/08/OIR	LAW ENFORCEMENT IN-CONFIDENCE
2007	[REDACTED]	104-2007/08/OIR	PROTECTED
2008	[REDACTED]	130-2007/08/OIR	PROTECTED
2008	[REDACTED]	137-2007/08/OIR	LAW ENFORCEMENT IN-CONFIDENCE
2008	[REDACTED]	194-2007/08/SIR	PROTECTED
2008	[REDACTED]	90-2007/08/OIR	PROTECTED
2008	[REDACTED]	92-2008/09/SIR	PROTECTED
2008	[REDACTED]	149-2008/09/SIR	LAW ENFORCEMENT IN-CONFIDENCE
2008	[REDACTED]	152-2008/09/SIR	PROTECTED
2009	[REDACTED]	177-2008/09/OIR	HIGHLY PROTECTED
2009	[REDACTED]	204-2008/09/OIR	HIGHLY PROTECTED
2009	[REDACTED]	231-2008/09/PCIIC	PROTECTED

← S.37(1)(a) prejudice investigation

YEAR	PRODUCT TITLE	PRODUCT NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION
2009	[REDACTED]	31-2009/10/RR	PROTECTED
2009	[REDACTED]	41-2009/10/RR	HIGHLY PROTECTED
2009	[REDACTED]	73-2009/10/RR	PROTECTED
2010	[REDACTED]	81-2009/10/RR	PROTECTED
2010	[REDACTED]	98-2009/10/RR	PROTECTED
2010	[REDACTED]	22-2010/11/RR	PROTECTED
2010	[REDACTED]	23-2010/11/RR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	104-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	30-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	31-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	32-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	01-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	04-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	29-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED

← S.37(1)(a)
prejudice
investigation

YEAR	PRODUCT TITLE	PRODUCT NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION
2011	[REDACTED]	03-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	46-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	83-2010/11/OIR	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	41-2011/12/SA	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	42-2011/12/SA	PROTECTED
2011	[REDACTED]	43-2011/12/SA	PROTECTED
2012	[REDACTED]	168-2011/12/SA	INTELLIGENCE IN-CONFIDENCE
2012	[REDACTED]	224-2011/12/IB	PROTECTED
2012	[REDACTED]	236-2011/12/IB	For Official Use Only
2012	[REDACTED]	246-2011/12/SA	LAW ENFORCEMENT IN-CONFIDENCE
2012	[REDACTED]	240-2011/12/SA	PROTECTED
2012	[REDACTED]	12-2012/13/IB	For Official Use Only
2012	[REDACTED]	26-2012/13/OA	PROTECTED
2012	[REDACTED]	07-2012/13/SA	For Official Use Only
2012	[REDACTED]	73-2012/13/SA	For Official Use Only
2013	[REDACTED]	71-2012/13/OA	PROTECTED (Sensitive)
2013	[REDACTED]	72-2012/13/OA	PROTECTED (Sensitive)

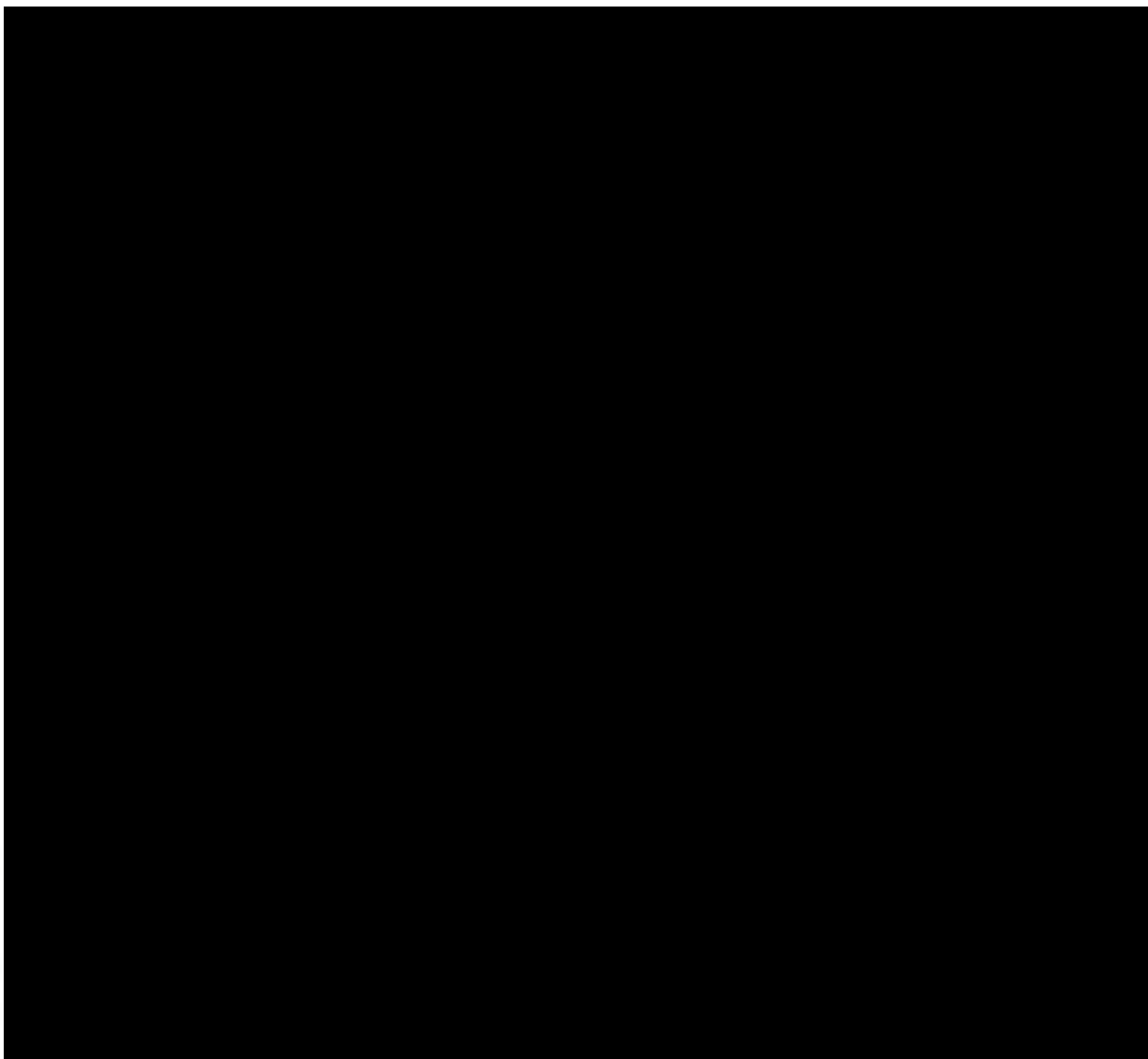
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investigation

YEAR	PRODUCT TITLE	PRODUCT NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION
2013	[REDACTED]	24-2012/13/OA	PROTECTED (Sensitive)
2013	[REDACTED]	104-2012/13/SA	PROTECTED (Sensitive)
2013	[REDACTED]	57-2012/13/PCIIC	For Official Use Only
2013	[REDACTED]	33-2013/14/SA	Sensitive
2013	[REDACTED]	65-2013/14/OA	PROTECTED (Sensitive: Personal)
2013	[REDACTED]	81-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	82-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	83-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	84-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	110-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	109-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	126-2013/14/OA	Sensitive: Personal
2014	[REDACTED]	186-2013/14/IB	For Official Use Only
2014	[REDACTED]	162-2013/14/IB	For Official Use Only
2014	[REDACTED]	180-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	187-2013/14/IB	Sensitive
2014	[REDACTED]	03-2014/15/IB	For Official Use Only
2014	[REDACTED]	04-2014/15/IB	For Official Use Only
2014	[REDACTED]	05-2014/15/IB	For Official Use Only
2014	[REDACTED]	179-2013/14/NIITF	For Official Use Only

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investigation

APPENDIX B

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND REGIONAL TOWNS VISITED BY THE NIITF



S.37(1)(c)
endanger life or
physical safety

TABLE 1: INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND REGIONAL TOWNS VISITED BY THE NIITF BETWEEN JULY 2006 AND 31 MAY 2014 (FOUO)

STATE/TERRITORY	INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES	REGIONAL TOWNS
Australian Capital Territory	-	
New South Wales		
Northern Territory		

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endanger life or
physical safety

STATE/TERRITORY	INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES	REGIONAL TOWNS
Queensland	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
South Australia	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tasmania	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Victoria	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Western Australia	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

S.37(1)(c)
endanger life or
physical safety

APPENDIX C

KEY NIITF CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN

TABLE 1: KEY NIITF CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN (FOUO)

AREA	OUTPUTS
Informing reform agendas, and policy and program design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Established the NIITF Inter-Departmental Committee, a consultative forum of government agencies to progress policy issues arising from NIITF findings. ■ Provided reporting that informed a range of government initiatives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alice Springs Transformation Plan - Community safety initiatives under the Closing the Gap and Stronger Futures initiatives, including community night patrols, and family violence services - Family Violence Prevention Legal Services funding guidelines - National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020 - National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 - Stronger probity and due diligence processes surrounding employment in some Indigenous communities and organisations, particularly remote communities. ■ Advised a range of Commonwealth and State/Territory forums, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Territory Emergency Response forums - Ministerial Roundtable on Indigenous Community Safety - Australian Government Indigenous Affairs Forum. ■ Briefed a range of senior Indigenous leaders.

AREA	OUTPUTS
Submissions and support to government inquiries	<p>House of Representatives Standing Committee on Indigenous Affairs Inquiry into the Harmful Use of Alcohol in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (2014)</p> <p>NSW Ombudsman report, <i>Responding to Child Sexual Assault in Aboriginal Communities</i> (2013)</p> <p>Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry (2013)</p> <p>Independent Commission Against Corruption position paper, <i>Funding NGO Delivery of Human Services in NSW: A period of transition</i> (2012)</p> <p>Inquiry into the Child Protection System in the Northern Territory (2010)</p> <p>Australian Law Reform Commission for its <i>Review of the Privacy Act 1988 and Review of Client Legal Privilege in Federal Investigations</i> (2007)</p> <p>Law Reform Commission of Western Australia – <i>Review of the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 (WA)</i></p>

APPENDIX D


NIITF FINDINGS ON ILLICIT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

TABLE 1: NIITF FINDINGS ON ILLICIT SUBSTANCE ABUSE (FOUO)

SUBSTANCE	STATE/TERRITORY	FINDINGS
Cannabis	All	<p>The rate of cannabis dependence among Indigenous people in remote communities is 12 times the rate in the rest of Australia. Regular use usually commences during early teenage years and it is not uncommon for children as young as nine to use cannabis in some communities. Demand and social acceptance of cannabis use are consistently high. Supply of cannabis is constant and is considered a low risk / high profit activity. Prices paid are generally significantly greater than in larger centres and cities.</p> <p>Organised crime groups traffic cannabis into regional Indigenous communities, but local supply is mainly through residents or Indigenous persons with close kinship ties to the communities. In many instances, Indigenous males in positions of power facilitate trafficking and derive further power from the money they make selling cannabis.</p>
ATS	NSW QLD SA WA	<p>ATS use is much higher in urban areas than in regional and remote communities. However, demand in regional and some remote communities is increasing and travelling long distances to obtain ATS is not a deterrent.</p> <p>Organised crime groups are trafficking into regional and some remote towns, and use local Indigenous residents as 'mules' and suppliers. Supply is also facilitated by non-Indigenous contractors working on infrastructure projects or in mining in regional and remote towns. Prices paid are generally significantly greater than in larger centres and cities.</p>
Heroin	NSW	Overall, demand is low and use is more common in urban and regional centres. The cost and a lack of access will probably prevent its uptake in remote communities.
Cocaine	Not reported	If use is occurring, it is probably only in urban centres. Demand will likely remain low as the cost and a lack of access will prevent its uptake.

S.47B(b) Cth State relations

SUBSTANCE	STATE/TERRITORY	FINDINGS
Volatile substances	All	<p>Petrol sniffing is largely confined to remote communities across Central Australia and some North Australian remote communities. Since the rollout of non-inhalant fuel, there have been short outbreaks in all regions, consisting mainly of small to medium groups of adolescents. These outbreaks will likely continue as a result of the high and circular mobility between communities and hubs where inhalant fuel is available.</p> <p>Other inhalant use appears to be sporadic and users are generally young. Outbreaks of misuse are generally addressed quickly by the community.</p>
Prescription medications	NSW NT	<p>Prescription medication abuse is confined to urban and regional centres. Oxycodone hydrochloride (sold as OxyContin and OxyNorm) is the most commonly abused medication. Fentanyl use is increasing and there have been some fatal overdoses by Indigenous persons in Western NSW. Methadone, buprenorphine, and benzodiazepine use occurs, but is limited.</p>
Kava	NT	<p>Demand for kava is greater in East Arnhem communities than other indigenous communities across the Northern Territory. Kava users tend to be older community members and some prefer to use Kava instead of cannabis or alcohol.</p> <div data-bbox="667 1355 1326 1630" style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>



S.37(1)(a)
 prejudice
 investigation

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- Exemption from FOI action
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(FOUO)	For Official Use Only
(Sens)	Sensitive
(Sens: P)	Sensitive: Personal
(Sens: L)	Sensitive: Legal
(P)	Protected.

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