



**Australian Government**

**Australian Institute of Criminology**

Australian Institute  
of Criminology

Criminology  
Research Council

Annual  
report **2008–09**





Australian Institute of Criminology  
Criminology Research Council

Annual report  
2008–09

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

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Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

# Guide to the report

The annual reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and the Criminology Research Council (CRC) are produced to meet parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the work of the two organisations.

The target audiences for the reports include Members of Parliament, Australian Government, state and territory agencies, the media, grants recipients, award winners, consultants, students of crime and criminal justice, potential employees and the public.

The reports are divided into sections, as follows:

## *Australian Institute of Criminology*

### **Year in review**

The Chair of the Board of Management and the Director review the significant issues and achievements for the year, provide a snapshot of performance and highlight expected developments for the coming year.

### **Agency overview**

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

### **Report on performance**

Performance against the agency's outcome is detailed. Research work for the year is described under the headings of violent crime, property crime, drugs, transnational and organised crime, economic and high tech crime, criminal justice responses and capacity building. Activities to support the institute's role as a national knowledge centre through the website, publications, events and information dissemination are outlined.

### **Accountability and management**

The external governance arrangements for the institute are provided, including the Board of Management and legislation. Discussion of internal governance includes human resources, financial operations and information and communications technology services. Mandatory reports on ecologically sustainable development, freedom of information and external scrutiny are included.

## **Appendixes**

Appendixes list publications, presentations, roundtables, seminars and submissions to inquiries. The financial tables are also in this section.

**Enquiries about the AIC** annual report can be directed to Janet Smith at the address shown below or [front.desk@aic.gov.au](mailto:front.desk@aic.gov.au).

## *Criminology Research Council*

### **Year in review**

The CRC Chair reviews the performance of the council for the year and highlights research grant reports received and new grants allocated.

### **Agency overview**

The operating arrangements for the council are described.

### **Governance**

This section outlines the external governance framework for the council, including its outcome statement and funding criteria and contributions.

### **Report on performance**

Includes information on new, completed and continuing projects and consultancies funded by the CRC. Mandatory reporting on Freedom of information is also in this section.

### **Appendix**

The appendix overviews information on CRC members and meetings and includes the financial statements.

**Enquiries about the CRC annual report** can be directed to Katalina Bradley at the address shown below or [crc@aic.gov.au](mailto:crc@aic.gov.au)

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

**The CRC website is** <http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au>

**The web address for the annual report is** [http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current series/annualreport/11-20/2009.aspx](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2009.aspx)

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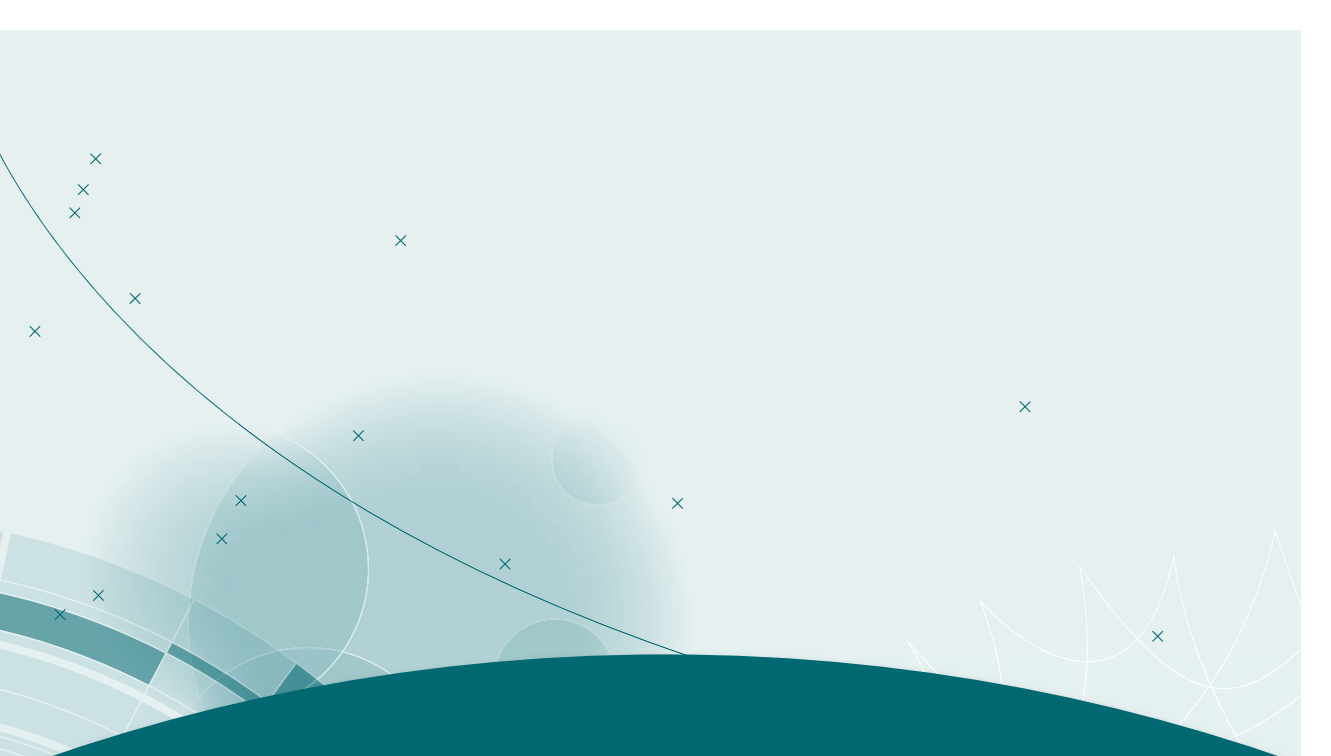
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# Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ABACUS</b>	Australian Business Assessment of Computer Use Security
<b>ACC</b>	Australian Crime Commission
<b>ACVPA</b>	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
<b>AGD</b>	Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
<b>AGLIN</b>	Australian Government Libraries Information Network
<b>AIC</b>	Australian Institute of Criminology
<b>ALIES</b>	Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector
<b>AML/CTF</b>	Anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing
<b>ANZSOC</b>	Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology
<b>AuSSA</b>	Australian Survey of Social Attitudes
<b>CRC</b>	Criminology Research Council
<b>DUMA</b>	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
<b>FOI</b>	Freedom of information
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
<b>ICT</b>	Information and communications technology
<b>MCPEMP</b>	Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Services Management—Police
<b>NCPIC</b>	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
<b>NIITF</b>	National Indigenous Violence and Child Abuse Intelligence Task Force
<b>OCP</b>	Office of Crime Prevention
<b>OH&amp;S</b>	Occupational health and safety
<b>RPP</b>	<i>Research and public policy series</i>
<b>T&amp;I</b>	<i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice series</i>
<b>TBP</b>	<i>Technical and background paper series</i>





Part one  
Australian Institute  
of Criminology



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

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The Honourable Brendan O'Connor  
Minister for Home Affairs  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and the Finance Minister's Orders, I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2009.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Richard Fox'.

Richard Fox AM  
Chair  
Board of Management  
14 September 2009

# Certificate of compliance

I, Adam Tomison, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, hereby state that I am the person responsible under s. 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* for the preparation and content of the report on operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2009 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

As required by the *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines*, I certify that I am satisfied that the Australian Institute of Criminology has in place appropriate fraud control mechanisms that meet the institute's needs and comply with the guidelines applying in 2008–09.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Adam Tomison  
Director





# The year in review

# Chairman's overview



If we counted every person or organisation that has benefited from the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) achievement of its objective of being 'Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice' by making use

of its sources of criminological information through its website or in its many publications, or attending its numerous forums or conferences since its inception 36 years ago, the number would run to tens of thousands. These stakeholders include the staff and students of all Australian universities that offer courses in fields related to criminology that rely on and reference the institute's publications. This group could be subsumed under the single stakeholder head—universities.

However, it is more useful to group the AIC's stakeholders, those with a concern or interest in ensuring the success of the organisation, into three categories. First, there are primary stakeholders based on the AIC's legislative mandate. These are predominantly the federal, state and territory agencies in the nine separate criminal justice systems (each with police, courts and corrections) as well as their local government agencies and non-government organisations which have had ongoing relationships with the AIC in addressing crime problems.

This accords with the AIC's obligation embedded in the *Criminology Research Act 1971* s. 6:

to provide information and advice to Departments, agencies and authorities of the Commonwealth, of the States, of the Australian

Capital Territory and of the Northern Territory dealing with the administration of criminal justice.

The Act then points to a category of secondary stakeholders by calling for the AIC:

to collaborate, in and outside Australia, with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, in relation to research, or the training of persons, in or in connection with the administration of criminal justice.

These are the private sector bodies and peak organisations that rely on the AIC for guidance on the state of knowledge and good practice in issues of particular interest to them, for example, alcohol and drug abuse in crime, crime prevention, custodial and community-based correctional services, domestic violence, Indigenous affairs, offender rehabilitation and bullying in schools and other contexts. A recent review of the AIC's records on organisations who subscribe to our mailing or email lists, or whose representatives have attended AIC conferences in the past three years, produced over 1,700 entries. To this must be added the many organisations, including universities, who use the AIC website for information and analysis, as well as the resources of the JV Barry Library to inform their understanding of crime and justice issues.

Third, there are over 60 research and administrative staff who must properly be regarded as AIC stakeholders. Like all organisations, the AIC is reliant on the quality of its workforce and the AIC staff have a vital and professional stake in the quality, credibility and relevance of its output, together with an interest in the AIC's future and independence. They deserve applause for their professionalism and commitment to building and strengthening the evidence base that underpins the AIC's provision of objective information and impartial policy advice to its primary and secondary stakeholders and in ensuring that



research findings are disseminated in an effective way. A number of AIC staff are profiled elsewhere in this report.

I would also thank the Acting Director, Mr Tony Marks, and the AIC Executive team for their dedication during the year. The absence of a permanent Director can produce a number of challenges for any agency, yet the AIC has continued to provide quality, relevant research to inform policy and practice.

In the course of his tenure as Acting Director of the AIC for 15 months from 3 May 2008, Mr Marks particularly addressed himself to the task of strategic planning and generation of new funding opportunities. He delivered the output of the agency successfully against the Ministerial key performance indicators in line with the budget.

He framed submissions to government reviews on a number of criminal justice matters and brought to the Board of Management a new internal audit committee charter which was then implemented.

During the past 12 months, the Board of Management has continued to represent a deep pool of experience and source of helpful advice to the Acting Director on the criminal justice sectors and the AIC's place in servicing their research and information needs. I am grateful to its members for ensuring that Mr Marks has been well briefed on all interests relevant to evaluating competing strategic objectives in the research program.

**Professor Richard Fox AM**  
**Chair**  
**Board of Management**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**

# Director's overview



It is my pleasure to present the institute's 2008–09 annual report, my first since being appointed Director.

The institute's goal is to act as a national knowledge centre informing government and the community through policy-relevant

research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base.

In the past year, the institute has continued to produce influential research and monitoring reports across a wide range of areas in order to inform governments, policy officers, law enforcement agencies and the wider criminal justice sector across Australia and overseas. In 2008–09, the research undertaken by the institute included:

- an assessment of online child grooming (for the Attorney-General's Department)
- running the *Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security* survey which assessed Australian business perceptions of cybercrime threats
- identification of issues and responses to prosecuting trafficking in persons
- using the *Australian Survey of Social Attitudes* to assess public confidence in the criminal justice system
- an evaluation of the Qld Murri (Indigenous) speciality court
- involvement in national drug law enforcement performance measurement and police performance in domestic and family violence
- assessment of crime in the Australian fishing industry

- surveying community attitudes to violence against women (with VicHealth and the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs).

Work that the AIC had completed on bushfire arson (with the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre) resulted in a number of publications and proved useful to law enforcement and fire agencies in the 2009 bushfire season and in the aftermath of the tragic Victorian bushfires. The institute's publication *Using crime prevention to reduce deliberate bushfires in Australia* was the key paper for the Attorney-General's national workshop on bushfire arson prevention that involved state/territory fire and police services and other national representative bodies.

Delivering a strong program of peer-reviewed publications is one of the primary means of ensuring that the AIC's research delivers to key audiences and in 2008–09, the institute has continued to produce a large number of quality products (see Appendix 1) that have drawn substantial attention in the sector and been widely reported by the media. The AIC library and communications programs are integral to ensuring that the AIC's research reaches key audiences and the wider community. In 2008–09, as a part of a continuous improvement strategy, a strategic review of library services was undertaken which recommended:

- increasing the development of online catalogues of material based on e-documents
- a focus on reducing hard copy publications
- further work to enhance existing customer outreach functions.

The AIC's website was relaunched, giving the AIC an updated visual identity. Based on the latest architecture, the new site provides an upgraded

search capacity enabling easier access to AIC holdings and the ability to incorporate online searchable datasets and web 2.0 functionality.

The AIC has now made data available online with an interactive tool that enables users to create and graph various data comparisons and analyses. A dataset on drug use and offending was the first to be uploaded and this was followed by a socioeconomic indicator dataset.

The AIC produced *brief*, a new online newsletter, to keep stakeholders informed of AIC research activity and current events.

Networking and outreach are also vital elements in engaging the wider criminal justice and crime prevention sector. AIC staff have continued to engage with a wide range of government, academic and law enforcement stakeholders to ensure the AIC's workplan is informed by the strategic environment and to explore opportunities to conduct research and/or to provide advice on criminal justice issues. The AIC has continued to run a strong program of conferences and forums over the past year including:

- The *Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing conference*, 1–2 April, Sydney, in partnership with the Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre.
- *Making a difference: responding to need in developing, implementing and evaluating correctional programs*, 5–6 March, Melbourne, in partnership with the Victorian Department of Justice.
- *National and regional research forums on trafficking in persons—national labour trafficking forum*, Pacific region forum, 21–22 August, Samoa; Asian regional forum, 3–4 November, Hong Kong; and 18 May, Canberra.
- *Criminology: linking theory, policy and practice*, the 21st annual conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC), 26–28 November, Canberra (run on behalf of ANZSOC).
- The *International conference on homicide: domestic-related homicide*, 3–5 December, Gold Coast.

Although it is typically unnoticed by most stakeholders, the AIC has continued to refine policy and procedures to ensure the agency remains current with the best corporate governance and risk management strategies. In 2008–09, a new Board audit committee was established with a charter based on the Australian National Audit Office's better practice guide and a new document management system (TRIM) was successfully implemented for more secure, efficient and effective management of documents, records and emails. Further, new contracting documents were developed to enable efficient contract management for the AIC and the Criminology Research Council and to improve the AIC's ability to engage the not-for-profit sector and small business.

It is worth noting that while some agencies have a legislative mandate to ensure access to crime and justice data, the AIC does not. It is because of the AIC's enduring reputation for delivering quality research that will benefit law enforcement and other agencies that the institute has generally been able to successfully negotiate access to data. On behalf of the AIC's staff, I would therefore like to thank those who have assisted with the institute's work by providing funding, access to data, participation in roundtables, peer review and interviews. These include the Attorney-General's Department and other Australian Government and state/territory agencies who have provided much of the data, our academic partners and members of the community who have agreed to be participants in the AIC's research projects.

Finally, I would like to thank staff for their continued efforts and the Board for its support and valuable advice, particularly in bringing a multitude of state, territory, federal and other views to the institute.

## Directions in 2009–10

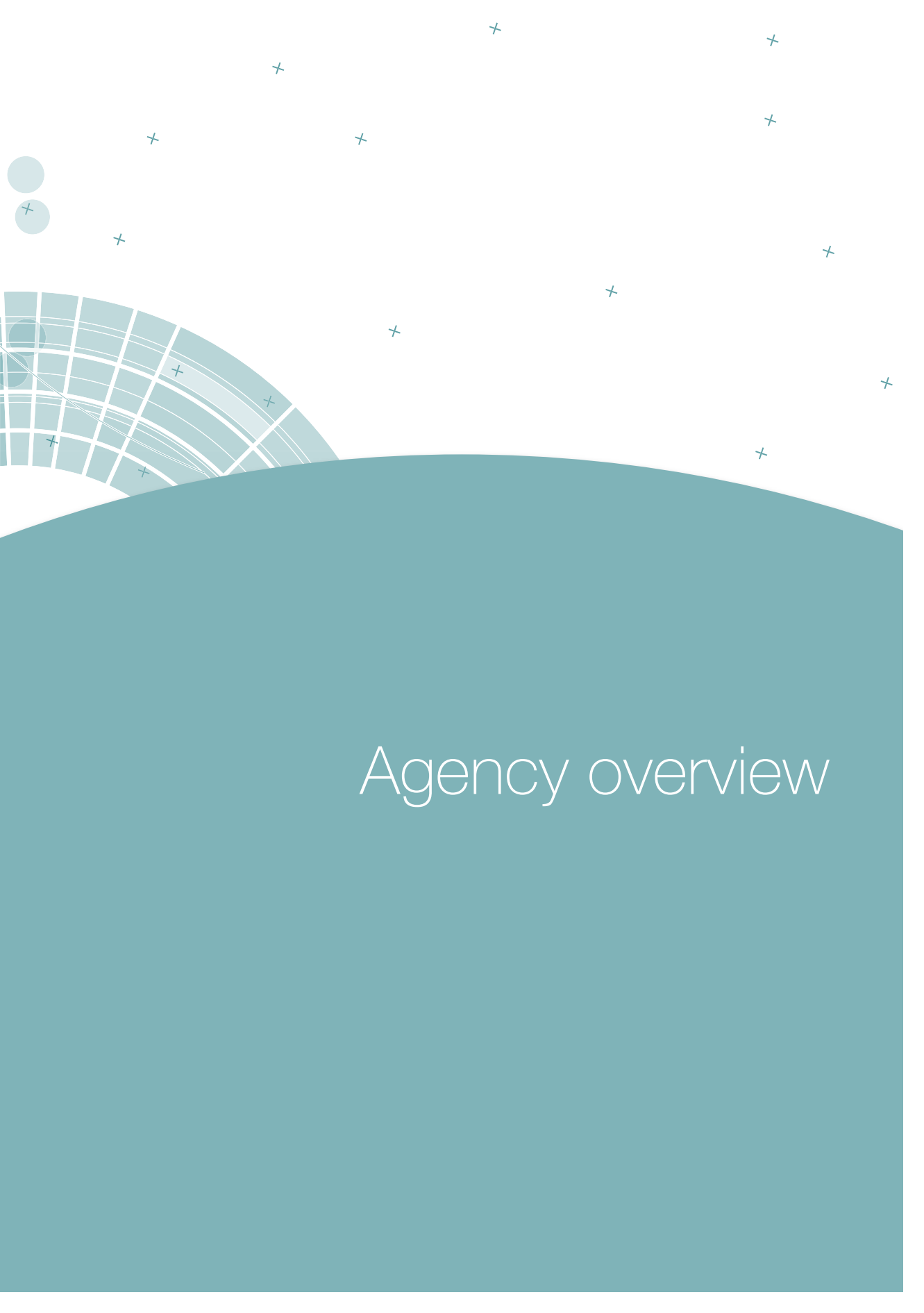
In 2009–10, the institute will continue to deliver on its core mandate of delivering and disseminating timely, policy- and practice-relevant research. In what is expected to be a difficult financial environment, it will be important to ensure the AIC's programs are well-structured and efficient in order to enable the agency to maintain its core set of

research interests, while ensuring the needs of the Australian Government and other stakeholders are met.

Further, it is vital that the AIC continues to demonstrate value to the sector. In 2009–10, the AIC will look to enhance its relationship with Australian Government and state/territory agencies and to explore closer ties with the academic sector. The AIC will maintain a strategic primary research program that undertakes work on new and emerging areas of crime and justice. However, the AIC will also be reviewing its research priorities to ensure there is a balance so that there is capacity to undertake projects that reflect the immediate research needs of Australian Government and state/territory stakeholders. One outcome of this process is that it is expected there will be a greater focus on serious and organised crime.

I look forward to working with the Board of Management, staff, the Attorney-General's Department and our Minister to ensure the institute maintains its prominence as the national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

**Dr Adam M Tomison**  
**Director**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**



# Agency overview

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The AIC conducts timely, evidence-based research on crime and justice and provides stakeholders with a unique knowledge base from which to inform policy and practice. Its research is funded primarily by the Australian Government but individual projects may be funded by state and territory governments or non-government agencies. The institute receives significant in-kind support from state and territory governments for its long term monitoring programs and research projects.

The Acting Director of the institute during the financial year was Mr Tony Marks. The AIC operates from one location in Canberra.

In 2008–09, the AIC had three business units: Research Services, Communications and Information Services and Corporate Services.

## Research Services

The objective of Research Services is to conduct research on crime and justice issues that is timely and policy-relevant to the Australian Government and other key stakeholders.

The strategic priorities of Research Services are to:

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

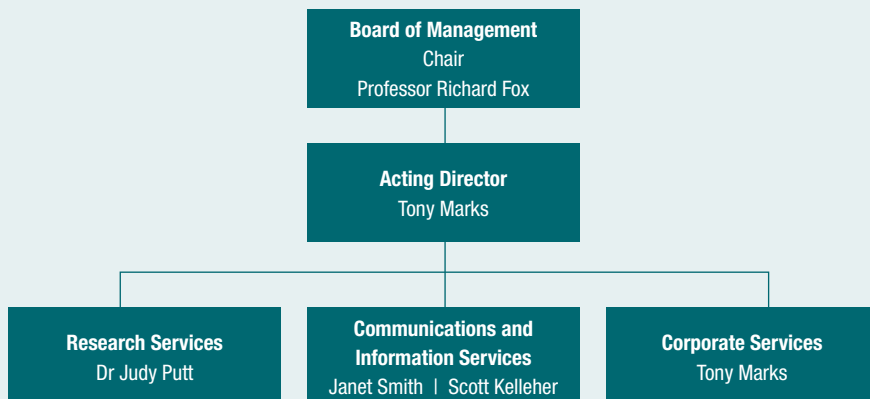
There are five teams within Research Services:

**Crime Monitoring**—whose main objectives are to enhance and promote knowledge of Australia's central crime issues including homicide, firearms theft and illicit drug use and crime.

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

**Global, Economic and Electronic Crime**—where the focus is to provide information on and analysis of the causes, extent, prevention and control of transnational criminal activity, economic crime, cybercrime and other complex and sophisticated criminal activity.

### Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



**Justice and Crime Analysis**—seeks to identify the nature and extent of particular crimes within the community, to identify the number and characteristics of people detained in custody and to identify trends in crime across time.

**Modelling and Forecasting**—provides statistical consultation to research areas throughout the AIC, as well as investigating and presenting the potential to build statistical models and forecasting of criminal justice activities, victimisation and offending patterns.

Research activities within the institute fall into two main categories: national monitoring programs and crime and justice projects.

National monitoring programs are core research activities of the institute, involving the collection of specialised data not available elsewhere. Each releases an annual report analysing trends and characteristics revealed by the data. These reports are widely used to inform whole of government reporting on the crime and justice sector and to support policy initiatives across all levels of government. Developing and maintaining monitoring programs relies on extensive in-kind assistance and support from all jurisdictions. See Box 1 for information about the nine monitoring programs for which the institute was responsible in 2008–09.

Crime and justice projects are undertaken to research and highlight particular issues of national or Australian Government interest, or as individual consultancies. Topics vary over time and the institute's emphasis is on providing a policy-relevant evidence base. Significant projects in 2008–09 involved research on domestic-related homicide, violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities, alcohol and violence, and computer security in businesses. Outcomes from the monitoring programs and research projects are listed in the next chapter.

Core activities of Research Services include producing reports and papers and disseminating key findings from the AIC's research. The reports, conference papers and publications on trends and topical issues derived from the monitoring programs and project work inform and encourage public and policy debate. They are listed in Appendix 1.

## Communications and Information Services

The objectives of Communications and Information Services are to:

- ensure AIC research is effectively communicated to inform the development of evidence-based policy and programs
- provide a gateway for stakeholders and audiences to crime and criminal justice information
- assist AIC researchers to maintain their competitive edge through access to the most up-to-date and relevant information.

The strategic priorities of the group are to:

- publish, in print and online, and disseminate high quality publications based on the institute's and other research in a timely way
- support research projects and monitoring programs through the provision of information discovery and delivery services
- provide stakeholders and other audiences with information about the institute and its research and about the crime and criminal justice resources available online and through the JV Barry Library.

Core activities of the group include:

- organisation of conferences and other events, such as roundtable discussions, workshops and seminars
- publishing and distribution of material
- communication support for publications and events, including media liaison
- website management and e-communications services
- JV Barry Library services
- CINCH database of Australian crime and criminal justice information
- internal communications and Ministerial liaison.

## Corporate Services

The Corporate Services team provides a wide range of corporate and support services directly and through the use of external expert providers to the institute in support of its role as a national research

## Box 1: AIC's national monitoring and research programs

See the next section for an overview of performance of these programs and Appendix 1 for reports.

**National Homicide Monitoring Program**—has collected and analysed information on all homicides (murder and manslaughter, excluding 'driving causing death') in Australia since 1990. It is recognised nationally and internationally as a pre-eminent homicide data collection program and relies on the ongoing support of all state and territory police services. The dataset holds information on 6,359 offenders and 6,149 victims.

**Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)**—established in 1999, is the only ongoing national survey of offenders, with almost 29,000 records and more than 22,700 urine specimens at the end of 2007. Objectives include examination of the relationship between drugs and crime, and monitoring local drug markets and drug use patterns over time. The quarterly data collection enables policymakers and law enforcement agencies to respond to early warning indicators and emerging issues.

**National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program**—reports on the nature and characteristics of reported firearms thefts in Australia to provide information on the performance of firearms regulation and to monitor the use of stolen firearms in criminal activities. The 2006–07 annual report examined 1,526 stolen firearms; an increase of 81 over the previous year.

**National Deaths in Custody Program**—has examined the circumstances of deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention in Australia since 1992 and reports on the number, patterns and trends of deaths in custody in Australia. The 2007 report was based on a collection of 1,738 cases, dating back to 1980.

**National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program**—examines weapon use in armed robbery and monitors trends and patterns in offences over time.

This program began in 2001 following consultations with key stakeholders. Since 2003, state and territory police services have forwarded data on agreed variables to the AIC for analysis and reporting. The most recent annual report provided data on 3,992 offenders and 6,640 incidents of armed robbery.

**National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program**—provides a comprehensive annual overview of young people in detention in Australia, including gender, Indigenous status and age, and whether they are on remand or sentenced. The most recent report showed that there were 651 juveniles in detention at 30 June 2006.

**Fraud against the Commonwealth Monitoring Program**—the AIC has completed its second annual survey of fraud committed against Australian Government agencies. Under the *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines, May 2002*, the AIC is to produce a report each year on fraud against the Commonwealth and control arrangements within Australian Government agencies. The report also reviews information on public sector fraud derived from surveys undertaken by non-government organisations.

**Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Research Program**—assesses the current and emerging risks in money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Australia. The program examines compliance and enforcement activities undertaken by key agencies in Australia under the legislative regime, analyses trends affecting the local AML/CTF environment and researches key or emerging issues.

**Trafficking in Persons Research Program**—is a four year program examining trafficking in persons in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region which began in July 2007. It seeks to contribute to the effectiveness of Australian and international responses by building on the existing knowledge base, identifying gaps in knowledge and conducting relevant research.



and knowledge centre, as well as administrative support to the Criminology Research Council (CRC), the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) and Crime Stoppers Australia. The team also provides project support for the Fraud against the Commonwealth Monitoring Program.

Specialist external providers are utilised for payroll services and audit services and to provide specialist support for information and communications technology. This ensures cost-effective timely services and information are provided to the institute, as well as risk reduction.

**Risk management and audit**—undertakes risk analysis for AIC business operations and maintains the risk register to ensure that the organisation meets the high standards required of government organisations for the safe management of information, data and physical assets. Risk management includes the updating and maintenance of the fraud plan and compliance with the Commonwealth fraud guidelines and national privacy principles, and insurance to cover the institute's assets, staff and reputation.

**Human resource management**—includes performance development, recruitment and general staff support, wellbeing and development, and the external payroll services provider. Occupational health and safety (OH&S) is also managed by the HR administrator.

**Information and communications technology (ICT)**—provides a reliable and stable computing environment for AIC staff and manages all aspects

of telecommunications, including remote network, telephone and internet access.

**Procurement and contracts**—uses whole of government services, wherever possible, to acquire goods and services to meet the operational requirements of business units. Contracts with external suppliers and clients and accounts are also managed in this area.

**Facilities and security**—manages the efficient operation of the AIC's premises in alignment with sustainability objectives and security requirements.

**Financial services**—specialist external providers are utilised for payroll services, risk management and audit services and to provide specialist support for ICT. These services provide cost-effective, timely services and information to the institute.

## Outcome and output structure

In 2008–09, the AIC had one outcome:

*To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime.*

And two outputs:

*Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications.*

*Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications.*

Performance against these is reported in the next section.





# Report on performance

# Performance, outcomes and outputs

The institute measures its effectiveness by the following criteria:

- timely production of AIC research findings, primarily through publications
- the extent to which institute services and data are valued by key stakeholders
- the flexibility of the AIC to respond to emerging policy needs
- budget and financial outcomes.

The summary table at the end of this section lists outputs and outcome/impact indicators for national monitoring programs and key research projects during the reporting period. Publications are listed in Appendix 1.

## Policy- and practice-relevant research

Research undertaken by the AIC seeks to inform policy and practice in the crime and criminal justice sectors by:

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

During 2008–09, the AIC continued to operate and build its national monitoring programs related to homicide, firearms theft, armed robbery, deaths in custody, drug use by alleged offenders, juvenile detention and police custody. It also established research projects on human trafficking and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing. For information on the monitoring programs see Box 1 on page 14.

The following section summarises research activity and outputs for the year under key themes:

- transnational and organised crime
- economic and high tech crime
- drugs
- criminal justice responses
- capacity building
- property crime
- violent crime.

### *Transnational and organised crime*

The Australian Government has funded major research programs on human trafficking and AML/CTF. Worldwide concerns over the extent of money laundering, coupled with evidence that major terrorist activities have been facilitated by money laundering, have significantly increased the level of knowledge and interest in the subject. In support of the Government's initiatives, the institute co-hosted an international AML/CTF conference, at which the visiting research fellow, Professor Michael Levi, was a keynote speaker. During 2008–09, the AIC



The Hon Robert McClelland MP provided the opening address to the *Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing conference*

undertook research on alternative remittances, bulk cash smuggling and vulnerabilities of different sectors to money laundering.

As part of the foundation for the research program on human trafficking, the AIC released a report on the trafficking of women for sexual purposes; a paper that outlined the challenges associated with the prosecution of trafficking crimes and identified some examples of emerging good practice that could help to overcome these challenges. To help identify trends and emerging issues, the AIC convened two regional forums during the year, held in Samoa and Hong Kong, which brought together researchers, policymakers and practitioners from the Pacific and east Asia regions. As part of a major project on labour trafficking, a national research forum was held in Canberra and a related project focused on labour mobility in the Pacific region. In addition, a survey was undertaken of community attitudes towards people trafficking and reviews were undertaken of publicly available information on potential risks related to organ and child trafficking.

The AIC released a report from a study funded by Customs and Border Control and the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (AGD) that examined the precursor chemical trade in the Pacific region and potential vulnerabilities for diversion into illicit drug manufacturing. The institute also worked with a research centre in Indonesia to examine the opportunities to undertake and detect money laundering in the timber trade.

## *Economic and high tech crime*

A report on online child grooming was released, following a commission by the Consultative Working Group on the Misuse of Social Networking Sites for Grooming Children for Sexual Offences to search for, locate and report on the existing academic and policy-relevant literature concerning the use of social networking sites for grooming children for sexual purposes. The project report examined the extent and nature of the problem and how it is currently being addressed.

The AIC completed the *Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security (ABACUS)* survey; a major national survey that sought to ascertain the extent and impact of computer

security incidents on the confidentiality, integrity or availability of networks and data. Funding was provided under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*. Results of the national survey were released in a report at the Australian Federal Police's high tech crime conference and showed that more than 10 percent of businesses had experienced at least one computer security incident in 2006–07, at a cost of around \$600m. See Box 2 for more details.

Consumer fraud is an ongoing and increasing risk. To raise public awareness of this risk, members of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (which includes the AIC) participated in a month of fraud prevention awareness-raising activities and hosted an online survey in which the general public were invited to participate.

Through the online survey, the AIC collected information on the prevalence, types and cost of fraud experienced by Australian Government agencies in order to prepare an annual report on fraud against the Commonwealth for the Minister. The report not only details fraud against the Australian Government and fraud control arrangements by Australian Government agencies, but also reviews information on public sector fraud derived from surveys undertaken by non-government organisations.

A report was also released on intellectual property crime that summarised current estimates of the problem and measures in place to tackle the problem.

## *Drugs*

The largest ongoing survey of alleged offenders in Australia, DUMA collects empirical data on drug use and on self-reported offending and drug use among this group. The annual report highlights trends in detected drug use, characteristics of local drug markets and key issues, such as drug dependency, access to treatment, drug-related crime and self-reported alcohol and inhalant use. Using DUMA data, a major report was released this year on women's drug use and offending. The research highlighted significant differences between male and female offenders, and between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women offenders. Women were more likely than men to use and be dependent on

## Box 2: Computer security in businesses

This year, the AIC conducted the first large-scale survey of businesses in Australia on the nature, extent and effects of computer security incidents (Richards 2009). Although there has been some research and documentation of the risks to businesses in Australia and overseas, this national survey of businesses represents the most comprehensive assessment in Australia on computer security incidents and their prevention to date. The key findings of the research, summarised below, should be considered a contribution to the evidence base on computer security incidents against businesses in Australia and internationally. These findings should form part of the platform from which future research in this area might be developed. They can also be used by businesses in Australia to assess the effectiveness of their information technology security measures and to inform improvements to these measures in the future.

The ABACUS study focuses on computer-enhanced and computer-enabled offences against businesses. The survey uses the term *computer security incident* rather than *cybercrime* for two main reasons. First, its use aims to capture incidents that, although illegal, may not be considered crimes by victims themselves. Second, although all computer security incidents may be cybercrimes, not all cybercrimes are computer security incidents. The ABACUS survey focuses specifically on computer security incidents against businesses, rather than considering cybercrimes (such as online pornography offences or cyber stalking) more broadly.

In total, 4,000 businesses completed the ABACUS questionnaire, representing a response rate of 29 percent. Fourteen percent of businesses with information technology experienced one or more computer security incidents during the 12 month period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. Twelve percent experienced one to five incidents; one percent, six to 10 incidents; and one percent, more than 10 incidents. The proportion of businesses

experiencing computer security incidents was found to be quite even across industry sectors. The proportion of businesses reporting no incidents ranged from 70 percent of financial and insurance services businesses to 85 percent of businesses belonging to the other services category.

The computer security incident experienced by the highest proportion of victimised businesses was a virus or other malicious code. Sixty-four percent of businesses that were victimised by one or more computer security incident (65% of small, 61% of medium, 52% of large businesses) experienced this type of attack. Viruses and other malicious code were ranked as the most significant computer security incident by the highest proportion of victimised businesses (54%). Small (57%) and medium (39%) businesses were most likely to report viruses or malicious code as their most significant incident. Large businesses (24%) were most likely to rate theft or loss of hardware as their most significant incident.

Seventy-seven percent of businesses (75% of small, 88% of medium, 95% of large businesses) that had been victimised by one or more computer security incident experienced some type of negative effect following their most significant computer security incident. The most common effect experienced was corruption of hardware or software, with 40 percent of victimised businesses experiencing this type of outcome. Forty-two percent of small, 35 percent of medium and 31 percent of large businesses reported corruption of hardware or software following their most significant computer security incident.

### REFERENCE

Richards K 2009. *The Australian business assessment of computer user security: a national survey*. Research and public policy series no. 102. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/100-120/rpp102.aspx>

illicit drugs and Indigenous women had higher rates of alcohol use and violent offending than non-Indigenous women.

Criminal justice responses to illicit drug use continued to be a major area of activity during 2008–09, with a report on police drug diversion showing that in all jurisdictions, the majority of those diverted have neither recent histories of offending nor of return to the criminal justice system in the 18 months after their diversion. Although those rates of contact varied markedly within and between jurisdictions, comparative analysis indicates that the impact of diversion was similar for like groups of offenders regardless of the jurisdiction in which they were diverted.

One AIC briefing paper for the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC) was published on the supply of cannabis into and within Australia. In addition, a policing workshop involving NSW and Victorian police was held in Mildura to improve the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities and a report was released on the workshop. During the year, the AIC also commenced a study on alcohol and licensed premises.

### *Criminal justice responses*

The National Deaths in Custody program was established in 1992 in response to the findings of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. The program reports on annual data and long term trends in relation to the type and cause of death of persons in prison and in police custody. In 2007, there were 45 deaths in prison custody, 29 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, and no deaths in juvenile detention. A total of 1,969 deaths have been recorded in prison custody since 1980 and a total of 150 shooting deaths have been recorded since 1990. Of the shooting deaths, 88 have involved persons shot by police or other officials and 62 have involved persons who shot themselves in the presence of police.

Using statistics from the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program dataset, a report providing an overview of juveniles in detention in Australia from 1981 to 2007 was released in July 2009. The report includes an analysis of the number and rate of juveniles in detention over time (with respect to

a number of different variables), as well as a detailed analysis of the 2006–07 financial year. During the past year, the AIC has also summarised available data on juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system, with a report due for release in the near future.

The link between drug use and criminal offending is of great interest to policymakers and researchers alike, as initiatives such as drug diversion programs and drug courts may have a tangible influence in reducing the social and economic costs of crime and drug use to the community. A range of programs to divert offenders from the criminal justice system have been implemented throughout Australia. The AIC released a report during the year that evaluated the outcomes of police drug diversion programs, which are among the most common types of diversion. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the overall effectiveness of the range of police diversion schemes across Australia by measuring the recorded recidivism of participants post-diversion.

During the year, the AIC updated its statistics on the composition of police services throughout Australia and released a paper on a study that examined the career progression of women in policing.

The overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians in prison was the focus of a study undertaken by the AIC that found that Indigenous adult male offenders are readmitted to prison sooner and more frequently than non-Indigenous adult male offenders. The study also examined the range of correctional programs to assist the reintegration of Indigenous offenders into the community. A report and summary paper on this project was released during the year. The AIC has continued its collaboration with the Qld Department of Justice and Attorney-General with an evaluation of the operation and effectiveness of the Qld Murri Court. The Murri Court is a Qld Magistrates Court that deals with sentencing Indigenous offenders. It provides a forum in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have input into the sentencing process. The evaluation, which commenced in January 2007, will review and report on the operation and outcomes of the Murri Court system over a two year period. A final report is due later in 2009. For more information on the AIC's research into Indigenous peoples and the justice system see Box 3.

## Box 3: Indigenous justice research

The AIC is developing a strong research capacity in the area of Indigenous justice and has undertaken a number of research projects focusing on Indigenous issues in the past year.

### *Indigenous prisoners*

In August 2008, the AIC published the Research and public policy series *Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners*. Drawing on support and funding from corrective services administrators in Australia and New Zealand, this study examined data on nearly 9,000 offenders imprisoned across Australia for violent offences and released over a two year period. The study also examined administrative documentation and inventories of programs and services, and data from interviews with prisoners, ex-prisoners and key informants about issues affecting the reintegration of Indigenous prisoners into the community.

The study showed that, compared with non-Indigenous prisoners, Indigenous prisoners are more likely to:

- have been imprisoned previously
- have been convicted of violent offences previously
- receive shorter sentences
- return to prison under sentence sooner
- return to prison for violent offences.

Within six months of release, 24 percent of Indigenous offenders had returned to prison, compared with 12 percent of non-Indigenous prisoners. After 24 months, the proportion of Indigenous offenders returned to prison had increased to 55 percent, while 31 percent of non-Indigenous offenders had returned.

Interviews conducted for the study identified opportunities for improvement in programs and services addressing Indigenous reintegration, including:

- making programs more Indigenous-specific through an understanding of Indigenous society and world views and more relevant to the experiences of Indigenous people
- recognising how violence manifests in, and impacts on, Indigenous communities
- addressing issues that reduce the responsiveness and participation of Indigenous prisoners in programs
- involving families, Indigenous elders and communities in programs and linking to community sources to assist with reintegration
- addressing the grief and loss that consume many Indigenous people.

In 2007, the AIC was funded by the National Indigenous Violence and Child Abuse Intelligence Task Force (NIITF) for a two year period to prepare briefing reports and conduct research to support the NIITF's objective of contributing to the national understanding of issues related to violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. Topics covered in this work have included a survey of community safety, non-disclosure of violent crime and violence prevention programs.

### *Indigenous victimisation*

The research report *Risk factors in Indigenous violent victimisation* used data from surveys, administrative databases and other criminal justice sources to establish rates of violence and assess how



the outcomes of violence manifest across the community. The report established a quantitative basis on which to assess the wider validity of risk factors identified through many inquiries, reports and commentaries that had been mainly qualitative in nature. The report noted that the risk of victimisation tends to arise out of the confluence of several risk factors and presented analysis of data informing understanding of specific risk factors within three broad categories:

- socio-demographic variables, including age and sex of the victim
- measures of individual, family and community functionality
- resources available to a person, including material resources, education, employment, housing mobility and the influence of living in remote or non-remote areas.

### *Indigenous justice clearinghouse*

The institute is a partner with the NSW Attorney General's Department in the Indigenous justice

clearinghouse ([www.indigenousjustice.gov.au](http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au)). The clearinghouse was developed at the Council of Australian Governments' request to ensure that research findings and good practice are communicated to policymakers and practitioners. Key research is summarised in a series of research briefs written for the clearinghouse. A database of resources includes reports and datasets.

#### REFERENCES

- Bryant C & Willis M 2008. *Risk factors in Indigenous violent victimisation*. Technical and background paper no. 30. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tbp/21-40/tbp030.aspx>
- Willis M 2008. Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners: key findings. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 364. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi/361-380/tandi364.aspx>
- Willis M & Moore J-P 2008. *Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners*. Research and public policy series no. 90. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/81-99/rpp90.aspx>

The Victorian juvenile justice outcome project commenced in 2006–07 and involved examining the use of recidivism as a measure of juvenile justice outcomes and alternative measures that could be used. Funded by the Juvenile Justice Service of the Office for Children in the Victorian Department of Human Services, a final report on this project was provided to the Department. It included a longitudinal analysis of 10 years of recidivism outcomes for juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system since 1997.

### *Capacity building*

Capacity building initiatives ranged from the establishment of collaborative research and development arrangements with partner organisations to formal workshop and conference presentations. Collaborative research and capacity building continued with the WA Office of Crime Prevention (OCP). In addition, a project funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund sought to develop the capacity and skills for national implementation of the drug law enforcement performance measurement framework developed by the AIC.

The AIC released a report on public perceptions of, and attitudes to, crime and justice in Australia. Based on an analysis of questions in the 2007 *Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AuSSA)*, the research found that members of the public tend to overestimate the amount of crime in the community and underestimate the severity of the justice system's response to crime. The public has more confidence in the police than the court system and little or no confidence in the corrections system to rehabilitate offenders. See Box 4 for more details.

### *Property crime*

Bushfires have a major impact in Australia. Often these fires are deliberately lit but studies analysing prevalence and distribution are sparse and have focused on isolated areas or specific data collections. In partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, the AIC completed its final year of research into deliberately lit bushfires. Based on its extensive

analysis of vegetation fires attended by Australian fire agencies and other research on offenders, the AIC produced a report on the prevention of deliberately lit fires, which showed how various crime prevention approaches could inform efforts to reduce and prevent bushfires. The report attracted considerable media and public interest. The AGD convened a national workshop on the prevention of bushfire arson and a key outcome of the meeting was agreement to progress a national strategy and related activities. The institute will undertake several of these together with the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre and the Australasian Fire & Emergency Service Authorities Council.

The second annual report of the National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program was released this year. The report provides information on all incidents of firearms theft reported to police throughout Australia for the 2006–07 financial year. It examines the characteristics of stolen firearms, circumstances of the theft incident, modus operandi of offenders, storage arrangements and compliance with firearms laws and regulations, recovery of firearms, prosecution of offenders and use of stolen firearms in subsequent illegal activities.

### *Violent crime*

Violent crime, causing (or threatening) physical harm or death to the victim, often attracts more attention and debate than other forms of crime. While police records of rates of assault and sexual assault have increased since 1990, homicide and armed robbery rates have declined overall. The AIC publishes annual reports from the homicide and armed robbery monitoring programs that provide information on the incidents, victims and offenders for the year, as well as indicating changes in trends since the collections began. The most recent annual reports show a slight increase in armed robbery over the previous year, with 6,640 incidents in 2006, and a decrease in homicide consistent with a long term trend toward fewer incidents both per capita and in absolute terms since 1989.

In the past year, the AIC has undertaken major research on domestic-related homicides. In addition to an international conference on the topic, the AIC has undertaken work with the Qld police on a project that examined risk assessment for

## Box 4: Perceptions of criminal justice

Criminal justice researchers and policymakers the world over are aware of a mismatch between the public view and the reality of how much recorded crime there is and what happens to offenders after they are charged. This report provides the most recent evidence of this mismatch. The 2007 AuSSA included a range of questions about what Australians think about crime and criminal justice. Several of the questions have been asked in previous surveys and therefore provide a picture of trends over time, but some were new for this survey and were commissioned by the AIC.

AuSSA is a biennial mail survey that provides data on key questions relating to Australians' social attitudes and behaviours over time. AuSSA 2007 consisted of a cross-sectional mail survey completed by 8,133 adults from all Australian states and territories. Three versions of the survey were fielded with final response rates ranging from 39 to 42 percent. To produce Australian estimates, the data have been weighted by education level to correct for differences in education level between survey respondents and the general population.

The AIC report presents key findings on perceptions of crime, fear of crime, administration of justice and changes in attitudes over time (Roberts & Indermaur 2009). Approximately one in eight adult Australians (12.9%) view crime, drugs or terrorism as the most important issue facing Australia today. A large majority of the public has inaccurate views about the occurrence of crime and the severity of sentencing. Consistent with previous Australian and international research, the Australian public perceives crime to be increasing when it isn't, overestimates the proportion of crime that involves violence and underestimates the proportion

of charged persons who go on to be convicted and imprisoned.

The majority of Australians are not very worried about being a victim of a range of crimes. However, this still leaves a large majority who are 'fairly' or 'very' worried. On average, females reported higher rates of fear than males, with fear increasing as perceptions of incivilities increased. A major new fear is worry about identity theft and credit card fraud.

There is wide variation in views as to the efficacy of the government in controlling crime in Australia. Approximately one-third each of Australians report that the government is successful, unsuccessful and neither successful nor unsuccessful in controlling crime. The majority of Australians express quite a lot of confidence in the police to solve crime (74%), to respond quickly to crime (54.3%) and to act fairly (73.7%), despite one-quarter of the population believing there was a lot of police corruption in their state or territory.

Public support for, or approval of, the death penalty has consistently declined since 1996 and is now well below the 50 percent mark (43.5%) for the third measurement in a row (the first being in 2002). The proportion of Australians who agree that stiffer sentences are needed has gradually declined from a peak of 84.8 percent in 1987 to 71.7 percent in 2007.

### REFERENCE

Roberts L & Indermaur D 2009. *What Australians think about crime and justice: results from the 2007 Survey of Social Attitudes*. Research and public policy series no. 101. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/100-120/rpp101.aspx>

## Box 5: What works to reduce bushfire arson?

Approximately half of all vegetation fires throughout Australia are the result of deliberate ignitions. An AIC report (Muller 2009) seeks to inform fire prevention policies and practices by examining what is known about the risk factors for arson and who commits it. The report discusses the main crime prevention principles and approaches by linking them to examples of programs that target the environment, the community and known offenders. A wide range of measures are provided as examples, including those related to controlling access, fuel reduction, removing abandoned cars and various community awareness campaigns that have targeted specific groups and/or communities. However, the report concludes that more investment is required in impact evaluation to ensure that the efficacy of discreet programs is better understood and that, to be more collaborative and strategic, crime prevention approaches in the future will need to involve fire and other agencies and local communities.

Deliberate bushfires constitute a considerable proportion of the fire suppression activities of Australian fire agencies. Although these deliberate

bushfires tend to be smaller and more accessible than natural fires, they tend to be lit in areas, such as interface zones, in which they can do considerable damage, requiring a prompt suppression response. In addition to the potential damage to life and property, responding to these unnecessary fires can monopolise the resources of fire agencies.

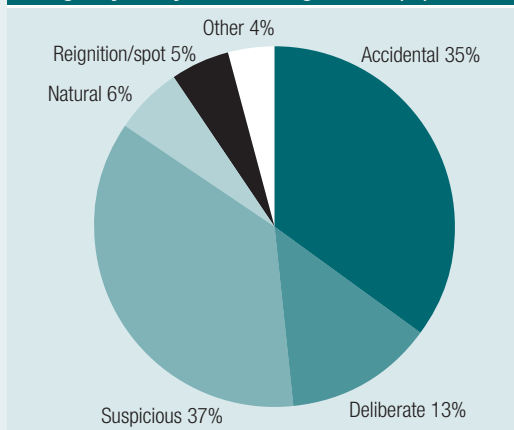
Legal responses to deliberate bushfires should not be ignored, but in many cases there is insufficient evidence to prosecute any individual for lighting them. Preventing the fire before it actually occurs should be the preferred option where possible, avoiding the potential damage that the fire would have caused and freeing up the resources of the fire services for suppression of other fires. Prevention is neither incompatible with criminal justice sanctions for bushfire arson, nor a soft option alternative to punishment, but rather another valuable tool to reduce deliberate bushfires in Australia.

Although little has been written in the past about applying crime prevention techniques to bushfire arson, many of the approaches examined in the report are already being used in some form in different areas. In general, however, agencies employing these techniques have lacked a common vocabulary to explain what they are doing, particularly to potential funding bodies, and they have not been subject to any formal evaluation of effectiveness. It is hoped that knowledge of the principles that underlie crime prevention, along with examples of how these principles have been applied in certain situations, might inspire creative crime prevention approaches that will work for agencies in their particular locations.

### REFERENCE

Muller D 2009. *Using crime prevention to reduce deliberate bushfires in Australia*. Research and public policy series no. 98. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/81-99/rpp98.aspx>

**Cause of bushfires in Australia, based on agency and year—averaged data (%)**



Source: Combined Australian fire agencies [computer data file]

domestic violence and domestic-related homicides, and with the NT police on Indigenous homicides. A paper on measuring family violence was released during the year and reports and papers from the conference and based on the project findings are scheduled for release in 2009–10. The AIC is also a partner in the research team responsible for the national survey of community attitudes to violence against women and children, which will help inform future policy and practice to promote the safety of women and children.

Another significant area of research has been on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. Funded under the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) NIITF, the AIC has reviewed available evidence on violent offending and victimisation and trialled community safety surveys in key regions across Australia. A paper was released on violent victimisation in Indigenous communities and more papers and reports will be released in the next financial year.

## Communicating and promoting research in crime and justice

The AIC is an important source of criminological research and knowledge for a wide range of audiences including criminal justice agencies, academics, federal, state and local governments, law enforcement agencies and community organisations.

The AIC undertook a number of activities to actively communicate its research during 2008–09. Research publications were distributed to stakeholders and subscribers both electronically and in hard copy, published on the AIC's website and supported by media releases and notices to web-based information services. Publications are listed in Appendixes 1 and 2.

The AIC held conferences, occasional seminars, forums and roundtables to educate and engage with a range of stakeholders. Details of these are in Appendixes 4 and 5. AIC staff members have presented their work to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics,

politicians and other interested parties, both in Australia and abroad. These presentations are listed in Appendix 3.

The AIC's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>) is the institute's principal means of ensuring wide dissemination of the results of its research. It provides information about the work of the AIC and acts as a gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia. Print versions of AIC publications are available for sale from the institute. Electronic versions of all publications are available free of charge on the website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications.aspx>.

Each year, the AIC publishes *Australian crime: facts and figures*; a summary of up-to-date Australian statistics on crime and the criminal justice system and of trends in key crimes. The publication is regularly among our most popular, both in print and on the website. The statistics are also reproduced with the relevant subjects on the AIC website.

Through submissions to inquiries on topics such as gambling, emerging issues in alcohol and drug use impacting on law enforcement, more than 40 presentations at conferences, the organisation of workshops and roundtables and participation in advisory and expert groups, AIC staff have communicated findings from research to stakeholders and policy and practitioner audiences, as well as the general public.

The JV Barry Library responds to public and general enquiries, guiding people to the AIC website, publications and services such as the CINCH database wherever possible.

## Publishing

The AIC has a publishing program that includes the following products:

- Research and public policy series (RPPs)—this series includes original research papers, shorter conference proceedings and statistical works designed to inform the public policy debate
- Monitoring reports—a new series which includes annual reports from AIC monitoring programs that capture data across Australia for a range of crime and justice issues

- Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice (T&Is)—concise, peer-reviewed papers on criminological topics for policymakers and practitioners
- Technical and background papers (TBPs)—technical reports containing statistical and methodological material produced as part of the AIC research process
- Australian crime: facts and figures—an annual publication providing a statistical overview of the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready reference. The publication presents statistics on the numbers and types of recorded crime, their place of occurrence, victim details, responses of criminal justice agencies and government resources to deal with crime and corrections
- Research in practice—fact sheets, tip sheets and case studies from evidence-based research for practitioners in the criminal justice field
- One and two-page fact sheets and bulletins—timely publications on a broad range of topics, these include the *Transnational crime brief*, *AICrime reduction matters*, *Bushfire arson bulletin* and *Crime facts info series*.

During 2008–09, the AIC produced a significant range of high quality publications, including:

- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2008*
- 12 T&I papers
- 10 RPP series reports
- 4 Monitoring reports
- 3 TBPs
- 33 fact sheets
- 1 newsletter
- the 2007–08 annual reports of the AIC and the CRC.

The first edition of the new AIC newsletter, *brief*, was released in April 2009 to provide an informative summary of recent AIC research and activities. *Brief* is published in-house and distributed electronically to stakeholders three times a year.

The AIC also produces reports to clients on a consulting basis. A full list of AIC publications is provided in Appendix 1. Articles and papers by staff in non-AIC publications are listed in Appendix 2.

## Review and publication process

All publication submissions are subject to a rigorous review process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are reviewed by AIC staff, including the Director and senior analysts, and are subject to external review. All publications are edited to conform to the AIC publishing style guide.

The AIC has been accepted by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations as an accredited publisher for purposes of university funding under its higher education publishing requirements. This accreditation covers the peer-reviewed and commercially published T&I papers and RPP series. The institute is very grateful to those who have contributed to the peer review process during the year.

## Conferences

The institute hosted four major conference events in the past year.

The 21st annual conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) *Criminology: linking theory, policy and practice*



Jan Van Dijk at the *Criminology: linking theory, policy and practice* conference

was hosted by the AIC at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from 26–28 November 2008. The conference was attended by more than 260 delegates from around the world and showcased the considerable applied, policy- and practice-relevant international criminological research being undertaken.

The AIC hosted the *International conference on homicide: domestic-related homicide* in Queensland from 3–5 December 2008. The first of its kind anywhere in the world, the conference highlighted research and practice from a host of highly regarded international experts in the field of domestic-related homicide and will culminate in the publication of a set of conference papers on this important topic. For more information on this conference see Box 6.

*Making a difference: responding to need in developing, implementing and evaluating correctional programs* was held in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Justice in Melbourne from 5–6 March 2009. The conference brought together policymakers and practitioners involved with correctional programs and services to share knowledge and directions in correctional programming. A key theme of the conference was the rehabilitative needs of Indigenous and young adult offenders.

The AML/CTF conference 2009: *Managing risk: Australian and international perspectives* was held in Sydney on 1–2 April 2009. This inaugural regional flagship event was co-hosted by the AGD, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, the AIC and the Australian Bankers' Association. It saw more than 300 delegates discuss current thinking and best practices in implementing AML/CTF legislation, as well as providing an insight into current international research, standards and objectives, and useful knowledge to motivate better compliance from reporting entities.

### Roundtable discussions

Roundtable discussions facilitate exploration of contemporary issues related to public policy by small groups of experts and stakeholders. The AIC organises these discussions to develop and maintain a common, current knowledge base relating to significant issues and to encourage

strategic information sharing between policy and program agencies and practitioners.

Nineteen roundtable discussions were held in 2008–09 and are listed in Appendix 5.

### Seminars

Occasional seminars are held at the AIC on a variety of topics. Speakers are invited to make a short presentation in their areas of expertise to invited participants and AIC staff. Forthcoming seminars are promoted on the AIC's website and via email to the institute's publications and events subscription list. Appendix 4 lists the 12 public seminars hosted by the AIC this financial year. Details of AIC seminars can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/events.aspx>.

The AIC held a number of in-house seminars during the year at which staff members presented findings from their research or rehearsed papers to be delivered to other meetings.

### Media liaison

The media continue to consult the AIC on a wide range of criminological issues, seeking comment on AIC work, other research findings and general background information and statistics on crime within Australia. The table below shows the extent of this consultation for 2008–09.

AIC media liaison 2008–09	
Number of media requests	273
Number of media interviews	137
Number of AIC media releases	15
Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister/other Ministers	5

New AIC reports on cybercrime (particularly stored-value cards), Indigenous justice, bushfire arson, drug use, homicide and public attitudes to crime received considerable media coverage. The domestic homicide conference also raised considerable media interest. Along with an increase in the number of media mentions of the AIC, the institute conducted or facilitated 137 media interviews by its staff or other researchers on crime and justice issues. This followed the provision of

## Box 6: Domestic-related homicide

Funded under the Australian Government's 2007 election commitment to reduce violence against women and children, the AIC's highly successful *International conference on homicide: domestic-related homicide* was held from 3–5 December 2008, with more than 200 delegates attending.

Homicide is the most serious criminal offence in every country in the world and this conference highlighted research and practice in the field. The conference attracted much attention and both national and international interest.

The institute was honoured to include the Hon Dame Carol Kidu, Papua New Guinea Minister for Social Development, as a keynote speaker. Plenary speakers included international researchers Professor Rebecca Dobash, University of Manchester; Professor Russell Dobash, University of Manchester; Dr Becky Block, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; Dr Marieke Liem, Utrecht University and Dr Myrna Dawson of the University of Guelph.

A major focus of the conference was domestic-related homicide. In Australia, and other countries, this type of homicide is proving the most resistant to prevention efforts. The conference brought together



Professor Rebecca Dobash of the University of Manchester at the International conference on homicide.

a number of international and national experts with a wealth of practical knowledge and experience on domestic-related homicide.

Participants included law enforcement representatives, academics and students, practitioners working in domestic violence, health and crime prevention and youth services, policymakers and interested members of the general public.

The conference revealed a strong dedication to prevention by police, researchers and practitioners, with many of the presentations focusing on this challenge. A notable shift in practice and thought was demonstrated, which is a sign of progress in efforts to prevent and reduce domestic violence. Feedback received from different groups at the conference was positive—in particular from the police.

Participants gained value from the conference through their exposure to the latest research, with the collaborative nature of much of the work presented encouraging many to see the benefits of working with researchers on the topic.

An innovative format was adopted for the conference, which featured panel sessions on topical issues in homicide.

Participants in the domestic-related homicide and the criminal justice system panel included Jonty Bush, Homicide Victims Support Group, Queensland; Ross Ray QC, President, Law Council of Australia; Paul Rutledge, Deputy Director, Qld Director of Public Prosecutions and Brian Wilkins, Head of Homicide, Qld Police.

Each of the plenary speakers' presentations is on the AIC website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/events/aic%20upcoming%20events/2008/homicide.aspx>.

A compilation of selected papers and presentations is expected to be published by the institute later this year.



professional media training for senior institute staff by an external consultant in September 2008.

The main topic areas where the AIC was mentioned in the media were sexual assault, alcohol and violence, firearms, cybercrime and bushfire arson, with occasional mentions of many other areas of AIC research. The use of AIC research in blogs also continued throughout the year and, as in previous years, often used older reports and information.

## *Submissions to government inquiries*

The AIC presented submissions to three inquiries this year:

- Parliamentary Joint Commission of Public Accounts and Audit inquiry into the effect of the efficiency dividend on small agencies
- National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund environmental scan of existing and emerging issues in alcohol and other drugs affecting law enforcement in Australia
- Productivity Commission inquiry into gambling.

## *Research fellows*

The visiting research fellows program offers positions for three to six months to scholars who already have an established career in research and experience in public policy. Fellows are expected to contribute to the institute's publications and communications activities and to work with research staff in their area of expertise. Two international scholars took part in the institute's research fellows scheme during the year (see Box 7).

## *Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards*

A highlight for the AIC each year is the presentation of the ACVPA. These are designed to reward and showcase good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia, to encourage public initiatives and to assist governments to identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community. The annual awards are sponsored by the Commonwealth Heads

of Government and the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management—Police (MCPEMP). They include monetary awards of more than \$100,000.

The 2008 awards were presented to the winners by the Honourable Mr Bob Debus, then Minister for Home Affairs, on 16 October 2008. There were six national award winners. Box 8 highlights these projects.

## *AIC website*

As well as providing information about the institute's activities and access to the full text of AIC publications, the website provides information about crime and criminal justice in Australia and overseas through its subjects, AIC conferences and statistics sections. There are more than 50 subject pages, providing links to hundreds of other websites and resources.

A more accurate tool for measuring website visits was introduced this year, so figures are not directly comparable with previous years. During the year, there was an average of 38,665 successful requests for pages per day, or 1.3 million requests per month. March 2009 was the busiest month, with just under two million requests for pages from over one million visitors. In general, the months of high usage coincided with the end of the Australian and northern hemisphere academic years. The most requested AIC publication during the year was *Australian crime: facts and figures 2007*. Searching within the website is undertaken via the website's search engine, Funnelback. Usage of this internal search engine fluctuates throughout the year, with an average of 14,200 successful queries per month.

A major initiative during the year was the full implementation of an interactive web analysis tool. This allows web visitors to construct tables and figures dynamically, changing variables as they choose. The first dataset to be made available is from DUMA, allowing cross tabulation by positive drug test, offence, self-reported drug use, location, gender, marital status, age, residence, education and income. Information is presented at a point in time, or showing trends over time.

## Box 7: Visiting research fellows

The role of visiting research fellow enables eminent researchers from overseas and from elsewhere in Australia to spend some concentrated time engaging with AIC staff and our program of work. It provides an opportunity for AIC staff, our partners and key stakeholders to take advantage of the individual practitioner's expertise in both a formal and informal way and to help gain new ideas and insight about our work and future trends.



**Professor Michael Levi** was a visiting fellow at the institute in April 2009. He has been Professor of Criminology at Cardiff University since 1991 and has conducted international research on the control of white collar and organised crime, corruption and money laundering/financing of terrorism since 1972. Professor Levi was the dinner speaker at the international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing conference co-hosted by the AIC in April 2009. As well as presenting to seminars and conferences for the institute, Professor Levi provided advice on the Commonwealth fraud report and other institute publications and research.

**Professor Paul Ekblom** was a visiting research fellow in November–December 2008. He is the Professor of Design Against Crime and Co-Director of the University of the Arts, London Research Centre for Design Against Crime at the Central St Martins College of Art and Design and a distinguished international expert on design against crime and knowledge management for crime prevention.

While with the AIC, Professor Ekblom presented to the ANZSOC annual conference and discussed future trends in crime prevention and the role of design against crime in the Australian environment with the Minister for Home Affairs. He also delivered an occasional seminar and a workshop for staff from the AGD on the role of CCTV in crime prevention. He presented to a meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group on the principles of design against crime. He also presented a public seminar to local government planners, police, architects, property developers and those engaged in the private security industry in Sydney.



## Box 8: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention National Awards 2008

Six groundbreaking projects involving rugby league players, Indigenous elders, survivors of domestic violence, police and anti-crime agencies won national recognition at the 2008 ACVPA.

Three of the projects were from the community sector, two from police and one from government.

*Domestic Violence: It's Not Our Game* (Qld)—a groundbreaking campaign in Far North Queensland that uses the popular local rugby league team, the Stingers, as role models to create a culture in which domestic violence is not acceptable. It has met its goals of creating a safer community with a 55 percent drop in domestic and family violence rates.

*Groote Eylandt and Milyakburra Liquor Management* (NT)—a unique crime prevention project, initiated by the community, targeting the 4,000 predominantly Indigenous members of the local community to reduce alcohol-related violence. The introduction of a liquor management plan managed by local stakeholders has seen alcohol-related crime rates drop by as much as 60 to 80 percent and employment rates rise.

*Active Partnerships Model* (WA)—an internationally acclaimed crime prevention model delivered by the WA OCP that has successfully engaged more than 330 partners and 129 local governments to reduce crime rates. The model is based on local identification and management of problems. As well as reducing offending and making communities safer, outcomes include the development of trust within communities, operating partnerships, flexible and continually adapting programs, and community support in other areas.

*Safe at Home* (Tas)—a revolutionary, whole of government response to domestic violence that unites police, prosecutors, counsellors, legal aid, court support and child protection workers in an integrated approach to criminal justice and

intervention. The collaboration is founded on the principle of the primacy of safety of the victim and has led to increased community confidence, improved working relationships between agencies and benefits to service delivery in other areas.

*Operation Flinders* (SA)—a world-leading crime prevention project with 14 to 18 year olds who have offended, or are deemed at risk of substance abuse, self harm or criminal activity. Operation Flinders takes them on an eight day, 100 km trek to effect a positive life change through improved self esteem, leadership and responsibility. The program has catered for around 300 participants each year since 1993.

*Violence No Way* (Qld)—this project has empowered a community in Far North Queensland to reduce the incidence of family, domestic and street violence. A training program to teach protective behaviour to school age children also makes it clear that if 'you abuse you lose'. Other activities include targeted interagency steering groups to prevent and respond to family violence, supported with integrated case management and community education.



The Hon Bob Debus presents Gene Murray the ACVPA for *Domestic Violence: It's Not Our Game*

## Website redevelopment

With a view to improving access to the information the website provides, the second stage of its structural redevelopment was undertaken this year. This included the development and implementation of new information architecture for the site.

## Hosted sites

Separate websites for the CRC (<http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au>) and the Indigenous justice clearinghouse (<http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au>) are also hosted by the AIC. The ANZSOC website was hosted on a fee-for-service basis.

The resource base of the Indigenous justice clearinghouse is drawn from the JV Barry Library database. One hundred and twenty new items (books, reports, articles and conference papers) were added during the year. Following the review of the pilot phase of the clearinghouse, the news section was enhanced, with increased effort put into making it informative and current.

## *JV Barry Library*

### Client services

The AIC's crime and justice knowledge centre staff continued to collaborate with AIC researchers, through literature searching and current awareness services, to ensure that AIC work reflects current, reliable, relevant information in the public domain. They also provided research, current awareness resources and access to a collection of unique resources to other government departments (both state and federal), academics, post-graduate students and the public. Library staff bring key new material to the attention of individual researchers to assist with their current projects. The library also undertakes tailored literature searches and other reference work to support individual research projects. Major reference work was undertaken during the year to support research projects on cybercrime, sex trafficking, money laundering, diversion of Indigenous offenders, firearms, bushfire arson, costs of crime, performance measurement in law enforcement, pornography, juvenile gangs, organ trafficking, emissions trading fraud, drug

driving, wrongful convictions, alcohol and violence, crime modelling, violence in the taxi industry, green criminology, mental health and the criminal justice system, and sexual assault legislation.

Current awareness alerts, which list new reports, journal articles, books and websites are produced on crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, evaluation, financial crime, homicide, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, people trafficking and smuggling, and recidivism. A new alert on sexual assault was introduced during the year. Although they are produced for AIC researchers, the subject alerts are also distributed by email to interested stakeholders.

The library manages contributions to three of the AIC's monitoring programs—Deaths in Custody, Commonwealth Fraud reporting and the National Homicide Monitoring Program—and to cybercrime and bushfire arson projects by identifying news articles on these topics. In addition, it monitors media articles about the AIC's research impact.

An updated, streamlined version of the library's subject thesaurus was developed for the institute's new records management system in June. This work will be built on for a major redevelopment of the library database and flow-through into CINCH.

### CINCH database

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the JV Barry Library. The database is one of the family of abstract and index databases hosted by Informit (see <http://informit.com.au> for more information). CINCH aims to include all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—with high quality subject indexing and abstracts. CINCH records are also available in the JV Barry Library's catalogue on the AIC website.

At the end of June 2009, the database contained 57,057 records.

### Contributions and networks

Apart from participating in the national interlibrary loan network and contributing to the national bibliographic database, the library contributes important news from Australia and overseas to the

Crimnet email discussion list of criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. Other discussion lists to which contributions, including notice of new AIC publications and events, are made cover Indigenous affairs, Australian policy and international crime prevention. Through the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network, news of AIC events and outputs reaches academic and policy organisations throughout the world.

The library continues to build relationships with the emergency management sector through involvement with the Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector (ALIES) group, particularly through its annual meeting. The library is a member of the planning committee for the ALIES 2010 meeting. ALIES is sponsored by AGD. Through the ALIES consortium arrangement, the library was able to subscribe at a special rate to a wider range of Australian databases through Informit this year.

The other major network of which the library is a member is the Australian Government Libraries Information Network (AGLIN). AGLIN's members are all Australian Government agencies and the group promotes the work of libraries and information services within government, as well as offering practical assistance through training, reciprocal document delivery and consortium arrangements for purchases.

Membership of these networks enables the library to ask for assistance from colleagues around the world to meet the needs of AIC researchers.

The AIC continues to send a monthly batch of electronic records to Libraries Australia for addition to the database. Libraries Australia then either matches them to existing records and adds a holding record or creates a new catalogue entry.

### Interlibrary loans

The library provides loans, interlibrary loans and document delivery services on a basis of partnerships and interlibrary cooperation. These activities enable the library to deliver publications, documents and information to AIC staff that are not available in the AIC's own collection. The library continues to actively support cooperative interlibrary lending schemes and utilises the Libraries Australia

document delivery service for the rest of its interlibrary loans work. Although full-text fee or service databases are increasingly used, there has not been an appreciable decrease in the number of articles requested by AIC staff or external libraries.

As in previous years, the library was a net lender in the interlibrary loan system, indicating that although small, the collection is valued nationally for its holdings and service. The costs of borrowing from other libraries for AIC staff are more than covered by charges received for material supplied to other libraries.

Library activity 2007–08 and 2008–09		
	2008–09	2007–08
Records added to CINCH	1,525	1,483
Monographs added	969	754
Original records to Libraries Australia	56	236
Copy records to Libraries Australia	162	177
Loans to AIC staff	960	891
Items borrowed from other libraries	80	82
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	158	121
Items lent to other libraries	289	192
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	690	412

## Outputs and outcomes

The following table shows outputs and outcomes for projects current in 2008–09. It can be difficult for a research agency to identify outcomes within the same year as the research was undertaken, as it sometimes takes several years for its impact to be apparent. The value of research information is not only in the initial study. Often the data may be reanalysed to answer a different question or may be used to track changes over time or incorporated within a larger study. Monitoring trends requires significant investment in long term data collection systems and continued support for specific research that helps interpret trends and ensures there is policy- and practice-relevant outcomes.

The institute reviews client satisfaction at the end of each project and monitors public and media interest in its work. References in the media, literature and in parliament to our work and publications are noted

and a watching brief is kept on legislative reforms. However, it can be difficult to discern if a particular legislative change was the direct result of one particular piece of research. More often than not, it results from a culmination of research and public concern about a particular matter. The best example of how AIC work has had an impact on practice and policy deliberations was the interest in the research on bushfire arson and subsequent initiatives,

including the national forum on the prevention of bushfire arson.

The AIC's work was mentioned substantively 12 times in Federal Parliament during the year. References were made to gun control, violence against women, domestic and family violence, ACVPA, human trafficking, money laundering, the ABACUS report and bushfire arson.

## Summary of outputs and impacts, 2008–09

**Key:** T&I=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; RPP= Research and public policy paper; TBP=Technical and background paper; MR=Monitoring report; BFAB=Bushfire arson bulletin; TCB=Transnational crime brief; RIP=Research in practice

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
<b>Violent crime</b>		
National Homicide Monitoring Program	MR 1	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of homicide trends Homicide data used as indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage
National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program	MR 4	Increased awareness among the public and industry groups of armed robbery characteristics and trends
Violent crime and child abuse in Indigenous communities	TBP 30 2 consultancy reports to client	Improved evidence on violent victimisation in Indigenous communities
ACT family violence program	T&I 367	Informed policy deliberations on performance measurement of responses to family violence
<b>Property crime</b>		
National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program	MR 2 T&I 361	Increased awareness of the nature and extent of firearms theft among the public and key stakeholders Informed the deliberations of the MCPEMP Firearms Policy Working Group
Bushfire arson	RPP 98 BFAB 54 & 55	Increased awareness and knowledge of prevention among key stakeholders Improved public awareness of bushfire arson
<b>Drugs</b>		
DUMA	RPP 93 & 99	Improved evidence base on illicit drug use and offending with data cited in international and national reports on drug trends Improved evidence of women's distinctive past and current offending and drug use characteristics
Police drug diversion: reducing contact with the criminal justice system	RPP 97	Improved evidence base on the impacts of police drug diversion Informed national drug policy deliberations
NCPIC	NCPIC briefing paper	Increased awareness among key criminal justice stakeholders and practitioners

## Summary of outputs and impacts, 2008–09 (continued)

**Key:** T&I=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; RPP= Research and public policy paper; TBP=Technical and background paper; MR=Monitoring report; BFAB=Bushfire arson bulletin; TCB=Transnational crime brief; RIP=Research in practice

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
<b>Transnational and organised crime</b>		
Precursor trade environment in the Pacific	RPP 96	Improved the evidence base about regional vulnerabilities Increased stakeholder awareness of the issues
Human trafficking research program	T&I 358 RPP 95 TCB 1 & 3	Increased awareness among key stakeholders and general public of issues Informed policy developments and reform
Crime in the Australian fishing industry	T&I 366	Informed policy and practice responses to illegal activities Increased public awareness of the issue
Legislation related to outlaw motorcycle gangs	RIP 2	Improved public knowledge of current legislative provisions related to organised crime groups
<b>Economic and high tech crime</b>		
AML/CTF research program	T&I 363 TCB 2	Increased public awareness of money laundering risks Increased public awareness of legislative responses to proceeds of crime
Online child grooming	RPP 103	Informed policy developments Increased public awareness of risks and protective measures
ABACUS survey	RPP102 TBP 32	Improved evidence base on the nature and extent of cybercrime against business and of measures in place to reduce and prevent such crime
Intellectual property crime	RPP 94	Improved evidence base on the scope and nature of the crime
<b>Criminal justice responses</b>		
National Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program	MR 3	Monitoring implementation and impact of Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody recommendations
Reintegrating Indigenous prisoners	T&I 364 RPP 90	Informed corrections policy and practice Improved evidence base on post-release outcomes and good practice in service provision
AuSSA	RPP 101	Improved evidence of current and changing public perceptions and attitudes to crime and justice Increased public awareness of public perceptions and attitudes
Victorian youth justice outcomes	Final report provided to client	Informed policy deliberations on outcome indicators
Indigenous victims of family violence	Research incorporated into ACT report	Improved evidence base on Indigenous victims' needs Informed victim policy and practice
Court outcomes for firearms offences	TBP 31	Improved evidence base on court outcomes Informed policy deliberations on firearms offence legislation
Women in policing	T&I 370	Improved evidence base on career trajectories of women in policing

## Summary of outputs and impacts, 2008–09 (continued)

**Key:** **T&I**=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; **RPP**= Research and public policy paper; **TBP**=Technical and background paper; **MR**=Monitoring report; **BFAB**=Bushfire arson bulletin; **TCB**=Transnational crime brief; **RIP**=Research in practice

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
<b>Capacity building</b>		
Fraud against the Commonwealth	Report provided to the Minister	Monitoring trends in the number and type of fraud incidents, and responses to those incidents Informing fraud prevention policy and practice
Crime prevention capacity building	7 AI Crime reduction matters	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of crime prevention good practice
NT education campaign on restricted material	T&I 368	Increased public awareness of current evidence on adolescence, pornography and harm
Indigenous justice clearinghouse	Website maintenance and updating; review of research briefs	Increased stakeholder access to relevant information and reports





# Accountability and management

# External governance

## Enabling legislation

The AIC was established under s. 5 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. It establishes the functions of the AIC to include the conduct of research and its dissemination, advice and support to the CRC and the collection of information and statistics.

## Minister and portfolio

The Minister for Home Affairs, the Honourable Brendan O'Connor MP, is responsible for the institute. The Honourable Bob Debus MP was the Minister until his resignation from the Ministry on 9 June 2009. The AIC sits within the Attorney-General's portfolio.

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affecting the institute during the year. There were no reports by the Auditor-General, any Parliamentary Committee or the Ombudsman on the agency during the year.

## Board of Management

The Board of Management's role is to set strategic research priorities within general policy and strategic directions. It also has an oversight role in corporate planning and financial management matters. The Board consists of the Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the CRC.

At 30 June 2009, Acting Director of the AIC, Mr Tony Marks was a member of the Board of Management. Professor Fox is the Chair of the Board of Management.

The Board members appointed by the Attorney-General were:

- Professor Richard Fox AM, Faculty of Law at Monash University. Mr Laurie Glanfield AM acted as Professor Fox's deputy at one meeting
- Mr John Lawler APM, Chief Executive Officer, ACC
- Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division AGD.

Those appointed by the CRC were:

- Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Victorian Department of Justice
- Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Police, Planning and Legislation Division, South Australian Attorney-General's Department
- Mr Norman Reaburn, Director of the Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.

The Board of Management met on three occasions during the year: 17 July 2008 in Darwin, 21 November 2008 in Canberra and 3 April 2009 in Canberra. There was an 86 percent attendance of Board members at meetings.

Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Dr Dianne Heriot and Ms Renée Leon resigned as Board members during the year.

## Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established in March 1999, in accordance with the provision of s. 32 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The Committee's primary role is to receive internal audit reports on the conduct of institute business, undertake reviews in accordance with the approved audit work plan as approved by the Board of Management and monitor compliance with

Committee recommendations and with legislative and other obligations.

The Audit Committee comprised three members of the Board of Management and one independent member—Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA. Meetings were held on 28 August 2008 in Canberra, 21 November 2008 in Canberra and 3 April 2009 in Canberra and are generally coordinated with Board meetings.

The committee considered five internal audit reports: security of information, implementation of the fraud control plan, compliance with current and emerging workplace agreements, financial statements and reporting processes, and risk management.

## AIC Ethics Committee

The AIC Ethics Committee has been operating since 1992. It has eight members with backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research as required by

the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for ethics committees. The Committee's purpose is to advise the Director whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed projects involving human subjects. It reviews proposed research projects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist for conduct of the research to be consistent with ethical standards. During this reporting period, the Committee reviewed and approved 15 proposals.

The chair during the year was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, FASSA. Other members were:

- Dr Sandra Lilburn PhD
- Ms Kiah McGregor BA/BSc, MPopsS
- Chaplain Gayl Mills
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS
- Mr Doug Taylor BA
- Ms Ruth Treydes BA/LLB
- Mr Steve Vaughn.

# Internal accountability and management

## Organisation

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

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

The corporate direction has been effectively communicated to institute staff through meetings to inform and update them on research projects and corporate issues and directions, and through the intranet.

## *AIC values and code of conduct*

The AIC values and code of conduct provide information on the conduct expected of all AIC employees in carrying out their responsibilities. The code forms a part of the compendium of documents providing guidance to employees of the AIC and is available to staff on the intranet.

## *Corporate accountability*

Corporate governance practices in the AIC are designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management. These include an internal audit plan, Director's instructions and all policies and procedures developed and available to staff on the intranet.

## Management committees

Two management committees ensure that all sections are consulted in the operations of the institute. They are:

- the **Executive Management Committee**—provides advice to the Director on strategic issues. The committee comprises senior management
- the **ICT Committee**—actively monitors the performance of the system and provides advice to the General Manager for Corporate Services on strategic directions and emerging issues. The committee comprises representatives from all areas of the institute.

## Internal audits

The Board Audit Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2008–09:

- security of information
- implementation of the fraud control plan
- compliance with current and emerging workplace agreements
- financial statements and reporting process
- risk management.

The institute's internal audit service provider for 2008–09 was PricewaterhouseCoopers.

## Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework aims to provide a systematic way to make informed decisions and gain assurance that risks have been recognised and managed. The primary components of our risk management strategy are:

- risk management policy and framework

## Total resources for Outcome 1—to inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime (\$'000)

	2008–09 budget <sup>a</sup>	2008–09 actual <sup>b</sup>	Variance
<b>Total departmental income</b>			
<i>Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications</i>			
Revenues from government	6,746	6,746	–
Revenues from other sources	2,693	2,439	254
<i>Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications</i>			
Revenues from government	420	420	–
Revenues from other sources	31	31	–
<b>Total departmental income for Outcome 1</b>	<b>9,890</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Total departmental expenses</b>			
Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications	9,937	9,733	204
Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	503	503	–
<b>Total departmental expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>204</b>
Average staffing level (n)	60	59	1

a: 2009–10 portfolio budget statements

b: audited 2008–09 financial statements

- risk control register
- business continuity plan
- Director's instructions, which reflect best practice in finance and administration
- finance policy and procedures
- an internal audit program which is reviewed annually
- annual ComCover risk surveys/assessments—the program measures the AIC's performance in implementing risk management processes and policies against the national benchmark.

### ICT risk management

- ICT assets register
- ICT services strategy
- ICT threat risk assessment
- ICT contingency plan
- ICT change management policy.

### Research framework

The AIC has a comprehensive research framework that details the context and method by which all

research should be carried out. This serves to maintain a clear focus and goal for research within the AIC's legislated objectives and functions. The guidelines ensure that research conducted:

- is of sound method and analysis
- complies with ethical guidelines
- uses appropriate analysis
- presents findings in a clear, concise and jargon free manner.

A value/risk assessment is undertaken before any research project begins. This assessment takes into account all issues that could arise from the research, from the integrity of the methodology to compliance with relevant legislation and stakeholder obligations.

### Information risk management

Other key policies have been developed in regard to document management and research practices. These cover:

- copyright ownership and attribution
- confidentiality of information
- document/paper classification and disposal

- outside earnings
- media liaison
- outside publishing
- research conduct.

## Fraud control plan

The AIC maintains fraud risk assessments, a fraud control plan and processes for fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting in accordance with the requirement of the revised *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines* of May 2002. The fraud plan is an important strategic document that links with our risk management framework and draws together fraud prevention and detection initiatives into one consolidated document.

## Human resources

Human resources includes personnel liaison services, staff development, recruitment, industrial relations, OH&S and equal employment opportunity.

The AIC has continued its outsourcing of payroll functions. Staffing levels and numbers are listed in the table below. Some of the current AIC staff are highlighted in Box 9.

## Workforce planning

The executive management of the institute continually reviews its workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to the output requirements arising from requests for research and support activities. The AIC also takes account of outsourcing opportunities in the university research and corporate sectors. Flexibility in staffing arrangements is essential to the institute so that research outputs can be met through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments; this includes the engaging of leading research organisations and individuals on a national and international basis.

AIC staff performance was recognised in a number of ways, including regular requests to present and update their research findings. In 2009, three staff members' achievements were recognised with Australia Day medallions (see Box 10) and Dr Kim-Kwang (Raymond) Choo was awarded a Fulbright scholarship (see Box 11).

## Workplace diversity

The institute values fairness, equity and diversity. Consistent with that aim, the institute is committed to preventing and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual preference, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, family

Staffing summary at 30 June 2009										
Classification and salary range	Gender		Total staff	Type			Tenure		Basis	
	Male	Female		ECA	AWA	Contract	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Full-time	Part-time
Research assistant/ Administrative officer \$40,000–59,000	6	17	23	13	6	4	3	20	22	1
Research analyst/ Senior administrative officer \$59,001–92,400	9	22	31	3	17	11	8	23	27	4
Senior research analyst/ Executive officer \$92,401–125,000	6	2	8	–	4	4	5	3	8	–
Senior executive officer >\$125,000 <sup>a</sup>	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>

a: includes Director: statutory appointment (Remuneration Tribunal)

## Box 9: Staff highlights

The AIC relies on the abilities of a dedicated team of professional staff in coordinating, conducting and disseminating its criminological research. Recently, important roles have been played by:



**Dr Judy Putt**, who after an early period at the institute, returned in late 2003 as a senior research analyst. Since early 2004, she has been General Manager, Research, with responsibility for supervising all research projects of the institute. In 2008–09, Dr Putt worked as General Editor of the AIC's publications and took a strong role in the development and running of the AIC's conferences and other academic events.

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**Dr Russell Smith**, first appointed in 1996 and as Principal Criminologist in 2004, is the manager of the Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program. He has a formidable record of criminal justice publications, presentations and media interviews, particularly in emerging areas of crime.

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**Peter Homel** joined the institute in October 2002 as manager of the Crime Reduction and Review team. Over the past seven years, he has built a strong presence with stakeholders in crime prevention capacity building, program evaluation and performance measurement.

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**Janet Smith**, who has managed the AIC's JV Barry Library since her appointment in 2003, developed a style guide for the institute's publications and a tracking system for their progress and has overseen the library's contributions to the AIC website. This year, Janet's service was recognised when she received the ALIES Sector Outstanding Service Award.

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**Sylvia MacKellar**, who commenced at the institute in 1987 as secretary to the Assistant Director of Training, has diligently served as executive assistant to all Directors and the Board of Management since 1996. Sylvia has developed substantial experience and corporate knowledge that has been appreciated by all of the Directors she has supported.

responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

## *Employment framework*

With the exception of the Director, staff at the institute are covered by the *Employee Collective Agreement 2006–2009*, an Australian Workplace Agreement or Common Law Agreement. During the year, negotiations commenced with staff and the Community and Public Sector Union under the government's agency bargaining principles for a new collective agreement to replace the current agreement which expires on 18 August 2009.

## *Performance development scheme*

The AIC's performance and development scheme assists managers and employees to make strategic links between business goals and key result areas when identifying opportunities for development. The scheme ensures greater transparency and consistency in application of performance reviews and rewards for all staff. The scheme emphasises continuous assessment and improvement with a strong focus on improvements in productivity.

The scheme promotes fairness through clearly defining expectations aligned with corporate goals. It includes:

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

## *Learning and development*

The institute continues to refine and develop its induction program and emphasise the importance of supporting and displaying the AIC's values. The induction training program provides new staff with an understanding of the institute's governance, research methodologies and publication processes.

The AIC is committed to the training and development of its employees. All employees have the chance to take part in relevant training and development activities that have a clear connection with institute work and will assist their

ongoing career development. This support may also include on and off the job training, work placements, staff presentations at national and international conferences, formal study and the reimbursement or payment for these activities. Some of the external courses attended in 2008–09 include:

- qualitative research techniques
- applied multiple regression analysis
- data analysis using STATA.

The institute also takes advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies such as ComCover, National Archives and the Australian Government Solicitor.

Staff are also trained internally by senior staff on a range of applications, processes and methodologies, and statistics courses.

In addition to the above, the institute has arranged the mentoring of some staff by leading academics or key business personnel. Six staff members are completing their PhDs with the ongoing support of the institute.

The institute recognises that staff involvement in these types of activities will contribute to the achievement of institute goals.

## *Workplace support*

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2008–09 reinforce the AIC's position as an employer of choice and include:

- influenza immunisation for staff on Australian Workplace Agreements
- employee assistance services including counselling
- *AICrimetimes* newsletter for staff
- lunchtime seminars presented by staff.

## *Intranet*

The intranet is the AIC's main knowledge sharing and development vehicle. It links to information in the public domain in the library catalogue and the external databases to which the library subscribes and encourages researchers to build on previous AIC research by providing access to research projects, datasets and presentations.



The AIC acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects. These are all captured and made available to AIC staff through the intranet, using the library database as an interface. The data collected can be leveraged to deliver other client data services where appropriate and will be used for further analysis in future research projects. Five new datasets were added to the database during the year.

A new intranet-based tracking system for publications in process was finalised during the year. It enables all staff to lodge new publications and see where publications have reached in the publications process. It is associated with the email system to automatically send and record messages. Performance monitoring is also possible using the tracking software. The software used is the library management system.

## Occupational health and safety

The institute has an OH&S policy, established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

The institute has a nominated health and safety representative. There were no major OH&S issues during the year.

The AIC continues to provide access to professional counselling services for its staff and their families through the Employee Assistance Program. This service is offered to assist staff with any personal or work-related problems.

## Indemnity and insurance premiums for officers

During 2008–09, the AIC again took part in the ComCover Benchmarking Survey for insurance purposes. As a result of the institute's effective risk management program, Comcover granted a 6.5 percent discount on the insurance premium for the year.

## Financial operations

### Financial performance

The overall result for 2008–09 was an operating deficit of \$599,607. The AIC budgeted for, and

received, Finance Minister approval to run an operating loss of \$550,000 (funded from prior year cash reserves) to undertake research on topical areas including environmental crime, alcohol and community corrections as approved by the Board of Management. The operating deficit was \$49,607 more than the approved operating loss as a result of changes to the long term bond rate increasing long service leave expenditure by approximately \$64,000.

Operating revenues for 2008–09 totalled \$9,636,322. This included revenue from government (\$7,166,000), goods and services (\$2,201,836), interest (\$224,011) and other revenue (\$44,475).

Total revenue decreased by \$402,913; a four percent decrease from 2007–08. Major contributors towards the decrease were:

- a reduction in revenue from government (\$551,000):
  - a one-off appropriation of \$500,000 in 2007–08 to fund research on domestic violence-related homicides and inform interventions to protect women and children from violence
  - the impact of the government's one-off, two percent efficiency dividend which had only a part-year impact on 2007-08 and a full year impact on 2008-09.
- a decrease in interest income (\$74,832) resulting from lower interest rates
- royalties revenue was down (\$41,955).

This was offset to some extent by an increase in income from goods and services, up \$265,570 largely due to the three major conferences held during 2008–09.

Operating expenditures for 2008–09 were \$10,235,929. Total expenditure decreased by \$144,020 which represents a one percent decrease from 2007–08. The increase in employee costs (\$394,234) was more than offset by the one-off costs associated with the building refurbishment in 2007–08 (\$548,956).

### Consultancy services

During 2008–09, the institute had two ongoing consultancies with contract values of more than \$10,000 at a total cost of \$140,329. This expenditure was in relation to internal and external audits.

## Box 10: Australia Day achievement medallions

Three members of staff were awarded Australia Day medallions in 2009 in recognition of their contribution to the institute's achievements.



2009 Australia day achievement medallion recipients  
Katalina Bradley, Janine Chandler and Jacqui Joudo Larsen.

### **KATALINA BRADLEY, FINANCE OFFICER**

Katalina consistently applies herself to tasks, always meets deadlines, is accurate, responsive and completes her 'back office' work in support of the institute's goals with a smile. Katalina has done this consistently in Corporate Services through a period of substantial financial management change and staff turnover in the past couple of years. Katalina exemplifies AIC values in the professional approach she demonstrates to staff, the Board and corporate customers. AIC internal audit results indicate her attention to detail and application of institute policies in the acquittal of her functions is very good. She is a team player and has a great customer service ethic, providing assistance often at short notice and always in a friendly manner.

### **JANINE CHANDLER, CLIENT SERVICE LIBRARIAN**

Researchers often remark that Janine has made it possible for them to complete their work, by finding material they've been advised to consult but have spent fruitless hours searching for, and recommending and knowing resources that they would not have dreamed of. She combines a good understanding of the topics they are researching

with an excellent knowledge of the information domain to provide targeted, timely and accurate services. Janine's knowledge and helpful disposition are particularly valued by all staff, who can confidently refer media and stakeholders to her for background information. These qualities also make her the ideal person to be the public face of the institute in dealing with the bulk of public inquiries, whether from research and policy colleagues in other agencies, members of the public, or students. Janine exemplifies the client-focused, collaborative, informed approach the AIC seeks to convey as the national knowledge centre on crime and justice.

### **JACQUI JOUDO LARSEN, RESEARCH ANALYST**

Since Jacqui has been at the AIC, she has shown a strong commitment to corporate values and enhancing social inclusiveness within the AIC. Jacqui has been a key member of the AIC Social Committee for several years and has been active in raising money for the committee so that it can fund social activities and events for AIC staff. Jacqui is also the organiser of the lunchtime seminar series, a sometimes thankless task when there are slots to fill and volunteers are lacking. Jacqui's endless optimism and enthusiasm in relation to the lunchtime seminars has been inspiring. She is always the first to put up her hand to supervise an intern each year.

Jacqui has taken on the role of convenor for the AIC's trafficking research program. This has been a large research program, with a number of different sub-projects and researchers involved. Jacqui managed all of these components, as well as travelling to conduct stakeholder interviews and organise international workshops with a range of international speakers. On top of this, Jacqui has maintained oversight of the Deaths in Custody Program and monitoring report.

## Box 11: Fulbright scholar



**Dr Kim-Kwang (Raymond) Choo** is among 23 recipients of the 2009 Fulbright scholarship and received a personal letter of congratulation and encouragement from the Prime Minister. Raymond will spend three months during 2009 at Rutgers University's School of Criminal Justice and the Palo Alto Research Center to undertake research into the future cybercrime threat environment.

Raymond's work at the institute has been central in building expertise in the emerging area of cybercrime. He has written several reports and summary papers helping to identify and respond to criminal activity in the rapidly growing ICT environment. Raymond was awarded an Australia Day achievement medallion in 2008 in recognition of his contribution.

Raymond's US studies will complement his research at the institute in identifying cybercrime risks and the development of responses for law enforcement agencies and policymakers in neutralising those risks and preventing harm to the community. His visit will also help to strengthen ties and develop cooperative arrangements between Australia and its international criminological research partners.

## Purchasing

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the Director's instructions and are in accordance with the *Commonwealth procurement guidelines* and Ministerial approvals required under the institute's enabling legislation.

## Advertising and market research

The institute did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2008–09.

## ICT services

ICT services comprise local and wide area networks, desktop PCs and office automation services such as telephone and security monitoring systems, electronic mail, intranet and access to internet services. The institute has continued its shared model to increase service levels and reduce risk.

A continuing partnership with a small external provider, and internal growth with the appointment of a database administrator, has allowed the AIC to maintain a high level of services to its users. Database administration and data conversion support was provided for the upgraded interactive data analysis tool on the AIC website mentioned earlier in this report.

The AIC successfully implemented a new records management system (TRIM) during 2008–09. The system replaces the former document management system and provides better security and records-management capability. TRIM was chosen for its compliance with all government standards and its integration capabilities to facilitate an enterprise knowledge management system.

ICT services has migrated all systems to a virtual server environment built on new server hardware. The virtual server environment has considerably enhanced all aspects of server management including backups and disaster recovery, and aided the provision of a full test environment. A considerable cost-saving has been accomplished, with several new software installations now virtual.

A new modern disk and tape backup system has been implemented. This system provides improved backup capability and disaster recovery. Data is readily available for restoration if required and is synchronised regularly.

The AIC's website has been migrated to a new content management system, providing improved management and simpler update facilitation. The website has also been moved to the AIC's virtual server setup, giving better security controls and cost savings.

Microsoft Vista has been implemented as the standard operating system for all workstations. This change has improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the network.

## Freedom of information

This statement is provided in accordance with s. 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. The structure of the AIC is covered earlier in this report. Below is information on the categories of documents the AIC holds and on how access can be made.

### Categories of documents

**General**—internal papers and records, including statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence and papers, policy documents (including recommendations and decisions) and work plans.

**Executive**—briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Minister for Home Affairs, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions.

**Research**—research, development and evaluation papers, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications.

**Administration**—finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of information (FOI) requests can be made in writing to the General Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

## Freedom of information requests during 2008–09

There were no FOI requests made to the AIC in 2008–09.

## Ombudsman

There were no reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman.

## Ecologically sustainable development

Under s. 516A(3) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the Directors of the AIC must ensure a report prepared under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* complies with the reporting provisions (ss. 6) of the EPBC Act.

The AIC has continued its commitment during the past year to improving its energy efficiencies in order to fulfil its obligations under the EPBC Act.

Measures include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles, and computer toner
- use of recycled paper in all multifunction devices
- organisation of participation in the 60 day carbon challenge program which seeks to assist businesses in reducing their environmental impact
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, water-saving showerheads, dishwashers and printers
- use of sensor lighting and air conditioning management systems
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems
- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material available on the internet and in electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

The institute is committed to practices that assist ecologically sustainable development and improve environmental performance.

The institute does not administer any legislation nor has any appropriations directly related to these issues.





# AIC appendixes

# Appendix 1:

## AIC publications

### *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi.aspx>

Number	Title
358	<i>Prosecuting trafficking in persons: known issues, emerging responses.</i> Fiona David, July 2008
361	<i>Criminal use of handguns in Australia.</i> Samantha Bricknell, October 2008
363	<i>Money laundering risks of prepaid stored value cards.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, September 2008
364	<i>Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners: key findings.</i> Matthew Willis, August 2008
365	<i>Schizophrenia and offending: area of residence and the impact of social disorganisation and urbanicity.</i> Frank Morgan, Vera Morgan, Joe Clare, Giuletta Valuri, Richard Woodman, Anna Ferrante, David Castle and Assen Jablensky, November 2008
366	<i>Crime in the Australian fishing industry.</i> Judy Putt and Diana Nelson, December 2008
367	<i>Measuring police performance in domestic and family violence.</i> Kiah Rollings and Natalie Taylor, December 2008
368	<i>Adolescence, pornography and harm.</i> Colleen Bryant, March 2009
369	<i>Adolescent stalking: offence characteristics and effectiveness of intervention orders.</i> Rosemary Purcell, Teresa Flower and Paul E Mullen, March 2009
370	<i>Career trajectories of women in policing in Australia.</i> Rachelle Irving, March 2009
371	<i>Gauging public opinion on sentencing: can asking jurors help?</i> Kate Warner, Julia Davis, Maggie Walter, Rebecca Bradfield and Rachel Vermey, March 2009
376	<i>Factors affecting perceived criminality.</i> Joe Clare and Frank Morgan, June 2009

### *Research and public policy series*

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp.aspx>

Number	Title
90	<i>Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners.</i> Matthew Willis and John-Patrick Moore, August 2008
93	<i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2007 annual report on drug use among police detainees.</i> Kerryn Adams, Larissa Sandy, Lance Smith and Ben Triglone, September 2009
94	<i>Intellectual property crime and enforcement in Australia.</i> October 2008
95	<i>Trafficking of women for sexual purposes.</i> Fiona David, July 2008
96	<i>The precursor chemical trade environment in Oceania.</i> Rob McCusker, November 2008
97	<i>Police drug diversion: a study of criminal offending outcomes.</i> Jason Payne, Max Kwiatkowski and Joy Wundersitz, October 2008
98	<i>Using crime prevention to reduce deliberate bushfires in Australia.</i> Damon A Muller, February 2009
99	<i>Women, drug use and crime: findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program.</i> Wendy Loxley and Kerryn Adams, April 2009
101	<i>What Australians think about crime and justice: results from the 2007 Survey of Social Attitudes.</i> Lynne Roberts and David Indermaur, May 2009
102	<i>The Australian business assessment of computer use security: a national survey.</i> Kelly Richards, June 2009



## Monitoring reports

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/mr.aspx>

Number	Title
01	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2006–07 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report.</i> Jack Dearden and Warwick Jones, April 2009
02	<i>Firearm theft in Australia 2006–07.</i> Samantha Bricknell, January 2009
03	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: national deaths in custody program 2007.</i> Jane Cumow and Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, May 2009
04	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2006 national armed robbery monitoring program annual report.</i> Lance Smith and Erin Louis, April 2009

## Technical and background papers

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tbp.aspx>

Number	Title
30	<i>Risk factors in Indigenous violence victimisation.</i> Colleen Bryant and Matthew Willis, May 2008
31	<i>Court outcomes for firearm offences in Australia.</i> Megan Davies and Jenny Mouzou, June 2008
32	<i>The Australian business assessment of computer user security (ABACUS) survey: methodology report.</i> Graham Challice, June 2009

## Bushfire arson bulletins

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/bfab.aspx>

Number	Title
54	<i>Law enforcement levels and bushfire arson rates.</i> July 2008
55	<i>Weekly patterns in bushfire ignitions.</i> October 2008

## Crime facts info

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/cfi.aspx>

Number	Title
175	<i>Responding to the problems associated with alcohol: Australian community perceptions.</i> July 2008
176	<i>Murder-suicide in Australia.</i> July 2008
177	<i>Assault-related injuries among young Australians.</i> August 2008
178	<i>Sexual assault against children.</i> August 2008
179	<i>Fake ecstasy.</i> September 2008
180	<i>Personal fraud.</i> September 2008
181	<i>Indigenous offenders readmitted to prison.</i> October 2008
182	<i>Intimate partner homicides.</i> December 2008
183	<i>Child victims of homicide.</i> January 2009
184	<i>Mental disorders and incarceration history.</i> January 2009
185	<i>Australian internet security at home.</i> January 2009
186	<i>Juror understanding of judicial instructions.</i> March 2009
187	<i>Government spending on justice services.</i> March 2009
188	<i>Victims of armed robbery by location.</i> April 2009

### **Crime facts info (continued)**

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/cfi.aspx>

Number	Title
189	<i>Assault causing death.</i> May 2009
190	<i>Child protection investigation.</i> June 2009
191	<i>Computer security incidents experienced by Australian business.</i> June 2009
192	<i>Industry sector and the prevalence of computer security incidents against Australian businesses.</i> June 2009
193	<i>Top 10 computer security tools used by Australian business.</i> June 2009

### **AICrime reduction matters**

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/crm.aspx>

Number	Title
71	<i>Preventing and dealing with armed robbery through staff training.</i> August 2008
72	<i>Gambling-motivated fraud in Australia: who, why and how.</i> September 2008
73	<i>Gambling-related fraud: strategies for prevention and early intervention.</i> November 2008
74	<i>2008 Australian crime and violence prevention awards.</i> January 2009
75	<i>Labour trafficking: key concepts and issues.</i> February 2009
76	<i>Good governance for effective crime prevention.</i> March 2009
77	<i>Policing in and around licensed premises.</i> June 2009

### **Research in practice**

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rip.aspx>

Number	Title
1	<i>Getting the story from children: good practice in forensic interviews.</i> July 2008
2	<i>The status of laws on outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia.</i> June 2009

### **Transnational crime brief**

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tcb.aspx>

Number	Title
3	<i>Labour trafficking: key concepts and issues.</i> March 2009
4	<i>Charges and offences of money laundering.</i> March 2009
5	<i>Labour trafficking: prosecutions and other proceedings.</i> June 2009

### **Other AIC publications**

*Australian crime: facts & figures 2008.* March 2009

*brief: newsletter of the Australian Institute of Criminology no. 1.* April 2009

## Appendix 2:

# Non-AIC publications

A number of institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2008–09. This includes publicly-released consultancy reports.

Author	Title
Bartels L 2009	The weight of the sword of Damocles: a reconviction analysis of suspended sentences in Tasmania. <i>Australian and New Zealand journal of criminology</i> 42(1): 72–100
Choo K-KR 2009	Cybercrime: a timely call from Australia: editorial. <i>Pakistan journal of criminology</i> 1(1): vii–viii
Choo K-KR 2009	Digital trading in precious metals: combating fraud. <i>e-Finance &amp; payments law &amp; policy</i> 3(4):8–10
Choo K-KR 2009	An improved identity-base key agreement protocol and its security proof. <i>Information sciences</i> 179(3): 307–318
Choo K-KR 2009	On the anonymity of some authentication schemes for wireless communications. <i>IEEE communications letters</i> 13(3): 170–171
Choo K-KR 2009	Security weakness in a dynamic program update protocol for wireless sensor networks. <i>IEEE communications letters</i> 13(6): 426–428
Choo K-KR 2008	Criminal exploitation of ICT for child abuse: keynote address. <i>Proceedings of the 2008 International Conference on Strategies for Child Online Safety</i> , Taipei, 6–7 November 2008. Taipei: ECPAT Taiwan: 8–40
Choo K-KR 2008	Organised crime groups in cyberspace. <i>Trends in organized crime</i> 11(3): 270–295
Choo K-KR 2008	Prepaid: primed for crime. <i>Money laundering bulletin</i> 155: 9–13
Choo K-KR 2008	Prepaid: primed for crime (2). <i>Money laundering bulletin</i> 156: 17–22
Choo K-KR 2008	The risk of criminal exploitation of online gaming. <i>Information age</i> Oct–Nov: 44–47
Hamel P 2009	Lessons for Canadian crime prevention from recent international experience. <i>IPC review</i> 3: 13–39. <a href="http://www.socialsciences.uottawa.ca/ipc/eng/documents/IPCR3Hamel.pdf">http://www.socialsciences.uottawa.ca/ipc/eng/documents/IPCR3Hamel.pdf</a>
Makkai T & Taylor N 2009	Immigrants as victims of crime: the Australian experience, in McDonald WF (ed), <i>Immigration, crime and justice</i> . Bingley: JAI Press: 95–105
Muller D 2009	Preventing bushfire crime. <i>Australian policy online</i> 17 Feb. <a href="http://www.apo.org.au/webboard/comment_results.chtml?filename_num=262628">http://www.apo.org.au/webboard/comment_results.chtml?filename_num=262628</a>
Ogilvie J & Willis K 2009	Police drug diversion in Australia. <i>Criminal justice bulletin</i> no.3. Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Putt J 2009	Policing illicit drugs in remote Australia. <i>RCMP gazette</i> 71(1): 26–27
Smith J 2009	The evidence base: where is it? <i>Australian library journal</i> 58(1) Feb: 28–38
Smith L 2008	Identifying prime targets for armed robbery. <i>Security insider</i> 13(3): 42–44
Smith RG 2008	Coordinating individual and organisational responses to fraud. <i>Crime, law and social change</i> 49(5): 379–396
Smith RG 2008	Preventing identity-related crime: the challenges of identification, in McNally MM & Newman GR (eds), <i>Perspectives on identity theft</i> . Monsey NY: Criminal Justice Press: 133–150
Smith RG & Akman T 2008	Evaluating the Australasian Consumer Fraud Awareness Month 2007. <i>Flinders journal of law reform</i> 10(3): 715–735. <a href="http://dSPACE.flinders.edu.au/dSPACE/bitstream/2328/1846/4/Smith%20%26%20Akman%20JW%20jaa.pdf">http://dSPACE.flinders.edu.au/dSPACE/bitstream/2328/1846/4/Smith%20%26%20Akman%20JW%20jaa.pdf</a>

Author	Title
Weatherburn D & Bartels L 2008	The recidivism of offenders given suspended sentences in New South Wales, Australia. <i>British journal of criminology</i> 48(5): 665–683
Willis K 2009	Plaudits for police powers. <i>Of substance</i> 7(2): 22
Willis K 2009	Cannabis supply into and within Australia. <i>Criminal justice bulletin</i> no.2. Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K & Ahmad J 2009	Intermediate court-based diversion in Australia. <i>Criminal justice bulletin</i> no.4. Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K & Homel P 2008	Measuring the performance of drug law enforcement. <i>Policing: a journal of policy and practice</i> 2(3): 311–321
Willis M & Makkai T 2008	Ex-prisoners and homelessness: some key issues. <i>Parity</i> 21(9): 6–7

## Appendix 3:

# Staff presentations

Adams K 2008. *Women, drug use and crime: findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) study*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 19–21 November

Adams K 2008. *Drug use in Australia*. 2008 DUMA Annual Conference Darwin 11–12 September

Anderson J & Budd C 2008. *Consumer fraud in Australia*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

Bricknell S 2008. *Firearm theft*. Sporting Shooters and Firearms Advisory Council Meeting, Canberra, 1 December

Bryant C 2009. *Bushfire arson*. Presentation to Australian National University forestry students, 13 February

Budd C 2008. *Consumer fraud in Australia: scams, victims and public awareness*. Public Relations Institute of Australia National Conference 2008. Fremantle, 13 October

Choo K-KR 2009. *High tech criminal threats to the national information infrastructure*. Global Security Asia 2009, Singapore, 17–19 March

Choo K-KR 2009. *Organised crime groups in cyberspace: a typology*. National Security Australia 2009, Sydney, 23–24 March

Choo K-KR 2008. *AML trends in Australia*. Queensland University of Technology, Information Security Institute Day, Brisbane, 20 November

Davis B 2008. *Forecasting burglary*. Burdekin Conference on Crime Prevention, Ayr, 3 October

Dearden J 2008. *Alcohol and homicide*. International Conference on Homicide: domestic-related homicide, Gold Coast, 3–5 December

Hemel P 2008. *Can the criminal justice system manage crime prevention effectively?* ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

Hemel P 2008. *Crime is down, so where to now for crime prevention?* Australian Crime Prevention Council, Adelaide, 29 October

Hemel P 2008. *Future directions for crime prevention in Australia*. Federal Criminal Justice Forum, Canberra, 28–29 September

Hemel P 2008. *WA's strategic approach to crime prevention: how does it compare?* WA Crime Prevention Strategy Renewal Forum, 22 July

Hemel P 2008. *Evaluation of crime prevention: pathways for Australia and Asia*. UNODC Technical Consultative Expert Group on making the UN Crime Prevention Guidelines work, Berlin, Germany, 2–4 July

Jones W 2008. *Trends in homicide in NSW*. Presentation to the NSW Homicide Squad Advisory Committee, Sydney, 10 December

Jones W 2008. *A geography of Australian homicide*. International Conference on Homicide, Gold Coast, 3–5 December

Joudo Larsen J 2008. *Data issues and challenges*. Trafficking in Persons Forum, Hong Kong, 3–4 November

Louis E 2008. *The convention on prevention and punishment of genocide and its relationship with Indigenous Australians*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

Payne J 2008. *Ten years of data on drug user groups*. Presentation at the Annual DUMA Technical Meeting, Darwin, 11–12 September 2008

- Putt J 2009. *Keeping track: investigating trends and taking action*. National Research Officers Conference, Canberra, 27 May
- Putt J 2009. *Policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities*. Aboriginal Justice Policy Conference, Ottawa, 10–12 March
- Putt J 2009. *Public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system*. NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 40th symposium, Sydney, 18–19 February
- Putt J 2008. *Indigenous homicide*. International Conference on Homicide: domestic-related homicide, Gold Coast, 3–5 December
- Putt J 2008. *Crime in the Australian fishing industry*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November
- Putt J 2008. *Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners in Australia*. National Institute of Justice Annual Conference, Washington DC, 21–23 July
- Rollings K 2008. *Costing crime in Australia: why they are only estimates?* ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 19–21 November
- Rollings K & Wakefield S 2008. *Domestic-related homicide and domestic violence risk assessment tools*. International Conference on Homicide: domestic-related homicide, Gold Coast, 3–5 December
- Sandy L 2008. *Sex worker homicides in Australia: preliminary findings*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November
- Smith R 2009. *The prevalence and risks of personal fraud in Australia*. ACFT Forum, Melbourne, 2 March
- Smith R 2009. *Public sector fraud: risks and countermeasures*. Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, Fraud Fortnight Seminar, Canberra, 24 February
- Smith R 2008. *Challenges for Australian business in customer and client identification*. 4th Annual Identity Fraud Summit: Staying Ahead of Identity Fraud: Expert Guidance and Practical Strategies for the Public and Private Sector, Sydney, 2 December
- Smith R 2008. *The nature of crime displacement in the context of global anti-money laundering initiatives*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26 November
- Smith R 2008. *Current and future trends in ID crime in the Australian financial sector*. Australian Bankers Association and Attorney-General's Department Identity Management Forum, Sydney, 21 November
- Smith R 2008. *Robberies at ATMs in Australia*. Joint Industry-Government ATM Safety and Security Committee meeting, Melbourne, 19 November
- Smith R 2008. *A proposal for a nationally coordinated response to fraud*. Federal Criminal Justice Forum, Canberra, 29 September
- Smith R 2008. *A framework for evaluating the effectiveness of the AML/CTF regime: an Australian trial*. Plenary workshop: evaluating anti-money laundering initiatives in a global context. International Symposium on Economic Crime, Cambridge, 3 September
- Smith R 2008. *Online personal fraud: quantifying the extent of semantic and syntactic attacks in Australia*. Workshop: online crime where technology, economics and psychology meet. International Symposium on Economic Crime, Cambridge, 3 September
- Smith R 2008. *Fraud prevention in financial services: the impact and success of the Australian AML/CTF regime*. Investment & Financial Services Association Conference: Innovate 08, Gold Coast, 7 August
- Smith R & Budd C 2008. *Coordinating individual and organisational responses to fraud*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26 November
- Taylor N 2008. *Measuring police performance in domestic and family violence*. International Conference on Homicide: domestic-related homicide, Gold Coast 3–5 December
- Taylor N 2008. *Understanding the research on sexual assault: prevention and future directions*. Sexual assault forum hosted by Victorian Office of Women's Policy, Melbourne, 31 July
- Tresidder J 2009. *Corrections: measuring outcomes. Making a difference: responding to need in developing, implementing and evaluating correctional programs* conference, Melbourne, 5–6 March
- Tresidder J 2008. *Juvenile justice: measuring outcomes*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

Tresidder J 2008. *Juvenile justice: measuring outcomes*. International Adolescent Health Conference, Melbourne, 5–7 November

Walters J 2008. *Starbursts, smurfs and mules: crime displacement within the regulated sector*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

Willis M 2009. *Community corrections and post-release across Australia: what do we know and*

*what do we need to know?* Making a difference: responding to need in developing, implementing and evaluating correctional programs conference, Melbourne, 5–6 March

Willis K 2008. *Lamp post or lighthouse? A new tool for measuring the effectiveness of Australian drug law enforcement*. ANZSOC Annual Conference, Canberra, 26–28 November

## Appendix 4:

# Occasional seminars and submissions

Date	Seminar
15 July 2008	<i>The good, the bad and the ugly of crime prevention: where to from here for crime prevention, policy and practice in Australia and across the world?</i> Peter Homel, AIC
17 September 2008	<i>The use of modelling to inform illicit drug policy: examples from the Drug Policy Modelling Program.</i> Alison Ritter, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
22 October 2008	<i>Alcohol and other drugs: new initiatives and broader information access.</i> Jane Shelling, Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia
24 November 2008	<i>Justice matters: the world needs more Scorpions.</i> Jan van Dijk, University of Tilburg, the Netherlands; AIC Visiting Research Fellow
2 December 2008	<i>What's up DOC? Contemporary practice, themes and issues in Designing Out Crime.</i> Paul Eklbom, Design Against Crime Research Centre University of the Arts, London. AIC Visiting Research Fellow
8 December 2008	<i>Reducing intimate-partner homicide rates: what are the risk factors for death when a woman is being abused?</i> Carolyn Rebecca Block, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
8 December 2008	<i>Finding a serial burglar's home using distance decay and conditional origin-destination patterns: a test of empirical Bayes journey-to-crime estimation in The Hague.</i> Richard Block, Loyola University Chicago
23 February 2009	<i>Only in Canada, eh? Restorative justice the Canadian way.</i> Robin Vandekleut, Restorative Justice Canada
3 March 2009	<i>Emerging technologies for community corrections.</i> Jack Harne, National Institute of Justice and Joseph Russo National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center
1 May 2009	<i>The use of innovative communication technologies by police and other law enforcement agencies.</i> Frans-Jan Mulschlegel, International Police Expertise Platform
7 May 2009	<i>Implementation of the National Council's plan for Australia to reduce violence against women and their children.</i> Heather Nancarrow, National Council to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children
25 June 2009	<i>Mentoring women released from custody: toward a mentoring model.</i> Mark Brown, University of Melbourne School of Social and Political Sciences

The AIC made written and verbal submissions to government inquiries as follows:

Date	Submission
July 2008	Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit. Inquiry into the impact of the efficiency dividend on small agencies
July 2008	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. Existing and emerging alcohol and other drug-related issues impacting on law enforcement in Australia
March 2009	Productivity Commission. Inquiry into gambling



# Appendix 5:

## Roundtables

Date	Roundtable
29 July 2008	ABACUS—stakeholders attended from a number of Australian Government agencies, as well as representatives from other organisations. There was a presentation on the methodology of the study and some preliminary results. Discussions were held on how findings could be used, particularly to inform policy in the Australian business community.
31 July 2008	DUMA national stakeholders meeting—representatives from the AGD, the ACC and the Australian Customs Service met with the AIC to discuss national drug and crime research priorities and how DUMA can best meet those needs. The discussion included a review of the current state of the program, improved data access for Australian Government agencies and future research directions.
21 August, 29 August, 10 September 2008	Federal criminal justice forum, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth— a series of roundtables were organised by the AIC as part of the lead up to the national federal criminal law and procedure forum, involving a diverse range of participants from academia, the judiciary, the legal profession, non-government organisations, police representative bodies and the general community. The purpose of the roundtables was to generate ideas for discussion at the national forum and enable a wider range of people to be involved in the development of the agenda.
21–22 August 2008	People trafficking forum, Samoa— participants included representatives from the Solomon Islands, New Zealand, Fiji and Samoa to discuss issues relating to trafficking in persons, irregular migration and labour mobility. It incorporated a higher level transnational organised crime theme, as trafficking activities have not been detected on a large scale in the Pacific and therefore are not considered a regional priority. The roundtable discussion focused on vulnerabilities that may lead to trafficking in the region.
16–18 February 2009	AML/CTF Professions Project, Canberra and Sydney—five meetings involved the sectors (accountancy, legal profession, trust and company service providers, precious metals and stones and real estate) proposed to be included in the second tranche of the AML/CTF legislation. The objectives were to learn of cases of crimes of money laundering and terrorism financing being facilitated through the sector, to gain insight into the perceived risk of these crimes being facilitated either wittingly or unwittingly by professionals in the sectors and to learn of sector professionals' attitudes towards the proposed legislation and its impact on their sector. Findings contributed to a risk assessment of the vulnerability of the sectors to being involved in crimes of money laundering and terrorism financing.
24 February 2009	Environmental crime—this forum involved a broad group of experts from relevant Australian Government and state/territory government agencies, non-government organisations, academia and independent research institutes to discuss the scale and significance of environmental crimes as they occur in Australia and the efficiency and flexibility of regulatory, law enforcement and criminal justice responses to these crimes. Findings were used to shape a chapter for a report and to identify and recommend areas of research to the AIC Board.
27 February and 29 April 2009	Bushfire arson workshops—held to develop and refine practical resources for practitioners to implement community bushfire arson prevention programs locally. The workshops involved reviewing current bushfire arson prevention knowledge, how to use a crime prevention framework when implementing a bushfire arson strategy, and trialling the draft resources. Participants included ACT and NSW fire, police and enforcement agencies. These workshops provided an invaluable opportunity to obtain feedback on the resources and allowed the AIC to make them more relevant and usable to the target audience.

Date	Roundtable
4 March 2009	Corrections administrators—held in conjunction with the conference co-hosted with the Victorian Department of Justice, this conference brought together policymakers and practitioners involved with correctional programs and services, as well as researchers, academics and others with an interest in this area. The main aim of the conference was to share current knowledge and directions in correctional programming.
7 April 2009	Measuring the harm from serious and organised crimes: some reflections with Michael Levi— Professor Michael Levi, AIC Visiting Research Fellow presented this seminar, which discussed some key aspects of the harm, seriousness and threat debate to government, non-government organisations and stakeholders.
8 May 2009	Domestic-related homicide national advisory group— this event was attended by academics, non-government organisations and government representatives to decide how to release the research conducted by members of the group and disseminate related work.
18 May 2009	(Non-sex industry) labour trafficking forum— brought together government agencies, non-government organisations and Australian and international academics to discuss the nature of the challenges in, and possible responses to, labour trafficking as it affects Australia. Insights were presented by a range of speakers from the Australian Human Rights Commission, the Salvation Army Safehouse for trafficked women and the Anti-Slavery Project.



# AIC financial statements



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Minister for Home Affairs

#### Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2009, which comprise: a Statement by the Chair of the Board of Management, the Directors and the CFO; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

#### *The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Statements*

The members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards (which include the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

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

I 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 whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Institute of Criminology's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the

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7777

purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Institute of Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management, 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 the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

### **Auditor's Opinion**

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

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Simon Kidman  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
14 September 2009

**Statement by Chair of the Board of Management, Director and Chief Finance Officer**

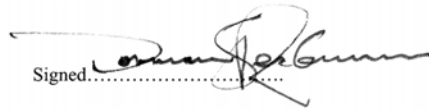
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* .

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

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Signed  .....

Richard Fox  
Chair of the Board of Management  
Australian Institute of Criminology

Signed  .....

Norman Reabum  
Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology

Signed  .....

Tony Marks  
Chief Finance Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology

**INCOME STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2009*

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Government	3A	7,166,000	7,717,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	2,201,836	1,936,266
Interest	3C	224,011	298,843
Royalties		37,097	79,052
Other revenue		7,378	8,074
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>9,636,322</b>	<b>10,039,235</b>
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>9,636,322</b>	<b>10,039,235</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefits	4A	5,268,026	4,873,792
Suppliers	4B	4,820,334	5,369,290
Grants		43,000	63,000
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	103,590	58,911
Losses from asset sales	4D	979	14,956
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>10,235,929</b>	<b>10,379,949</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>(599,607)</b>	<b>(340,714)</b>

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

**BALANCE SHEET**  
as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 \$	2008 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	3,335,558	3,726,628
Trade and other receivables	5B	307,093	283,657
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>3,642,651</b>	<b>4,010,285</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6A	590,405	645,096
Intangibles	6B	40,915	-
Other non-financial assets	6C	237,869	211,012
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>869,189</b>	<b>856,108</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,511,840</b>	<b>4,866,393</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	7A	844,308	1,096,838
Other payables	7B	1,271,790	911,583
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>2,116,098</b>	<b>2,008,421</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	8A	568,588	470,052
Other provisions	8B	38,841	-
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>607,429</b>	<b>470,052</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,723,527</b>	<b>2,478,473</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,788,313</b>	<b>2,387,920</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity		996,276	996,276
Reserves		782,855	782,855
Retained earnings		9,182	608,789
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,788,313</b>	<b>2,387,920</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>3,880,520</b>	<b>4,010,285</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>631,320</b>	<b>856,108</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,528,573</b>	<b>2,310,973</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>194,954</b>	<b>167,500</b>

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



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for Not-For-Profit Reporting Entities**  
*as at 30 June 2009*

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance</b>								
Balance carried forward from previous period	608,789	949,503	782,855	782,855	996,276	996,276	2,387,920	2,728,634
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>	<b>608,789</b>	<b>949,503</b>	<b>782,855</b>	<b>782,855</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>2,387,920</b>	<b>2,728,634</b>
<b>Income and expenses recognised directly in equity (each item)</b>								
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total income and expenses recognised directly in equity</b>	<b>(599,607)</b>	<b>(340,714)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(599,607)</b>	<b>(340,714)</b>
Surplus (deficit) for the period	(599,607)	(340,714)	-	-	-	-	(599,607)	(340,714)
<b>Total income and expenses</b>	<b>9,182</b>	<b>608,789</b>	<b>782,855</b>	<b>782,855</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>1,788,313</b>	<b>2,387,920</b>
<b>Closing balance at 30 June attributable to the Australian Government</b>								

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
for the period ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from Government		7,166,000	7,717,000
Goods and services		2,690,873	2,217,650
Interest		226,146	295,090
Net GST received		254,330	339,570
Other cash received		36,689	69,731
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>10,374,038</u>	<u>10,639,041</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		5,082,324	4,906,553
Suppliers		5,548,991	5,420,497
Grants		43,000	63,000
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>10,674,315</u>	<u>10,390,050</u>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	9	<u>(300,277)</u>	<u>248,991</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	14,557
<b>Total cash received</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>14,557</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		38,403	494,805
Purchase of intangibles		52,390	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<u>90,793</u>	<u>494,805</u>
<b>Net cash (used by) investing activities</b>		<u>(90,793)</u>	<u>(480,248)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<u>(391,070)</u>	<u>(231,257)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>3,726,628</u>	<u>3,957,885</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5A	<u>3,335,558</u>	<u>3,726,628</u>

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

## SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2009

BY TYPE	2009 \$	2008 \$
<b>Commitments Receivable</b>		
Contracts	336,269	-
GST recoverable on commitments	337,688	200,599
<b>Total Commitments Receivable</b>	<u>673,957</u>	<u>200,599</u>
<b>Commitments Payable</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	1,682,564	2,206,590
Contracts	2,032,010	-
GST payable on commitments	30,570	-
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>3,745,144</u>	<u>2,206,590</u>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<u>3,071,187</u>	<u>2,005,991</u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
One year or less	509,908	43,200
From one to five years	164,049	157,399
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total commitments receivable</b>	<u>673,957</u>	<u>200,599</u>
<b>Commitments payable</b>		
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	489,546	475,199
From one to five years	1,193,018	1,731,391
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<u>1,682,564</u>	<u>2,206,590</u>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	1,451,059	-
From one to five years	611,521	-
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total other commitments payable</b>	<u>2,062,580</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total commitments payable</b>	<u>3,745,144</u>	<u>2,206,590</u>
<b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>	<u>3,071,187</u>	<u>2,005,991</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 2012. A new lease agreement from December 2007 was signed for 5 years with a 5 year option. Lease payments are subject to a fixed annual increase and recognised on a straight line basis.

Leases for IT Equipment - There are no current leases for IT Equipment with the last lease ceasing in April 2009. The lease payments are not indexed each year.

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

## **Index to the Notes to the Financial Statements**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Note 3: Income

Note 4: Expenses

Note 5: Financial Assets

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7: Payables

Note 8: Provisions

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Note 11: Directors Remuneration

Note 12: Related Party Disclosures

Note 13: Executive Remuneration

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

Note 15: Financial Instruments

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

Note 17: Assets Held in Trust

Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are a General Purpose Financial Report.

The continued existence of the AIC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the AIC's administration and programs.

The Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2008; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets 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 Report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard.

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

### 1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

### 1.3 Statement of Compliance

#### Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. Of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are applicable to the current period, none have had a material financial impact on the AIC.

#### Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

Of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are applicable to future periods, none will have a material financial impact on the AIC.

## 1.4 Revenue

### Other Types of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairments allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

### Revenues from Government

Funding received from Attorney-General's Department (appropriated to them as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to the Australian Institute of Criminology ("AIC")) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection.

## 1.5 Gains

### Sale of Assets

Gain from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

## 1.6 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

**Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months of balance date** 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.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

### 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 apply when 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.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of the Australian Government actuary as at 30 June 2009. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

### Separation and Redundancy

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

### Superannuation

Staff of the AIC are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other choice Superannuation Schemes.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap and other are defined contribution schemes.

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

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

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

### **1.7 Leases**

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

### **1.8 Cash**

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 4 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

### **1.9 Financial assets**

The AIC classifies its financial assets in the following category:

- 'loans and receivables'.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

#### Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

- *Financial assets held at amortised cost* - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

### **1.10 Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

#### Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

### **1.11 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

### **1.12 Acquisition of Assets**

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor Authority's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

### **1.13 Property, Plant and Equipment**

#### Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition. The asset threshold does not apply for purchases which form a part of the library collection.

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'makegood' provisions in property leases taken up by the AIC where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held by the AIC does not have a 'makegood' provision, hence no provision for this has been brought to account.



### Revaluations

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

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Market Selling Price
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

Following initial recognition at cost, infrastructure, plant and equipment and library collection are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations 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.

The Library collection was valued in 2006-07 based on a 15% reducing balance and a five percent residual value.

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 reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through operating result. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating result except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

### Depreciation

Depreciable infrastructure, plant and equipment 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%.

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

Depreciation rates applying to infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2007-08 : 2 to 10 years)

### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2009. Where indications of impairment exist, an impairment adjustment is made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

#### **1.14 Intangibles**

The AIC's intangibles are comprised of purchased software. These 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 is 3 to 5 years (2007-08: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2009.

### **1.15 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 where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.

### **1.16 Comparative Figures**

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

### **Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

No subsequent events have occurred which would require disclosure in the financial statements.

**Note 3: Income**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

**Revenue****Note 3A: Revenue from Government**

Attorney-General's Department:		
CAC Act body payment items	7,166,000	7,717,000
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>7,166,000</b>	<b>7,717,000</b>

**Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services**

Rendering of services - related entities	827,418	1,170,201
Rendering of services - external parties	1,374,418	766,065
<b>Total rendering of services</b>	<b>2,201,836</b>	<b>1,936,266</b>
<b>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</b>	<b>2,201,836</b>	<b>1,936,266</b>

**Note 3C: Interest**

Deposits	224,011	298,843
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>224,011</b>	<b>298,843</b>

**Note 4: Expenses**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

**Note 4A: Employee benefits**

Wages and salaries	4,130,199	3,878,058
Superannuation: Defined contribution plan	612,425	580,829
Leave and other entitlements	522,439	406,905
Separation and redundancies	2,963	8,000
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>5,268,026</b>	<b>4,873,792</b>

**Note 4B: Suppliers**

Rendering of services – related entities	271,203	176,559
Rendering of services – external parties	4,036,857	4,709,982
Operating lease rentals: Minimum lease payment	492,210	462,956
Workers compensation premiums	20,064	19,793
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>4,820,334</b>	<b>5,369,290</b>

**Note 4C: Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	77,523	38,993
Library Collection	14,592	19,546
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>92,115</b>	<b>58,539</b>
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	11,475	372
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>11,475</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>103,590</b>	<b>58,911</b>

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 4D: Losses from asset sales</b>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	-	(14,909)
Carrying value of assets sold	979	29,513
Selling expense	-	352
<b>Total losses from asset sales</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>14,956</b>

### **Note 5: Financial Assets**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	27,722	43,810
Overnight and term deposits	3,307,836	3,682,818
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,335,558</b>	<b>3,726,628</b>

<b>Note 5B: Trade and other receivables</b>		
Goods and services - related entity	50,220	-
Goods and services - external parties	204,067	248,881
Total receivables for goods and services	254,287	248,881
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	12,572	193
Interest receivable	15,053	17,188
Other receivables	25,181	17,395
<b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>	<b>307,093</b>	<b>283,657</b>

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	307,093	179,989
<b>Overdue by:</b>		
Less than 30 days	-	3,308
30 to 60 days	-	33,550
61 to 90 days	-	26,004
More than 90 days	-	40,806
<b>Total receivables (gross)</b>	<b>307,093</b>	<b>283,657</b>

No receivables are impaired and all receivables are current assets.

**Note 6: Non-Financial Assets**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
Gross carrying value (at fair value)	597,807	569,302
Accumulated depreciation	(146,754)	(70,752)
<b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>	<b>451,053</b>	<b>498,550</b>
Library collection:		
Gross carrying value (at fair value)	1,077,229	1,069,831
Accumulated depreciation	(937,877)	(923,285)
<b>Total library collection</b>	<b>139,352</b>	<b>146,546</b>
<b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)</b>	<b>590,405</b>	<b>645,096</b>

All revaluations are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.13. No revaluations were conducted in 2008-09. The last revaluations were conducted by an independent valuer AON Risk Service in 2006-07.

There was no revaluation movement for the Library Collection in the asset revaluation reserve for 2008-09. No decrements were expensed (2007-08: Nil expensed).

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

**Note 6B: Intangibles**

Computer software at cost	81,218	28,828
Accumulated amortisation	(40,303)	(28,828)
<b>Total intangibles (non-current)</b>	<b>40,915</b>	<b>-</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

**Note 6: Non-Financial Assets**

**Note 6B: Analysis of property, plant and equipment and intangibles**

**TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2008-09)**

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
<b>As at 1 July 2008</b>				
Gross book value	569,302	1,069,831	28,828	1,667,961
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(70,752)	(923,285)	(28,828)	(1,022,865)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2008</b>	<b>498,550</b>	<b>146,546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>645,096</b>
Additions:				
by purchase	31,005	7,398	52,390	90,793
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(77,523)	(14,592)	(11,475)	(103,590)
Disposals:				
Other disposals	(979)	-	-	(979)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2009</b>	<b>451,053</b>	<b>139,352</b>	<b>40,915</b>	<b>631,320</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:</b>				
Gross book value	597,807	1,077,229	81,218	1,756,254
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(146,754)	(937,877)	(40,303)	(1,124,934)
	<b>451,053</b>	<b>139,352</b>	<b>40,915</b>	<b>631,320</b>

**Note 6B: Analysis of property, plant and equipment and intangibles**

**TABLE B – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2007-08)**

Item	Infrastructure,			Total
	plant and equipment	Library Collection	Intangibles	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at 1 July 2007</b>				
Gross book value	190,344	1,254,796	59,736	1,504,876
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(121,522)	(1,085,275)	(59,364)	(1,266,161)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2007</b>	<b>68,822</b>	<b>169,521</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>238,715</b>
Additions:				
by purchase	486,299	8,506	-	494,805
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(38,993)	(19,546)	(372)	(58,911)
Disposals:				
Other disposals	(17,578)	(11,935)	-	(29,513)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2008</b>	<b>498,550</b>	<b>146,546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>645,096</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:</b>				
Gross book value	569,302	1,069,831	28,828	1,667,961
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(70,752)	(923,285)	(28,828)	(1,022,865)
	<b>498,550</b>	<b>146,546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>645,096</b>

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6C: Other non-financial assets</b>		
Prepayments	<u>237,869</u>	<u>211,012</u>
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<u><u>237,869</u></u>	<u><u>211,012</u></u>

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

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

### **Note 7: Payables**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 7A: Suppliers</b>		
Trade creditors	430,526	512,949
Accrued expenses	<u>413,782</u>	<u>583,889</u>
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<u><u>844,308</u></u>	<u><u>1,096,838</u></u>

All suppliers payable are current. Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

### **Note 7B: Other payables**

Unearned income	823,654	550,613
Salaries and wages	69,367	49,443
Superannuation	10,544	7,565
Annual Leave	368,225	295,962
Separations and redundancies	-	8,000
<b>Total other payables</b>	<u><u>1,271,790</u></u>	<u><u>911,583</u></u>

Other payables include accruals for annual leave. The entire obligation is presented as current, since there is no unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience it is not expected that all employees will take the full amount of accrued annual leave within twelve months from the reporting date. The amount of annual leave that is not expected to be settled in twelve months from the reporting date is \$73,645 (2008: \$59,192). All other payables are current liabilities

### **Note 8: Provisions**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 8A: Employee provisions</b>		
Long Service Leave	474,388	397,712
Appointment fees	60,000	-
Other	<u>34,200</u>	<u>72,340</u>
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<u><u>568,588</u></u>	<u><u>470,052</u></u>

Employee provisions are represented by:

Current	373,634	302,552
Non-current	<u>194,954</u>	<u>167,500</u>
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<u><u>568,588</u></u>	<u><u>470,052</u></u>

The classification of current employee provisions includes amounts for which there is not an unconditional right to defer settlement by one year, hence in the case of employee provisions the above classification does not represent the amount expected to be settled within one year of reporting date. Employee provisions expected to be settled in twelve months from the reporting date are \$164,058 (2008: \$216,282) and in excess of one year \$404,530 (2008: \$318,778)

### **Note 8B: Other provisions**

Building lease provision	<u>38,841</u>	-
	<u><u>38,841</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

All other provisions are current liabilities.



## Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement</b>		
<b>Report cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash Flow Statement	3,335,558	3,726,628
Balance Sheet	3,335,558	3,726,628
<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:</b>		
Operating result	(599,607)	(340,714)
Depreciation /amortisation	103,590	58,911
Loss on disposal of assets	979	14,956
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(23,436)	417,373
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(26,857)	6,790
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	98,536	(32,761)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	38,841	-
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(252,530)	478,308
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	360,207	(353,872)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(300,277)</b>	<b>248,991</b>

## Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2009 or 30 June 2008.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2009 or 30 June 2008.

## Note 11: Directors' Remuneration

	2009	2008
The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	9	7
\$ 30,000 - \$ 44,999	-	1
\$ 225,000 - \$ 239,999	1	-
\$ 270,000 - \$ 284,999	-	1
<b>Total number of directors of the Authority</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC.	225,467	309,245

The directors of the AIC are appointed as per Section 9 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and shall consist of the Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.

## Note 12: Related Party Disclosures

### Directors of the AIC

The Board of Management during the year were:

Professor Richard Fox AM (Chair), Monash University, Victoria

Mr Tony Marks (AIC Acting Director), Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Australian Building and Construction Commission, Commonwealth (to 04.09.08)

Mr John Lawler APM, Australian Crime Commission (from 20.03.09)

Dr Dianne Heriot, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (to 19.03.09)

Ms Elizabeth Kelly, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (from 20.03.09)

Ms Renée Leon, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory (to 10.05.09)

Mr Norman Reaburn, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

ACT representative - vacant

Ms Penny Armytage, Department of Justice, Victoria

Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia

Membership of the Board of Management of the AIC comprises the director of the AIC, three members nominated by the Commonwealth Attorney-General and four members nominated by the Criminology Research Council (CRC).

The AIC advises the CRC in relation to criminological research and provides secretariat and administrative services (for which the AIC receives \$100,000). The AIC also provides advice and assistance in relation to any research funded wholly or partly by the CRC. The total amount paid to the AIC for these services are \$72,346.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 11.

## Note 13: Executive Remuneration

The executive remuneration includes all senior executive concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2008-09 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 11.

	2009	2008
The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ 160,000 - \$ 174,999	-	2
\$ 175,000 - \$ 189,999	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of senior executives shown above.	<b>189,343</b>	329,746

## Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

Financial statement audit services are provided to the AIC by the Auditor General.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>25,500</u>	<u>29,000</u>
	<b><u>25,500</u></b>	<b><u>29,000</u></b>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

**Note 15: Financial Instruments**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Note 15A: Categories of financial instruments</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables		
Cash at bank	3,335,558	3,726,628
Receivables for goods and services	254,287	248,881
Interest receivable	15,053	17,188
Other receivables	25,181	17,395
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<b><u>3,630,079</u></b>	<b><u>4,010,092</u></b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other financial liabilities		
Trade creditors	430,526	512,949
Accrued expenses	413,782	583,889
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>844,308</u></b>	<b><u>1,096,838</u></b>
<b>Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 3C)	<u>224,011</u>	<u>298,843</u>
<b>Net gain loans and receivables</b>	<b><u>224,011</u></b>	<b><u>298,843</u></b>
<b>Net gain from financial assets</b>	<b><u>224,011</u></b>	<b><u>298,843</u></b>

**Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities**

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

**Note 15D: Fair value of financial instruments**

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

#### **Note 15E: Credit Risk**

The AIC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash, trade receivables or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2009: \$307,093 and 2008: \$283,657). The AIC has assessed the risk of the default on payment and has not made an allowance for this as all debts are expected to be recovered in full.

The AIC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the AIC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The AIC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

The AIC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

#### **Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:**

	<b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009</b>	<b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2008</b>	<b>Past due but not impaired 2009</b>	<b>Past due but not impaired 2008</b>
Cash at bank	3,335,558	3,726,628	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	254,287	145,213	-	103,668
Interest Receivable	15,053	17,188	-	-
Other Receivable	25,181	17,395	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,630,079</b>	<b>3,906,424</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103,668</b>

#### **Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2009:**

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

#### **Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2008**

	<b>0 to 30 days</b>	<b>31 to 60 days</b>	<b>61 to 90 days</b>	<b>90+ days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Receivables for Goods and Services	3,308	33,550	26,004	40,806	103,668
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>33,550</b>	<b>26,004</b>	<b>40,806</b>	<b>103,668</b>

The AIC has no impaired financial assets.

#### **Note 15F: Liquidity risk**

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

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

**Note 15G: Market risk**

The AIC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The AIC is not exposed to 'currency risk' or 'other price risk'.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The AIC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from loans and receivables.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the AIC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2009	Equity 2009
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.75%	25,017	25,017

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2008

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2008	Equity 2008
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	18,633	18,633

**Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief**

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2008-09 (2007-08 no payments made).

### Note 17: Assets Held in Trust

The AIC is trustee of funds held in a trust account on behalf of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. These are designed to reward good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia and encourage local public initiatives at the grass roots level and to assist governments identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community. These monies are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards Trust Account</b>		
Opening Balance	151,513	61,717
Receipts during the year	92,336	179,749
Interest received	4,883	5,640
Available for payments	<u>248,732</u>	<u>247,106</u>
Payments made	<u>(151,691)</u>	<u>(95,593)</u>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<u><u>97,041</u></u>	<u><u>151,513</u></u>

### Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

#### Note 18A: Outcomes of the AIC

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: To inform Government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime.

There are two Outputs identified for the Outcome:

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications

**Note 18B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery**

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Expenses</b>				
Departmental	10,235,929	10,379,949	10,235,929	10,379,949
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>10,235,929</b>	<b>10,379,949</b>	<b>10,235,929</b>	<b>10,379,949</b>
<b>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</b>				
Departmental	1,374,418	766,065	1,374,418	766,065
<b>Total costs recovered</b>	<b>1,374,418</b>	<b>766,065</b>	<b>1,374,418</b>	<b>766,065</b>
<b>Other external income</b>				
Departmental				
Sale of goods and services to Related Parties	827,418	1,170,201	827,418	1,170,201
Interest	224,011	298,843	224,011	298,843
Royalties	37,097	79,052	37,097	79,052
Other	7,378	8,074	7,378	8,074
<b>Total other external income</b>	<b>1,095,904</b>	<b>1,556,170</b>	<b>1,095,904</b>	<b>1,556,170</b>
<b>Net cost outcome</b>	<b>7,765,607</b>	<b>8,057,714</b>	<b>7,765,607</b>	<b>8,057,714</b>

Outcome 1 is described in note 18A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

**Note 18C: Major Classes of Departmental Income and Expenses by Outputs**

Outcome 1	Outcome 1						Total	
	Output 1.1		Output 1.2					
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental expenses</b>								
Employee benefits	4,915,668	4,528,971	352,358	344,821	5,268,026	4,873,792		
Suppliers	4,669,748	5,219,156	150,586	150,134	4,820,334	5,369,290		
Grants	43,000	63,000	-	-	43,000	63,000		
Depreciation and amortisation	103,590	58,911	-	-	103,590	58,911		
Losses from asset sales	979	14,956	-	-	979	14,956		
<b>Total departmental expenses</b>	<b>9,732,985</b>	<b>9,884,994</b>	<b>502,944</b>	<b>494,955</b>	<b>10,235,929</b>	<b>10,379,949</b>		
<b>Funded by:</b>								
<b>Departmental income</b>								
Revenue from Government	6,746,000	7,265,700	420,000	451,300	7,166,000	7,717,000		
Sale of goods and rendering of services	2,197,384	1,933,255	4,452	3,011	2,201,836	1,936,266		
Interest	224,011	298,843	-	-	224,011	298,843		
Royalties	10,384	44,211	26,713	34,841	37,097	79,052		
Other revenue	7,378	8,074	-	-	7,378	8,074		
<b>Total departmental income</b>	<b>9,185,157</b>	<b>9,550,083</b>	<b>451,165</b>	<b>489,152</b>	<b>9,636,322</b>	<b>10,039,235</b>		

Outcome 1 is described in note 18A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

**Note 18D: Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Outcome**

The AIC only has one Outcome. For details of Assets and Liabilities by Outcome please refer to the Balance Sheet. Outcome 1 is described in note 18A.



Part two  
Criminology  
Research Council





74 Leichhardt Street Griffith ACT 2603 Australia  
(GPO Box 2944 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia)



Telephone 02 6260 9220, FAX 02 6260 9218  
Email [crc@aic.gov.au](mailto:crc@aic.gov.au)

The Honourable Brendan O'Connor  
Minister for Home Affairs  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and the Finance Minister's Orders, I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2009.

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield AM  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council  
14 September 2009

# The year in review



This has been a productive year with the Criminology Research Council (CRC) performing well and successfully continuing to support the field of criminological research.

The CRC website has been redeveloped with a new corporate image and the capability to search published reports. All final reports from grants completed over the past 30 years are now available on the website.

There were four new research grants approved during the year, consisting of an interesting range of research relevant to current and future public policy issues.

The CRC continued to support the existing research grants and consultancies. Four research grants were completed and provided final reports. These projects were:

- *The impact of penalty severity on juvenile recidivism.*
- *Further investigation of the relationship between survey victimisation and perceptions of criminality: analysis of the 2005 Personal Safety Survey.*

- *Abuse of female partners in Bowen Basin region of Central Queensland.*
- *Assessing the impact of 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism.*

One new consultancy on correctional offender treatment programs was approved and is due for completion in early 2009–10.

There have been two new council members appointed throughout the year—Ms Elizabeth Kelly, Member for the Australian Government and Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Member for South Australia.

I would like to thank council members for their hard work throughout the year and look forward to working with the members again as Chair in the next 12 months.

I would like to express my appreciation to the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology for their support and to the CRC Assessment Panel Members—Professor Roderic Broadhurst and Professor Jenny Fleming. I would particularly like to thank Professor Fleming for her extended contribution as an Assessment Panel Member.

**Laurie Glanfield**  
**Chairman**  
**Criminology Research Council**

# Agency overview

The Criminology Research Council (CRC) was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is an integral part of a state, territory and Australian Government funded approach to research on criminological issues in Australia today.

The principal objectives of the CRC are to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure that CRC supported research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC provides a forum for attorneys-general around Australia and their representatives to assess needs in the field of criminological research and to fund specific research projects in universities, government agencies and elsewhere. The fund receives contributions every year from the Australian Government and state and territory governments.

Research funded by the council addresses the National Research Priorities in a number of ways. Protecting Australia from crime and strengthening the social and economic fabric under Priority Areas 2 and 4 are of particular relevance. Research has improved the evidence base for policy and practice, as well as public awareness of major types of offending, victimisation risk factors and effective measures to reduce and prevent crime.

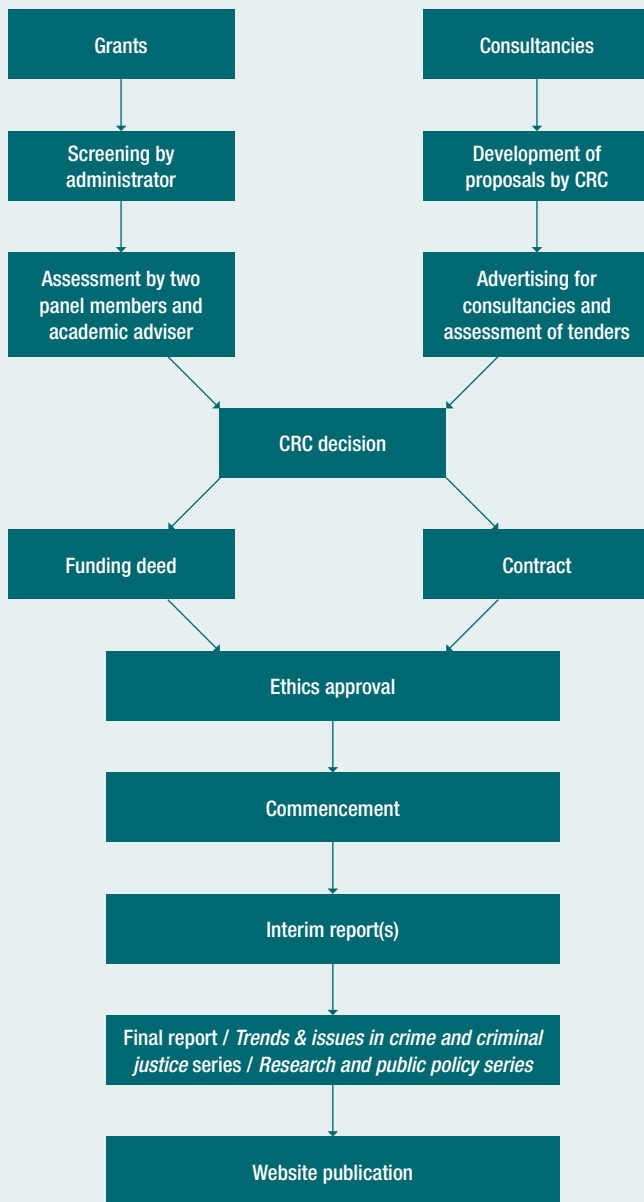
The council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program, as well as a consultancy program. For its consultancies, the council identifies topics of policy importance

for research and then develops proposals which are publicly advertised. These consultancies are designed to meet highly specific objectives to which the council has accorded priority. Such research, for example, could be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations or state/territory initiatives which have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Through the library, the CRC funded research reports are listed on Libraries Australia and also on CINCH—the Australian criminology database—which is publicly available online. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Libraries Australia, CRC reports receive wide coverage. Details of CRC funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, are posted on the CRC's website.

Under grant funding arrangements, the grantees are able to distribute their final report themselves. Many researchers choose to publish in the form of books and journal articles, making them readily available to the broader community. They also distribute copies to appropriate government departments and agencies. Grantees also provide a draft paper which may be produced for publication in the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series or, where appropriate, in the *Research and public policy* series.

## Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart



# Governance

## Enabling legislation

The CRC was established under s. 34 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* as a body corporate. The functions of the CRC, as stated in s. 40 of the Act, are:

*to control and administer the Fund in accordance with Part IV and, for that purpose, to examine, and determine the relative importance and urgency of, projects for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised.*

The principal objectives of the CRC are to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure CRC supported criminological research is disseminated effectively.

**The CRC has one outcome: criminological research which informs the Australian Government and states and territories.**

This is achieved by:

- consulting with Australian, state and territory governments to determine research priorities
- providing monies to facilitate the conduct of, or otherwise supporting, impartial and policy relevant research
- keeping key stakeholders informed of council activities
- working cooperatively with Australian, state and territory government agencies and other organisations
- regularly consulting with the Australian criminal justice community as to the activities and directions of the council
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public both in Australia and internationally.

## The council

The council does not employ administrative staff members, but provides a fee to the AIC to provide secretariat and administrative services for the council. These include the provision of internal auditing of the council's activities as well as participation in the AIC's internal governance structure which is designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management. The AIC advises the council in relation to the need for criminological research as required under the Act.

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

The Australian Government representative is appointed by the Attorney-General; state/territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General on the nomination of the responsible state or territory minister.

The council meets three times a year and broadly dedicates the meetings to the following issues:

- March/April—establish council strategies and priorities for the forthcoming year
- July/August—target specific areas for consultancies and strategic development
- November—allocate general grants.

Members and meetings are identified in the appendix.

The council funds a research fellow, who is located within the AIC, and undertakes research at the direction of the council. Dr Lorana Bartels was appointed to the position for a three year period

and commenced duty on 17 September 2007 on a part-time basis.

Dr Bartels produced the following reviews, reports and papers for the council, in addition to assisting in the development of the council's research activities:

- a report and summary issues paper on the challenges of mainstreaming specialty courts
- two scoping papers on sex offenders
- a report on the status of laws on outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia.

In addition, Dr Bartels participated in the Justice Mental Health Working Group, undertook research on confiscation of proceeds of crime and violent offending by Indigenous women and organised a roundtable on the challenges of mainstreaming specialty courts.

#### The CRC's sole output is:

To support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure that CRC supported research is disseminated effectively.

### Consultancies

For consultancies, the council identifies topics of policy importance for research and then develops proposals which are publicly advertised. These consultancies are designed to meet highly specific objectives to which the council has accorded priority. Such research, for example, could be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations, or state/territory initiatives which have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

### Funding grants

The *Guidelines for grants*, issued by the council for applicants, include the following criteria adopted by the council in consideration of applications:

- public policy relevance
- the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour

- the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge
- the cost effectiveness of the research
- the soundness of the design and methodology and the feasibility of the research
- the competence of the applicants(s) or principal investigators(s) to undertake the proposed research
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate
- availability of data, where required
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

## Criminology Research Fund

In the 2008–09 Portfolio Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$323,000. The appropriation to the CRC was to meet administered costs for the single government outcome.

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2008–09 financial year totalled \$187,000. Each state and territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis as shown in the table below.

State and territory contributions, 2008–09	
State/territory	\$
Australian Capital Territory	\$3,059
New South Wales	\$62,130
Victoria	\$47,063
Queensland	\$37,924
Western Australia	\$19,133
South Australia	\$14,288
Tasmania	\$4,446
Northern Territory	\$1,957

The table below is a summary of the CRC income and expenditure for 2008–09.

Key financial items, 2008–09	
Income	\$611,130
New grants	\$102,913
Ongoing grants	\$193,844
Ongoing consultancies	\$135,799

## Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the council from recommendations by the President of ANZSOC, considers applications for general grants. The panel this year comprised Professor Jenny Fleming and Professor Roderick Broadhurst. Panel members are required to assess all applications for research funding submitted to council independently of each other and must complete an assessment sheet for each application. Their assessments are discussed at a meeting held with the academic adviser to the council who submits final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at its November meeting.



# Report on performance

## New projects for 2008–09

### **CRC 10/08–09: Oral language competence and interpersonal violence: exploring links in incarcerated young males**

*Dr Pamela Snow and Professor Martine Powell, Monash University*

This project will build on prior research conducted by the principal investigators, who have shown that unidentified oral language deficits are present in over 50 percent of a community sample of male youth offenders. Such deficits include difficulties using and understanding everyday spoken language and may be undetected/misinterpreted by the communication partner. In this study, the prevalence of such deficits will be examined in an incarcerated sample (n=100), and links to violent offending (the most severe form of disrupted interpersonal behaviour) will be examined. Findings will inform both theory and practice in offender treatment programs, where verbally-mediated interventions are common.

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

*Dr Kate Senior, Dr Richard Chenhall, Mr William Ivory and Dr Tricia Nagel, Menzies School of Health Research*

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

diversion project, the most appropriate diversionary activities for Indigenous youth will be investigated.

### **CRC 38/08–09: Sudanese refugees' experiences with the Queensland criminal justice system**

*Dr Garry Coventry, Dr Glenn Dawes, Dr Stephen Moston and Dr Darren Palmer, James Cook University*

This study consists of an 18 month longitudinal study which will focus on how Sudanese refugees interact with the Queensland criminal justice system. The study is original because it employs a multi-methodological approach in gaining the perceptions of Sudanese people who are either the victims or perpetrators of crime. Other data sources include examination of key police databases, interviews with police and support agencies and a discourse analysis of media reportage about Sudanese integration in the state. Another potential significant outcome of the research relates to the development of a streamlined procedure for measuring race-related crime.

### **CRC 42/08–09: ID scanners in the night-time economy: social sorting or social order?**

*Dr Darren Palmer, Dr Peter Miller and Dr Ian Warren, Deakin University*

The project investigates the introduction of identity scanners in 'high risk' entertainment venues in Geelong (Vic) as part of an attempt to enhance community safety. Recently, the inner-city area of Geelong has been transformed into a significant night-time economy. However, such developments come with potential harms, such as increases in crime and antisocial behaviour. Networked identity scanners are a unique innovation introduced to address these issues. The project documents what has been done, why and with what impact and potential (or actual) harms, to serve as a model for future policy and program development.

## Continuing projects for 2008–09

### **CRC 04/06–07: Jury sentencing survey**

*Professor Kate Warner, Dr Julia Davis, Dr Maggie Walter, Dr Rebecca Bradfield, University of Tasmania*

The CRC made a grant of \$174,050 for this project.

### **CRC 15/07–08: The use and impact of diversionary processes for reducing Indigenous over-representation**

*Dr Troy Allard, Associate Professor Anna Stewart and Dr Hennessey Hayes, Griffith University*

The CRC made a grant of \$36,707 for this project.

### **CRC 19/07–08: Crime in neighbourhoods: individuals and families in context**

*Dr Tara McGee, Dr Rebecca Wickes, Professor Jake Najman and Dr William Bor, Queensland University of Technology*

The CRC made a grant of \$77,116 for this project.

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

*Associate Professor Chris Trotter and Professor Gill Mclvor, Monash University*

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

### **CRC 05/07–08: Improving jury understanding and use of DNA evidence**

*Associate Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty and Dr Lindsay Hewson, University of New South Wales*

The CRC made a grant of \$108,760 for this project.

## Consultancies

### **Correctional offender treatments programs: the 2008 national picture**

*Ms Karen Heseltine, Associate Professor Andrew Day and Professor Rick Sarre, ForenPsych Pty Ltd*

The CRC funded this consultancy for \$87,560.

This study examines changes to correctional rehabilitation in Australian correctional services over the past four years. The research will build on the

results of a previous CRC study into offender rehabilitation programs, adding new and better quality data to this report. The study will describe the extent and current nature of adult offender treatment programs in correctional services throughout Australia, identifying those that have been shown to work; evaluate programs to determine alignment with best practice as defined by the scientific literature and the evidence base; determine the nature and extent of changes in correctional programming since 2004; and describe likely future developments in, and possible impediments to, program implementation from the perspective of correctional managers. Recommendations will be made for policy development that will provide a more systematic and rigorous evidence base for correctional programming.

## Reports of completed research

Summaries of the four research projects completed in 2008–09 are provided below.

### **CRC 02/04–05: The impact of penalty severity on juvenile recidivism**

*Dr Don Weatherburn, Ms Sumitra Vignaendra and Mr Andrew McGrath, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research*

The CRC made a grant of \$340,686.50 for this project.

It is widely assumed that placing offenders (juvenile or adult) in custody acts as a deterrent to further offending. Studies of deterrence in the United States and elsewhere provide little support for this assumption, but comparable studies in Australia are rare. This study was designed to see whether juvenile offenders who receive a detention sentence are less likely to reoffend, controlling for other factors, than juvenile offenders given some other form of sentence. Two groups of offenders (152 given a detention sentence, 243 given a non-custodial sentence) were interviewed at length about matters including their family life, school performance, association with delinquent peers and substance abuse. They were followed up to

determine what proportion in each group was reconvicted of a further offence. Cox regression was used to model time to reconviction. The study found no significant association between the type of penalty imposed and time to reconviction.

**CRC 12/06–07: Further investigation of the relationship between survey victimisation and perceptions of criminality: analysis of the 2005 Personal Safety Survey**

*Dr Joe Clare and Mr Frank Morgan, University of Western Australia*

The CRC made a grant of \$15,801 for this project.

The addition of a question to recent victimisation surveys has revealed that victims do not always consider the experiences they describe to be crimes. Approximately 44 percent of assault victims involving male perpetrators that occurred within the five years preceding data collection for the 2005 *Personal Safety Survey* perceived their experiences as crimes. Following research investigating the relationship between survey victimisation and reporting to police, logistic regression modelling was used to examine the relationship between perceived crime and:

- victim characteristics
- the victim's relationship with the offender
- the seriousness of the incident.

In addition to analysing them in aggregation, separate models were produced for male and female assault victims. Overall, the models displayed good predictive capacity and important differences were observed for the separate male and female models. In addition to the traditional *dark figure of crime*, correlation analysis revealed a subsection of victimisation that was reported to police, despite the victims themselves not considering the incidents to be crimes. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

**CRC 13/06–07: Abuse of female partners in Bowen Basin region of Central Queensland**

*Ms Heather Nancarrow, Associate Professor Stewart Lockie and Dr Sanjay Sharma, Central Queensland University*

The CRC made a grant of \$29,970 for this project.

This research arises from a widespread belief that women in mining communities are at greater risk of

intimate partner abuse. This belief is related to perceived characteristics of mining communities, such as the effects of shift work and commuting patterns on family life, patriarchal culture and excessive drinking. To test the veracity of this belief, a computer assisted telephone interview survey of 532 women was conducted in the Bowen Basin region of Central Queensland, including the region's largest coastal city, Mackay. The study sought to ascertain the prevalence and nature of male-to-female intimate partner abuse and to explore the relationship between intimate partner abuse and the mining industry, its impacts on women's health and implications for interventions. The results suggest that women's experiences of most forms of abuse were not associated with mining culture. The study did find an association between mining culture and socio-psychological abuse, although this must be seen in the context of other influences, including patriarchal sex role stereotypes and consumption of alcohol and cannabis. Women who experienced any form of abuse were more likely to suffer depression and, for most forms of abuse, were more likely to suffer severe psychological symptoms than those who did not experience such abuse.

**CRC 15/06–07: Assessing the impact of 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism**

*Ms Anna Ferrante, Mr Max Maller and Ms Nini Loh, University of Western Australia*

The CRC made a grant of \$28,006 for this project.

This is a methodological study assessing the impact of two factors, available street time and mortality, on estimates of recidivism. Using survival analysis techniques to derive estimates of reoffending, the study compared adjusted and unadjusted rates and assessed how these vary for different offender populations and over different follow-up periods. In contrast to many previous studies, the study found that adjusting for time spent in custody and mortality makes little difference to the two year recidivism rates of large offender populations. However, for certain offender groups and over shorter follow-up periods, the underestimation of recidivism is more marked. The study concluded that current methods of estimating population-level recidivism rates are adequate and do not require wholesale recalibration to account for either factor.

## Freedom of information

This statement is provided in accordance with s. 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. It refers to the structure of the CRC and the categories of documents it holds, with information as to how access can be made.

### *Categories of documents*

- internal papers and records, including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence, and policy documents and reports (including recommendations and decisions)
- briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions

- scoping papers, records of consultations, statistical data holdings and publications
- finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and funded research and consultancy files.

### *Requests during 2008–09*

The council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2009.

Requests can be made in writing to the General Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra ACT 2601.

# Appendix

CRC members at 30 June 2009		
Jurisdiction	Member and deputy	Appointed
Australian Capital Territory	Member: vacant Deputy: Mr Stephen Goggs	13/06/07
Australian Government	Member: Ms Elizabeth Kelly Deputy: Sarah Chidgey	20/03/09 27/03/09
New South Wales	Member: Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair) Deputy: Mr Brendan Thomas	30/07/91 07/04/08
Northern Territory	Member: Mr Richard Coates Deputy: Mr Allan Van Zyl	19/09/02 13/04/05
Queensland	Member: Mr Terry Ryan Deputy: vacant	24/05/04
South Australia	Member: Ms Ingrid Haythorpe Deputy: vacant	10/11/08
Tasmania	Member: Mr Norman Reaburn Deputy: Mr Peter Maloney	09/10/00 08/08/00
Victoria	Member: Ms Penny Armytage Deputy : Dr Jonathan Spear	19/06/03 14/04/09
Western Australia	Member: Ms Cheryl Gwilliam Deputy: vacant	14/03/08

## Notes

Dr Jonathan Spear attended the April CRC meeting as observer for Victoria this financial year.

There was a 93 percent attendance rate by Australian Government and state/territory representatives this financial year.

The meeting held on 17 July 2008 was held at the NT Department of Justice in Darwin. The meetings held on 20 November 2008 and 2 April 2009 were held at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 2 April 2009, Mr Laurie Glanfield AM was unanimously re-elected chair of the council. At this meeting, the CRC confirmed its decision to elect its representatives from South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and Victoria as members of the Board of Management of the AIC.





# CRC financial statements



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

### Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2009, which comprise: a Statement by the Chair of the Board of Management, the Directors and the CFO; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

### *The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Statements*

The members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards (which include the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

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

I 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 whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Criminology Research Council's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for

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7777



the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Institute of Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management, 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 the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

### **Auditor's Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Criminology Research Council's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Simon Kidman  
Executive Director  
Delegate of the Auditor-General  
Canberra  
14 September 2009

**Statement by Chair of the Board of Management and a Director**

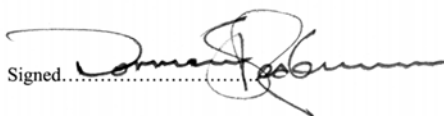
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* .

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

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Council members.

Signed 

Laurie Glanfield  
Chairman  
Criminology Research Council

Signed 

Norman Reaburn  
Director  
Criminology Research Council

**INCOME STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2009*

	Notes	2,009 \$	2008 \$
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Government	3A	<b>330,000</b>	323,000
Interest	3B	<b>37,314</b>	49,812
Other revenue	3C	<b>243,815</b>	187,000
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>611,129</b>	559,812
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>611,129</b>	559,812
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Suppliers	4A	<b>241,954</b>	225,230
Grants	4B	<b>296,756</b>	367,270
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>538,710</b>	592,500
<b>Surplus (deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>72,419</b>	(32,688)

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

**BALANCE SHEET**  
*as at 30 June 2009*

	Notes	2009 \$	2008 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	617,908	649,560
Trade and other receivables	5B	9,785	17,836
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<u>627,693</u>	<u>667,396</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>627,693</u>	<u>667,396</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	6A	-	112,122
<b>Total payables</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>627,693</u>	<u>555,274</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity		36,018	36,018
Retained surplus		591,675	519,256
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>627,693</u>	<u>555,274</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>		627,693	667,396
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		-	112,122
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		-	-

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

**STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE**  
as at 30 June 2009

**Opening balance**

Balance carried forward from previous period  
Adjustment for errors  
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies  
**Adjusted opening balance**

**Income and expenses recognised directly in equity**

Revaluation adjustment  
**Sub-total income and expenses recognised directly in equity**  
Surplus (deficit) for the period  
**Total income and expenses**

**Closing balance at 30 June attributable to the Australian Government**

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	519,256	551,944	-	-	36,018	36,018	555,274	587,962
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	519,256	551,944	-	-	36,018	36,018	555,274	587,962
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	72,419	(32,688)	-	-	-	-	72,419	(32,688)
	72,419	(32,688)	-	-	-	-	72,419	(32,688)
	591,675	519,256	-	-	36,018	36,018	627,693	555,274

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2009*

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from Government		330,000	323,000
Interest		43,201	42,954
Net GST received		52,906	56,139
Other cash received		246,640	187,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>672,747</b>	<b>609,093</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Suppliers		407,642	169,347
Grants		296,757	367,270
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>704,399</b>	<b>536,617</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	7	<b>(31,652)</b>	<b>72,476</b>
<b>Net increase in cash held</b>		<b>(31,652)</b>	<b>72,476</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		649,560	577,084
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5A	<b>617,908</b>	<b>649,560</b>

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

**SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**  
*as at 30 June 2009*

<b>BY TYPE</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Commitments Receivable</b>		
GST recoverable on commitments	53,359	52,551
<b>Total Commitments Receivable</b>	<u>53,359</u>	<u>52,551</u>
<b>Commitments Payable</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Grant Commitments	557,761	491,588
Research Consultancies	29,187	86,461
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>586,948</u>	<u>578,049</u>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<u>533,589</u>	<u>525,498</u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
One year or less	31,970	41,376
From one to five years	21,389	11,175
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total commitments receivable</b>	<u>53,359</u>	<u>52,551</u>
<b>Commitments payable</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	351,668	455,132
From one to five years	235,280	122,917
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>586,948</u>	<u>578,049</u>
<b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>	<u>533,589</u>	<u>525,498</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

As at 30 June 2009, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements and consultancy contracts in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

## **Index to the Notes to the Financial Statements**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Note 3: Income

Note 4: Expenses

Note 5: Financial Assets

Note 6: Payables

Note 7: Cash flow reconciliation

Note 8: Contingent liabilities and Assets

Note 9: Directors' Remuneration

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief

Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes



## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are a General Purpose Financial Report.

The continued existence of the Criminology Research Council (CRC) in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the CRC's administration and programs.

The Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2008; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets 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 Report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured.

However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard.

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

### 1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

### 1.3 Statement of Compliance

#### Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. Of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are applicable to the current period, none have had a material financial impact on the AIC.

#### Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

Of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are applicable to future periods, none will have a material financial impact on the CRC.

#### **1.4 Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

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 balance date. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

#### **Revenues from Government**

Funding received or receivable from the Attorney-General's Department (appropriated to them as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to CRC) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection.

#### **1.5 Leases**

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

#### **1.6 Borrowing Costs**

There are no borrowing costs expensed for 2008-09 or 2007-08.

#### **1.7 Cash**

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

#### **1.8 Financial assets**

The CRC classifies its financial assets in the following category:

- 'loans and receivables'.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

#### **Effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

- *Financial assets held at amortised cost* - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

## **1.9 Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

### Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

## **1.10 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

## **1.11 Taxation**

The CRC 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 where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.

## **Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

No subsequent events have occurred which would require disclosure in the financial statements.

**Note 3: Income**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

**Revenue****Note 3A: Revenue from Government**

Attorney-General's Department: CAC Act body payment item	330,000	323,000
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>330,000</b>	<b>323,000</b>

**Note 3B: Interest**

Deposits	37,314	49,812
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>37,314</b>	<b>49,812</b>

**Note 3C: Other revenue**

Contributions from State and Territory Governments	243,815	187,000
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>243,815</b>	<b>187,000</b>

**Note 4: Expenses**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

**Note 4A: Suppliers**

Rendering of services – related entities	172,346	139,850
Rendering of services – external parties	69,608	85,380
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>241,954</b>	<b>225,230</b>

**Note 4B: Grants**

Private sector: Non-profit organisations	296,756	367,270
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>296,756</b>	<b>367,270</b>

**Note 5: Financial Assets**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents</u></b>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	7,493	186,560
Short term deposits	<u>610,415</u>	<u>463,000</u>
<b><i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i></b>	<u><u>617,908</u></u>	<u><u>649,560</u></u>

**Note 5B: Trade and other receivables**

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	5,203	10,193
Interest receivable	1,756	7,643
Trade receivable	<u>2,826</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i></b>	<u><u>9,785</u></u>	<u><u>17,836</u></u>

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	6,959	17,836
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	2,826	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
<b><i>Total receivables (gross)</i></b>	<u><u>9,785</u></u>	<u><u>17,836</u></u>

All receivables are current assets

**Note 6: Payables**

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 6A: Suppliers</u></b>		
Trade creditors	<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>
<b><i>Total supplier payables</i></b>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>112,122</u></u>

All suppliers payable are current. Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

### Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement</b>		
<b>Report cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash Flow Statement	617,908	649,560
Balance Sheet	617,908	649,560
Difference	-	-
<b>Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:</b>		
Operating result	72,419	(32,688)
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	8,051	(9,458)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	-	2,500
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(112,122)	112,122
<i>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</i>	<u>(31,652)</u>	<u>72,476</u>

### Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2009 or 30 June 2008.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2009 or 30 June 2008.

### Note 9: Directors' Remuneration

CRC consists of nine members appointed under section 35 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. One member is appointed by the Australian Government to represent the Commonwealth and eight members are appointed by their respective States and Territories.

	2009	2008
The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	11	10
<b>Total number of directors of the CRC</b>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2008: \$Nil)

## Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales

Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Tasmanian Legal Aid Commission, Tasmania

Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory

Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria

Mr Terence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland

Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Attorney General's Department & Department of Justice, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia (from 10/11/2008)

Ms Rebecca Parry, Acting Executive Director, Attorney General's Department & Department of Justice, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia (to 09/11/2008)

Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney-General, Western Australia

Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth (from 20/03/2009)

Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth (to 19/03/2009)

ACT Representative - currently vacant

Ms Renee Leon, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory (to 10/05/2009)

Funding of \$190,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

Attorney-General's Department, NSW	\$ 62,130
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$ 47,063
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD	\$ 37,924
Department of Justice, WA	\$ 19,133
Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA	\$ 14,288
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$ 4,446
Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT	\$ 3,059
Northern Territory Department of Justice	\$ 1,957

Funding of \$330,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

The Council paid \$172,346 to the Australian Institute of Criminology for the services of a research fellow, editing and publishing, website design, management and hosting services, and secretariat and financial services. The AIC is governed by a Board of Management that has four members nominated by from the Council's own Board of Management representatives.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 9.

### Note 11: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive officers employed by the CRC.

### Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

Financial statement audit services are provided to the CRC by the Auditor-General.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
The fair value of the services provided was:	12,500	14,000
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>14,000</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

### Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

#### Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments

##### Financial assets

##### Loans and receivables

Cash and cash equivalents	617,908	649,560
Interest receivable	1,756	7,643
Trade receivable	2,826	-
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<b><u>622,490</u></b>	<b><u>657,203</u></b>

##### Financial liabilities

##### Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors	-	112,122
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>112,122</u></b>

#### Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets

##### Loans and receivables

Interest revenue (see note 3B)	37,314	49,812
<b>Net gain loans and receivables</b>	<b><u>37,314</u></b>	<b><u>49,812</u></b>
<b>Net gain from financial assets</b>	<b><u>37,314</u></b>	<b><u>49,812</u></b>

#### Note 13C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

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

#### Note 13D: Fair value of financial instruments

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



**Note 13E: Credit Risk**

The CRC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2009: Nil and 2008: Nil).

The CRC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the CRC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The CRC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

The CRC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

**Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:**

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2008	Past due but not impaired 2009	Past due but not impaired 2008
Cash at bank	617,908	649,560	-	-
Interest Receivable	1,756	7,643	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	2,826	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>619,664</b>	<b>657,203</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>-</b>

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2009

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade Receivables	2,826	-	-	-	2,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,826</b>

**Note 13F: Liquidity risk**

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

The CRC is appropriated funding from the Australian Government, with some funding being from State and Territory Government contributions. The CRC manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the CRC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

All financial liabilities are current.

### **Note 13G: Market risk**

The CRC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The CRC is not exposed to 'currency risk' or 'other price risk'.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The CRC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from 'loans and receivables'.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the CRC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2009	Equity 2009
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.75%	4,634	4,634

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2008

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2008	Equity 2008
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	3,248	3,248

### **Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief**

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2008-09 (2007-08 no payments made).

### **Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes**

#### **Note 15A: Outcomes of the CRC**

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: Criminological research which informs the Commonwealth and States.

Only one Output is identified for the Outcome:

Output 1.1: Criminological research grants.

**Note 15B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery**

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Expenses</b>				
Departmental	538,710	592,500	538,710	592,500
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>538,710</b>	<b>592,500</b>	<b>538,710</b>	<b>592,500</b>
<b>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector</b>				
Departmental	-	-	-	-
<b>Total costs recovered</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other external revenues</b>				
Departmental				
- Interest	37,314	49,812	37,314	49,812
- Other contributions	243,815	187,000	243,815	187,000
<b>Total other external revenues</b>	<b>281,129</b>	<b>236,812</b>	<b>281,129</b>	<b>236,812</b>
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome</b>	<b>257,581</b>	<b>355,688</b>	<b>257,581</b>	<b>355,688</b>

Outcome 1 is described in note 15A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

**Note 15C: Departmental Income and Expenses by and Outputs**

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Output 1.1		2009	2008
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental expenses</b>				
Suppliers	241,954	225,230	241,954	225,230
Grants	296,756	367,270	296,756	367,270
<b>Total departmental expenses</b>	<b>538,710</b>	<b>592,500</b>	<b>538,710</b>	<b>592,500</b>
<b>Funded by:</b>				
<b>Departmental income</b>				
Revenue from Government	330,000	323,000	330,000	323,000
Interest	37,314	49,812	37,314	49,812
Other revenue	243,815	187,000	243,815	187,000
<b>Total departmental income</b>	<b>611,129</b>	<b>559,812</b>	<b>611,129</b>	<b>559,812</b>

Outcome 1 is described in note 15A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

**Note 15D: Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Outcome**

The CRC only has one Outcome. For details of Assets and Liabilities by Outcome please refer to the Balance Sheet. Outcome 1 is described in note 15A.



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