



**Australian Government**

**Australian Institute of Criminology**

Australian Institute  
of Criminology

Criminology  
Research Council

Annual report **2009–10**





Australian Institute of Criminology  
Criminology Research Council

Annual report  
2009–10

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# 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.

There are two reports in this volume. They are divided into sections, as follows:

## *Australian Institute of Criminology*

### **Year in review**

The Chair of the Board of Management and the Director of the Institute 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 project objective statement.

### **Performance review**

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**

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

### **Appendixes**

Appendixes list publications, presentations, roundtables, seminars and submissions to inquiries. Mandatory reports on occupational health and safety (OH&S), environmental sustainability, freedom of information, expenditure on market research, external scrutiny and the inclusion of mandatory requirements in this report are also in the Appendixes. 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, including its outcome statement and funding criteria and contributions.

### **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.

### **Appendix**

Mandatory reports on OH&S, environmental sustainability, freedom of information, expenditure on market research, external scrutiny and the inclusion of mandatory requirements in this report are also in the Appendixes. The financial tables are also in this section.

**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/11-20/2010.aspx](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current_series/annualreport/11-20/2010.aspx)

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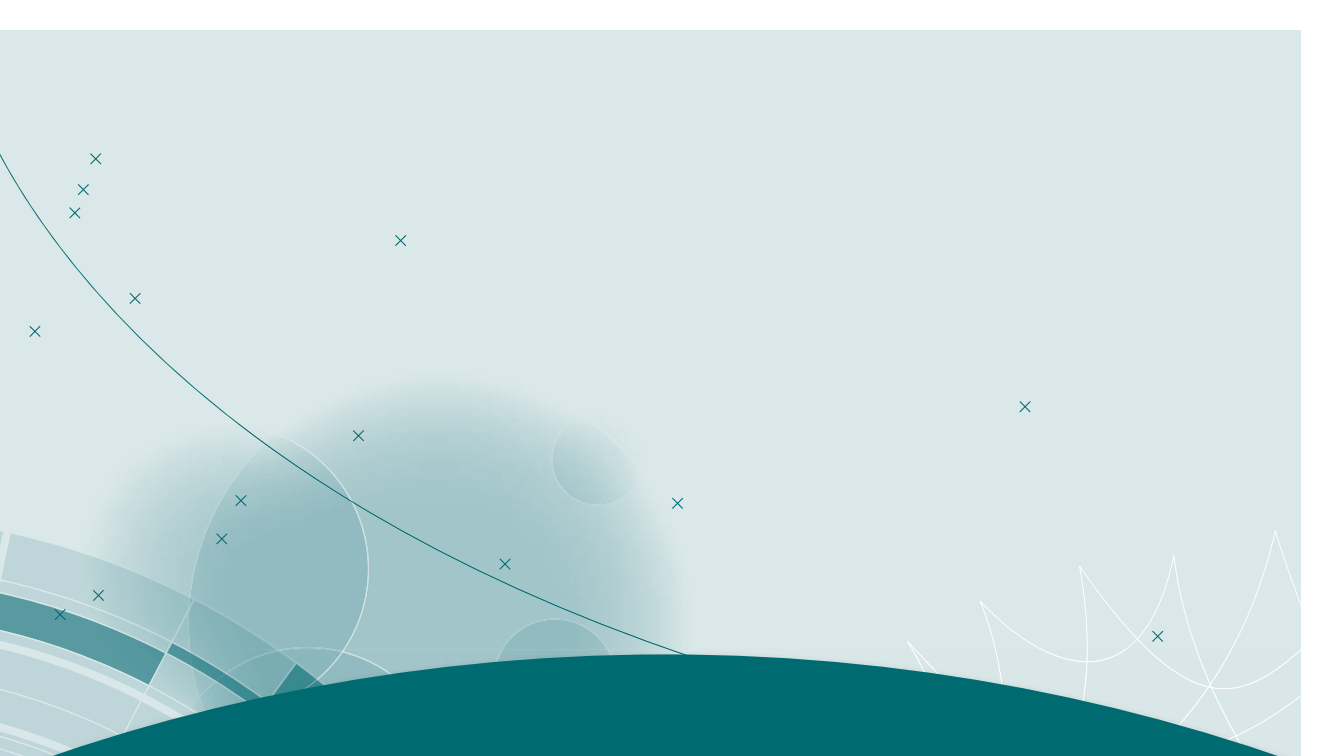
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# Abbreviations and acronyms

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>ACFT</b>      | Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce                                |
| <b>ACVPA</b>     | Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards                      |
| <b>AGD</b>       | Australian Government Attorney-General's Department                  |
| <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>ANZCP SOG</b> | Australia New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group        |
| <b>AUSTRAC</b>   | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre                   |
| <b>ARS</b>       | Alternative remittance systems                                       |
| <b>CCTV</b>      | Closed circuit television  |
| <b>CFO</b>       | Chief Financial Officer  |
| <b>CIS</b>       | Communications and Information Services                              |
| <b>COAG</b>      | Council of Australian Governments                                    |
| <b>CRC</b>       | Criminology Research Council   |
| <b>DUMA</b>      | Drug Use Monitoring in Australia                                     |
| <b>EPBC Act</b>  | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> |
| <b>ICPC</b>      | International Centre for the Prevention of Crime                     |
| <b>ICT</b>       | Information and communications technology                            |
| <b>NARMP</b>     | National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program                            |
| <b>NHMP</b>      | National Homicide Monitoring Program                                 |
| <b>OH&amp;S</b>  | Occupational health and safety                                       |
| <b>RSD</b>       | Remote (area) service delivery                                       |
| <b>RPP</b>       | <i>Research and public policy series</i>                             |
| <b>T&amp;I</b>   | <i>Trends &amp; Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i>             |
| <b>TBP</b>       | <i>Technical and Background Paper</i>                                |
| <b>TRIM</b>      | Tower Records and Information Management                             |
| <b>UN</b>        | United Nations   |





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 2010.

Yours sincerely

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

Richard Fox AM  
Chair  
Board of Management  
3 September 2010



# The year in review

# Chairman's overview



This year commenced with the appointment of the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) new Director, Dr Adam Tomison, on 13 July 2009. It was a year in which the energy of the Director, buttressed by the experienced advice of the Board of Management, ensured that the AIC

maintained its standing as Australia's paramount and internationally recognised research centre on crime and justice. It was a year in which the Institute responded willingly and creatively to three main challenges that had to be met in the context of reductions in core federal income and proposed changes in its governance structure.

First, there was the need to respond promptly to new requests for research assistance in areas identified as of concern to Australian, state and territory governments and the private sector, particularly where the impact was national, such as with organised crime. There was also the need to encourage additional referrals. The Director's fresh view of the nature and extent of the AIC's business and its potential, led him early to assume responsibility for direct management of the research program, which is the Institute's central business. This involved reinforcing good lines of communication with primary and secondary stakeholders to identify their specific needs for research on policy and practice issues. The Director represented the AIC in public, parliamentary and interagency forums and did much to increase the visibility of its research activities and services. Despite difficult economic conditions, revenue from contracted research remains a significant component of the Institute's budget.

Second, there was the need to review the Institute's ongoing monitoring programs. These programs identify changes in criminal activity that can inform prediction of demand for criminal justice services in Australia. The programs gather evidence on trends in areas such as homicide, drug use, firearms theft, deaths in custody, armed robbery, juveniles in detention, fraud against the Commonwealth, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and trafficking in persons. Their effective management by the AIC, within its budget, requires that they be periodically reprioritised. The new financial year will see the implementation of the Director's proposals, as approved by the Board.

The third challenge was how to respond to suggested ways of improving management and governance while retaining the essential character of the agency as an exercise in cooperative federalism. A review of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (Cth), completed for the Attorney-General's Department in 2007, suggested the merging of the Criminology Research Council (CRC) with the AIC to form a single agency, suggesting that it would be best governed under the controls in the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (Cth), under which the Director would be directly accountable to the relevant Commonwealth Minister rather than through a Board of Management consisting of state, territory and Australian Government representatives.

During 2009, consultation took place with the Board of Management and the CRC on how best to maintain the role of the states and territories in providing advice and guidance in the functioning of the proposed new integrated entity. The establishment of a legislatively-created Criminology Research Advisory Council was recommended at which state and territory representatives, as well as a Commonwealth one, could offer advice on the

AIC's strategic directions and the allocation of the criminology research grants previously administered by the CRC. Legislative changes have been developed to ensure the AIC remains able to carry out all of the functions it has previously undertaken and to do so with flexibility. It is expected that these agreed changes to the AIC's and CRC's governance will be incorporated into legislation to come before the Australian Parliament during 2010–11.

Until that legislation is passed and comes into force, the Board of Management will continue to support Dr Tomison with its counsel as he applies his considerable energy to addressing the new fiscal and legislative environments and pursues the new opportunities the ever-changing face of crime offers to skilled researchers whose goal is evidence-based advice.

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

# Director's overview



It is my pleasure to present the Australian Institute of Criminology's 2009–10 annual report, having joined the Institute on 13 July 2009 following a handover of responsibilities from Mr Tony Marks (Acting Director). The AIC continues to be the national crime and criminal

justice knowledge centre that informs government, law enforcement and the community through policy-relevant research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base. In 2009–10, the AIC has ably demonstrated success in meeting this goal, having produced another year of significant research outputs that have been communicated and disseminated widely through publications, presentations and via a range of existing and new online media. The AIC's research has informed governments, policy officers, law enforcement agencies and the wider criminal justice sector across Australia and overseas and has been influential in shaping policy and practice. In 2009–10, the research undertaken by the Institute included:

- estimation of the rate of international student victimisation in Australia;
- refinement and enhancement of the AIC's DRUGSMOD forecasting model of illicit drug networks;
- completion of a number of performance measurement and program evaluation contracts in areas that included illicit drugs, community safety in Indigenous Australian communities and specialist court systems;
- Trafficking in Persons—the first Australian monitoring report has been developed and released;

- investigation of various elements of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, including work assessing the role of alternative remittance schemes;
- development and release of a 'how to' guide to developing preventative responses to bushfire arson; and
- the release of the latest reports for most of the ongoing crime monitoring programs for which the AIC continues to collect data and report on.

The AIC's Research Services program was expanded this year, with investment in the further development of analytical capabilities (statistical modelling and forecasting) and the creation of expertise in geospatial analysis. These methods and approaches have enabled the AIC to become more actively involved in predicting crime trends, future law enforcement investments to respond to changing crime patterns and to physically map the occurrence of crime and to explore the environmental factors affecting the commission of crime.

The AIC also undertook an assessment of its crime monitoring programs in 2010 in order to improve their value and relevance to the sector, and in part, to assess ways to achieve better products in a cost effective way. In 2010–11, key stakeholders who contribute to and/or use the monitoring program outputs will be invited to give their views and to consider options for the future directions of these programs.

Finally, a number of enhancements were made to the Institute's project costing, project management and risk management strategies in order to provide an enhanced platform for the AIC to conduct operations in the future. I am pleased to report that the Institute is now better placed to manage risks and to manage research and other project processes and in a more accountable way.



## Interagency partnerships

The AIC has a strong history of positive engagements and partnerships with Commonwealth, state/territory law enforcement and justice bodies. I am pleased to report that in 2009–10, our relationships with a number of agencies were renewed or enhanced.

Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with a number of key partners including the:

- Australian Institute of Family Studies—to underpin future cross-agency work and to enhance the cross-pollination of our respective research teams.
- Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers Group (ANZCP SOG)—an intergovernmental committee of law enforcement and justice personnel. The AIC was subsequently contracted by ANZCP SOG to develop a draft national crime prevention framework that will be considered by governments.
- Australian Customs and Border Protection Service—an existing MoU was renewed in order to enable the AIC to provide performance measurement advice to that agency.

The AIC has increasingly sought opportunities to partner with Commonwealth law enforcement agencies. In 2009–10, AIC research staff were active contributors to government agendas on fraud, high-tech crime and organised crime. The AIC was also involved in assisting in the development of a draft National Youth Policing Model, a framework of evidence-based principles for policing young people across all Australian jurisdictions. The model will be presented to the Ministerial Council on Policing and Emergency Management—Police (MCPEMP) in July 2010.

The AIC also continues to engage with the academic sector and regularly engages research agencies in Australia and overseas. For example, the AIC was an active industry partner for the Centre for Excellence in Policing Studies and was also invited to join a university consortium seeking to establish a proposed Cooperative Research Centre on Social Inclusion, with the outcome of the bid being determined in early 2011.

However, the AIC's expertise is not limited to research functions. Corporate Services has had a successful year in expanding its provision of

secretariat services (previously provided to the CRC and ACVPA). Crime Stoppers Australia contracted the AIC to host the Crime Stoppers website and to provide secretariat services. Similarly, late in the financial year, the AIC successfully tendered to provide secretariat, communications and publication production services to the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund, beginning on 1 July 2010 for a period of four years. The Fund promotes quality evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society. The General Manager Corporate ably led the successful bid and this function will offset some of the costs of Corporate Services while increasing the AIC's engagement with key groups in the sector, offering in return a quality service and access to the AIC's range of expertise.

## Communications

A large number of publications have been released over the year and have been received positively by the sector and government, generating good media interest. The flagship *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* and *Research in Public Policy Series* are both peer-reviewed—other publications are not. This year saw a stronger focus on the production of peer-reviewed papers, with a 20 percent increase in the number of peer-reviewed papers.

During the year, the project management of conferences and other events was revised to ensure that the AIC would continue to develop—solely or in partnership—significant events that could be undertaken without cost to the Institute. The AIC held over 20 events in 2009–10 and planning is underway to hold an International Serious and Organised Crime Conference in Melbourne in late 2010, which promises to be a significant event for the AIC. Importantly, the AIC has partnered with Victoria Police, the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police and CrimTrac to run this conference—further strengthening our relationships with these agencies.

A suite of new Web 2.0 tools were also developed and launched in 2009–10 in order to ensure that the AIC's communications remain at the cutting edge of

information dissemination. Despite only recently beginning operation, the AIC's Facebook, Twitter, Wikipedia and CriminologyTV (YouTube site) accounts have all been well-received by stakeholders, with patronage increasing every day. These new online approaches will ensure the AIC's message continues to be disseminated widely and in formats that suit the more technologically-focused user.

In late July 2010, the AIC hosted over 80 criminology students from across Australia for a one day AIC Student Forum. This event arose directly out of the monitoring of usage and comments made on the AIC's Facebook and Twitter pages. There was a clear desire for many users to get to know the AIC better and the forum promises to be a valuable way of connecting the AIC with the next generation of researchers, policymakers and law enforcement personnel and if it is successful, is likely to be repeated at regular intervals.

## Directions in 2010–11

In 2010–11, the Institute will continue to deliver on its core mandate of delivering and disseminating timely, policy- and practice-relevant research. With a decrease in core appropriation, in addition to the ongoing efficiency dividend, it will be important to ensure that the AIC continues to be awarded and deliver quality outcomes for contracted research projects undertaken on behalf of the Australian Government, state/territory law enforcement and other government agencies. Further, the AIC will be exploring ways of reducing the costs associated with running the AIC's monitoring programs, while enhancing the usefulness of research products and making better use of these significant datasets. In 2010–11, key stakeholders who contribute to and/or use the monitoring program outputs will be invited

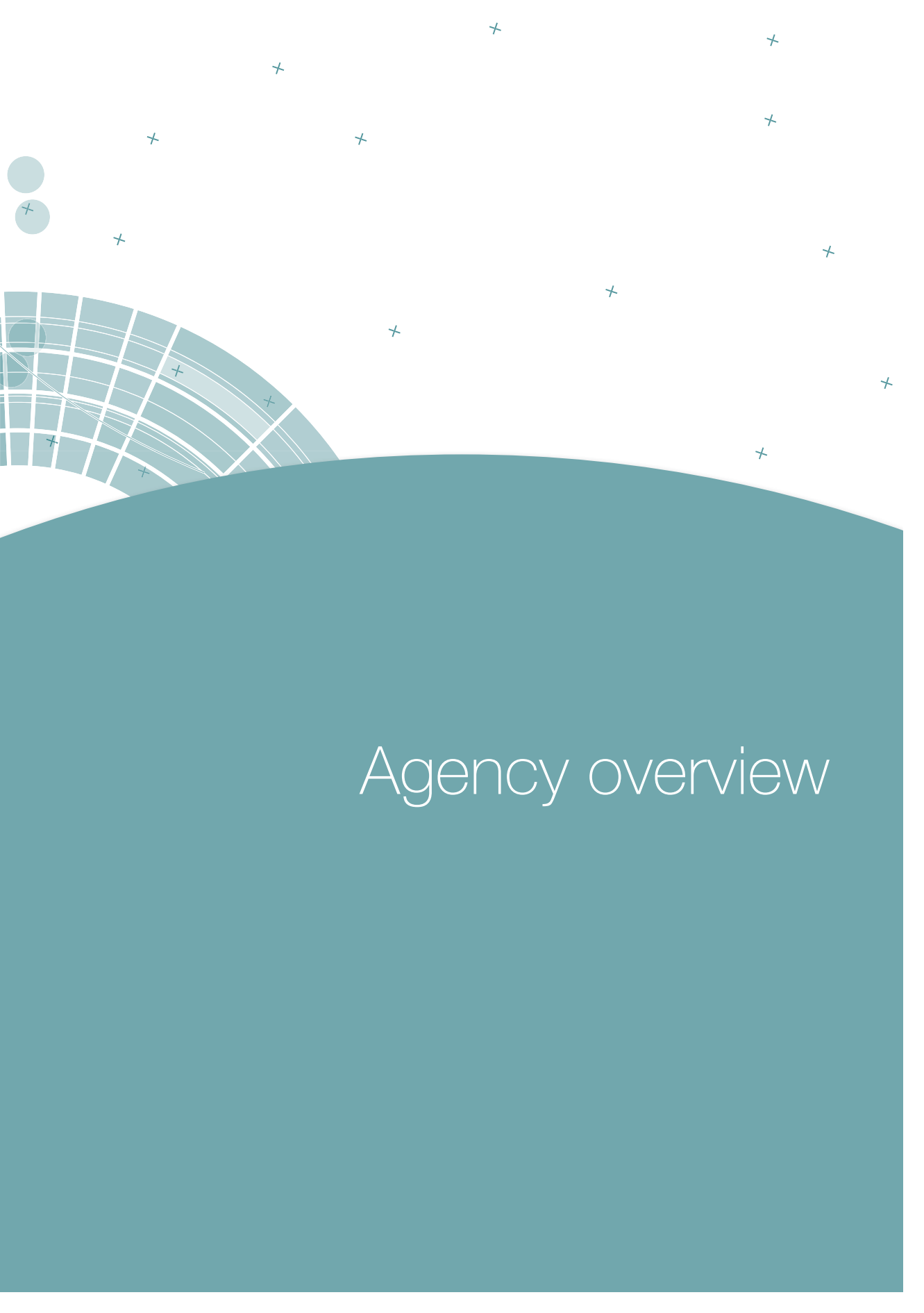
to give their views and to consider options for the future directions for these programs. This will occur in the context of ongoing efforts to ensure the AIC's programs are well-structured and efficient, while enabling the agency to maintain its core set of research interests and ensuring the needs of the Australian Government and other stakeholders are met.

In 2009–10, the AIC enhanced its relationships with Australian Government and state/territory agencies and explored closer ties with the academic sector. This agenda will continue in 2010–11, as will a greater focus on organised crime, the further development of research partnerships with Commonwealth law enforcement agencies and scoping of the development of a proposed national crime prevention technical assistance centre.

During 2010–11, the Australian Government will table legislative amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* to change the AIC, like a number of other agencies, from a *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* agency to a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* agency. If it occurs, this change will affect the way the agency reports to government, but it is important to note that it will not affect any of the AIC's (or the CRC's) current functions, nor would it affect the Institute's place as a statutory independent research agency.

Finally, I expect 2010–11 to be a positive one for the Institute and 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 to inform policy and practice.

## Enabling legislation

The AIC was established under s 5 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. It sets out the functions of the Institute at s 6 as:

- (a) to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, such criminological research as is approved by the Board or is requested by the Attorney-General;
- (b) to communicate to the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the results of research conducted by the institute;
- (c) to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of such seminars and courses of training or instruction for persons engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour as are approved by the Board or are requested by the Attorney-General;
- (d) to advise the Council in relation to needs for, and programmes of, criminological research;
- (e) to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- (f) to give advice and assistance in relation to any research performed wholly or partly with moneys provided out of the Fund;
- (g) to give advice in relation to the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- (h) to publish such material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions as is approved by the Board;
  - (ha) to collect information and statistics (without detracting from, and in the context of, the overall collecting and coordinating role of the Australian Bureau of Statistics);
  - (hb) 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;

- (hc) 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; and
- (i) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

## Minister, portfolio and Director

The Minister for Home Affairs, the Honourable Brendan O'Connor MP, is responsible for the Institute. The AIC sits within the Attorney-General's portfolio.

The Director of the Institute during the bulk of the financial year was Dr Adam Tomison, who was appointed on 13 July. Prior to that, the Acting Director was Mr Tony Marks.

The AIC operates from one location in Canberra but has several staff who operate from home offices in Sydney and Melbourne.

## Outcome and program objective

The Institute has a single outcome, described in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2009–10* as:

*An informed Government and community through policy relevant research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre*

The strategy for the program is:

*The main focus of the Institute is on the conduct of research that is relevant to crime and justice policy and practice. As a national knowledge centre, the Institute disseminates both its own research as well as other national and international information relevant to crime and justice.*

The outcome is achieved by:

- undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research;
- keeping the Minister fully informed of the Institute's publications;

- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department, portfolio agencies, state and territory criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders;
- producing and disseminating crime and justice research and information to policymakers, practitioners, the academic community and the general public across Australia and internationally; and
- assisting the Criminology Research Council (CRC).

The primary objective of the Institute is:

*...to inform policy and practice that seeks to reduce crime and promote justice through research and dissemination of information. Its secondary objective is to maintain a comprehensive and focused collection in the field of criminal justice in Australia and to ensure that the Institute's researchers and stakeholders have access to the most up to date and relevant information.*

The deliverables for the program are:

- undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice;
- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice; and
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner.

## Policy- and practice-relevant research

The Institute's work directly or indirectly contributes to the achievement of key government initiatives including agreements and initiatives of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) and associated intergovernmental committees, such as the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General (SCAG). For example, the Institute's research has contributed to work associated with the national integrated strategy for Closing the Gap on Indigenous Disadvantage, the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children and the Australian Government's Action Plan to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons.

The Institute's 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, often in the form of access to, or provision of, data.

The AIC's research falls under National Research Priority no 4 *Safeguarding Australia*, particularly priority goals no 1 *Protecting critical infrastructure* and no 4 *Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime*. Some projects, such as the anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) and Trafficking in Persons programs also contribute to goal no 2 *Understanding our region and the world*. Other projects also fall under National Research Priority no 2 *Promoting and maintaining good health*, with work undertaken under goal no 1 *A healthy start to life* and goal no 4 *Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric*.

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

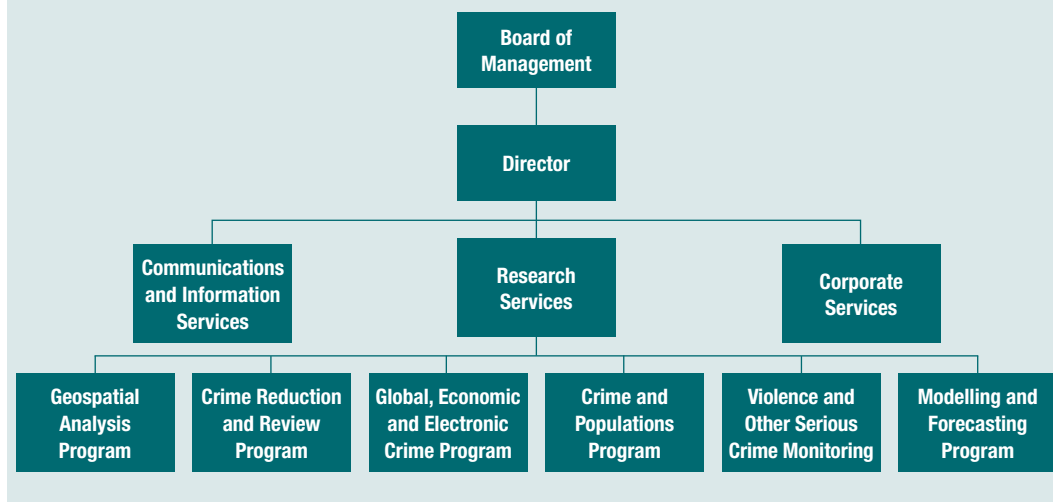
## Organisational structure and functions

In 2009–10, the AIC was functionally structured into three line management units—Research Services, Communications and Information Services (CIS) and Corporate Services.

### *Research Services*

Research Services conducts research on crime and justice issues that is timely and policy relevant for the Australian Government and other key stakeholders, as the core function of the Institute.

## Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



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; and
- anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting research into emerging areas of crime, including maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

For the bulk of the year, there were five teams within Research Services:

**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.

**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 developing statistical models and forecasting of criminal justice activities, victimisation and offending patterns.

**Geospatial Analysis**—provides geospatial analytical capability throughout the AIC to investigate patterns in criminal offending, with a particular focus on violent crime and bushfire arson.

From June 2010, the team structure was changed to achieve a better balance of programs and projects, dividing the Justice and Crime Analysis team to create one team with a focus on criminal justice issues as they apply to particular groups in society and another with a focus on violence and other serious crime. The two new teams are:

**Crime and Populations**—seeks to identify the nature and extent of particular crimes within specific sections of the community (eg juveniles, Indigenous communities) and the community as a whole, and to identify the number and characteristics of people detained in custody and those who die in custody; and

## **Violence and Other Serious Crime Monitoring—**

where the main objective is to enhance and promote knowledge of Australia's central crime issues including homicide and other violence, firearms theft and illicit drug use and crime.

## **Research activities**

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 ongoing collection and analysis of specialised crime and criminal justice data not available elsewhere. Most monitoring programs release 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. The development and maintenance of monitoring programs relies on extensive in-kind assistance and support from all jurisdictions. See *Highlight 1* for information about the 10 monitoring programs for which the Institute was responsible in 2009–10.

**Crime and justice projects** are primary and secondary research analyses designed to investigate or highlight particular criminal justice issues of national or Australian Government interest. These may be undertaken as core or contracted 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, the development and publication of the AIC's first monitoring report on Trafficking in Persons, alternative remittance services in the context of AML/CTF, the victimisation of international students, the development of an illicit drugs performance measurement framework and the evaluation of the Murri specialist court (Queensland). Outcomes from the monitoring programs and research projects are listed in the next chapter.

## *Communications and Information Services*

The CIS team of editors, graphic and web designers, librarians, media advisors and events coordinators perform important functions in ensuring that Institute and other criminological research is effectively communicated to stakeholders.

With a vital part to play in the AIC's role as Australia's knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice, CIS hosts a significant collection of criminal justice and related materials. This collection is made available to stakeholders online through the website and through the JV Barry Library, to inform the development of evidence-based policy and programs. Library staff assist AIC staff and external stakeholders with information searching and delivery to inform policy, practice and research. CIS is also responsible for the effective publication and dissemination of high quality publications and other materials based on the Institute's and other research.

Core CIS activities include:

- organisation of conferences and other events, such as national and international conferences, roundtable discussions, workshops, forums and seminars;
- publication and distribution of research information;
- communication support for publications and events, including media liaison;
- website management and e-communications services—including hosting of the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse website, a SCAG initiative developed, hosted and maintained by the AIC with the NSW Department of Justice and Attorney General;
- JV Barry Library targeted current awareness and research services to the AIC's stakeholders and AIC researchers;
- support to the international and Australian research community through the CINCH database of Australasian crime and criminal justice literature and access to Australia's premier criminal justice collection; and
- internal communications and Ministerial liaison.

## Corporate Services

The Corporate Services team is a small multi-disciplinary unit which provides support and strategic advice to the Director, research and information staff, the Board of Management and Board Audit Committee and the provision of services to the CRC, the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA), Crime Stoppers Australia Ltd and from 1 July 2010, the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). The Corporate Services team provides the following services:

- **Financial services**—three staff deliver across three broad areas:
  - internal and external financial reporting, budget development and management, and project management and reporting;
  - risk management and audit, including strategic risk identification and remediation, oversight of the outsourced internal audit activity and support to the Board Audit Committee. This area also covers compliance with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*; and
  - procurement, contracts and legal, including implementation of legislative and compliance frameworks such as the Commonwealth procurement guidelines, management of intellectual property, administration of grants, National Privacy Principles and insurance. Legal services are obtained through the AGD panel arrangements.
- **Human resource management**—strategic human capital planning and management, coordination of the outsourced payroll services provider, drafting of Director's instructions, policies and procedures, implementation of industrial legislative obligations, negotiation of agency agreement, liaison with the staff consultative committee, monitoring of occupational health and safety (OH&S) issues, recruitment, performance development scheme and general staff support.
- **Information and Communication Technology**—provides a stable and secure network in accordance with government information security requirements, develops interactive Institute datasets for publication and provides web and communications platforms. In addition to the Institute's website, support and hosting are provided on a fee-for-service basis to other organisations including the CRC, the ACVPA Board and starting in July 2010, NDLERF.
- **Administration and secretariat**—provides a host of general and essential support services including facilities and security, travel, records and information management, responses to Parliamentary questions and Ministerial correspondence, and secretariat services to the Board, the CRC, the ACVPA Board, Crime Stoppers Australia and from July 2010, NDLERF.



## Highlight 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 (NHMP)**—has collected and analysed information on all homicides (murder and manslaughter) 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 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 police detainees. 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. More than 33,000 records and almost 27,000 urine samples had been collected by the end of 2007.

**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 2007–08 annual report examined 1,712 stolen firearms, an increase of 186 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. The 2008 report is due for release in late 2010.

**National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program (NARMP)**—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, in press at 30 June, analyses data on 7,133 victims and 6,086 incidents of armed robbery in 2007.

**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 742 juveniles in detention at 30 June 2007.

**Police Custody Monitoring Program**—provides data on people held in police custody on remand or who have been sentenced to fill a gap in information identified by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Work is underway on analysis of the 2007 survey.

**Fraud against the Commonwealth Monitoring Program**—the AIC has completed its third annual survey of fraud experienced by Australian Government agencies. *Under the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*, 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) Monitoring Program**—assesses the current and emerging risks in money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Australia. The program includes survey and other research to determine the nature and extent of risks, and activities undertaken by businesses and government agencies to respond to specific issues arising under Australia's AML/CTF legislative regime.

**Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Program**—by monitoring trafficking activity in Australia and the region, this program contributes to the evidence base for the whole of government approach to combating trafficking in persons, in support of Australia's ratification of international agreements. The program collects information on prevention, detection and investigation, prosecution and victim support.





# Report on performance

# Performance, outcomes and outputs

In line with the outcome and program objective and deliverables mentioned in the previous section, 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; and
- 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*.

The following section summarises activity and results from the research projects and monitoring programs for the year under key themes:

- transnational and organised crime;
- economic and high-tech crime;
- drugs and alcohol;
- violent crime;
- property crime;
- crime and the community;
- criminal justice responses;
- crime prevention; and
- capacity building.

## Transnational and organised crime

Transnational and organised crime are significant issues affecting Australia and their importance is

reflected in the investment made to investigate such issues in the AIC research program. Sizeable research programs have been operating to research the impact of trafficking in persons on Australia and the Asia–Pacific region, along with research investigating legislative and other criminal justice interventions designed to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The AIC has also conducted advanced and complex statistical modelling on a consultancy basis for key law enforcement and criminal intelligence agencies to better estimate the economic costs of high-volume crimes and the role and incidence of organised crime in, and the nature and extent of, the criminal economy. This work is due for completion in 2011.

### *Human trafficking*

Trafficking in persons is typically a transnational crime and may involve organised crime networks. Australia has ratified the United Nations (UN) *Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* and its supplementary *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. In support of the Australian Government's response to trafficking, the AIC has contributed to the evidence base through identifying and conducting research into gaps in evidence relevant to Australia's whole of government approach to prevention, detection and investigation, prosecution and victim support. A key aspect of this research has been the establishment of a monitoring program on trafficking in persons in Australia and its region. The first monitoring report was published during the year and has been received with great interest both nationally and internationally; for example, it has been used by the US Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and by the United Nations.

To overcome the under-reporting of this crime, the AIC has established new information and data exchange arrangements within Australia and overseas, including the creation of links with key government agencies, stakeholder and non-government organisations in the Pacific and southeast Asia.

To inform understanding of human trafficking, the AIC has gathered information and data for analysis from Australian, as well as regional, stakeholders, conducted surveys of sex workers and the community and accessed datasets held by UN agencies.

In September 2009, the AIC led a partnership with The Salvation Army New Zealand, Fiji and Tonga Territory, and the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, bringing together government agencies, non-government organisations and academics to identify existing research and findings, to consider challenges and to identify research priorities for investigating and understanding the various forms of trafficking in persons in the Pacific.

As an active member of the Anti-Trafficking Interdepartmental Committee, which coordinates the National Action Plan to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons, the AIC has provided expert evidence to inform the Australian Government's approach to combating people trafficking. A series of reports were provided to government on a range of issues, including a brief for the Commonwealth Law Officers meeting that will be hosted by Australia in 2011. The AIC also provided evidence to the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee Inquiry into People Trafficking for Sex Work, which commended the AIC's research in its final report. During 2009–10, the AIC embarked on substantial research projects to fill gaps in knowledge across the following areas:

- community attitudes to trafficking in persons;
- labour trafficking;
- special issues, risks and protections in regard to trafficking in persons for the Pacific region;
- risks and protections related to trafficking in persons as perceived by sex workers; and
- analysis of the International Organisation for Migration dataset on trafficked persons for Indonesia.

Major reports on each of these will be released in 2010–11.

## Human trafficking: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Safeguarding Australia (Critical Infrastructure, Understanding our region and the world and Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

### Key outputs

*Trafficking in persons monitoring report July 2007–December 2008.* Monitoring report no. 6

Trafficking in Persons in the Pacific forum

Submission and evidence to Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry

Brief for Commonwealth Law Officers Meeting to be held in 2011

The Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Program publications:

- contributed to the Australian Government's action plan to eradicate trafficking in persons;
- were used by authorities investigating immigration, employment and border control issues;
- informed policy and practice responses to trafficking activities and victim needs; and
- increased public awareness of trafficking issues.

For information on the findings of the monitoring program, see *Highlight 2*.

## Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing

In the late 1980s, the Financial Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) was established to set international standards to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism in response to the increasing globalisation of financial services and concern about serious organised criminal activities. Following a review of Australia's compliance with FATF's recommendations, a revised legislative regime was enacted in 2006. It is administered by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) who provide financial intelligence to a number of government agencies investigating financial crime. The AIC has worked with AUSTRAC since 2007 on a program of criminological research into aspects of money laundering and financing of terrorism affecting Australia's interests. In 2009–10, the third year of initial Australian Government funding for an AML/CTF research program, the AIC undertook research on a

## Highlight 2: Human trafficking

The AIC was initially provided with \$2.4m in funding over the four years to 2010–11 as part of the government's strategy to combat people trafficking. A key element of the AIC's Trafficking in Persons Program has been to establish a monitoring program on trafficking in persons in Australia and the region. Such independent monitoring is vital, as Australia is viewed as a destination for persons trafficked out of southeast Asia. Almost 70 percent of the 113 trafficked persons in Australia identified to December 2008 originated from this region.

Despite significant challenges in the availability, reliability and comparability of

data internationally and within Australia, the first annual monitoring report was released during the year (Joudo Larsen, Lindley & Putt 2009). The AIC is well-placed to progressively overcome these challenges via targeted new research and future monitoring activities. Australia is unlikely to experience a substantial growth in trafficking in persons given strong border controls and because human trafficking tends to follow existing migration pathways within the Asia–Pacific region or to more accessible destinations such as the Middle East.

While little is documented about trafficking in the Pacific, consultations by the AIC and an analysis of movement in the region indicate that people trafficking may be occurring for both sex work and non-sex work (eg agricultural work). The special status of some Pacific countries for migration into developed nations, such as the United States, may contribute to risks that they will be used as transit points for international trafficking. Some cultural practices (eg bride price or early marriage) have been identified as creating greater risks for trafficking in persons, especially with regard to children and women. Further, the Pacific labour market situation, in some cases involving a lack of employment opportunities and in others a shortage of labour due to external migration, drives irregular migration within the region and creates opportunities for exploitation and possible trafficking of such migrants.

Although there is a growing body of literature on trafficking in Australia, little research has been undertaken to examine the experiences of migrant sex workers. In particular, little is known about their vulnerabilities to trafficking, protections that they are aware of and employ against trafficking risks and exploitative practices more generally and their access to law and justice agencies. The AIC has commenced a project to fill these gaps by examining sex workers' experiences, identifying the vulnerabilities to trafficking they may face and exploring the strategies used to reduce the risks of trafficking. The AIC has partnered with Scarlet Alliance to ensure access to sex workers and the success of surveys to be undertaken in capital cities and regional centres across Australia. This project is due for completion in 2011.

The AIC website's section on human trafficking provides links to many resources in this area [http://www.aic.gov.au/crime\\_types/transnational/humantrafficking.aspx](http://www.aic.gov.au/crime_types/transnational/humantrafficking.aspx)

### Reference

Joudo Larsen J, Lindley J & Putt J 2009. *Trafficking in persons monitoring report, July 2007–December 2008*. Monitoring report no. 6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/mr/1-20/06.aspx>



AIC staff and sex worker representatives. l–r: Samantha Gray-Barry, Lauren Renshaw, Birdie Thirapat (Migration Project Officer, Scarlet Alliance) Elena Jeffreys (President, Scarlet Alliance) Laura Beacroft and Lexxie Jury (Sex Worker Outreach Program ACT).

range of matters. These included an investigation of the use of alternative remittance systems (ARS; see *Highlight 3* for more details), the smuggling of currency and bearer negotiable instruments and other issues. Large-scale surveys to assess the vulnerabilities of different sectors to money laundering and the financing of terrorism were also undertaken. These focused on regulated businesses such as financial institutions, as well as yet to be regulated sectors such as the non-profit sector and the accounting and legal professions. Work continued on a detailed examination of trade-based money laundering.

A report was published on the risks of money laundering faced by so-called politically-exposed persons, such as senior government officials. Finally, a substantial technical paper was released from a project undertaken in conjunction with the Centre for International Forestry Research in Indonesia and funded by AusAID, which examined how illegal logging in Indonesia could be controlled through the use of anti-money laundering provisions. A technical paper was also released reviewing the confiscation of assets schemes throughout Australia.

### Highlight 3: Alternative remittance systems

The events of 11 September 2001 increased concerns about the security of global financial structures and led to initiatives to improve the security of the world's financial system, most significantly to prevent its use for the financing of terrorist activities. It has been speculated that the increased regulation of formal financial sector activities, such as banking, may have caused criminal and terrorist activity to be displaced into more informal financial activities that involve the movement of currency or bearer negotiable instruments or which make use of alternative remittance systems (ARS).

Originating in southeast Asia and India, and known by terms such as *hawala*, *hundi*, *fei-ch'ien*, *hui* and *phoe-kuan*, ARS enable users to transfer funds through agents who enter into agreements with each other to receive money from people in one country (such as overseas workers) and to pay money to specified recipients in other countries without using conventional banking arrangements. Funds can be moved quickly, cheaply and securely between locations, which often do not have established banking networks or modern forms of electronic funds transfer available.

This year, the Institute published the results of a major research activity that analysed the current vulnerabilities within the alternative remittance process and identified possible measures that could be put in place by government regulators to address these risks.

Fieldwork was conducted into the Somali, Samoan, Vietnamese, Indian and Filipino communities in Australia. It was found that these users of ARS saw the practice as important and legitimate, and superior in many respects, to the formal banking system. Current AML/CTF regulations place a greater onus on ARS providers to monitor the behaviour of their customers and the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) introduced a requirement that ARS providers register with AUSTRAC.

The research suggested that the ethnic communities that use ARS in Australia are highly supportive of regulation but have very little knowledge of Australia's current regulatory arrangements. It is apparent that there has been some misuse (more commonly by criminal than terrorist elements) of ARS, but it was difficult to quantify how much misuse has taken place and how much money might have been involved.

Evidence from users and providers of ARS suggests that the most effective way of increasing the compliance of providers with current regulatory arrangements is to interact with the communities that use their services. This contact needs to involve activities with an emphasis on verbal rather than written communication, such as forums and roundtables that involve intermediaries with specific knowledge of the structure and culture of communities involved.

#### Reference

Rees D 2010. *Money laundering and terrorism financing risks posed by alternative remittance in Australia*. Research and public policy series no. 106. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/100-120/rpp106.aspx> Economic and high-tech crime

## Anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Safeguarding Australia (Understanding our region and the world and Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

### Key outputs

*Money laundering and terrorism financing risks posed by alternative remittance in Australia.* Research and public policy series no. 106

*Challenges in dealing with politically exposed persons.* Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 386

*Alternative remittance systems in Australia: Perceptions of users and providers.* Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 393

*Financing of terrorism: Risks for Australia.* Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 394

*Risks of money laundering and the financing of terrorism arising from alternative remittance systems.* Transnational crime brief no. 7

The AML/CTF publications:

- informed policy and practice responses to money laundering, particularly in relation to risk factors in terrorism funding; and
- increased public awareness of money laundering risks.

## Illegal logging

In 2008, the AIC was asked to undertake research as part of its work on anti-money laundering, into the use of the AML/CTF regime as an alternative law enforcement tool for forestry regulation in Indonesia. The study considered the key actors in the illegal logging industry in Indonesia and the likely path of the proceeds of illegal logging that could be examined through the use of financial intelligence reported by financial institutions to regulators in the region.

## Illegal logging in Indonesia: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Safeguarding Australia (Understanding our region and the world and Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

### Key outputs

*Following the proceeds of illegal logging in Indonesia.* Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 391

The illegal logging in Indonesia publications:

- improved the evidence base about regional vulnerabilities; and
- increased stakeholder awareness of the issues.

## Economic and high-tech crime

Research on economic crime and fraud continued during the year with the Institute undertaking work for the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (ACFT), a group of 21 government agencies in Australia and New Zealand and private sector partners that seek to promote the protection of consumers against fraudulent scams. In addition to participating in ACFT meetings and convening a national forum for member agencies, the Institute hosted, for the fourth year, an online survey of members of the community who have been exposed to consumer scams. Given that large numbers of people continue to fall prey to scams and lose many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, this survey is an important snapshot of the community's exposure to scams. Pilot research has also been undertaken to examine why some individuals might be more at risk of victimisation than others and this will be published next year.

Fraud also affects government agencies. To document the extent of the problem and to assist agencies in controlling and preventing fraud, the AIC again collected information on the prevalence, types and cost of fraud experienced by Australian Government agencies. A report to the Minister for Home Affairs details the nature and extent of fraud against the Australian Government and fraud control arrangements used by Australian Government agencies and reviews information on public sector fraud derived from surveys undertaken by non-government organisations. During the year, staff of the Institute also assisted the Australian National Audit Office in its audit of fraud control in Australian Government agencies (Audit report no. 42) and AGD in reviewing the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*.



The Institute commissioned research into the problem of welfare fraud in order to document the fraud reduction initiatives employed by Centrelink and other relevant Australian Government agencies providing welfare payments. The project entailed interviews with policy and investigation staff who work in fraud strategy and detection areas, and analysis of policy documents and available data in relation to fraud and fraud prevention initiatives in this area. During the year, the AIC also undertook negotiations for an MoU with the Australian Taxation Office for joint research work on fraud and corruption vulnerabilities.

The AIC continued to assist in policy development in connection with the regulation and use of the internet and other information and communications technologies. Research was published on the risks associated with social networking sites and the problem of online grooming of children for sexual exploitation. Submissions were also made to a number of government inquiries into the misuse of online communications systems, with AIC evidence featuring prominently in the published reports (see *Appendix 5*).

During the year, Institute staff prepared targeted publications making use of the survey data collected for the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security project. Included were information sheets on the computer security tools used by Australian businesses and the prevalence of incidents for selected business sectors. Further publications in this area are continuing. Staff also assisted in the scoping, composition and structure of a paper by academics at Deakin University that examined the crime risks associated with three-dimensional virtual environments which are the new generation of digital multiuser social networking platforms. Institute research was also published in academic journals and books exploring the history of cybercrime and problems of cyber security, thus extending the reach of the AIC's research output (see *Appendix 2*). In conjunction with regular participation in local and international conferences, this ensures that the Institute's research reaches as wide and diverse an audience as possible.

### Economic and high-tech crime: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and Maintaining Good Health (Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric), Frontier Technologies for Building and Transforming Australian Industries (Smart information use), Safeguarding Australia (Critical infrastructure, Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects  | Key outputs  |
|--|--|
| Australian business assessment of computer user security   | <p>Presentation to Australian Bureau of Statistics Reference Group</p> <p><i>Computer security incidents experienced by Australian businesses.</i> Crime facts info no. 191</p> <p><i>Industry sector and the prevalence of computer security incidents against Australian businesses.</i> Crime facts info no. 192</p> <p><i>Top 10 computer security tools used by Australian businesses.</i> Crime facts info no. 193</p> |
| Consumer fraud in Australia  | <i>Consumer fraud in Australia: Costs, rates and awareness of the risks in 2008.</i> Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 382   |
| Review of asset confiscation schemes in Australia  | <i>A review of confiscation schemes in Australia.</i> Technical and background paper series no. 36   |
| Online child grooming: Literature review on the misuse of social networking sites and industry perspective | <p><i>Online child grooming: A literature review on the misuse of social networking sites for grooming children for sexual offences.</i> Research and public policy series no. 103</p> <p><i>Responding to online child sexual grooming: An industry perspective.</i> Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice no. 379</p>  |
| Crime risks of 3D virtual environments   | <i>Crime risks of three-dimensional virtual environments.</i> Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 388  |
| Fraud against the Government Monitoring Program  | Confidential report to Minister and contributing agencies  |

The economic and high-tech crime publications:

- increased public awareness of cybercrime risks for business and measures to reduce them;
- improved the evidence base for computer security issues and policy and program responses;
- improved the evidence base about the nature and scale of consumer fraud;
- increased public awareness of legislative responses and informed policy development;
- assisted in the development of legislative and policy responses to address a growing cybercrime risk for Australia;
- helped develop a framework for understanding the crime risks arising from the most recent forms of electronic social networking and creating workable solutions; and
- provided evidence to enable Australian Government agencies to understand current fraud vulnerabilities and to allocate resources for fraud prevention and control activities.

## Drugs and alcohol

The DUMA program is the largest ongoing survey of alleged offenders in Australia. It collects self-reported and urinalysis-based data on drug use, drug market characteristics and drug and alcohol dependency or treatment, as well as drug-related crime, age of drug initiation and prior contact with the criminal justice system. The collection is undertaken quarterly at eight selected police stations and watch houses across the country, providing a holistic and comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of the drug–crime relationship in Australia. The DUMA annual report highlights trends and changes in these areas and is used to inform police and other agencies' policies and practices.

In the third quarter of 2009, the AIC undertook a comprehensive review of the DUMA questionnaire, resulting in changes designed to obtain more detailed and comprehensive data in key areas of emerging interest such as alcohol consumption, attribution of criminal activity to drug use, drug markets and prior offending. These data provide a more holistic picture of drug use patterns and behaviour and contribute to understanding of the nexus between drug use and criminality.

An additional change in the DUMA program has been the introduction of quarterly site-specific reports on changes within key drug and offence types. These *Research in Practice* papers identify quarterly changes in areas including self-reported and urinalysis-tested drug use, new or changing drug types, alcohol consumption and related offending and demographics information.

Since quarter three of 2009, the DUMA program has also contributed quarterly data to Australian Customs and Border Protection performance monitoring on drug market characteristics, including changes in purity, price, availability and method of purchase. Through these changes, DUMA now provides a suite of comprehensive data on key and emerging issues that can be used to inform both local and national policy development and law enforcement intelligence functions.

The DUMA annual conference, *Drugs, Crime and their Impact on the Community*, was held in September 2009 in Adelaide. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for individuals and relevant state and federal agencies to discuss current drug, alcohol and crime-related issues as well as future policy and research priorities. The themes of the conference included drug and alcohol trends among offenders, the link between mental health and criminality, the role of geography in understanding crime and drug markets, the impact of drugs on communities and the role of criminal justice interventions in reducing drug-related crime, particularly the role of drug courts, therapeutic jurisprudence and addiction management in the criminal justice system.

Funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund, the AIC is currently undertaking research to identify good practice in policing that minimises harms associated with substance use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in metropolitan environments. Due to be completed in 2011, the research is being conducted in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia and will involve a survey of operational police officers as well as focus group interviews with drug and alcohol service clients and providers.

The AIC continues to be one of several agencies partnering with the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre to deliver (among other

things) cannabis information to the community and to workforces involved in the delivery of cannabis-related interventions. The AIC's role is to develop a set of cannabis-related resources that meet the needs of criminal justice professionals, including the police, legal sector and courts. To date, the AIC has published a number of bulletins that describe criminal justice interventions (such as the range and effectiveness of police drug diversion interventions and court-based drug diversion programs). Other topics on which the AIC has recently published include poly-drug use among regular cannabis users (and its implications for diversion into treatment) and

'what works' in policing cannabis markets in remote communities.

As part of its capacity building work (see *Highlight 4*), the Institute worked with state/territory agencies to measure effectiveness in drug law enforcement and to evaluate the impact of their work in the prevention of alcohol-related harms.

Finally, the AIC was commissioned to design and assess the functionality of complex econometric models of the demand and supply of illicit narcotics in Australia, the dynamic linkages between sub-national drugs markets by drug types and the effects

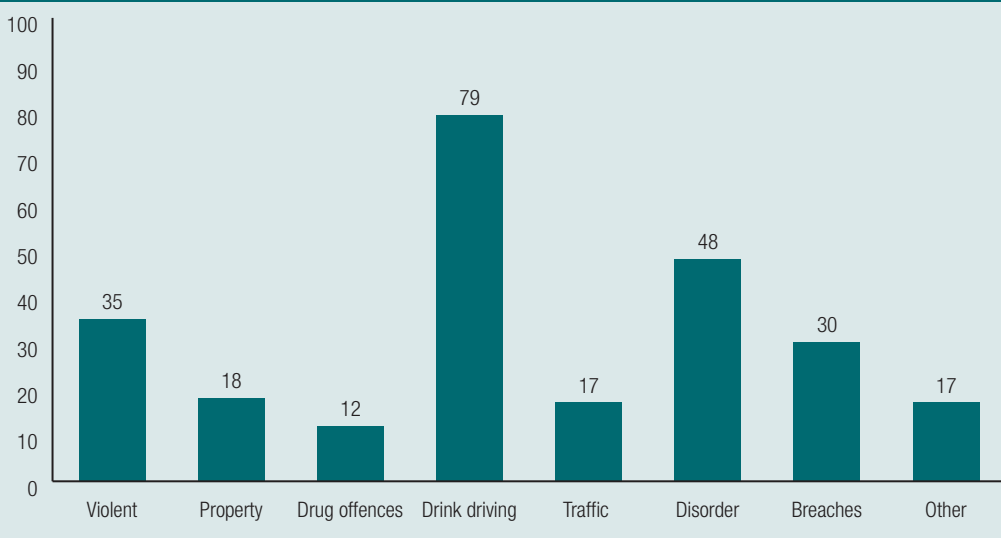
### Highlight 4: Alcohol consumption and offending (DUMA)

Following a review of the questions asked in the DUMA surveys, new questions on alcohol consumption have significantly improved knowledge about the frequency and quantity of alcohol consumed by offenders. During 2009–10, a total of 3,764 adult detainees agreed to be interviewed as part of the DUMA program, 49 percent of whom reported some alcohol consumption in the 48 hours prior to their arrest.

The type of drink most commonly consumed by detainees was beer, with 40 percent nominating this as the type of alcohol consumed on the last drinking occasion; this was closely followed by spirits (37%) and wine (17%). The main location in which detainees reported having their last drink was at home (37%), followed by other family and friends' homes (22%), a park or public place (14%) and a tavern/hotel (13%).

Figure 1 shows the most serious offence that the detainees had been detained for and whether they attributed at least some part of their being detained to alcohol. Not surprisingly, those who had a most serious charge of drink driving (79%) or a disorder offence (48%) were the most likely to attribute their being detained to alcohol. Of note is that more than one-third of those charged with a violent offence as their most serious offence attributed their detention to alcohol.

**Figure 1 Most serious offence attributed to alcohol**



Source: DUMA data collection 2009–10 [computer data file]

## Drugs and alcohol: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and Maintaining Good Health (Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric), Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australian from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects   | Key outputs  |
|---|--|
| DUMA Program  | <i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2008 annual report on drug use among police detainees.</i> Monitoring report no. 9  |
| National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre<br>Criminal Justice Education | McAtamney A & Willis K 2010. <i>Polydrug use among cannabis users.</i> Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre<br><br>Willis K 2010. <i>Research into practice brief 1: What does program effectiveness mean in relation to drug diversion initiatives?</i> Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre<br><br>McAtamney A & Willis K 2010. <i>Policing cannabis and other illicit substances in remote Indigenous Australian communities.</i> Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre |
| Alcohol and violence  | <i>Key issues in alcohol-related violence.</i> Research in practice no. 4<br><br><i>Integrated approaches to alcohol-related antisocial behaviour and violence.</i> AICrime reduction matters no. 79   |

on supply and demand in key markets of drug seizures by law enforcement.

The drugs and alcohol publications:

- improved the evidence base on illicit drug use and offending for policy and service delivery;
- provided data to a range of agencies for drug market analysis, border control and further research;
- provided an evidence base for comparisons in international and national reports on drug trends;
- improved understanding among police of the complexities of managing poly-drug users;
- improved understanding of the impact of health and law enforcement agencies on drug markets in remote communities; and
- improved understanding of the key mechanisms of improving program delivery.

## Violent crime

With the establishment of the Northern Territory Emergency Response by the Australian Government, the Australian Crime Commission commissioned the AIC to investigate violence in Indigenous communities, particularly in remote settings, to contribute to its prevention and reduction. A series of research reports were finalised

during 2009–10, with further reports due next financial year. This body of new research indicates:

- alcohol use is a major risk factor for the involvement of Indigenous people in violence, as both offenders and victims;
- alcohol-related violence is perceived to be a major safety problem for Indigenous communities, together with problems such as overcrowded homes, with Indigenous females perceived to be particularly at risk;
- Indigenous females are much more likely to suffer violent victimisation than non-Indigenous females and rates of assault are similar to or, in the case of family violence and sexual assault, much greater than those experienced by Indigenous males;
- an examination of the perpetrators who offend against children has shown that the nature of physical assault against children is both complex and dynamic, varying across the life stage, but the overwhelming majority of apprehensions for physical assault against children arise from peer assault in adolescence; and
- much of the violence perpetrated against Indigenous victims is not disclosed to police or other agencies, with fear of violent reprisals against the victim being one of the barriers to disclosure.

Violent crime, including the threat of violence, is arguably the most publicised category of crime (for

information on the AIC's research into victimisation of international students, see *Highlight 5*).

### *Intimate partner violence*

The most recent NHMP annual data identified a continuing trend of a decrease in homicide rates, with decreases in the numbers of incidents and of male and female victims nationally. However, much of the decrease has occurred with stranger or acquaintance homicides. In 2008, there were more intimate partner homicide victims than victims of any other type of homicide. As a result, the Australian Government commissioned new research to help prevent or reduce such homicides and the AIC has identified improvements for the NHMP to enhance monitoring of intimate partner homicides. During 2009–10, the keynote papers from the AIC's 2008 international conference on intimate partner homicide were released.

A detailed research agenda is underway in partnership with the Queensland and Northern Territory police services on assessment tools and their application to analysis of risk factors for domestic violence and intimate partner homicide, particularly in Indigenous communities.

### *Violence in public places*

In 2009–10, the AIC continued its consultancy with the Victorian Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, this year analysing data on assaults in public places. The analysis, involving police-recorded crime data and a print media analysis, focused on the frequency and nature of public place assaults in the Melbourne CBD and surrounding areas. The results of the AIC's analysis will make an important contribution to the evidence base that supports recommendations about reducing violence across Victoria.

### *Armed robbery*

NARMP was established in 2003 to fill an information gap on trends and patterns of armed robbery in Australia, with a particular focus on identifying changes over time in the use of specific weapons. Building on previous analyses, the 2007 report provides an overview of the 7,133 victims of armed robbery and the situations (including locations) that made them vulnerable to victimisation. Aside from publishing overall NARMP data trends in its *Monitoring Report* series, the AIC is

## **Highlight 5: Victimisation of international students**

The victimisation of international students in Australia received considerable media attention throughout 2009–10 and a number of high-profile cases involving Indian students in particular raised concerns about international student safety. Such incidents and the associated perceptions of safety have the potential to damage Australia's international reputation and international education sector, which is Australia's third largest national export.

Australian governments at all levels are treating the attacks seriously and taking steps to address these and related issues through measures that include tighter regulation of the vocational, educational and training sector, increased support for community engagement with international students and changes to immigration requirements. These responses are contributing to student safety and the quality of education but do not address the question of whether international students are subject to higher rates of victimisation.

The AIC is developing a research methodology that would enable the estimation of victimisation rates among international students (including Indian students) and the identification of a range of situational and contextual factors that help to explain differential victimisation experiences. The first stage of the project, involving the extraction of police victimisation records by each state and territory police agency is currently underway. These data extractions are facilitated through a collaborative data sharing arrangement between the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the AIC and the respective state and territory police agencies. A report detailing the results of this analysis will also include a comprehensive review of the relevant literature and an analysis of existing data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *Crime and Safety Survey*, the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program and the *2004 International Crime Victims Survey*.

Recognising the limitations associated with relying on police records of victimisation to explain why international students may be victimised, a further project is currently under development to enable an investigation of the factors associated with international student victimisation.

## Violent crime: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and Maintaining Good Health (A healthy start to life, Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric), Safeguarding Australia (Understanding our region and the world, Protecting Australian from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects  | Key outputs   |
|--|---|
| Preventing and reducing domestic violence-related homicide     | <i>Domestic-related homicide: Keynote papers from the 2008 international conference on homicide.</i> Research and public policy series no. 104<br><br><i>Indigenous perpetrators of violence: Prevalence and risk factors for offending.</i> Research and public policy series no. 105<br><br>Consultancy report to NT Police |
| Violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities             | <i>Indigenous perpetrators of violence: Prevalence and risk factors for offending.</i> Research and public policy series no. 105<br><br>Consultancy report to Australian Crime Commission   |
| Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into assaults in public places | Consultancy report to client  |
| Victimisation of overseas students                             | Interim consultancy report to client  |
| NARMP  | <i>Service station armed robbery in Australia.</i> Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 373<br><br><i>Strategies for preventing armed robbery.</i> AICrime reduction matters no. 78<br><br>Two journal articles  |
| Violence at sporting events                                    | <i>Spectator violence part 1: Professional sporting events.</i> Research in practice no. 12   |

now conducting more in-depth analyses to better inform crime prevention practice and policy. For example, a national roundtable was held to discuss issues of critical concern with key stakeholders (with representation from the banking, service station and pubs/clubs sectors, among others) and two papers have been published in the AIC’s *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series examining the implications of armed holdups of service stations and cash-in-transit vehicles for frontline staff working in these two industries. Both papers attracted considerable industry and media attention.

The violent crime publications:

- improved the evidence base to support prevention and reduction strategies;
- informed the national plan to reduce violence against women and their children;
- improved the evidence base for strategies to support policies and programs to prevent and reduce violence involving Indigenous offenders and/or victims, particularly in remote locations;
- informed the COAG strategy for closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage;
- increased awareness of current rates and trends in violence across Victoria;

- improved understanding by stakeholder agencies of victimisation among migrant and overseas student populations;
- identified data limitations;
- increased public and media interest in service station armed robbery;
- improved direct cooperation with the security industry sector and increased awareness among security industry operatives of prevention and NARMP; and
- resulted in an approach from the Australian Institute of Sport for collaborative research.

## Property crime

### *Firearms theft*

The fourth 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 2007–08 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. A total of 1,712 firearms were reported stolen to police during 2007–08.

### National firearm theft: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

*Firearm theft in Australia 2007–08*. Monitoring report no. 8

The firearm theft publications:

- informed policy and practice responses to illegal activities; and
- increased public awareness of risks.

### Bushfire arson

Every year, around 20,000 bushfires in Australia are deliberately lit, causing losses of more than \$100m, potentially significant loss of life and damage to ecosystems. The AIC completed its final year of funded research into the prevention of arson-related bushfires, which has involved working in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, with funding provided from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre. The focus of the 2009–10 year was communicating the results of the previous five years of research. The research was summarised in five *Bushfire Arson Bulletins* and a *Fire Note* for the Bushfire Cooperative Research Council.

The AIC co-hosted a symposium with Monash University in March 2010. This event brought together more than 100 police, fire agency personnel, policy developers, academics and agencies such as insurance firms.

The AIC's work in this area informed the Attorney-General's National Forum on Bushfire Arson Prevention held in May 2010. The AIC assisted AGD in developing the content for the forum and was involved in working with AGD to assist in the development of a wildfire arson investigation course. Further, a bushfire arson prevention handbook to assist fire agencies and police to develop community-based arson prevention programs was developed by the AIC. Based on proven crime prevention

principles, the handbook was refined through a series of workshops with stakeholders and was launched at the Bushfire Arson Prevention Forum by the Attorney-General.

### Bushfire arson: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—An Environmentally Sustainable Australia (Sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

*Bushfire arson prevention handbook*. Research in practice no. 11

Symposium on collaborating for change held with Monash University

*Copycat or serial arson?* Bushfire arson bulletin no. 56

*The changing meaning of arson in Australia*. Bushfire arson bulletin no. 57

*Patterns in bushfire arson*. Bushfire arson bulletin no. 58

*The number of fires and who lights them*. Bushfire arson bulletin no. 59

*Cost of bushfires*. Bushfire arson bulletin no. 60

*Responding to bushfire arson*. Bushfire arson bulletin no. 61

The bushfire arson publications:

- met an identified need in stakeholder agencies for crime prevention approaches to bushfire arson;
- Improved knowledge of factors to consider when designing a bushfire prevention strategy;
- enabled identification of gaps in current knowledge and responses to bushfire arson and of policies to address them; and
- increased understanding of the multiple facets of and current strategies for bushfire arson.

### Crime and the community

The AIC has a long history of conducting research into crime and criminal justice issues that impact on the whole of the Australian community, but also considering issues of victimisation, offending and crime prevention strategies applicable to specific sections of the Australian population. In the past year, research has been undertaken to address issues of violence in Indigenous communities, human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in Australia and juveniles in the criminal justice system.

## Recidivism

Monitoring recidivism among prisoners and identifying factors associated with reoffending remains a priority for criminal justice agencies across Australia. With recidivism indicators becoming an increasingly recognised global indicator of criminal justice service delivery, understanding and interpreting fluctuations in recidivism rates has become a growing area of interest. In 2009–10, the AIC worked in collaboration with the Victorian Department of Justice and Corrections Victoria to develop a recidivism prediction model for prisoners released in Victoria. The purpose of the model was to provide recidivism predictions against which actual rates could be compared and clearly, such modelling has implications for service delivery and program development. The AIC will continue to work with Corrections Victoria throughout 2010–11 to improve the recidivism prediction models.

### Recidivism: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

Consultancy report to client

The recidivism publications:

- improved understanding of recidivism and risks in Victoria; and

- improved capacity to monitor recidivism and assess recidivism trends.

## Young people and crime

Juvenile crime and justice are increasingly important issues for the Australian community. During 2009–10, the AIC gave evidence at two inquiries into juvenile crime and justice issues undertaken by the Australian Parliament (see *Appendix 5* for details). The inquiries focused on the impact of violence on young people and the over-representation of Indigenous young people in the criminal justice system. Data from NHMP and NARMP were presented to the youth violence inquiry to show rates of youth victimisation, together with information from projects on community attitudes towards violence against women and children and on children's exposure to domestic violence. The AIC submission to the inquiry on Indigenous over-representation in the juvenile justice system focused on data from the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program, together with examples of good practice diversion programs for Indigenous young people.

In 2009, the Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee of the Victorian Parliament undertook an inquiry into strategies to reduce high-volume offending among Victoria's youth. For this, the AIC undertook a birth cohort analysis from Victoria Police data to quantify the proportion of young Victorians who had contact

## Highlight 6: AIC Churchill Fellow

Dr Kelly Richards joined the Institute in January 2008 as a Research Analyst, working in what has become the Crime and Populations team. She was recently awarded the ACT Government Audrey Fagan 2010 Churchill Fellowship to investigate the potential of circles of support and accountability to prevent child sexual abuse in Australia, Canada, United States and the United Kingdom. The Fellowship will allow Dr Richards to undertake research in San Francisco, Vancouver, London and other destinations. Dr Richards joins approximately 100 other 2010 Churchill Fellowship recipients who will travel overseas to experience new opportunities, to make contacts with the best in their chosen fields and to make their mark on Australian society upon their return.



Dr Kelly Richards, Churchill Fellowship recipient



with the police at least once before their eighteenth birthday, as well as the number and proportion of Victorians who could be classified as prolific offenders, with five or more offences before the age of 18 years. The AIC's report was used to support a number of recommendations about the development of programs and interventions for high-risk youth in Victoria.

Other research into juvenile crime and justice included:

- an overview of police-referred restorative justice for juveniles in Australia;
- a confidential report to the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators on measuring juvenile recidivism, which recommended national counting rules for juvenile recidivism; and
- a review of what makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders, including health, development and criminogenic factors.

### Juvenile justice: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (A healthy start to life, Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

*Juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system in Australia.* Monitoring report no. 7

*Child complainants and the court process in Australia.* Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 380

Submission to Parliamentary inquiry

Consultancy report to client

Briefing paper to MCPEP–P

The juvenile justice publications:

- informed policy and practice coverage in a Parliamentary inquiry into the impact of violence on young people;
- contributed to evidence bases for policies and programs aimed at reducing negative contact and improving positive outcomes; and
- have potential for improved measurement of juvenile recidivism.

## Community attitudes towards violence against women

To inform strategies to prevent violence against women, it is important to first understand more clearly how the general community, as well as particular groups in Australia, perceive a range of issues related to violence against women. In 2009, the AIC partnered with VicHealth to conduct a large survey of community attitudes towards violence against women. This work endeavoured to identify contrasts in the attitudes towards violence against women between different groups in the community, such as younger and older Australians, males and females, and recently migrated persons compared with the general community. Results indicate that, in general, community attitudes towards violence against women have improved between the 1995 and 2009 survey, in that a greater proportion of the community understands that violence against women can take a variety of forms. However, when controlling for other factors, low support for gender equity is the most consistent and usually strongest predictor for agreement with statements describing a range of violence against women. This finding holds for both the general community and some culturally- and linguistically-diverse samples.

### Community attitudes to violence: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (A healthy start to life, Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

Technical report to client

Contribution to public report

Consultancy reports to client

*Community attitudes to violence against women survey: A full technical report.* Paper one of the violence against women community attitudes project. Melbourne: VicHealth

The community attitudes towards violence publications:

- improved the evidence base to combat violence against women and children;
- were used to inform policies and programs for prevention and reduction of violence; and
- informed the national plan to reduce violence against women and their children.

## Criminal justice responses

It is as important to understand the criminal justice system’s responses to occurrences and trends in crime, as it is to study offenders and victimisation. Improvements in responses from police, courts and corrections, whether large or small, can improve society’s resilience and outcomes. The AIC has continued its monitoring and evaluation work to provide an evidence base for policy and practice.

### Juvenile justice system

The policing of young people emerged during the year as a key national issue. The AIC assisted the AGD to develop a draft National Youth Policing Model, a framework of evidence-based principles for policing young people across all Australian jurisdictions. The model will be considered by the Ministerial Council on Policing and Emergency Management—Police (MCPEMP) in July 2010.

The AIC continues to monitor juveniles in detention across Australia. Analysis of the most recent data collected by the National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program indicates that, although there has been a decrease in actual numbers and the rates of juveniles in detention since 1981, both have begun to increase in recent years. Further, the proportion of young people in detention on remand has been increasing. This monitoring program continues to be widely used by a diverse range of Australian Government and state/territory stakeholders as an indicator of system performance and to assist with determining funding allocations.

### Criminal justice responses: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (A healthy start to life, Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects  | Key outputs   |
|--|---|
| Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program                        | <i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2007</i> . Monitoring report no. 5<br>One presentation |
| Juvenile policing model  | Report to Working Group on National Youth Policing Model  |
| Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into high volume youth offending | Contribution to inquiry report  |

The juvenile justice publications:

- contributed to the evidence base to inform policies and programs to reduce detention;
- provided data which is used by national agencies in resource allocation decisions;
- provided an evidence base for the National Youth Policing Model;
- improved understanding of youth criminal trajectories; and
- increased public awareness of youth crime and justice issues, including high-volume offending.

### Deaths in custody

The Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program monitors all deaths in police custody and custody-related incidents, prison and juvenile detention. Analysis of data during the year showed that overall deaths in custody have been decreasing since 2000. The number of deaths in police custody has decreased since 2002. The rate of deaths in prison custody has decreased since 1998 to its lowest point in 2006, with a modest increase in the death rate in recent years due, in part, to increasing numbers of older prisoners dying from natural causes, in line with the ageing of the Australian prison population.

The proportion of Indigenous to non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody rose between 2002 and 2005, largely due to reductions in non-Indigenous deaths rather than increases in Indigenous deaths. However, the proportion dropped sharply in 2007 to its lowest point since 2001.

While Indigenous people are no more likely to die in custody than non-Indigenous people, they remain significantly over-represented in all forms of custody compared with non-Indigenous people. Reducing custody incidents for Indigenous persons is a key challenge for closing the gap between non-Indigenous and Indigenous deaths in custody.

### Police custody

The AIC has reviewed data on police custody every five years for the period 1988 to 2007, as recommended by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Rates of custody decreased to their lowest levels since data has been collected in 1995 but have been increasing since then. The proportion of persons detained for purposes other than arrest and for protective custody (eg for public drunkenness), remains a concern. Further, Indigenous persons are substantially more likely than non-Indigenous persons to be involved in any police custody incident and in particular, in a public drunkenness-related custody incident. The availability and accessibility of appropriate services for intoxicated persons is a key challenge for closing the gap between non-Indigenous and Indigenous rates of police custody.

### Women in prison

A consultancy report was prepared on good practice in women’s prisons, to assist the Victorian Government’s planning for improved outcomes for incarcerated women. The AIC will publish a research report on this topic in the next financial year.

#### Women in prison: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

Consultancy report to client—*A literature review on good practice in women’s prisons: A report prepared for Corrections Victoria*

The women in prison publications provided an evidence base for policies and programs.

### Indigenous justice

The evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court, completed in 2010, was a three year collaborative project that involved working closely with the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General with the support and assistance of stakeholders involved in the program. The AIC’s evaluation examined whether the Murri Court was meeting its objectives in terms of reducing the over-representation of Indigenous offenders in custody, improving court appearance rates, reducing reoffending and strengthening the partnership between the court and Indigenous community. It also involved an in-depth analysis of the operation of the court program to identify which aspects were working well and where improvements could be made. The final report to the department outlined a number of recommendations to help inform future decision making regarding the operation of the courts, now in place in an increasing number of communities across Queensland, which may help to enhance positive outcomes for offenders, the criminal justice system and the wider community. The report is due for release in late 2010.

Concerns about the exposure of Indigenous children to pornography and links between the use of pornography and the sexual abuse of children led the Northern Territory and Australian Governments to implement a campaign to communicate key anti-pornography messages. The AIC process review of this sensitive education campaign was published during the year and a formal evaluation will be completed in 2011.

#### Indigenous justice: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

#### Key outputs

Final consultancy report to client—*Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: Final report*

Bryant C & Willis M. *Pornography awareness: A process of engagement with Northern Territory Indigenous communities*. Technical and background paper series no.34

The Queensland Attorney-General highlighted the report as an example of progress in Indigenous justice during Law Week.

The findings and recommendations of the Indigenous justice publications were used to inform program improvements.

## Victim services

The AIC completed two reviews for the ACT Government of services provided by agencies under the Family Violence Intervention Program and for victims of crime linked to family violence, in order to identify areas for improvement and further development.

### Victim services: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and maintaining good health (Strengthening Australia’s social and economic fabric); Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects                               | Key outputs                  |
|---|------------------------------|
| ACT Victims of crime referral program review    | Consultancy report to client |
| ACT Family violence intervention program review | Consultancy report to client |

The victim services publications:

- contributed to consolidation of good practice and improvements in referrals; and
- contributed to consolidation of good practice and improvements in responses to family violence.

## Forecasting crime

The AIC conducted confidential commissioned analyses for key law enforcement and criminal intelligence agencies on the modelling and forecasting of volume crimes, such as offences against children, drugs, economic and financial crimes, and human trafficking in Australia, as well as the dynamics of prisoner populations into the next decade and the optimal performance and resourcing by police of their community policing functions.

Overall, the criminal justice response publications:

- contributed to the evidence base to inform policies and programs to reduce detention;
- provided data for use by national agencies in resource allocation decisions;
- provided an evidence base for the National Youth Policing Model;
- improved understanding of youth criminal trajectories;
- increased public awareness of youth crime and justice issues, including high-volume offending;

- came to the attention of the Queensland Attorney-General, who highlighted one report during Law Week as an example of progress in Indigenous justice;
- provided findings and recommendations that were used to inform program improvements;
- contributed to consolidation of good practice and improvements in referrals;
- contributed to consolidation of good practice and improvements in responses to family violence; and
- provided an evidence base for policies and programs.

## Crime prevention

The AIC was active during 2009–10 in contributing to the development of both national and international crime prevention agendas through conference and workshop presentations, direct technical assistance work to governments, criminal justice and other crime prevention stakeholders, through the conduct of evaluation studies and the publication of crime prevention handbooks/manuals as well as more theoretical papers.

Much of the emphasis of this work was on increasing access to good practice knowledge and developing new tools for measuring the effectiveness of crime prevention action (see *Capacity building* for more detailed summary). In particular, the AIC facilitated a one day workshop in November 2009 for the Australia New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers’ Group (ANZCP SOG) directed at identifying emerging crime prevention priorities for Australia over the next five years. The purpose was to assist ANZCP SOG prepare for the development of a national crime prevention framework by July 2010. The AIC was subsequently commissioned by ANZCP SOG to develop a draft national framework under a new memorandum of understanding agreement signed with ANZCP SOG.

Internationally, the AIC made important contributions to the crime prevention work of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the UN-HABITAT Safer Cities Programme and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). The Director has accepted an invitation to join the Board of Management of the ICPC.

## Crime prevention: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

### Programs/projects

### Key outputs

Crime prevention futures forum

Consultancy reports to client

National crime prevention framework

Consultancy report to client

The crime prevention publications:

- strengthened the AIC's relationship with the ANZ Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group resulting in a formal MOU for collaborative work; and
- enhanced understanding among policymakers, law enforcement and the broader prevention sector.

- effective implementation of closed circuit television (CCTV) in public spaces; and
- the impact of policing strategies on the management of licensed premises, patron behaviour, alcohol-related harms and public safety.

## Capacity building

The AIC's research has contributed to the criminological evidence base for a range of criminal activities and the policy responses appropriate to them. In addition to working with Australian Government agencies such as AUSTRAC, the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Taxation Office on serious financial crime and its control, the AIC's research in areas such as mass-marketed consumer fraud and cybercrime has also been widely disseminated to public and private sector organisations and community organisations in Australia and overseas.

The AIC's expertise in program evaluation and performance measurement has been, and will continue to be, applied to the conduct of primary and secondary research by the AIC. However, a key element of the capacity building focus is for the AIC to conduct training and support to build the capacity of agencies to undertake performance measurement, evaluation or continuous improvement of their policies and programs. In the past 12 months, the AIC's capacity building work has included:

- developing the capacity and skills of drug law enforcement and crime prevention agencies to measure the effectiveness of various law enforcement operational and intelligence programs and initiatives;
- the ability of courts to monitor and assess court participant outcomes;

During 2009–10, the AIC undertook an extensive study commissioned by AGD to scope the feasibility of establishing a monitoring program to document the incidence of breaches of Commonwealth law that affect Australian Government agencies. The aim was to determine the feasibility of establishing a program to monitor all types of criminal offences and other instances of regulatory non-compliance, both suspected and proved, and committed by individuals external to agencies as well as individuals employed by or contracted to agencies. Information was gathered through interviews with agency staff and an online survey, and the findings have been used to develop policy in this area.

The AIC was engaged by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) to contribute to their work in developing baseline community profiles for 29 remote (area) service delivery (RSD) communities identified as priority communities under the RSD National Partnership agreement. The AIC contributed law and justice, and socioeconomic data and service delivery information on each RSD community. The baseline community profiles developed by FaHCSIA were subsequently circulated to government agencies in each of the five jurisdictions and community representatives in each of the 29 RSD communities for review and comment. The profiles will be used in each community to assist in planning service delivery improvements and to ensure the communities have access to a full range of services on an equitable basis with other Australian communities.

The geographic analysis of crime is an emerging issue for both police and justice agencies. The AIC has been developing both its technical and strategic capacity in this area in order to be able to offer advice and training to a range of agencies wishing to increase their capacity to use geographical analysis in operational crime detection and prevention and to develop a better understanding of the dynamics that lie behind crime patterns. Geographic Information System software has been operationalised using a number of large databases from state police agencies in preparation for future work.

The Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse website is a SCAG initiative developed, hosted and maintained by the AIC with the NSW Department of Justice and Attorney General. It aims to provide one-stop access to news and information about the evidence base in Indigenous justice issues as a contribution to the National Plan for Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage. The Clearinghouse received funding from the National Justice CEOs Group for a further three years from November 2009. The AIC was contracted to provide one research brief for the Clearinghouse during the year and will produce two further briefs in the next financial year.

Future projects in capacity building will address the issues of serious and organised crime and the countering of extremist violence through social inclusion approaches, as well as continuing to enhance the capacity of the crime prevention field to measure and improve the effectiveness of their policy and program initiatives.

In 2010, the AIC began scoping out the development of a national criminal justice technical assistance centre. Such a centre, if funded, would draw together existing and new materials to provide criminal justice practitioners with a range of useful evaluation and crime prevention program resources (such as online toolkits, better practice guides and other information sources) that could be applied to improve criminal justice program development and delivery. Such a centre would enable the AIC to enhance its evaluation and performance assessment expertise to assist law enforcement and other justice and crime prevention agencies across the nation. Further investigation of the feasibility and gauging of

the sector's interest in the proposed national criminal justice technical assistance centre is planned for 2010–11.

The capacity building publications:

- provided key framework documents for the crime prevention technical assistance program;
- enhanced understanding of issues among crime prevention professionals;
- built up a knowledge base for technical assistance programs;
- developed leading geographic technical and analytical capacity to support law enforcement agencies;
- increased stakeholder access to relevant information and reports to help measure performance against the Closing the Gap national strategy;
- provided an evidence base for engagement strategies for further awareness programs;
- contributed to COAG's national strategy for closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage;
- informed policy developments;
- increased understanding among law enforcement agencies of better ways of measuring impact.
- improved knowledge of strengths and limitations of Victoria Police's response to illicit drugs;
- provided advice on good practice to grant recipients;
- increased the knowledge base from which to implement CCTV programs, particularly as part of a grants program;
- provided shared experience, understanding and knowledge among practitioners;
- contributed to the evidence base for policies and programs to reduce juvenile offending in the Australian Capital Territory, particularly where alcohol related;
- improved methodology for evaluation of communities targeted by COAG Remote Service Delivery Agreement; and
- improved the evidence base for COAG's national strategy for closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage.

## Capacity building: Summary of outputs, 2009–10

National Research Priorities—Promoting and Maintaining Good Health (A healthy start to life, Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric), Frontier Technologies for Building and Transforming Australian Industry (Smart information use), Safeguarding Australia (Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime)

| Programs/projects   | Key outputs   |
|---|---|
| Crime prevention capacity building  | <p><i>Moving knowledge into action: Applying social marketing principles to crime prevention.</i> Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice no. 381</p> <p><i>Improving crime prevention knowledge and practice.</i> Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice no. 385</p> <p><i>Key issues in alcohol-related violence.</i> Research in practice no. 4</p> <p><i>Key issues in antisocial behaviour.</i> Research in practice no. 5</p> <p><i>Key issues in graffiti.</i> Research in practice no. 6</p> <p><i>Key issues in domestic violence.</i> Research in practice no. 7</p> <p><i>Covert and cyber bullying.</i> Research in practice no. 9</p> <p><i>Using CCTV to reduce antisocial behaviour.</i> AICrime reduction matters no. 80</p> <p><i>Strategies to combat graffiti.</i> AICrime reduction matters no. 81</p> |
| Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse  | <p>Website maintenance and updating</p> <p>Research briefs review</p> <p>Research brief no. 6</p>   |
| Evaluation of NT campaign about restricted material                             | <i>Pornography awareness: A process of engagement with Northern Territory Indigenous communities.</i> Technical and background paper no. 34   |
| Feasibility of developing a monitoring program for breaches of Commonwealth law | Confidential report to client   |
| Performance measurement in drug law enforcement                                 | Four NDLERF reports   |
| Evaluation of Victoria Police response to local illicit drug markets            | Consultancy report to client  |
| Good practice guidelines for CCTV projects                                      | <p><i>Considerations for establishing a public space CCTV network.</i> Research in practice no. 8</p> <p>Consultancy report to client</p> <p>Online CCTV community forum</p>  |
| Alcohol risk-taking behaviour for young people in the ACT                       | Presentation to community safety forum  |
| Remote Indigenous communities baseline indicators                               | Twenty-eight consultancy reports to client  |
| Alcohol and violence  | <p><i>Key issues in alcohol-related violence.</i> Research in practice no. 4</p> <p><i>Integrated approaches to alcohol-related antisocial behaviour and violence.</i> AICrime reduction matters no. 79</p>   |

## Communicating research findings 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 continued to proactively communicate the results of its research to all stakeholders during 2009–10. The Institute printed and distributed hard copies of selected publications and electronic versions of all of its publications, posting them to the AIC website and supporting this with media releases and notices to web-based information services. The list of publications released by the AIC during the year is in *Appendixes 1 and 2*.

The AIC's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>) continues to be the Institute's principal means of ensuring wide dissemination of the results of its research. As well as providing information about the AIC and its work, it acts as a gateway to a wide variety of important and useful information on crime and criminal justice in Australia. Print copies of major AIC publications are available for purchase from the Institute, while electronic versions of all publications are available free of charge on the website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications.aspx>.

The AIC's most popular publication continues to be *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures*, an annual compilation of up to date national statistics on crime and the criminal justice system summarising trends in major categories of crime in Australia. This information can also be found on the AIC's website under the relevant subject headings for different types of crime and can also be viewed more dynamically using the new Facts and Figures Online data tool.

A large number of events including conferences, occasional seminars, forums and roundtables were also held throughout the year to inform and engage with a range of the AIC's stakeholders and details on each of these are available at *Appendixes 4 and 5*. As well as appearing before public inquiries on topics including gambling, emerging issues in alcohol and drug use impacting on law enforcement,

staff also made more than 60 presentations of the Institute's work to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties in Australia and abroad. These are listed in *Appendix 3*.

The AIC's JV Barry Library, which houses the most comprehensive library-based collection in the field of criminology and criminal justice in Australia, continued to respond to stakeholder and public enquiries, guiding people to the appropriate AIC website page, publications or services such as the CINCH database, in response to their needs for information about crime.

### Publications

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

- Research and public policy series (RPPs)—this peer-reviewed series includes original research papers, shorter conference proceedings and statistical works designed to inform the public policy debate.
- Monitoring reports—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 & Figures*—an annual publication providing a statistical overview of the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready reference resource. The publication presents statistics on the numbers and types of recorded crime, their place of occurrence, victim details, data on offenders, 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.



- The AIC's stakeholder newsletter, *brief*, published in-house and distributed electronically to stakeholders, to provide an informative summary of recent AIC research and activities.

During 2009–10, the AIC published a significant range of high-quality publications, including:

- *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures 2009*;
- 27 peer-reviewed research publications (RPPs, T&Is);
- 6 Monitoring reports;
- 33 other publications (TBP, fact sheets, newsletters); and
- the 2008–09 annual reports of the AIC and the CRC.

The AIC also produced reports to clients on a contracted 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 the purposes of university funding under its higher education publishing requirements. This accreditation covers the peer reviewed and commercially published T&I papers and the RPP series. The Institute gratefully acknowledges the contribution of those who have taken part in the peer review process during the year.

The Institute's research publications have been sought by three of the world's largest online information service providers for inclusion in their databases. Proquest and Gale include T&Is in their online products, while Ebsco extended its coverage this year from the T&Is to the *Bushfire Arson Bulletins* and RPPs.

### Conferences

The Institute hosted three significant conferences in the past year.

The *Indigenous, Young People, Crime and Justice Conference* in Sydney from 31 August to 1 September 2009 was attended by more than 170 delegates. A highly successful and very well-received conference held over two days in Parramatta, the event was opened by Attorney-General Robert McClelland and featured high-profile speakers such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner Tom Calma and Gillian Calvert AO, NSW Commissioner for Children and Young People. The event provided a forum for more than 50 expert speakers to identify and share the research and practice most relevant to addressing the problem of the over-representation of Indigenous young people in the criminal justice system.

The *Pacific Trafficking in Persons Forum* was held in Wellington, New Zealand from 2–4 September 2009, in partnership with the Salvation Army and the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference. Significant effort ensured trafficking experts from around the Asia-Pacific region were able to attend cost effectively to share research and findings,



The Attorney-General, the Hon Robert McClelland opening the AIC's Indigenous young people, crime and justice conference

discuss challenges and identify research priorities for investigating and understanding the various forms of trafficking in persons.

The *DUMA Annual Conference* was held in Adelaide from 10–11 September 2009. One hundred delegates from around Australia discussed drug and alcohol trends among offenders, the links between mental health and drugs among women, the role of geography in understanding crime and drug markets, the impact of drugs on communities and the role of criminal justice interventions in reducing drug-related crime. Keynote speaker, US Judge Peggy Fulton Hora (Ret), led a number of well-received discussion forums focusing on the role of courts and corrective service agencies in managing drug-dependent offenders.

### 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.

Nine roundtable discussions were held in 2009–10 and are listed in *Appendix 6*.

### Seminars

Occasional seminars are held throughout the year 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 11 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 also held a number of in-house seminars during the year at which staff members presented findings from their research.

### Submissions to government inquiries

The AIC made formal submissions to eight inquiries

during the year and appeared before three national and one state inquiry (see *Appendix 5* for details). The AIC’s work was heavily cited in the report for the *House of Representatives, Standing Committee on Communications, Inquiry into Cyber Crime*. The Institute has worked closely with the Victorian Joint Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee on three inquiries—providing background research on high-volume juvenile offending and assaults in public places and appearing before the inquiry investigating people trafficking for sex work.

### 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 2009–10.

| Media liaison                         | 2008–09 | 2009–10 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Media requests                        | 273     | 425     |
| Media interviews                      | 137     | 206     |
| AIC media releases                    | 15      | 28      |
| Releases of AIC products by Ministers | 5       | 6       |

Significant increases in positive media coverage of the Institute’s research have been achieved in the past year, with 48 percent of media enquiries resulting in media interviews with AIC authors and researchers, demonstrating that the Institute’s research output remains relevant and topical to the Australian public. The use of AIC research in externally-authored blogs also continued throughout the year and as in previous years, often used a range of older AIC reports and information as well as recently released material.

New AIC reports on juveniles’ contact with the criminal justice system, the use of DNA evidence in jury trials, money laundering and terrorism financing risks, consumer fraud, online child grooming and Indigenous offending all received significant positive media coverage, along with the annual reports of the firearms theft and DUMA monitoring programs.

Significant numbers of media interviews were also conducted in relation to the AIC’s submissions in

Canberra to the House of Representatives Family and Youth Committee on the impact of violence on young Australians and the Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs as part of its inquiry into the high level of involvement of Indigenous juveniles and young adults in the criminal justice system in February 2010. The AIC Director conducted a number of high-profile interviews in relation to his National Child Protection Week speech at the Australian Institute of Family Studies in Melbourne in September 2009, for the AIC's Indigenous Young People Crime and Justice Conference in Sydney in August 2009 and in relation to the Institute's involvement in a research project to determine the level of victimisation of international students in Australia.

## Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

Each year, the Commonwealth Heads of Government and MCPEMP contribute funds to reward and showcase examples of good practice in community-based crime and violence prevention projects and programs through the ACVPA. The Honourable Mr Brendan O'Connor, Minister for Home Affairs, presented the awards to the national winners in Parliament House on 29 October. Eight national awards were made for projects from Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland and South Australia. Two of these were also National Police Award winners.

The national ACVPA winners were:

- *Promoting Peace in Families (Vic)*—a church-based program to educate church leaders, health workers and communities about unacceptable behaviours and healthy relationships and encourage greater help-seeking, new services and partnerships;
- *Under the Limit Drink Driving Education and Rehabilitation Partnership (Qld)*—a TAFE-based diversion program to rehabilitate drink driving offenders, reduce alcohol-related crashes and subsequent drink driving behaviour;
- *Kartiya Future, Brighter Future (WA)*—the Fitzroy Crossing liquor restriction enforcement program as administered by the local community and police provides a different way of life and vision for the future and has seen a dramatic decrease in domestic violence reported to police;
- *Strike Force Piccadilly (NSW)*—a National Police Award winner, this initiative has operated since 2005 to address the upsurge in ramraids on ATMs by improving prevention techniques, encouraging police/private sector partnerships and developing and sharing information; and
- *Youth Assistance Program (Vic)*—an early intervention collaboration between police and youth support agencies to identify and support young people at risk of offending through individual action plans, mutual responsibility and stronger communities. This program was also a National Police Award winner.

- *Weld to Life (WA)*—an intensive work-ready training program for young people who have committed an offence or are at risk of doing so, teaching valuable skills through mentoring, activities and structured education;
- *It all Starts at Home (Vic)*—awareness-raising and capacity building for parents of abusive adolescents to influence behaviour, inform the community and help break the cycle of intra-familial violence;
- *Time for Kids Placement Program (SA)*—quality respite care for disadvantaged children to provide them with positive activities and experiences through support and training for volunteers, guardians and families;



The Hon Brendan O'Connor, Minister for Home Affairs presenting an ACVPA to Senior Constable Tim Ellis for the Weld to Life Program

## AIC website

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

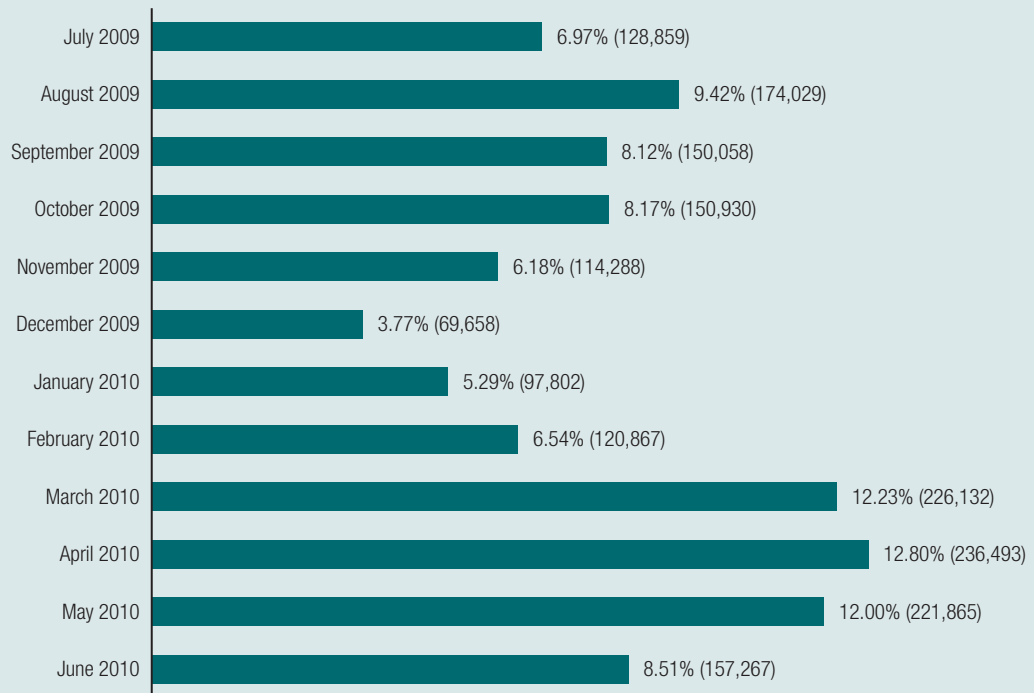
In early 2009, the Institute introduced the use of an industry standard website measurement tool,

Google Analytics, in order to compile more accurate and reliable data on the use of the AIC website. During 2009–10, there were more than 1.8 million page views recorded, an average of 154,020 per month, with the most views in April 2010 (236,493) and the least in December 2009 (69,658; see Figure 2).

Monitoring over time indicates that around 60 percent of visitors access AIC publications, while around 15 percent seek conference papers. The most requested AIC publications during the year were *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures 2008* and the 2009 edition following its release in March 2010.

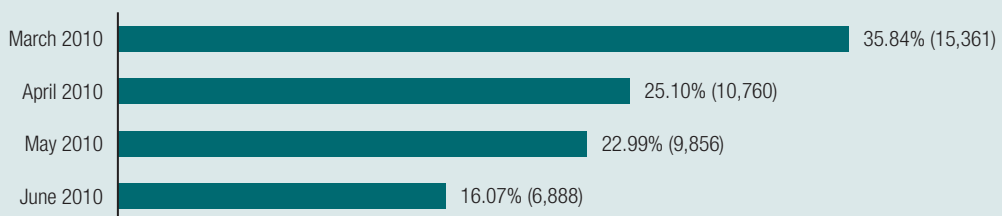
**Figure 2 AIC website monthly page views 2009–10**

**1,848,248 Page views**



**Figure 3 Facts and Figures Online monthly page views 2010**

**42,865 Page views**



## Highlight 7: Web 2.0

The AIC has initiated several Web 2.0 activities, in line with the Australian Government 2.0 Taskforce recommendations that agencies create and encourage greater online engagement and develop new communications opportunities as part of mainstream activities. A *Wikipedia* page is monitored and updated as required.

The Institute has its own Facebook, Twitter and YouTube pages. Adjuncts to the AIC website, these social networking platforms provide new communications tools to support the dissemination of the AIC's research work to a broader audience.

The Facebook and Twitter pages have been used to release news and information on AIC research, events and activities and to build a greater community of contacts from around the globe. The Facebook page now has more than 600 fans and the AIC has more than 100 Twitter followers.

*CriminologyTV* is the AIC's own worldwide YouTube channel. It provides videos of presentations and speeches from the Institute's Occasional Seminar series, events such as the annual ACVPA and related videos on crime and justice. There have been more than 1,500 views of videos on the channel to date.

*Facts and Figures Online* is a new online information resource for researchers, students, practitioners and the general public now available on the AIC website. It provides a summary of the data contained in the AIC's annual *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures* publications in an interactive web-based application which can quickly search and undertake basic analyses on crime and criminal justice issues and create customised charts, graphs and tables on a range of topics. To date, it has been well-received by visitors to the AIC website (see Figure 3). This is the second online data tool to be introduced to the AIC website, following the successful introduction of the DUMA-based Drugs and Offending Online application in late 2008. Further datasets are under development as data tools for release in 2010–11.

Subscribers can now keep up to date with AIC activities by setting up RSS feeds to several pages on the website. These operate for new publications, notices of AIC events such as occasional seminars and conferences, and for each of the library's subject alerts. Recognising that some people are unable to utilise Web 2.0 technologies, email subscriptions are still available to alert subscribers. RSS feeds will be available on the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse in the coming financial year.

### Links

**RSS feeds:** <http://www.aic.gov.au/en/rss%20feeds.aspx>

**Facebook:** <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Canberra-Australia/Australian-Institute-of-Criminology/10150125874235531>

**Twitter:** <http://twitter.com/aicriminology>

**CriminologyTV:** <http://www.youtube.com/criminologyTV>

**Wikipedia:** [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian\\_Institute\\_of\\_Criminology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Institute_of_Criminology)

### AIC website survey

The Institute surveyed regular visitors to its website in June 2010 to assess performance against a key performance indicator that 90 percent of web users find the website up to date and useful. The outcome from the 111 respondents was:

- 98 percent found some or all of the information they were looking for;
- 83 percent rated the site as 'above average' for ease of navigation (17% 'average');
- 80 percent found the site well-organised and clear;
- 82 percent rated the site 'above average' in look and feel;
- 87 percent thought the website's information was up to date (13% 'undecided');
- 92 percent rated the website's overall content as good (48%) or excellent (52%); and
- 97 percent of users would recommend the website to others.

## JV Barry Library

Providing library services to the Institute's stakeholders, including the public, is an important part of the AIC's role as national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice. The JV Barry Library assists stakeholders to keep up to date with current information by:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database of Australasian literature on crime and criminal justice;
- feeding links to new external sources of information, websites and reports to the subject sections of the AIC website;
- distributing current awareness alerts by RSS feed and email to interested subscribers on the following subjects—alcohol and violence, crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs and crime, evaluation, financial crime, homicide, human trafficking, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, recidivism and desistance, serious and organised crime, and sexual assault;
- participating in the national inter-library loan scheme, where the AIC continues to lend considerably more than is borrowed, indicating the value of the specialised collection;
- actively participating in collaborative networks; and
- responding to the bulk of telephone and email enquiries to the Institute.

**CINCH**—For more than 35 years, the JV Barry Library has provided an invaluable and popular index with abstracts to the Australian literature in crime and criminal justice. Originally an annual print publication, the service has been online for more than 30 years. It is now part of the suite of Australian databases provided by Informit and continues to have a steady subscriber base, earning the AIC royalties. At the end of June 2010, the database contained 58,435 records. 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.

**Current awareness alerts**—the library alerts are produced from the library database as a by-product of work done for AIC staff. The majority of subscribers are currently working in the AGD portfolio along with members of a range of state/territory agencies.

**Interlibrary loans**—despite the increasing availability of literature online, figures show that there is still a demand for copies and loans of library material and that a small, specialised collection still has a significant role to play. Income earned from inter-library loans is not large, but does play a part in offsetting library costs. The AIC has long been a net lender in this scheme, showing that the AIC collection has a role to play nationally in the provision of information for research and policy.

### Current awareness alert email subscriptions at 30 June 2010

|                               | 2009–10    |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| AGD portfolio                 | 32         |
| Other Australian Government   | 27         |
| State/territory government    | 154        |
| Business                      | 28         |
| Media                         | 12         |
| Academic                      | 33         |
| International/overseas agency | 18         |
| Other                         | 18         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>331</b> |

**Networks**—the library contributes important news from Australia and overseas to the Crimnet email discussion list of criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. Contributions, including notice of new AIC publications and events, Indigenous affairs, Australian policy and international crime prevention are also made to a range of other e-discussion lists. Through the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network, news of AIC events and outputs reaches academic and policy organisations throughout the world.

| Document delivery                       |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
|   | 2008–09  | 2009–10  |
| Books lent to other libraries           | 289      | 295      |
| Copies provided to other libraries      | 690      | 805      |
| New records sent to Libraries Australia | 218      | 658      |
| Income from interlibrary loans          | 5,258.86 | 5,425.16 |

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 Manager chaired the planning committee for the 2010 ALIES conference. ALIES is sponsored by AGD. One of the benefits of this membership is consortium pricing for external databases, which enables the AIC to subscribe to a suite of Ebsco and Informat services at substantially reduced prices.

The other major network of which the library is a member is the Australian Government Libraries Information Network. 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.

As well as providing venues to promote AIC research, membership of these networks enables the library to ask for assistance from colleagues around the world to meet the needs of AIC researchers and external stakeholders.

The AIC continues to send a monthly batch of electronic records to Libraries Australia for addition to the national database. This year, records for 658 items were contributed, of which 497 were not already on the database, a further indication of the value of the AIC's collecting activity.

**Stakeholder/public enquiries**—the library is the first point of call for telephone and email enquiries. Many enquiries are routine and take less than 30 minutes to resolve, mostly by referral to more appropriate organisations or to information readily available on the AIC website. However, a proportion of stakeholder requests are more complex, involving literature searching and some analysis, and therefore

taking significant time to complete. Examples of these during the year include data and information on rates of women reporting sexual assault, juvenile justice and police use of force (state agencies), assault statistics (portfolio agency) and the use of life sentences in Australia (overseas justice agency).

| Stakeholder/public enquiries               |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | 2008–09 | 2009–10 |
| Public                                     | 196     | 119     |
| Business                                   | 64      | 124     |
| Tertiary student                           | 97      | 132     |
| Other student                              | 27      | 25      |
| Stakeholder (less than 1 hour on response) | 214     | 190     |
| Stakeholder (more than 1 hour on response) | 28      | 32      |

### *JV Barry Library support to AIC research*

Library staff collaborate with AIC researchers, through literature searching and current awareness services, and training and collection development, to ensure that AIC work reflects current, reliable, relevant information in the public domain. The Library brings key new materials to the attention of individual researchers to build depth of knowledge in 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 child trafficking, crime mapping, money laundering opportunities in charitable and other organisations, crime and perceptions in migrant groups, ARS, violence in sport, interpersonal violence and homicide, child victims of homicide, evaluation models in law enforcement, Indigenous female offending patterns and treatment programs, women's prisons, juvenile recidivism, outlaw motorcycle gangs and street assaults in Melbourne. The library contributed through finding 'what works' material for the preparation of submissions to the Indigenous offending and young people and violence inquiries and in the establishment of the research project on overseas students' experiences of crime in Australia.

The library issues current awareness alerts, which provide lists of the new reports, journal articles, books and websites that are produced on crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, evaluation, financial crime, homicide, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, people trafficking and smuggling, recidivism and desistance, and sexual assault. New alerts on alcohol and violence and serious and organised crime were introduced during the year. Although they are produced for AIC researchers, the subject alerts are also distributed by email to interested stakeholders.

Deaths in Custody and NHMP are supported by the library, which identifies news articles and monitors public records of death incidents for these programs, often providing detail and notice not available in official reports.

During the year, an upgrade to the library's management software enabled library users to manage more of their own dealings with the library, for example, by adding themselves to current awareness alerts, allowing them to change the alerts they can access, or by monitoring their own loans from the collection. The increasing use of online material being made available by the library is reflected by the reduced numbers of loans and article requests received (see *Services to AIC staff* Table).

| Services to AIC staff                        |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | 2008–09 | 2009–10 |
| Loans from AIC collection                    | 960     | 594     |
| Books borrowed from other libraries          | 80      | 90      |
| Journal articles supplied by other libraries | 158     | 56      |
| Reference/research (no less than 1 hour)     | 306     | 192     |
| Reference/research (no more than 1 hour)     | 174     | 184     |
| Reference/research assistance (total hours)  | 623     | 663     |

## Deliverables and key performance indicators

This section summarises the AIC's performance during the year against the 2009–10 Portfolio Budget Statement's deliverables and key performance indicators (KPIs). It can be difficult for a research agency to identify the impact of its work, particularly within the same year as the research has been undertaken, as it generally takes time for outcomes to become apparent. The value of research information is not only in the initial study; often the data is re-analysed to answer a different question or used to identify trends in crime or criminal justice statistics over time, or findings may be incorporated into larger studies. Monitoring trends requires a significant investment in long-term data collection systems, as well as continued support for specific research that helps interpret trends and contributes to policy- and practice-relevant outcomes.

The Institute reviews client satisfaction at the end of each commissioned project and monitors public and media interest in its work. References in the media, literature and in parliaments to the AIC's 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 it results from a culmination of research and public concern about a particular matter.

### Deliverables

#### Undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice

The relevance and quality of the AIC's research is demonstrated in several ways—use of data from monitoring programs, reference to AIC research in parliamentary proceedings and inquiries, the use of findings to improve policy and procedures and through external peer review.



During 2009–10, data from monitoring programs continued to be used by state and territory agencies (corrections, police and juvenile justice) to inform the development and implementation of relevant programs, to make decisions about the allocation of funds, to identify emerging trends and to compare performance across jurisdictions.

The Productivity Commission uses AIC data in a variety of its performance indicator analyses. Juvenile detention and police custody data are used in the *Report on Government Services* and deaths in custody data are used in the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage* series. The Commonwealth Grants Commission uses the policy custody and other data in its considerations about the allocation of funding to states and territories. COAG and AGD have used data for funding purposes and in Indigenous programs to measure progress in implementation of the Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage national strategy.

This year, several parliamentary reports made considerable use of material from AIC submissions and evidence, notably the House of Representatives inquiries into cybercrime, into the impact of violence

on young people and on the over-representation of Indigenous young people in the criminal justice system. The Victorian inquiry into the trafficking of women for sexual purposes also made considerable use of AIC material, while inquiries into assault in public places and young people and crime commissioned the AIC to prepare background information.

The first monitoring report from the Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Program was used by authorities investigating immigration, employment and border control issues. Research on intimate partner homicide became part of the evidence base for the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children, as did work on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities, which was also used for the COAG National Strategy on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage.

The two projects evaluating ACT programs led to consolidation of good practice and improvements in processes, data collection and responses to family violence and victim support. A process evaluation for the Northern Territory Department of Justice of the restricted material education

## Key performance indicators, 2009–10

| KPI  | Result   |
|--|--|
| One hundred percent of T&I papers and RPP papers are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the research outputs by the Institute  | <i>Achieved.</i> All published and in-press papers double-blind peer reviewed by at least two reviewers  |
| The volume of research and its appropriateness as determined by the Board  | <i>Achieved.</i> All substantial research themes, projects and deliverables were reviewed and approved by the Board of Management  |
| AGD and key stakeholders are satisfied with the Institute's responsiveness to requests for assistance in priority areas  | <i>Achieved.</i> AIC responded within time to queries from AGD, its portfolio agencies and other stakeholders  |
| Research activities under the national research priorities are reported in the annual report   | <i>Achieved.</i> See section on <i>Policy and practice relevant research</i>   |
| Annual reports produced for each of the monitoring programs  | <i>Achieved.</i> Reports were prepared for each monitoring program (there was a delay in the release of some publications resulting from a revision of data provided by external sources)  |
| Quantity of publications, roundtables and conferences as agreed by the Minister  | <i>Achieved.</i> There were variations in numbers in each category of publication, but outputs exceeded KPI overall, particularly with regard to a focus on an increased number of peer-reviewed reports and higher-level research reports |
| All publications are placed on the Institute's website within 24 hours of release and 90 percent of routine alerting to subscribers and list servers complete within two days of publication release | <i>Achieved.</i> All publications and notices of events announced via website and communications channels within 24 hours of release   |
| Ninety percent of web users report they find website up to date and useful   | <i>Achieved.</i> Ninety-eight percent found what they were looking for; 92 percent rated website as good or excellent, 87 percent found the website up to date, with 13 percent undecided  |

campaign in Indigenous communities will be followed by an evaluation of the impact of the campaign.

As a further indicator of the quality of AIC research, all T&I papers and RPP series reports are double-blind peer reviewed. This is the highest level of peer review for academic publication. Finally, all monitoring reports are cleared by contributing agencies before publication.

### **Working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice**

During the year, the Attorney-General made particular mention of the AIC's work on two projects. One was bushfire arson prevention, notably in working with AGD on the national forum held in Canberra in May 2010 and the development of the bushfire arson prevention handbook. The other was the AIC's initiation of the preliminary investigation into the victimisation of international students. Other projects undertaken for the department included the study of Commonwealth offences and the scoping of a possible monitoring program in this area, a submission for the family violence/family law review and another on Part 1D of the Crimes Act. A briefing paper was prepared for the Commonwealth Law Officers meeting to be held in 2011 and a project on the use of CCTV as a community crime prevention measure was finalised. The first report from the Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Program provided an evidence base for the National Action Plan to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons. The AIC also worked with AGD to develop appropriate identification checks for people working in security environments and on the support offered by Australian Government agencies to victims of federal offences.

Research continued with AUSTRAC into new and emerging risks of money laundering and appropriate responses, with a paper on ARS contributing to regulatory review. A report was prepared for the Australian Crime Commission for the National

Indigenous Intervention Task Force, with reports on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. Data from DUMA contributes to Australian Customs and Border Control activities to restrict imports of illicit drugs.

The AIC worked with the Australian Federal Police to address gaps in education among law enforcement staff and the judiciary in the area of cybercrime.

Indirectly, assistance given to Australian professional associations on the risks they face of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and to the Australian Taxation Office on alternative criminal justice approaches to dealing with revenue fraud and non-compliance will help to strengthen the federal law responses to these offences.

Finally, despite some difficulties associated with gaining access to data, the AIC has undertaken (and is undertaking) confidential analyses of a range of law enforcement datasets to identify opportunities for strategic analysis and/or to develop predictive models for organised criminal activity.

### **Actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner**

Apart from advice and reports to commissioning agencies, the Institute actively disseminated the findings of its research throughout Australia and internationally as follows:

- 33 research reports;
- 25 research papers and summaries;
- Three conferences;
- Nine roundtables;
- 28 media releases;
- 206 media interviews;
- submissions or evidence to eight inquiries;
- the inauguration of Twitter, Facebook and Youtube services; and
- notification of publications, events and news to Australian Policy Online, the national criminology research listserv, Crimnet and the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network, among others.



# Management and accountability

# Governance and management accountability

## External review

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affecting the Institute during the year. There were no reports by any Parliamentary Committee or the Ombudsman on the agency during the year.

The Auditor-General released Audit report no. 42 2009–10 *Performance Audit: Fraud Control in Australian Government Agencies*, which reviewed the performance of the AIC in terms of its role in surveying Australian Government agencies and preparing a report to government on fraud against the Commonwealth. The ANAO recommended inter alia that the Institute be consulted during the review of the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* to enable approaches that will allow the Institute to collect, analyse and disseminate fraud trend data on a more consistent basis.

## 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 2010, Professor Richard Fox AM was the Chair of the Board of Management; the Director of the AIC, Dr Adam Tomison, was a member of the Board of Management.

The Board members appointed by the Attorney-General were:

- Professor Richard Fox AM, Faculty of Law, Monash University (Independent Chair);

- Mr John Lawler APM, Chief Executive Officer, ACC; and
- Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, AGD (appointed 30 June 2010).

Those appointed by the CRC were:

- Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Victorian Department of Justice;
- Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Police, Planning and Legislation Division, SA Attorney-General's Department;
- Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director General, NSW Department of Justice and Attorney General (appointed 11 March 2010); and
- Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director General, WA Department of the Attorney General (appointed 11 March 2010).

The Board of Management met on three occasions during the year—24 July 2009 in Hobart, 26–27 November 2009 in Canberra and 11 March 2010 in Canberra. There was 100 percent attendance of Board members at meetings.

Mr Tony Marks, Ms Elizabeth Kelly, Ms Kathy Leigh and Mr Norman Reaburn were 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:

- Mr Norman Reaburn (Chair);
- Ms Ingrid Haythorpe;
- Ms Kathy Leigh; and

one independent member:

- Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA.

The Institute's internal audit provider for 2009–10 was PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Meetings were held on 23 July 2009, 27 August 2009, 26 November 2009 and 10 March 2010. These are generally coordinated with Board meetings where possible.

The Committee considered four internal audit reports—performance review of research management, CRC grants administration review, review of records management and user access management review of the AIC's and CRC hard close financial statements and reporting processes.

The Audit Committee reviewed its charter and prepared a report for submission to the Board of Management in the new financial year. It also conducted a review of its performance, in line with ANAO better practice guidelines.

## AIC Ethics Committee

The AIC Human Research 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 role is to advise the Director whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed research involving human subjects. It regularly reviews proposed 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 20 proposals.

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

- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS;
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB;
- Mr Doug Taylor BA;
- Ms Robyn Holder PhD candidate, MA;
- Chaplain Gayl Mills;
- Mr Steve Vaughn; and
- Mr Anthony Morgan BA, GradDipCrim (AIC representative).

# Corporate governance

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. The Board of Management and the Director oversee effective, practical governance processes established to meet the needs of the agency through the senior management group. In addition to core legislative instruments, the AIC operates through reference to the Director's instructions, to which all policies and procedures are subsidiary. Frameworks are also in place for risk management and project management. These have been developed in accordance with ANAO better practice guides, in consultation with staff and internal audit, and are available to staff on the intranet.

## Senior executive members

The role of General Manager Corporate and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is held by Mr Tony Marks, FCPA FFin, FTIA, who assists the Director in leading and managing the Institute and works with senior managers who are responsible for nominated corporate support, communication and information outcomes.

The role of General Manager Research was made redundant in the second quarter of the year as part of a general review of research priorities, resource allocation and management structure. The Director has since worked with senior managers responsible for nominated research project areas.

## Management committees

The Director has the support of advice from several committees to ensure that a full range of views and

consultations are garnered with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Institute.

The **Executive Committee** provides advice on more strategic issues. The following were members of the Committee during the year:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director;
- Tony Marks, General Manager Corporate and CFO;
- Brian Russell, CFO;
- Scott Kelleher, Communications Manager;
- Janet Smith, Manager, Information Services;
- Brent Davis, Research Manager, Modelling and Forecasting (by rotation); and
- Dr Judy Putt, General Manager Research (to October 2009).

The **Research Committee** provides advice on research priorities and issues. The following were members of the Committee during the year:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director;
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Research Manager, Global, Economic and Electronic Crime;
- Peter Homel, Research Manager, Crime Reduction and Review;
- Laura Beacroft, Research Manager, Crime and Populations;
- Jason Payne, Acting Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime;
- Brent Davis, Research Manager, Modelling and Forecasting;
- Warwick Jones, Research Manager, Geospatial Analysis; and
- Dr Judy Putt, General Manager Research (to October 2009).

The **Information and Communication Technology Committee** provided advice to the General Manager Corporate on strategic direction and emerging issues. Members of the Committee were:

- Tony Marks, General Manager Corporate and CFO;
- Myles Lambert, ICT Administrator;
- Paul Greenfield, Database Administrator;
- Jason Payne, Acting Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime; and
- Scott Kelleher, Communications Manager.

The **Staff Consultative Committee** was established formally as part of the negotiation of the Agency Agreement 2009–11 as an acknowledgement that change in the workplace is constant and to identify, implement and encourage better practice, efficiency and productivity. Committee members were:

- Laura Beacroft, Research Manager, Crime and Populations (Director's representative);
- Tracey Cussen, Research Analyst (CPSU member);
- Jacqui Joudo Larson, Senior Research Analyst (research member); and
- Caterina Giugovaz, Communications Officer (non-research member).

## Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework provides the mechanism to prevent, or at least minimise, the impact of adverse events on the achievement of the Institute's outcome. The framework aims to provide a systematic way to make informed decisions and gain assurance that risks have been recognised and managed.

The risk management policy and framework was reviewed during 2009–10 to be inclusive of business, fraud, financial and information technology risks. The primary components of the AIC's risk management strategy are:

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk control register;
- business continuity plan;
- Director's instructions, which reflect best practice in finance and administration;
- finance policy and procedures;
- research project management framework; and
- an internal audit program which is reviewed annually.

The AIC also participates in the annual Comcover risk survey that seeks to benchmark agencies' risk management frameworks, programs and systems against all participating agencies and peer group agencies. The Institute recorded above average ratings in the 2009–10 survey.

As required by the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*, the Director certifies that he is confident that:

- fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared that comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*;
- appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes are in place; and
- annual fraud data that comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* have been collected and reported.

## Human resources

The AIC's Human Resources management framework is designed to provide a workforce that has the required skill set, flexibility and diversity to meet the Institute's current and future research needs, assisted by access to learning and development opportunities and effective communication and sharing of information. This is reinforced by effective performance development management and relevant health and safety practices.

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

- *integrity*—ethical and honest behaviour;
- *professionalism*—serving clients and stakeholders in a practical, diligent, thorough and objective manner;
- *openness*—being accessible and responsive to staff, clients and stakeholders, to build trust and confidence; and
- *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

| Staffing summary at 30 June 2010   |           |           |             |           |          |          |          |           |             |          |           |           |  |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Classification and salary range  | Gender    |           |             | Type      |          |          |          | Tenure    |             |          |           | Basis     |  |
|  | Male      | Female    | Total staff | ECA       | AWA      | Contract | Casual   | Ongoing   | Non-ongoing | Casual   | Full time | Part time |  |
| Trainee \$36,100–41,200  | 1         | –         | 1           | –         | –        | 1        | –        | –         | –           | 1        | 1         | –         |  |
| Level A: Research officer/<br>Admin officer<br>\$46,300–49,000               | 3         | 10        | 13          | 12        | –        | –        | 1        | –         | –           | 13       | 1         | 12        |  |
| Level B: Research officer/<br>Admin officer<br>\$50,000–60,300               | 2         | 4         | 6           | 6         | –        | –        | –        | –         | 2           | 4        | –         | 5         |  |
| Level C: Research analyst/Senior admin officer \$61,800–77,300               | 3         | 14        | 17          | 17        | –        | –        | –        | –         | 3           | 14       | –         | 15        |  |
| Level D: Senior research analyst/Admin specialist \$79,400–95,300            | 5         | 7         | 12          | 10        | –        | 2        | –        | –         | 8           | 4        | –         | 9         |  |
| Level E: Research Manager/Specialist/<br>Admin executive<br>\$97,900–133,900 | 6         | 2         | 8           | 3         | 1        | 4        | –        | –         | 5           | 3        | –         | 8         |  |
| Senior executive officer<br>>\$135,000 <sup>a</sup>                          | 2         | –         | 2           | –         | 1        | 1        | –        | –         | –           | 2        | –         | 2         |  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>22</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>59</b>   | <b>48</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>41</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>6</b>  |  |

a. includes Director: statutory appointment (Remuneration Tribunal)



to inform and update them on research projects and corporate issues and directions, through the intranet and via email and internal blogs.

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 discussed with new staff during their induction. It is available to staff on the intranet and referenced in various policies and the Director's Instructions. The AIC has continued its outsourcing of payroll functions. Staffing levels and numbers are listed in the *Staffing summary at 30 June 2010* Table.

## Workforce planning and administration

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.

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

## Employment framework

With the exception of the Director and two senior managers who remain covered by an Australian Workplace Agreement, all staff at the Institute are now covered by the *Employee Collective Agreement 2009–2011*.

A new enterprise agreement (*The Australian Institute of Criminology Agency Agreement 2009–11*) came into effect on 13 January 2010. It was developed in

consultation with AIC Staff Representatives and the CPSU. The Agreement supports the AIC's pursuit of its strategic directions and flexible working arrangement to enable staff to meet personal and professional needs, develop their careers and deliver the best outcomes for the Institute. The agreement is fair, competitive and sustainable and is designed to benefit the AIC and staff.

To demonstrate that the Institute and its employees acknowledge change in the workplace is constant and to identify, implement and encourage better practice, efficiency and productivity, a representative Staff Consultative Committee was formed.

To confirm that Institute roles and their commensurate requirements and responsibilities are remunerated in line with the market (ie small public sector research agency and academic sector), a 'desktop' review of work-level standards, classifications and remuneration levels will be undertaken in consultation with the Staff Consultative Committee.

## 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; and
- 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.

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. The AIC's Communications staff continued to help develop the media capabilities of research staff by conducting in-house training sessions during the year and will conduct further seminars involving practical examples and mock media interviews to improve skills for the communication of the Institute's research.

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 2009–10 reinforce the AIC's position as an employer of choice and include:

- flexible working arrangements, which exclude the notion of core hours;
- influenza immunisation for staff;
- employee assistance services including counselling;
- OH&S training;
- lunchtime seminars presented by staff;
- the opportunity for staff to present their work at external conferences and events; and
- an in-house program of training in research methods, statistics and criminological theory.

## Highlight 8: Australia Day achievement medallions

Three members of staff were awarded Australian Day medallions in 2010 in recognition of their contribution to the Institute's achievements.

### Nina Gan, Accountant

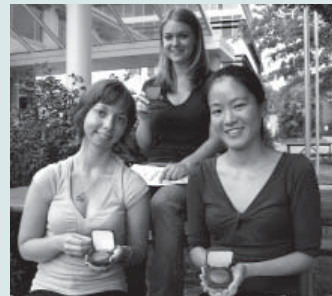
Over the past year, Nina has exemplified the AIC values. She displayed diligence, professionalism and a team spirit while completing her duties to a high standard, which were always carried out in a quiet and unassuming way.

### Lauren Renshaw, Research Officer

Lauren has been with the Institute for a relatively short time but settled into the Trafficking Research Project very quickly and also took over aspects of the 'intimate partner' research project. As a result of her dedication and skills, she is co-authoring a range of publications in both projects.

### Kate Hogden, Web Administrator

Kate joined the Institute as its Web Administrator at the end of 2008 and quickly took carriage of implementing the introduction of the AIC's new website, which went live on 1 July 2009. This major IT undertaking, involving the updating of a nine year old website containing some 18,000 pages of data, was the culmination of two years of work by the AIC.



Australia Day Medallion recipients, clockwise from back row: Kate Hogden, Nina Gan, Lauren Renshaw.

## Staff communication

A new internal communications resource was launched in November 2009. The AIC blog provides an online information-sharing facility, making better use of the Institute's intranet facilities and providing a faster, easier and more efficient method of internal communication than the previous bimonthly staff newsletter, which it superseded. It allows news posts from the Director or any of the Institute's work areas to be made at any time to all staff.

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.

## Financial operations

### *Financial performance*

The overall result for 2009–10 was an operating surplus of \$6,439 against a break-even budget position. Operating income for 2009–10 totalled \$9,167,214 including revenue from government (\$7,254,000), goods and services (\$1,741,797), interest (\$121,565) and other revenue (\$49,707).

Total revenue decreased by \$469,108. Major contributors towards the decrease were:

- a decrease in income from goods and services of \$460,039, of which the major component was a reduction in conference income. The Institute held three conferences during 2009–10, but these had a different structure and purpose from those held in the previous year, resulting in a significant difference in the level of income and an offsetting difference in the level of expenditure; and
- a decrease in interest income of \$102,466 resulting from a combination of lower interest rates and lower cash holding from the approved operating loss position in 2008–09.

Operating expenditures for 2009–10 were \$9,160,775. Total expenditure decreased by \$1,075,154 from 2008–09. The decrease reflects the reduced income and subsequent expenditure for conferences during 2009–10, along with the additional expenditure undertaken for additional research outputs in 2008–09, as approved by the Board of Management and subsequent Finance Minister approval to run an operating loss position in 2008–09.

The Institute undertook staff redundancies and implemented cost savings during 2009–10 to ensure that obligations could be met within budget. This included:

- termination of two external contracts, one with Digital (Digest) Data Design Pty Ltd (ICT support) and the other with Informed Sources (library indexing services). The risks in terminating these contracts were minimised by the expertise being maintained in-house;
- in line with revised Australian Government policy, travel was limited to necessity only and all flights were on restricted fares (previously fully-flexible). This included a full acquittal of accommodation expenses allowance for travel and payment of all travel allowance through the Institute's payroll provider. This measure gave rise to a saving of \$25,000–40,000 annually;
- submission to the Board of Management of a proposal for cessation of print copies of T&I papers, with a total saving of \$15,000–20,000; and
- consolidation of ICT internet and telephone services contracts, with total savings of approximately \$10,000 per annum.

## Consultancy services

During 2009–10, four new consultancy contracts (including some less than \$10,000) were entered into, involving total actual expenditure of \$105,618. In addition, four ongoing consultancies were active during the year, involving a total actual expenditure of \$134,960. Expenditure for the year totalled \$240,578.

Consultancy expenditure was for internal and external audits, an organisational strategic review, agency agreement advice and the ICT strategic review.

## 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-enabling legislation.

## ICT services

ICT services include 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 discontinued its shared model of in-house and externally-contracted services to effect cost savings. The level of development of ICT in-house services has been developed to a point where the risk of not having immediate access to external resources has been appropriately mitigated.

The continued appointment of a database administrator has allowed the AIC to maintain a high level of services to its users and to further develop database administration and data conversion to increase the functionality of the interactive data analysis tool on the AIC website.

The AIC has been working with Tower Records and Information Management (TRIM) since its implementation in 2009–10 and continues to develop the system. TRIM was chosen for its compliance with all government standards and its integration capabilities to facilitate an enterprise knowledge management system.

ICT services has now migrated all web 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.

All websites managed by the AIC are now hosted in-house, allowing the Institute to terminate its web-hosting contract with an external service provider. The CRC and Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse websites were moved from Linux to Windows servers during the year to enable the AIC's IT team to backup and maintain the site.

As noted previously, an upgrade to the library's management software enabled library users to manage more of their own dealings with the library. This upgrade introduced productivity gains for library staff by automating the distribution of alerts internally and building a reference monitoring and reporting capacity for management purposes.

| Consultant Name        | Description                     | Contract price | Selection process                               | Justification <sup>a</sup> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| Tempo Strategies       | Organisational strategic review | \$17,600       | Direct source                                   | A                          |
| Dimension Data         | ICT security assessment         | \$24,000       | Direct source                                   | B                          |
| ANAO                   | External audit                  | \$42,000       | Self-appointed in accordance with the audit act | A                          |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers | Review of ICT strategic plan    | \$40,150       | Direct source                                   | B                          |
| Total                  |                                 | \$123,750      |   |                            |

a: justification for decision to use consultancy—A: Need for independent research or assessment; B: Need for specialised or professional skills; C: Skills currently unavailable within agency



# 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  |
|--------|--|
| 372    | <i>Alcohol and homicide in Australia.</i> Jack Dearden & Jason Payne, July 2009  |
| 373    | <i>Service station armed robbery in Australia.</i> Lance Smith, Erin Louis & Letitia Preston, July 2009  |
| 374    | <i>Private security in Australia: Trends and key characteristics.</i> Tim Prenzler, Karen Earle & Rick Sarre, July 2009  |
| 375    | <i>Intrafamilial adolescent sex offenders: Psychological profile and treatment.</i> J Grant, D Indermaur, J Thornton, G Stevens, C Chamarette & A Halse, July 2009               |
| 377    | <i>Suspended sentences in Tasmania: Key research findings.</i> Lorana Bartels, July 2009   |
| 378    | <i>Intimate partner abuse of women in a Central Queensland mining region.</i> Heather Nancarrow, Stewart Lockie & Sanjay Sharma, July 2009                                       |
| 379    | <i>Responding to online child sexual grooming: An industry perspective.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, July 2009  |
| 380    | <i>Child complainants and the court process in Australia.</i> Kelly Richards, August 2009  |
| 381    | <i>Moving knowledge into action: Applying social marketing principles to crime prevention.</i> Peter Homel & Tom Carroll, September 2009   |
| 382    | <i>Consumer fraud in Australia: Costs, rates and awareness of the risks in 2008.</i> Russell Smith & Carolyn Budd, October 2009  |
| 383    | <i>Challenges in mainstreaming specialty courts.</i> Lorana Bartels, October 2009  |
| 384    | <i>Mental health, abuse, drug use and crime: Does gender matter?</i> Lubica Forsythe & Kerryn Adams, November 2009   |
| 385    | <i>Improving crime prevention knowledge and practice.</i> Peter Homel, December 2009   |
| 386    | <i>Challenges in dealing with politically exposed persons.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, February 2010   |
| 387    | <i>Confidence in the criminal justice system.</i> David Indermaur & Lynne Roberts, November 2009   |
| 388    | <i>Crime risks of three-dimensional virtual environments.</i> Ian Warren & Darren Palmer, February 2010  |
| 389    | <i>Responding to intimate partner violence victimisation: Effective options for help-seeking.</i> Silke Meyer, March 2010  |
| 390    | <i>Police diversion of young offenders and Indigenous over-representation.</i> Troy Allard, Anna Stewart, April Chrzanowski, James Ogilvie, Dan Birks & Simon Little, March 2010 |
| 391    | <i>Following the proceeds of illegal logging in Indonesia.</i> Julie Walters, March 2010   |
| 392    | <i>Enhancing fairness in DNA jury trials.</i> Jane Goodman-Delahunty & Lindsay Hewson, March 2010  |
| 393    | <i>Alternative remittance systems in Australia: Perceptions of users and providers.</i> David Rees, April 2010   |
| 394    | <i>Financing of terrorism: Risks for Australia.</i> Russell G Smith, Rob McCusker & Julie Walters, May 2010  |

## Research and public policy series

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 100 | <i>When the glitter settles: Safety and hostility at and around gay and lesbian public events</i> , August 2009  |
| 103 | <i>Online child grooming: A literature review on the misuse of social networking sites for grooming children for sexual offences</i> . Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, July 2009 |
| 104 | <i>Domestic-related homicide: Keynote papers from the 2008 international conference on homicide</i> . November 2009  |
| 105 | <i>Indigenous perpetrators of violence: Prevalence and risk factors for offending</i> . Joy Wundersitz, April 2010   |
| 106 | <i>Money laundering and terrorism financing risks posed by alternative remittance in Australia</i> . David Rees, April 2010  |

## Monitoring reports

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 05 | <i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2007</i> . Natalie Taylor, July 2009  |
| 06 | <i>Trafficking in persons monitoring report July 2007—December 2008</i> . Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, Jade Lindley & Judy Putt, October 2009                                    |
| 07 | <i>Juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system in Australia</i> . Kelly Richards, September 2009   |
| 08 | <i>Firearm theft in Australia 2007–08</i> . Samantha Bricknell, January 2010   |
| 09 | <i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2008 annual report on drug use among police detainees</i> . Antonette Gaffney, Warwick Jones, Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, February 2010 |

## Technical and background papers

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 33 | <i>The specific deterrent effect of custodial penalties on juvenile reoffending</i> . Don Weatherburn, Sumitra Vignaendra & Andrew McGrath, September 2009 |
| 34 | <i>Pornography awareness: A process of engagement with Northern Territory Indigenous communities</i> . Colleen Bryant & Matthew Willis, November 2009      |
| 35 | <i>Assessing the impact of 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism</i> . Anna Ferrante, Nini Loh & Max Maller, March 2010         |
| 36 | <i>A review of confiscation schemes in Australia</i> . Lorana Bartels, March 2010  |
| 37 | <i>Improving jury understanding and use of expert DNA evidence</i> . Jane Goodman-Delahunty & Lindsay Hewson, March 2010                                   |

## Bushfire arson bulletins

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 56 | <i>Copycat or serial arson</i> , October 2009                     |
| 57 | <i>The changing meaning of arson in Australia</i> , November 2009 |
| 58 | <i>Patterns in bushfire arson</i> , November 2009                 |
| 59 | <i>The number of fires and who lights them</i> , November 2009    |
| 60 | <i>Cost of bushfires</i> , December 2009                          |
| 61 | <i>Responding to bushfire arson</i> , December 2009               |

## Crime facts info

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|     |  |
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| 194 | <i>Most serious offence by Indigenous status</i> , July 2009 |
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| 195 | <i>Indigenous imprisonment rates</i> , July 2009 |
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| 196 | <i>Prior imprisonment by Indigenous status</i> , July 2009 |
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## AI Crime reduction matters

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 78 | <i>Strategies for preventing armed robbery</i> , July 2009 |
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|    |   |
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| 79 | <i>Integrated approaches to alcohol-related antisocial behaviour and violence</i> , July 2009 |
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|    |  |
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| 80 | <i>Using CCTV to reduce antisocial behaviour</i> , November 2009 |
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|    |   |
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| 81 | <i>Strategies to combat graffiti</i> , January 2010 |
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## Research in practice

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 | <i>The status of laws on outlaw motorcycle gangs in Australia</i> , 2nd ed. Lorana Bartels, March 2010 |
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|   |   |
|---|---|
| 3 | <i>Policing substance abuse in Indigenous communities</i> . Matthew Willis, July 2009 |
|---|---|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 4 | <i>Key issues in alcohol-related violence</i> . Anthony Morgan & Amanda McAtamney, December 2009 |
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|   |  |
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| 5 | <i>Key issues in antisocial behaviour</i> . Amanda McAtamney & Anthony Morgan, December 2009 |
|---|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 6 | <i>Key issues in graffiti</i> . Anthony Morgan & Erin Louis, December 2009 |
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| 7 | <i>Key issues in domestic violence</i> . Anthony Morgan & Hannah Chadwick, December 2009 |
|---|--|

|   |  |
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| 8 | <i>Considerations for establishing a public space CCTV network</i> . Garner Clancey, December 2009 |
|---|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 9 | <i>Covert and cyber bullying</i> , February 2010 |
|---|--|

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 10 | <i>Emerging issues in domestic/family violence research</i> . Lorana Bartels, April 2010 |
|----|--|

|    |  |
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| 11 | <i>Bushfire arson prevention handbook</i> . Jessica Anderson, May 2010 |
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|    |   |
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| 12 | <i>Spectator violence part 1: Professional sporting events</i> , April 2010 |
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## Transnational crime brief

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 7 | <i>Risks of money laundering and the financing of terrorism arising from alternative remittance systems</i> , April 2010 |
|---|--|



## Other AIC publications

*Australian crime: Facts & figures 2009*, March 2010

*Brief: newsletter of the Australian Institute of Criminology*

No. 2, August 2009

No. 3, December 2009

No. 4, May 2010

## AIC work published by client/partner agencies

Bryant C 2009. *Identifying the risks for Indigenous violent victimisation*. Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse research brief no. 6. <http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au/briefs/brief006.pdf>

McAtamney A & Willis K 2010. *Policing cannabis and other illicit substances in remote Indigenous Australian communities*. Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre. <http://ncpic.org.au/ncpic/publications/aic-bulletins/>

McAtamney A & Willis K 2010. *Polydrug use among cannabis users*. National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre. <http://ncpic.org.au/ncpic/publications/aic-bulletins/article/polydrug-use-among-cannabis-users>

Payne J 2009. The extent of high-volume youth crime and reoffending in Victoria: A detailed report. Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, *Inquiry into strategies to prevent high volume offending by young people: Final report*. Melbourne: Parliament of Victoria: appendix 8

VicHealth 2009. *National Survey on Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women 2009: Changing cultures, changing attitudes: Preventing violence against women: Summary report*. Melbourne: VicHealth. [http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/women/pubs/violence/nca\\_survey/Pages/summary\\_report.aspx](http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/women/pubs/violence/nca_survey/Pages/summary_report.aspx)

VicHealth 2009. *National Survey on Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women 2009: Project technical report*. Melbourne: VicHealth. [http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/women/pubs/violence/nca\\_survey/Pages/project\\_technical\\_report.aspx](http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/women/pubs/violence/nca_survey/Pages/project_technical_report.aspx)

Willis K 2010. *What does program effectiveness mean in relation to drug diversion initiatives?* Research into practice brief 1. Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre. <http://ncpic.org.au/ncpic/publications/aic-bulletins/>

Willis K & Anderson J 2010. *Foundations for an effective performance measurement system for drug law enforcement*. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. [http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE\\_Perf\\_Mgt\\_Foundations.pdf](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE_Perf_Mgt_Foundations.pdf)

Willis K, Anderson J & Davis B 2010. *Implementing a drug law enforcement (DLE) performance measurement framework in Australia*. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. [http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE\\_Perf\\_Mgt\\_Fieldwork\\_Findings.pdf](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE_Perf_Mgt_Fieldwork_Findings.pdf)

Willis K, Anderson J & Homel P 2010. *A plan for national implementation of the drug law enforcement performance measurement framework*. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. [http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE\\_Perf\\_Mgt\\_Implementation.pdf](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/DLE_Perf_Mgt_Implementation.pdf)

Willis K, Homel P & Anderson J 2010. *Developing the capacity and skills for national implementation of a drug law enforcement performance measurement framework*. Monograph 34. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. [http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/Monograph\\_34.pdf](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au/pub/Monograph_34.pdf)

# Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of Institute staff had items published in non-AIC publications during 2009–10. Consultancy reports published by clients are listed in Appendix 1.

| Author   | Title  |
|--|--|
| Bartels L 2009                                   | Mainstreaming problem-oriented justice: Issues and challenges, in Segrave M (ed), <i>Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference 2009: Conference proceedings</i> . Melbourne: Monash University: 31–40. <a href="http://arts.monash.edu.au/criminology/c3-conference-proceedings/anz-critical-criminology-conference-2009-proceedings.pdf">http://arts.monash.edu.au/criminology/c3-conference-proceedings/anz-critical-criminology-conference-2009-proceedings.pdf</a>  |
| Bartels L 2009                                   | Suspended sentences: A judicial perspective. <i>QUT Law and Justice Journal</i> 9: 44–63   |
| Bartels L 2009                                   | Sword or butter knife? A breach analysis of suspended sentences in Tasmania. <i>Current Issues in Criminal Justice</i> 21(2): 219–241  |
| Bartels L 2009                                   | To suspend or not to suspend: A qualitative analysis of sentencing decisions in the Supreme Court of Tasmania. <i>University of Tasmania Law Review</i> 28(1): 23–62   |
| Bartels L & Otlowski M 2010                      | A right to die? A review of euthanasia and the law. <i>Journal of Law and Medicine</i> 17(4): 532–555  |
| Choo K-KR 2010                                   | Crimeware: Understanding new attacks and defences (book review). <i>Computing Reviews</i> 51(3): 167–168   |
| Choo K-KR 2010                                   | Insider attack and cyber security: Beyond the hacker (book review). <i>Computing Reviews</i> 51(2): 68–69  |
| David F 2010                                     | Building the infrastructure of anti-trafficking: Information, funding, responses. <i>Criminology and public policy</i> 9(2) May: 235–243   |
| Hemel P 2009                                     | Delivering effective local crime prevention: Why understanding variations in municipal governance arrangements matters, in <i>2010 international report on crime prevention and community safety: Trends and prospects</i> . Montreal: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime: 118–119   |
| Louis E & Smith L 2010                           | Preventing armed robbery. <i>Security Insider</i> 15(2) Apr/May: 35–38   |
| Lulham R, Weatherburn D & Bartels 2009           | The recidivism of offenders given suspended sentences: A comparison with full-time imprisonment. <i>Crime and Justice Bulletin</i> no. 136. <a href="http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/vwFiles/CJB136.pdf/\$file/CJB136.pdf">http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/vwFiles/CJB136.pdf/\$file/CJB136.pdf</a>  |
| McRae H, Nettheim G, Anthony T & Beacroft L 2009 | <i>Indigenous legal issues: Commentary and materials</i> , 4th ed. Pyrmont: Thomson Reuters  |
| Richards K 2009                                  | Returning to the practices of our ancestors? Reconsidering Indigenous justice and the emergence of restorative practices, in Segrave M (ed), <i>Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference 2009: Conference proceedings</i> . Melbourne: Monash University: 182–193. <a href="http://arts.monash.edu.au/criminology/c3-conference-proceedings/anz-critical-criminology-conference-2009-proceedings.pdf">http://arts.monash.edu.au/criminology/c3-conference-proceedings/anz-critical-criminology-conference-2009-proceedings.pdf</a> |
| Richards K 2009                                  | Rewriting and reclaiming history: An analysis of the emergence of restorative justice ideas in western criminal justice systems. <i>International Journal of Restorative Justice</i> 5(1): 104–128. <a href="http://www.crjcs.org/index.asp?content=journals&amp;yr=2009&amp;vol=v1">http://www.crjcs.org/index.asp?content=journals&amp;yr=2009&amp;vol=v1</a>  |
| Richards K 2009                                  | Taking victims seriously? The role of victims' rights movements in the emergence of restorative justice. <i>Current Issues in Criminal Justice</i> 21(2): 302–320  |
| Smith RG 2010                                    | Identity theft and fraud, in Jewkes Y & Yar M (eds), <i>Handbook of internet crime</i> . Cullompton: Willan: 273–301   |

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| Teo JCM & Choo K-KR 2010                | Security improvements to anonymous ID-based group key agreement for wireless networks, in <i>Proceedings of 7th International Conference on Information Technology: New generations</i> . IEEE Computer Society/CPS: 732–737 |
| Wang S, Cao Z, Cheng Z & Choo K-KR 2009 | Perfect forward secure identity-based authenticated key agreement protocol in the escrow mode. <i>Science in China Series F: Information Science</i> 52(8): 1358–1370  |
| Zeng P, Choo K-KR & Sun D-Z 2010        | On the security of an enhanced novel access control protocol for wireless sensor networks. <i>IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics</i> 56(2): 566–569   |

# Appendix 3: Staff presentations

Anderson J 2009. *Key elements of a crime prevention approach to bushfire arson prevention*. Bushfire arson prevention workshop, Homebush, 2 July

Anderson J 2009. *The use of CCTV in crime prevention*. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Perth, 22–25 November

Bartels L 2009. *The challenges of mainstreaming specialty courts*. 3rd Australian and New Zealand critical criminology conference, Melbourne, July

Beacroft L 2010. *Evidence based research. Informing policy decisions through innovative research skills, tools and frameworks*: 2nd annual research officers' forum, Melbourne, 12–13 May

Beacroft L & Smith J 2010. *Making indicator suites discoverable and understandable*. Indicators development workshop, Canberra, 10 February

Bricknell S 2010. *What is environmental crime and how much is happening in Australia?* Following the proceeds of environmental crime: Fish, forests and filthy lucre conference, Wollongong, 22–23 February

Bricknell S 2009. *Understanding environmental crime: What the literature tells us about dynamics, motives and regulatory control*. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Perth, 22–25 November

Choo K-K R 2010. *The cybercrime threat environment*. National security Australia 2010 conference, Sydney, 25–26 February

Choo K-K R 2009. *Criminal exploitation of ICT for grooming children for sexual offences*. Centre International de Criminologie Comparée, Université de Montréal, 8 October

Choo K-K R 2009. *Cybercrime research: An overview*. Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), Palo Alto, 21 October

Corcoran J and Jones W 2010. *Assessing ignition risk in space and time*. Collaborating for change: Symposium advancing bushfire arson prevention in Australia, Melbourne, 25–26 March 2010

Dossetor K 2009. *Fear of crime in Australia*. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Perth, 22–25 November

Gaffney A 2009. *The geography of property crime: The impact of shopping centres on the spatial distribution of property crime*. 2009 DUMA annual conference, Adelaide, 10 September

Homel P 2010. *The NSW medically supervised injecting centre trial*. Master of Project Management Program, University of Technology, Sydney, 20 April

Homel P 2009. *Evaluating crime prevention policy and program delivery: Some Australian experience*. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime 15th anniversary symposium, Montréal, 8 December

Homel P 2009. *Evaluating police performance in prevention*. Canadian Association of Police Chiefs, Montréal, 7 December

Homel P 2009. *Future directions for drugs and crime problems*. Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) National Drug Strategy review forum, Brisbane, 15 July

Homel P 2009. *Looking forward, looking back: Lessons from crime prevention policy and practice*. Crime prevention futures forum, Perth, 18 November

Homel P 2009. *Making crime prevention partnerships work*. National Police Crime Prevention Officers' conference, Perth, 17 November

Homel P & Willis K 2010. *Evaluating police performance in prevention*. Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, University of Wollongong, 4 June

- Jones W 2010. *Bushfire arson: A numbers game*. National forum for the prevention of bushfire arson, Canberra, 3 May
- Jones W 2010. *A guide to the bushfire arson prevention handbook*. Queensland Fire and Rescue Service bushfire arson workshop, Brisbane, 15 June
- Jones W & Gledden A 2010. *Improving the knowledge base for bushfire arson*. Collaborating for change: Symposium advancing bushfire arson prevention in Australia, Melbourne, 25–26 March
- Joudo Larsen J 2009. *Child trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region*. Asia Pacific conference on child abuse and neglect, Perth, 15–18 November
- Joudo Larsen J & Morgan A 2009. *Evaluating Indigenous courts: Lessons from a two year evaluation*. AIJA Indigenous courts conference, Rockhampton, 5–7 August
- Lyneham M 2009. *Pathways from adolescent victimisation to adult offending: The importance of data in prevention planning*. Asia Pacific conference on child abuse and neglect, Perth, 18 November
- McGregor K & Smith RG 2009. *Crime control in the digital Age: An exploration of human rights implications*. Criminology and criminal justice policy: American Society of Criminology annual meeting, Philadelphia, 6 November
- Morgan A 2009. *Factors influencing crime and emerging crime problems in Australia*. Crime prevention futures forum, Perth, 18 November
- Morgan A & McAtamney A 2009. *Supporting local communities to deliver crime prevention*. Crime prevention futures forum, Perth, 18 November
- Payne J 2009. *Drugs and crime in Australia: 10 years of data from police detainees*. 2009 DUMA annual conference, Adelaide, 10 September
- Richards K 2010. *Trends in juvenile detention in Australia*. Australia and New Zealand critical criminology conference, Sydney,
- Richards K 2009. *An overview of findings from the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security survey*. Australian Bureau of Statistics Information and Communications Technology Reference Group meeting, Canberra, September
- Richards K 2009. *Promise or practice? The past, present and future of restorative justice for Indigenous juveniles*. Australian and New Zealand critical criminology conference, Melbourne, 8–9 July
- Richards K & Lyneham M 2010. *Young people in the Australian Capital Territory: A snapshot*. ACT Crime Prevention and community safety forum, Canberra, 14 May
- Richards K, Dearden J & Tomison AM 2009. *Child homicide victims in Australia: An overview*. Children and the law conference, Prato Italy, 7–10 September
- Smith L 2009. *Armed robbery and crime prevention*. Crime Stoppers International conference, Gold Coast, 12–14 October
- Smith RG 2010. *Emerging trends in public sector fraud*. Risk across agencies forum, AGD, Canberra, 29 April
- Smith RG 2010. *The nature of the global fraud threat*. Australian payments forum, Sydney, 29 March
- Smith RG 2010. *Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders*. 11th annual fraud summit, Sydney, 28 June
- Smith RG 2009. *Economic crime: Keeping watch on financial transactions*. Institute of Internal Auditors Australia South Australian Chapter conference, Adelaide, 15 October
- Smith RG 2009. *How to catch the enemy within*. Australian Security Industry Association conference, Sydney, 26 August
- Smith RG 2009. *Online fraud and identity crime: Risks and realities*. Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention seminar, University of Wollongong, 20 October
- Smith RG 2009. *Understanding organised cybercrime risks for government*. Australian Government fraud liaison forum: Canberra, 19 November
- Smith RG 2009. *Understanding organised cybercrime risks for government*. e-security for government conference, Melbourne, 22 September

- Smith RG, McCusker R & Walters J 2009. *Financing of terrorism in Australia: Risks and regulation*. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology annual conference, Perth, 22–25 November
- Sweeney J 2009. *Polydrug users in the criminal justice system*. 2009 DUMA annual conference, Adelaide, 10 September
- Tomison AM 2010. *The Australian Institute of Criminology: Future directions*. Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences (ACT Chapter), 9 June
- Tomison AM 2010. *Bushfire arson. Keynote address to Setting the scene*. Collaborating for change: Symposium advancing bushfire arson prevention in Australia, Melbourne, 25–26 March 2010
- Tomison AM 2010. *Preventing youth violence: Why simplistic solutions won't work*. Panellist, Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth (ARACY) annual forum, Canberra, 31 May
- Tomison AM 2009. *Child protection: From theory to practice*. Lecture to ANU Masters in Public Policy Course students, Crawford School of Economics and Government, ANU, 21 September
- Tomison AM 2009. *Opening address and Closing address*. 8th ISPCAN Asia Pacific regional conference on child abuse & neglect conference, Perth, 15–18 November
- Tomison AM 2009. *Preventing child abuse in the Northern Territory: A participant's perspective of recent events*. Australian Psychological Society (ACT Branch), Canberra, 28 July
- Tomison AM 2009. *Preventing child abuse in the Northern Territory: Reflecting on a significant reform agenda*. Institute of Child Protection, Canberra, 21 October.
- Tomison AM 2009. *Protecting children: Where to from here?* Invited National Child Protection Week public lecture, Australian Institute of Family Studies seminar series, Melbourne, 10 September
- Walters J 2010. *Following the proceeds of illegal fishing: FV Lena: An Australian case study*. Following the proceeds of environmental crime: Forests, fish and filthy lucre conference, Wollongong, 22–23 February
- Willis K 2010. *Measuring the impact of drug law enforcement*. NCPIC workshop, Sydney, 19 May
- Willis K 2010. *Measuring the impact of drug law enforcement: A new performance measurement tool developed for Australian drug law enforcement agencies*. Australasian drug strategy conference, Melbourne, 9 March
- Willis K 2009. *Cannabis and the criminal justice system*. First national cannabis conference, Sydney, 7–8 September
- Willis K 2009. *Measuring the impact of drug law enforcement: A new performance measurement tool developed for Australian drug law enforcement agencies*. Police governance and accountability: Developments, challenges and outlook conference, Limerick, Ireland 3 December
- Willis K & McAtamney A 2009. *Cannabis, young people and the law*. First national cannabis conference, Sydney 7–8 September
- Willis M 2010. *Community safety in Australian Indigenous communities*. Annual Indigenous family violence prevention forum, Rockhampton, 19–20 May
- Willis M 2009. *Community safety in Australian Indigenous communities*. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Perth, 22–25 November
- Willis M 2009. *Reintegration of Indigenous prisoners*. Victorian joint Aboriginal Justice Agreement and Aboriginal human services forum, Warrnambool, 16–17 July
- Willis M & Lindley J 2009. *Australian prison and juvenile detention populations: Trends and implications*. 3rd annual prison planning, design and construction forum, Brisbane, 28–29 September

# Appendix 4:

## Occasional seminars

| Date             | Seminar  |
|------------------|--|
| 28 July 2009     | Australian Crime Commission: Illicit drug data report. Michael Outram, Australian Crime Commission                           |
| 5 August 2009    | Corruption and control. Adam Graycar, School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University                                       |
| 20 August 2009   | The use of research in policy making: Demand and supply challenges. Meredith Edwards, University of Canberra                 |
| 3 September 2009 | Justice research and modelling in New Zealand. David Turner, New Zealand Ministry of Justice                                 |
| 17 November 2009 | Vulnerable People Policing: Inclusion or exclusion of target groups? Dr Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron, Charles Sturt University |
| 18 February 2010 | Restorative justice. Dr Heather Strang, Australian National University   |
| 15 March 2010    | Evaluating the Children's Koori Court of Victoria. Professor Allan Borowski, La Trobe University                             |
| 12 April 2010    | Perspectives on threats to peace and local social order in Europe. Professor Sophie Body-Gendrot, Paris-Sorbonne University  |
| 27 May 2010      | Medical prescriptions of heroin and neighbourhood risks. Dr Serge Brochu, Université de Montréal School of Criminology       |
| 15 June 2010     | Violence, danger, security and the night-time economy. Professor Stephen Tomsen, University of Western Sydney                |

# Appendix 5: Submissions

The AIC made written submissions to eight government inquiries and appeared before four, as follows:

| Date          | Submission/hearing  |
|---------------|---|
| July 2009     | Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Communications. Inquiry into cyber crime (submission + hearing)  |
| October 2009  | AGD. Family Courts violence review (submission)   |
| November 2009 | AGD. Review of Part 1D of the <i>Crimes Act (1914)</i> (submission)   |
| December 2009 | Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Family, Community, Housing and Youth. Inquiry into the impact of violence on young Australians (submission + hearing)  |
| December 2009 | Victoria. Parliamentary Inquiry into Trafficking of Women for Sexual Purposes (hearing)   |
| February 2010 | Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs. Inquiry into the high level of involvement of Indigenous juveniles and young adults in the criminal justice system (submission + hearing) |
| February 2010 | Australia. Senate. Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences Against Children) Bill 2010 (submission)  |
| June 2010     | Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber Safety. Inquiry into cyber safety issues affecting children and young people (submission)  |



# Appendix 6: Roundtables

| Date   | Roundtable  |
|--|---|
| 2 July 2009, Sydney                                | Approaches to bushfire arson prevention—Senior NSW police and fire officials met with the AIC to discuss the use of community crime prevention methods to address bushfire arson  |
| 4 August 2009, Sydney; 3 December 2009, Wollongong | Bushfire arson prevention handbook—stakeholder engagement on the preparation of the handbook, a practical guide for practitioners in the field of bushfire arson prevention. Representatives from ACT policing, fire, justice and education agencies, from NSW police, fire, parks and catchment agencies and from local government tested the handbook for its practical application   |
| 9 September 2009, Wellington NZ                    | Trafficking in persons in the Pacific—the AIC, The Salvation Army, New Zealand, Fiji and Tonga and the Pacific Immigration Director's Conference brought together government and non-government agencies and academics to identify existing research, gaps and priorities   |
| 13 October 2009, Canberra                          | Anti-money laundering roundtable with government agencies—canvassed the risks of money laundering in the non-profit sector from the perspective of the government. The roundtable was attended by AIC research staff, law enforcement, AGD and AUSTRAC staff involved in anti-money laundering policy and research  |
| 14 October 2009, Canberra                          | Anti-money laundering roundtable with representatives of the non-profit sector—representatives of non-profit organisations and the industry canvassed the risks of money laundering in the non-profit sector from the perspective of those in the sector  |
| 15 October 2009, Canberra                          | Anti-money laundering roundtable in the non-profit sector—with representatives of the higher education sector involved in research on the non-profit sector and anti-money laundering   |
| 9 December 2009, Canberra                          | Migrant sex workers and trafficking risks—the AIC met with representatives of the Scarlet Alliance and migrant sex workers to finalise the design of the survey to gather information on the experiences of migrant sex workers and their exposure to trafficking risks   |
| 15 March 2010, Canberra                            | National Fraud Authority of the UK roundtable—the head of the United Kingdom's National Fraud Authority, Dr Bernard Herdan CB, gave a presentation on developments in public sector fraud control in the United Kingdom. Participants included senior representatives of large Australian Government agencies with responsibilities for fraud control in the Commonwealth   |
| 19 May 2010, Sydney                                | The effectiveness of law enforcement in policing domestic cannabis markets—participants included senior practitioners in policing, health and research from New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, South Australia and the Australia Capital Territory and discussed useful and viable indicators of the Australian cannabis market that could be used by police to better measure their effectiveness in enforcing cannabis markets. While the police and health sectors have different objectives and use different strategies and interventions to deal with cannabis-related problems, there is important convergence in their longer-term objective of a community that is less burdened by cannabis-related illness and injury |

# Appendix 7: Statutory reporting requirements

## 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.

- *research*—research, development and evaluation papers, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications; and
- *administration*—finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of Information 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 2009–10*

There were no Freedom of Information requests made to the AIC in 2009–10.

## Freedom of information

This statement is provided in accordance with s 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). 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 then Minister for Justice and Customs and the current Minister for Home Affairs, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions;

## 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 multi-function devices;
- 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; and
- 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.

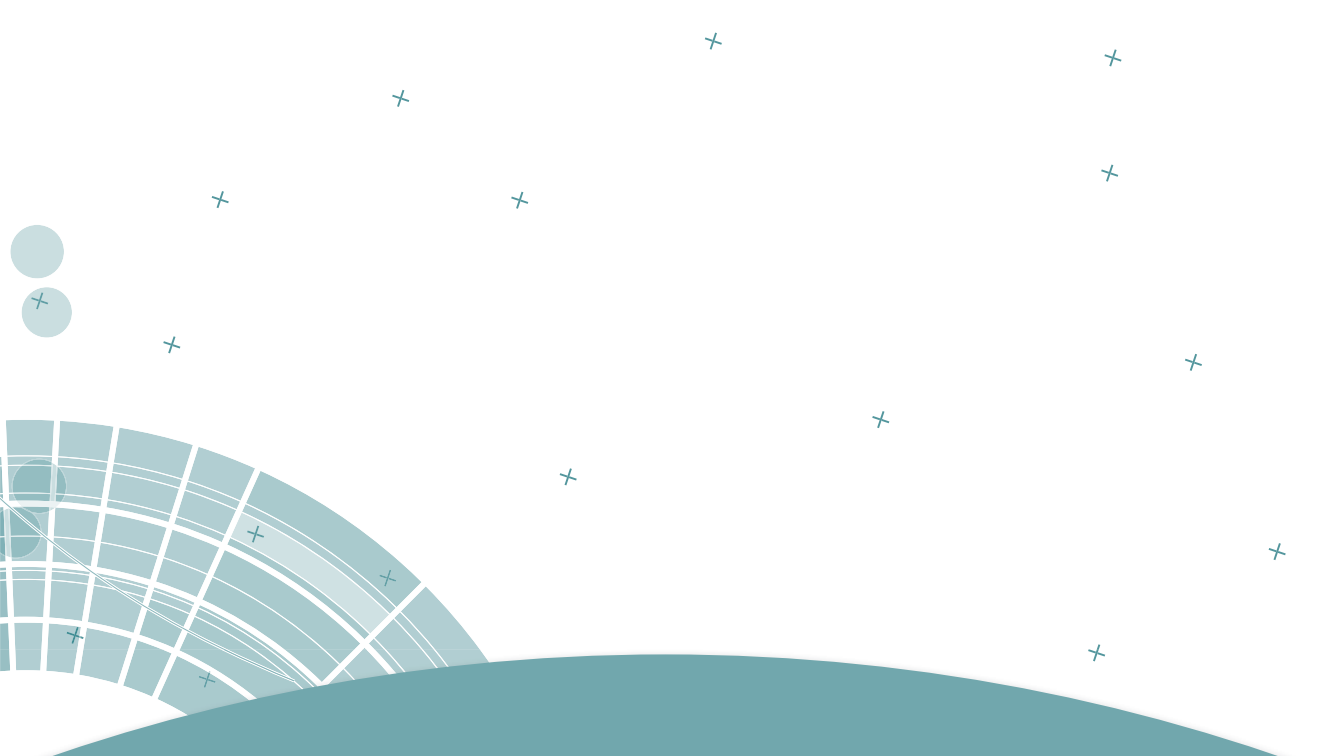
The Institute is committed to practices that assist ecologically-sustainable development and improve environmental performance. The Institute does not administer any legislation nor has any appropriations directly related to these issues.

During the year, the Institute reviewed its publications printing program. As a result, the T&I series is no longer printed, but is now an 'online only' publication. Consideration is being given to moving the *Monitoring Reports* and RPP series to a print-on-demand model in the next year. These measures will result in a reduction in the use of consumable supplies.

### *Advertising and market research*

The Institute did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2009–10.





# 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 2010, which comprise: the Statement by the Chair of the Board of Management, Director and Chief Finance Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Asset Additions and Notes to 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 have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Institute of

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19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600  
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members, 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***

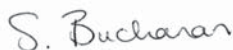
In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

### **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 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Serena Buchanan  
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
7 September 2010

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, DIRECTOR AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 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*, as amended.

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  
Date: **03 SEP 2010**

Signed.....

(Dr) Adam M Tomison  
Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Date: **03 SEP 2010**

Signed.....

Tony Marks  
Chief Finance Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Date: **03 SEP 2010**



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2010

|  | Notes | 2010<br>\$       | 2009<br>\$        |
|--|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>EXPENSES</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Employee benefits  | 3A    | 5,373,262        | 5,268,026         |
| Suppliers  | 3B    | 3,624,060        | 4,820,334         |
| Grants   |       | 43,000           | 43,000            |
| Depreciation and amortisation  | 3C    | 120,453          | 103,590           |
| Losses from asset sales  | 3D    | -                | 979               |
| <b>Total Expenses</b>  |       | <b>9,160,775</b> | <b>10,235,929</b> |
| <b>LESS:</b>   |       |                  |                   |
| <b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>   |       |                  |                   |
| <b>Own-source revenue</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Sale of goods and rendering of services  | 4A    | 1,741,797        | 2,201,836         |
| Interest   | 4B    | 121,565          | 224,011           |
| Royalties  |       | 45,214           | 37,097            |
| Other revenue  |       | 4,493            | 7,378             |
| <b>Total own-source revenue</b>  |       | <b>1,913,069</b> | <b>2,470,322</b>  |
| <b>Gains</b>   |       |                  |                   |
| Sale of assets   | 4C    | 145              | -                 |
| <b>Total gains</b>   |       | <b>145</b>       | <b>-</b>          |
| <b>Total own-source income</b>   |       | <b>1,913,214</b> | <b>2,470,322</b>  |
| <b>Net cost of services</b>  |       | <b>7,247,561</b> | <b>7,765,607</b>  |
| Revenue from Government  | 4D    | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000         |
| <b>Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>                 |       | <b>6,439</b>     | <b>(599,607)</b>  |
| <b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Changes in asset revaluation reserves  |       | (27,754)         | -                 |
| <b>Total other comprehensive income</b>  |       | <b>(27,754)</b>  | <b>-</b>          |
| <b>Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government</b> |       | <b>(21,315)</b>  | <b>(599,607)</b>  |

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

**BALANCE SHEET***as at 30 June 2010*

|                                     | Notes  | 2010<br>\$       | 2009<br>\$       |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                       |        |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial Assets</b>             |        |                  |                  |
| Cash and cash equivalents           | 5A     | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558        |
| Trade and other receivables         | 5B     | 331,017          | 307,093          |
| <b>Total financial assets</b>       |        | <b>3,213,057</b> | <b>3,642,651</b> |
| <b>Non-Financial Assets</b>         |        |                  |                  |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 6A, 6C | 517,490          | 590,405          |
| Intangibles                         | 6B, 6C | 14,720           | 40,915           |
| Other non-financial assets          | 6D     | 177,933          | 237,869          |
| <b>Total non-financial assets</b>   |        | <b>710,143</b>   | <b>869,189</b>   |
| <b>Total Assets</b>                 |        | <b>3,923,200</b> | <b>4,511,840</b> |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>                  |        |                  |                  |
| <b>Payables</b>                     |        |                  |                  |
| Suppliers                           | 7A     | 783,831          | 883,149          |
| Other payables                      | 7B     | 495,599          | 903,565          |
| <b>Total payables</b>               |        | <b>1,279,430</b> | <b>1,786,714</b> |
| <b>Provisions</b>                   |        |                  |                  |
| Employee provisions                 | 8A     | 876,772          | 936,813          |
| <b>Total provisions</b>             |        | <b>876,772</b>   | <b>936,813</b>   |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>            |        | <b>2,156,202</b> | <b>2,723,527</b> |
| <b>Net Assets</b>                   |        | <b>1,766,998</b> | <b>1,788,313</b> |
| <b>EQUITY</b>                       |        |                  |                  |
| Contributed equity                  |        | 996,276          | 996,276          |
| Reserves                            |        | 755,101          | 782,855          |
| Retained earnings                   |        | 15,621           | 9,182            |
| <b>Total Equity</b>                 |        | <b>1,766,998</b> | <b>1,788,313</b> |

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the period ended 30 June 2010

|   | Retained Earnings |           | Asset Revaluation Reserves |         | Contributed Equity |         | Total Equity |           |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
|   | 2010              | 2009      | 2010                       | 2009    | 2010               | 2009    | 2010         | 2009      |
|   | \$                | \$        | \$                         | \$      | \$                 | \$      | \$           | \$        |
| <b>Opening balance</b>  |                   |           |                            |         |                    |         |              |           |
| Balance carried forward from previous period                                | 9,182             | 608,789   | 782,855                    | 782,855 | 996,276            | 996,276 | 1,788,313    | 2,387,920 |
| <b>Adjusted opening balance</b>   | 9,182             | 608,789   | 782,855                    | 782,855 | 996,276            | 996,276 | 1,788,313    | 2,387,920 |
| <b>Comprehensive Income</b>   |                   |           |                            |         |                    |         |              |           |
| Other comprehensive income  | -                 | -         | (27,754)                   | -       | -                  | -       | (27,754)     | -         |
| Surplus (deficit) for the period  | 6,439             | (599,607) | -                          | -       | -                  | -       | 6,439        | (599,607) |
| <b>Total comprehensive income</b>   | 6,439             | (599,607) | (27,754)                   | -       | -                  | -       | (21,315)     | (599,607) |
| of which:   |                   |           |                            |         |                    |         |              |           |
| Attributable to the Australian Government                                   | 6,439             | (599,607) | (27,754)                   | -       | -                  | -       | (21,315)     | (599,607) |
| <b>Transactions with owners</b>   |                   |           |                            |         |                    |         |              |           |
| Equity injections   | -                 | -         | -                          | -       | -                  | -       | -            | -         |
| <b>Sub-total transactions with owners</b>                                   | -                 | -         | -                          | -       | -                  | -       | -            | -         |
| <b>Closing balance at 30 June attributable to the Australian Government</b> | 15,621            | 9,182     | 755,101                    | 782,855 | 996,276            | 996,276 | 1,766,998    | 1,788,313 |

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2010*

|   | Notes | 2010<br>\$       | 2009<br>\$        |
|---|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>   |       |                  |                   |
| <b>Cash received</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Goods and services  |       | 1,383,553        | 2,690,873         |
| Receipts from Government  |       | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000         |
| Interest  |       | 128,351          | 226,146           |
| Net GST received  |       | 237,414          | 254,330           |
| Other   |       | 63,498           | 36,689            |
| <b>Total cash received</b>  |       | <u>9,066,816</u> | <u>10,374,038</u> |
| <b>Cash used</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Employees   |       | 5,348,278        | 5,082,324         |
| Suppliers   |       | 4,080,104        | 5,548,991         |
| Grants  |       | 43,000           | 43,000            |
| <b>Total cash used</b>  |       | <u>9,471,382</u> | <u>10,674,315</u> |
| <b>Net cash (used by) operating activities</b>                      | 9     | <u>(404,566)</u> | <u>(300,277)</u>  |
| <b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>   |       |                  |                   |
| <b>Cash received</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment                |       | 145              | -                 |
| <b>Total cash received</b>  |       | <u>145</u>       | <u>-</u>          |
| <b>Cash used</b>  |       |                  |                   |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment                           |       | 49,097           | 38,403            |
| Purchase of intangibles   |       | -                | 52,390            |
| <b>Total cash used</b>  |       | <u>49,097</u>    | <u>90,793</u>     |
| <b>Net cash (used by) investing activities</b>                      |       | <u>(48,952)</u>  | <u>(90,793)</u>   |
| <b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>                         |       | <u>(453,518)</u> | <u>(391,070)</u>  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period  |       | <u>3,335,558</u> | <u>3,726,628</u>  |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b> | 5A    | <u>2,882,040</u> | <u>3,335,558</u>  |

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

**SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS***as at 30 June 2010*

| <b>BY TYPE</b>                           | <b>2010</b>      | <b>2009</b>      |
|--|------------------|------------------|
|  | \$               | \$               |
| <b>Commitments Receivable</b>            |                  |                  |
| Contracts                                | 5,075,941        | 336,269          |
| GST recoverable on commitments           | 539,643          | 337,688          |
| <b>Total Commitments Receivable</b>      | <b>5,615,584</b> | <b>673,957</b>   |
| <b>Commitments Payable</b>               |                  |                  |
| <b>Other commitments</b>                 |                  |                  |
| Operating leases <sup>1</sup>            | 1,193,018        | 1,682,564        |
| Contracts <sup>2</sup>                   | 4,743,057        | 2,032,010        |
| GST payable on commitments               | 461,449          | 30,570           |
| <b>Total other commitments</b>           | <b>6,397,524</b> | <b>3,745,144</b> |
| <b>Net commitments by type</b>           | <b>781,940</b>   | <b>3,071,187</b> |
| <b>BY MATURITY</b>                       |                  |                  |
| <b>Commitments receivable</b>            |                  |                  |
| One year or less                         | 2,556,295        | 509,908          |
| From one to five years                   | 3,059,289        | 164,049          |
| Over five years                          | -                | -                |
| <b>Total commitments receivable</b>      | <b>5,615,584</b> | <b>673,957</b>   |
| <b>Commitments payable</b>               |                  |                  |
| <b>Operating lease commitments</b>       |                  |                  |
| One year or less                         | 489,546          | 489,546          |
| From one to five years                   | 703,472          | 1,193,018        |
| Over five years                          | -                | -                |
| <b>Total operating lease commitments</b> | <b>1,193,018</b> | <b>1,682,564</b> |
| <b>Other commitments</b>                 |                  |                  |
| One year or less                         | 1,074,249        | 1,451,059        |
| From one to five years                   | 4,130,257        | 611,521          |
| Over five years                          | -                | -                |
| <b>Total other commitments</b>           | <b>5,204,506</b> | <b>2,062,580</b> |
| <b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>       | <b>781,940</b>   | <b>3,071,187</b> |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 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.

2. Contracts included are effectively non-cancellable and compromise:

Contracts receivable includes contracts for the provision of AIC research and secretariat services. These are fixed term contracts and do not contain any provision for indexation of charges.

Contracts payable include contracts for the purchase of goods and services. These are fixed price contracts.

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

**SCHEDULE OF ASSET ADDITIONS**  
*for the period ended 30 June 2010*

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10:

|                                  | Infrastructure,<br>property, plant &<br>equipment | Library<br>Collection | Intangibles | Total         |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
|                                  | \$  | \$                    | \$          | \$            |
| By purchase - Government funding | -   | 4,705                 | -           | 4,705         |
| By purchase - Own-source funding | 44,392  | -                     | -           | 44,392        |
| <b>Total additions</b>           | <b>44,392</b>                                     | <b>4,705</b>          | <b>-</b>    | <b>49,097</b> |

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2008-09:

|                                  | Infrastructure,<br>property, plant &<br>equipment | Library Collection | Intangibles   | Total         |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                  | \$  | \$                 | \$            | \$            |
| By purchase - Government funding | -   | 7,398              | -             | 7,398         |
| By purchase - Own-source funding | 31,005  | -                  | 52,390        | 83,395        |
| <b>Total additions</b>           | <b>31,005</b>                                     | <b>7,398</b>       | <b>52,390</b> | <b>90,793</b> |

## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Objective of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (Institute) is an Australian Government controlled entity. The Institute is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The Institute undertakes and communicates evidence-based research to inform policy and practice. All work undertaken seeks to promote justice and reduce crime.

The Institute is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: An informed Government and community through policy relevant research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

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

### 1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

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 2009; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and 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 statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

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

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

### 1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

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.

### 1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

#### Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. 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 Institute.

#### 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 Institute.

## 1.5 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 Institute.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any 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 Institute) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection.

## 1.6 Gains

### **Sale of Assets**

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

## 1.7 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.

Other long-term employee benefits 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 Institute is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will apply when the leave is taken, including the Institute's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of the Australian Government actuary as at 30 June 2010. 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 Institute 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 Institute are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other elected 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 Institute 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 Institute's employees. The Institute 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.

### **1.8 Leases**

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

### **1.9 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.

### **1.10 Financial assets**

The Institute classifies its financial assets as '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'. 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 statement of comprehensive income.

### **1.11 Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as 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).

## **1.12 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.

## **1.13 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.

## **1.14 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 Institute where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held by the Institute 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:

| <b>Asset class</b>                | <b>Fair value measured at:</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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 as at 30 June 2010 on the depreciated replacement cost method at a depreciation rate of 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 in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

### **Depreciation**

Depreciable infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Institute using the straight-line method of depreciation. The library collection is depreciated using the reducing balance method at a rate of 15%.

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

Depreciation rates applying to infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2008-09: 2 to 10 years).

### **Impairment**

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2010. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

#### **1.15 Intangibles**

The Institute'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 Institute's software is 2 to 5 years (2008-09: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2010.

#### **1.16 Taxation**

The Institute 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.

#### **1.17 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: Expenses

|   | 2010             | 2009             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | \$               | \$               |
| <b>Note 3A: Employee benefits</b>                               |                  |                  |
| Wages and salaries  | 4,046,761        | 4,130,199        |
| Superannuation: Defined contribution plan                       | 658,119          | 612,425          |
| Leave and other entitlements                                    | 560,665          | 522,439          |
| Separation and redundancies                                     | 107,717          | 2,963            |
| <b>Total employee benefits</b>                                  | <b>5,373,262</b> | <b>5,268,026</b> |
| <b>Note 3B: Suppliers</b>                                       |                  |                  |
| <b>Goods and services</b>                                       |                  |                  |
| Contractors   | 1,543,268        | 2,025,624        |
| Consultants   | 210,114          | 232,715          |
| Travel  | 195,166          | 373,601          |
| IT Communication and Licensing costs                            | 279,085          | 229,423          |
| Other   | 916,906          | 1,446,698        |
| <b>Total goods and services</b>                                 | <b>3,144,539</b> | <b>4,308,060</b> |
| Goods and services are made up of:                              |                  |                  |
| Rendering of services – related entities                        | 205,808          | 271,203          |
| Rendering of services – external parties                        | 2,938,731        | 4,036,857        |
| <b>Total goods and services</b>                                 | <b>3,144,539</b> | <b>4,308,060</b> |
| <b>Other supplier expenses</b>                                  |                  |                  |
| Operating lease rentals - external party: Minimum lease payment | 464,963          | 492,210          |
| Workers compensation premiums                                   | 14,558           | 20,064           |
| <b>Total other supplier expenses</b>                            | <b>479,521</b>   | <b>512,274</b>   |
| <b>Total supplier expenses</b>                                  | <b>3,624,060</b> | <b>4,820,334</b> |
| <b>Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation</b>                   |                  |                  |
| Depreciation:   |                  |                  |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment                             | 80,945           | 77,523           |
| Library Collection  | 13,313           | 14,592           |
| <b>Total depreciation</b>                                       | <b>94,258</b>    | <b>92,115</b>    |
| Intangibles:  |                  |                  |
| Computer Software   | 26,195           | 11,475           |
| <b>Total amortisation</b>                                       | <b>26,195</b>    | <b>11,475</b>    |
| <b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>                      | <b>120,453</b>   | <b>103,590</b>   |
| <b>Note 3D: Losses from asset sales</b>                         |                  |                  |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment                             |                  |                  |
| Proceeds from sale  | -                | -                |
| Carrying value of assets sold                                   | -                | 979              |
| Selling expense   | -                | -                |
| <b>Total losses from asset sales</b>                            | <b>-</b>         | <b>979</b>       |

## Note 4: Income

|   | 2010             | 2009             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | \$               | \$               |
| <b>REVENUE</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Note 4A: Sale of goods and rendering of services</b> |                  |                  |
| Rendering of services - related entities                | 686,424          | 827,418          |
| Rendering of services - external parties                | 1,055,373        | 1,374,418        |
| <b>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</b>    | <b>1,741,797</b> | <b>2,201,836</b> |
| <b>Note 4B: Interest</b>                                |                  |                  |
| Deposits  | 121,565          | 224,011          |
| <b>Total interest</b>                                   | <b>121,565</b>   | <b>224,011</b>   |
| <b>GAINS</b>  |                  |                  |
| <b>Note 4C: Sale of assets</b>                          |                  |                  |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment                     |                  |                  |
| Proceeds from sale                                      | 145              | -                |
| Carrying value of assets sold                           | -                | -                |
| Selling expense   | -                | -                |
| <b>Net gain from sale of assets</b>                     | <b>145</b>       | <b>-</b>         |
| <b>REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT</b>                          |                  |                  |
| <b>Note 4D: Revenue from Government</b>                 |                  |                  |
| Attorney-General's Department:                          |                  |                  |
| CAC Act body payment items                              | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000        |
| <b>Total revenue from Government</b>                    | <b>7,254,000</b> | <b>7,166,000</b> |

## Note 5: Financial Assets

|  | 2010             | 2009             |
|--|------------------|------------------|
|  | \$               | \$               |
| <b>Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents</b>          |                  |                  |
| Cash on hand or on deposit                         | 67,302           | 27,722           |
| Overnight and term deposits                        | 2,814,738        | 3,307,836        |
| <b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>             | <b>2,882,040</b> | <b>3,335,558</b> |
| <b>Note 5B: Trade and other receivables</b>        |                  |                  |
| Goods and services - related entity                | 14,761           | 50,220           |
| Goods and services - external parties              | 296,599          | 204,067          |
| <b>Total receivables for goods and services</b>    | <b>311,360</b>   | <b>254,287</b>   |
| <b>Other receivables</b>                           |                  |                  |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | -                | 12,572           |
| Interest receivable                                | 8,267            | 15,053           |
| Other receivables                                  | 11,390           | 25,181           |
| <b>Total other receivables</b>                     | <b>19,657</b>    | <b>52,806</b>    |
| <b>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</b>   | <b>331,017</b>   | <b>307,093</b>   |
| Receivables are aged as follows:                   |                  |                  |
| Not overdue  | 293,467          | 307,093          |
| Overdue by:  |                  |                  |
| 0 to 30 days                                       | 37,550           | -                |
| 30 to 60 days                                      | -                | -                |
| 61 to 90 days                                      | -                | -                |
| More than 90 days                                  | -                | -                |
| <b>Total receivables (gross)</b>                   | <b>331,017</b>   | <b>307,093</b>   |

No receivables are impaired.

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

## Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>            |                |                |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment:                           |                |                |
| Gross carrying value (at fair value)                           | 604,110        | 597,807        |
| Accumulated depreciation                                       | (189,610)      | (146,754)      |
| <b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>               | <b>414,500</b> | <b>451,053</b> |
| Library collection:  |                |                |
| Gross carrying value (at fair value)                           | 991,474        | 1,077,229      |
| Accumulated depreciation                                       | (888,484)      | (937,877)      |
| <b>Total library collection</b>                                | <b>102,990</b> | <b>139,352</b> |
| <b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)</b> | <b>517,490</b> | <b>590,405</b> |

The Library Collection was subject to revaluation. The carrying amount is included in the valuation figures above.

All revaluations are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.14. On 30 June 2010, an independent valuer conducted the revaluations.

Revaluation decrement of \$27,754 for the Library Collection was debited to the asset revaluation reserve and included in the equity section of the balance sheet and other comprehensive income section of the Statement of Comprehensive Income; no decrements were expensed (2009: Nil)

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

No property, plant or equipment is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

### **Note 6B: Intangibles**

|  |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Computer software at cost              | 52,390        | 81,218        |
| Accumulated amortisation               | (37,670)      | (40,303)      |
| <b>Total intangibles (non-current)</b> | <b>14,720</b> | <b>40,915</b> |

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

## Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2009-10)

|   | Infrastructure,<br>plant and<br>equipment<br>\$ | Library<br>Collection<br>\$ | Intangibles<br>\$ | Total<br>\$    |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <b>As at 1 July 2009</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>Net book value 1 July 2009</b>                                     | <b>451,053</b>                                  | <b>139,352</b>              | <b>40,915</b>     | <b>631,320</b> |
| Additions:  |   |                             |                   |                |
| by purchase   | 44,392  | 4,705                       | -                 | 49,097         |
| Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income | -   | (27,754)                    | -                 | (27,754)       |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense                                     | (80,945)  | (13,313)                    | (26,195)          | (120,453)      |
| <b>Net book value 30 June 2010</b>                                    | <b>414,500</b>                                  | <b>102,990</b>              | <b>14,720</b>     | <b>532,210</b> |
| <b>Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:</b>              |   |                             |                   |                |
| Gross book value  | 604,110   | 991,474                     | 52,390            | 1,647,974      |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment                  | (189,610)                                       | (888,484)                   | (37,670)          | (1,115,764)    |
|   | <b>414,500</b>                                  | <b>102,990</b>              | <b>14,720</b>     | <b>532,210</b> |

**Note 6C (Continued): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2008-09)**

|   | Infrastructure,<br>plant and<br>equipment<br>\$ | Library<br>Collection<br>\$ | Intangibles<br>\$ | Total<br>\$ |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <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>                                     | 498,550   | 146,546                     | 0                 | 645,096     |
| Additions:  |   |                             |                   |             |
| by purchase   | 31,005  | 7,398                       | 52,390            | 90,793      |
| Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income | -   | -                           | -                 | -           |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense                                     | (77,523)  | (14,592)                    | (11,475)          | (103,590)   |
| Disposals:  |   |                             |                   |             |
| Other disposals   | (979)   | -                           | -                 | (979)       |
| <b>Net book value 30 June 2009</b>                                    | 451,053   | 139,352                     | 40,915            | 631,320     |
| <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) |
|   | 451,053   | 139,352                     | 40,915            | 631,320     |



|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 6D: Other non-financial assets</b> |                |                |
| Prepayments                                | 177,933        | 237,869        |
| <b>Total other non-financial assets</b>    | <b>177,933</b> | <b>237,869</b> |

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

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

## Note 7: Payables

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 7A: Suppliers</b>                                  |                |                |
| Trade creditors and accruals                               | 737,895        | 844,308        |
| Operating lease rentals                                    | 45,936         | 38,841         |
| <b>Total supplier payables</b>                             | <b>783,831</b> | <b>883,149</b> |
| Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months: |                |                |
| Related entities   | 3,150          | 13,382         |
| External entities  | 780,681        | 869,767        |
| <b>Total suppliers payable</b>                             | <b>783,831</b> | <b>883,149</b> |

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## Note 7B: Other payables

|   |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Unearned income                               | 254,642        | 823,654        |
| GST payable to the Australian Taxation Office | 76,020         | -              |
| Salaries and wages                            | 83,537         | 69,367         |
| Superannuation                                | 13,768         | 10,544         |
| Other   | 67,632         | -              |
| Separations and redundancies                  | -              | -              |
| <b>Total other payables</b>                   | <b>495,599</b> | <b>903,565</b> |

Total other payables are expected to be settled in no more than 12 months.

## Note 8: Provisions

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 8A: Employee provisions</b>                |                |                |
| Annual Leave                                       | 360,179        | 368,225        |
| Long Service Leave                                 | 516,593        | 474,388        |
| Appointment fees                                   | -              | 60,000         |
| Other  | -              | 34,200         |
| <b>Total employee provisions</b>                   | <b>876,772</b> | <b>936,813</b> |
| Employee provisions are expected to be settled in: |                |                |
| No more than 12 months                             | 356,997        | 458,639        |
| More than 12 months                                | 519,775        | 478,174        |
| <b>Total employee provisions</b>                   | <b>876,772</b> | <b>936,813</b> |

## Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

|  | 2010             | 2009             |
|--|------------------|------------------|
|  | \$               | \$               |
| <b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement</b> |                  |                  |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>   |                  |                  |
| Cash flow statement  | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558        |
| Balance sheet  | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558        |
| <b>Difference</b>  | <u>-</u>         | <u>-</u>         |
| <b>Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:</b>           |                  |                  |
| Net cost of services   | (7,247,561)      | (7,765,607)      |
| Add revenue from Government  | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000        |
| <b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>  |                  |                  |
| Depreciation /amortisation   | 120,453          | 103,590          |
| Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets  | (145)            | 979              |
| <b>Changes in assets / liabilities</b>   |                  |                  |
| (Increase) / decrease in net receivables   | (23,924)         | (23,436)         |
| (Increase) / decrease in prepayments   | 59,936           | (26,857)         |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions   | (60,041)         | 98,536           |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables   | (99,318)         | (213,689)        |
| Increase / (decrease) in other payables  | (407,966)        | 360,207          |
| <b>Net cash from operating activities</b>  | <u>(404,566)</u> | <u>(300,277)</u> |

## Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2010 or 30 June 2009.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2010 or 30 June

## Note 11: Directors' Remuneration

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands: |                |                |
| \$0  | 9              | 8              |
| \$1 to \$14,999  | 2              | 1              |
| \$220,000 to \$234,999   | -              | 1              |
| \$370,000 to \$384,999   | 1              | -              |
| <b>Total number of directors of the Authority</b>  | <u>12</u>      | <u>10</u>      |
| Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC.                                       | <u>380,221</u> | <u>225,467</u> |

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.

The directors of the AIC (other than the executive director and the chair) are not remunerated by the AIC.

## 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, Acting Director, Australian Institute of Criminology  | (to 13/07/09)               |
| Dr Adam M Tomison, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology   | (from 13/07/09)             |
| Mr John Lawler APM, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Crime Commission   |                             |
| Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth                          | (to 30/06/10)               |
| Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth | (from 30/06/10)             |
| Ms Kathy Leigh, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT   | (from 27/11/09 to 11/03/10) |
| Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania  | (to 11/03/10)               |
| Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria  |                             |
| Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Attorney General's Department, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia                |                             |
| Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney General, New South Wales  | (from 11/03/10)             |
| Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney-General, Western Australia  | (from 11/03/10)             |

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 \$186,167.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 11.

## Note 13: Executive Remuneration

### Note 13A: Actual Remuneration Paid to Senior Executives

#### Executive Remuneration

|   | 2010     | 2009     |
|---|----------|----------|
| The number of senior executives who received: |          |          |
| Less than \$145,000*                          | 1        | -        |
| \$175,000 to \$189,999                        | -        | 1        |
| \$205,000 to \$219,999                        | 1        | -        |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> |

\* Excluding acting arrangements and part-year service

#### Total expense recognised in relation to Senior Executive employment

|  | \$      | \$      |
|--|---------|---------|
| Short-term employee benefits:                          |         |         |
| Salary (including annual leave taken)                  | 191,439 | 133,986 |
| Changes in annual leave provisions                     | 1,444   | (1,132) |
| Performance bonus                                      | 18,320  | 6,500   |
| Motor vehicle and other allowances                     | 28,378  | 22,267  |
| Total Short-term employee benefits                     | 239,581 | 161,621 |
| Superannuation (post-employment benefits)              | 30,444  | 18,579  |
| Other long-term benefits - Long service leave movement | 5,639   | 9,144   |
| Total  | 275,664 | 189,344 |

During the year the entity paid \$75,684 in termination benefits to senior executives (2009: \$0)

**Note 13B: Salary Packages for Senior Executives**

**Average annualised remuneration packages for substantive Senior Executives**

(Excluding acting arrangements and part-year service)

|                        | As at 30 June 2010 |  |   | As at 30 June 2009 |  |   |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|---|
|                        | No. SES            | Base salary<br>(including annual<br>leave) | Total<br>remuneration<br>package <sup>1</sup> | No. SES            | Base salary<br>(including<br>annual leave) | Total<br>remuneration<br>package <sup>1</sup> |
| \$175,000 to \$189,999 | -                  | -  | -   | 1                  | 133,900                                    | 183,216                                       |
| \$205,000 to \$219,999 | 1                  | 155,000                                    | 212,495                                       | -                  | -  | -   |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1</b>           |  |   | <b>1</b>           |  |   |

Notes: 1. The total remuneration package includes:

- (a) Agreed base salary (including annual leave)
- (b) Performance Bonus
- (c) Motor vehicle allowance
- (d) Superannuation

Long Service leave is excluded as entitlement to this is not certain until 10 years of service is reached.

## Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

|  | 2010          | 2009          |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | \$            | \$            |
| Financial statement audit services are provided to the AIC by the Auditor General. |               |               |
| The fair value of the services provided was:                                       | <u>25,850</u> | <u>25,500</u> |
|  | <u>25,850</u> | <u>25,500</u> |

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

## Note 15: Financial Instruments

|   | 2010             | 2009             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | \$               | \$               |
| <b>Note 15A: Categories of financial instruments</b>          |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial assets</b>                                       |                  |                  |
| Loans and receivables   |                  |                  |
| Cash at bank  | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558        |
| Receivables for goods and services                            | 311,360          | 254,287          |
| Interest receivable   | 8,267            | 15,053           |
| Other receivables   | 11,390           | 25,181           |
| <b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>                    | <u>3,213,057</u> | <u>3,630,079</u> |
| <b>Financial liabilities</b>                                  |                  |                  |
| Other financial liabilities                                   |                  |                  |
| Trade creditors and accruals                                  | 737,895          | 844,308          |
| Operating lease rentals                                       | 45,936           | 38,841           |
| <b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>               | <u>783,831</u>   | <u>883,149</u>   |
| <b>Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets</b> |                  |                  |
| <b>Loans and receivables</b>                                  |                  |                  |
| Interest revenue (see note 4B)                                | 121,565          | 224,011          |
| <b>Net gain loans and receivables</b>                         | <u>121,565</u>   | <u>224,011</u>   |
| <b>Net gain from financial assets</b>                         | <u>121,565</u>   | <u>224,011</u>   |

### 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 and other receivables (2010: \$331,017 and 2009: \$307,093). 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 2010</b> | Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009 | <b>Past due but not impaired 2010</b> | Past due but not impaired 2009 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cash at bank                       | <b>2,882,040</b>                      | 3,335,558                      | -                                     | -                              |
| Receivables for Goods and Services | <b>273,810</b>                        | 254,287                        | <b>37,550</b>                         | -                              |
| Interest Receivable                | <b>8,267</b>                          | 15,053                         | -                                     | -                              |
| Other Receivable                   | <b>11,390</b>                         | 25,181                         | -                                     | -                              |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>3,175,507</b>                      | 3,630,079                      | 37,550                                | -                              |

#### **Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2010:**

|                                    | <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>37,550</b>       | -                    | -                    | -               | <b>37,550</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>37,550</b>       | -                    | -                    | -               | <b>37,550</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>                       | -                   | -                    | -                    | -               | -            |

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 2010

|                    | Risk variable | Change in risk variable | Effect on            |             |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
|                    |               |                         | Profit and loss 2010 | Equity 2010 |
| Interest rate risk | Interest      | 1.50%                   | 43,231               | 43,231      |

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      |

### **Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief**

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2009-10 (2008-09 no payments made).

### **Note 17: Assets Held in Trust**

#### **Monetary assets**

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.

|  | <b>2010</b>    | 2009          |
|--|----------------|---------------|
|  | \$             | \$            |
| <b>Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards Trust Account</b> |                |               |
| Opening Balance  | 97,041         | 151,513       |
| Receipts during the year   | 154,205        | 92,336        |
| Interest received  | 2,009          | 4,883         |
| Available for payments   | 253,255        | 248,732       |
| Payments made  | (132,253)      | (151,691)     |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>   | <b>121,002</b> | <b>97,041</b> |

## Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

### Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

|  | Outcome 1        |            | Total            |            |
|--|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
|  | 2010             | 2009       | 2010             | 2009       |
|  | \$               | \$         | \$               | \$         |
| <b>Expenses</b>                                    | <b>9,160,775</b> | 10,235,929 | <b>9,160,775</b> | 10,235,929 |
|  |                  |            |                  |            |
| <b>Income from non-government sector</b>           |                  |            |                  |            |
| Provision of services                              | <b>1,055,373</b> | 1,374,418  | <b>1,055,373</b> | 1,374,418  |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>1,055,373</b> | 1,374,418  | <b>1,055,373</b> | 1,374,418  |
|  |                  |            |                  |            |
| <b>Other own-source income</b>                     |                  |            |                  |            |
| Sale of goods and services to Related Parties      | <b>686,424</b>   | 827,418    | <b>686,424</b>   | 827,418    |
| Interest   | <b>121,565</b>   | 224,011    | <b>121,565</b>   | 224,011    |
| Royalties  | <b>45,214</b>    | 37,097     | <b>45,214</b>    | 37,097     |
| Other  | <b>4,493</b>     | 7,378      | <b>4,493</b>     | 7,378      |
| <b>Total other external income</b>                 | <b>857,696</b>   | 1,095,904  | <b>857,696</b>   | 1,095,904  |
|  |                  |            |                  |            |
| <b>Gains</b>                                       |                  |            |                  |            |
| Sale of Assets                                     | <b>145</b>       | -          | <b>145</b>       | -          |
| <b>Total gains</b>                                 | <b>145</b>       | -          | <b>145</b>       | -          |
|  |                  |            |                  |            |
| <b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery</b> | <b>7,247,561</b> | 7,765,607  | <b>7,247,561</b> | 7,765,607  |

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.



**Note 18B: Major Classes of Expenses, Income, Assets and Liabilities by Outcomes**

| Outcome 1                               | Outcome 1        |                   | Total            |                   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|   | 2010             | 2009              | 2010             | 2009              |
|   | \$               | \$                | \$               | \$                |
| <b>Expenses</b>                         |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| Employee benefits                       | 5,373,262        | 5,268,026         | 5,373,262        | 5,268,026         |
| Suppliers                               | 3,624,060        | 4,820,334         | 3,624,060        | 4,820,334         |
| Grants                                  | 43,000           | 43,000            | 43,000           | 43,000            |
| Depreciation and amortisation           | 120,453          | 103,590           | 120,453          | 103,590           |
| Losses from asset sales                 | -                | 979               | -                | 979               |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>9,160,775</b> | <b>10,235,929</b> | <b>9,160,775</b> | <b>10,235,929</b> |
|   |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| <b>Income:</b>                          |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| Revenue from Government                 | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000         | 7,254,000        | 7,166,000         |
| Sale of goods and rendering of services | 1,741,797        | 2,201,836         | 1,741,797        | 2,201,836         |
| Interest                                | 121,565          | 224,011           | 121,565          | 224,011           |
| Royalties                               | 45,214           | 37,097            | 45,214           | 37,097            |
| Other revenue                           | 4,493            | 7,378             | 4,493            | 7,378             |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>9,167,069</b> | <b>9,636,322</b>  | <b>9,167,069</b> | <b>9,636,322</b>  |
|   |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| <b>Assets:</b>                          |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| Cash and cash equivalents               | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558         | 2,882,040        | 3,335,558         |
| Trade and other receivables             | 331,017          | 307,093           | 331,017          | 307,093           |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment     | 517,490          | 590,405           | 517,490          | 590,405           |
| Intangibles                             | 14,720           | 40,915            | 14,720           | 40,915            |
| Other non-financial assets              | 177,933          | 237,869           | 177,933          | 237,869           |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>3,923,200</b> | <b>4,511,840</b>  | <b>3,923,200</b> | <b>4,511,840</b>  |
|   |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| <b>Liabilities:</b>                     |                  |                   |                  |                   |
| Suppliers                               | 783,831          | 883,149           | 783,831          | 883,149           |
| Other payables                          | 495,599          | 903,565           | 495,599          | 903,565           |
| Employee provisions                     | 876,772          | 936,813           | 876,772          | 936,813           |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>2,156,202</b> | <b>2,723,527</b>  | <b>2,156,202</b> | <b>2,723,527</b>  |

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.



Part two

# Criminology Research Council





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



Telephone 02 6260 9200, FAX 02 6260 9299  
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 Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2010.

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield AM  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council

3 September 2010

# 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.

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

The CRC also continued to support a number of existing research grants and consultancies. Three research grants were completed and provided final reports. These projects were:

- *The use and impact of diversionary processes for reducing Indigenous over-representation.*
- *Improving jury understanding and use of DNA evidence.*
- *Crime in neighbourhoods: Individuals and families in context.*

Two research grants were completed and provided final reports for approval in the new financial year. These projects were:

- *Jury sentencing review.*
- *ID scanner in the night-time economy: Social sorting or social order?*

A consultancy on correctional offender treatment programs was completed and is currently in the process of publication in the Research and Public Policy series.

One new council member was appointed this year—Kathy Leigh, replacing Renée Leon as Member for the Australian Capital Territory.

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 Dr Julia Tresidder, the former academic adviser to the Council and to the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology for their support and to the CRC Assessment Panel Members—Professor Roderic Broadhurst and Professor Rick Sarre.

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

# Agency overview

The CRC was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is an integral part of a state, territory and Australian Government 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. Priority Areas 4 and 2—*Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime* and *Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric*—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.

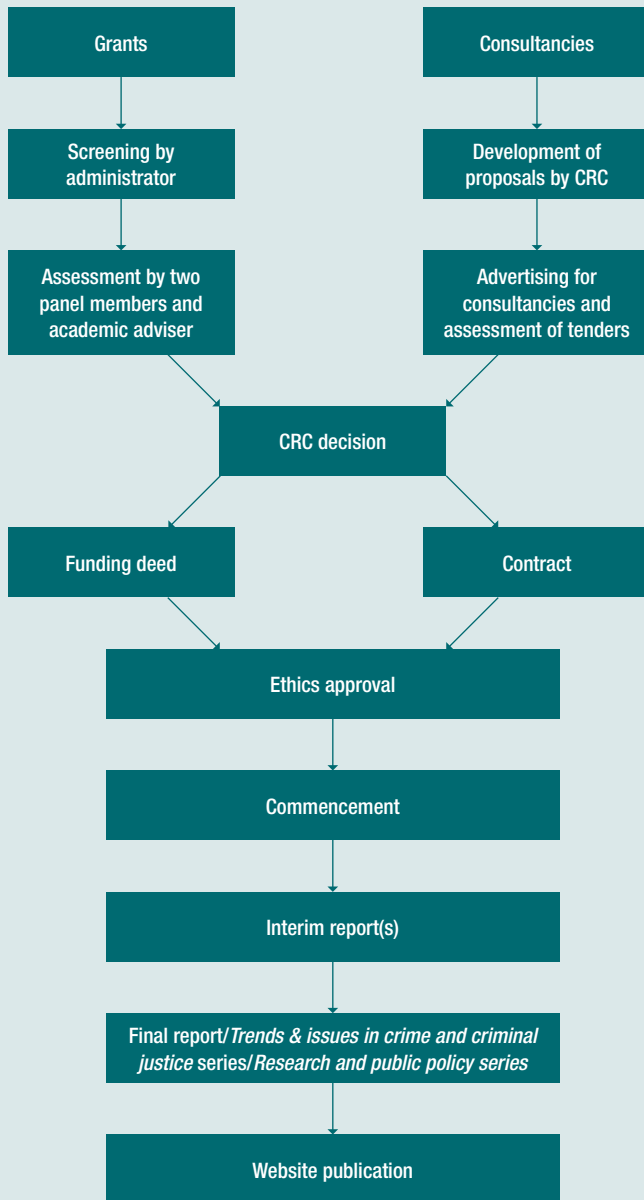
The Council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program, as well as via a

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 JV Barry 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, grantees are able to distribute their final report themselves. Many researchers choose to publish in the form of reports and journal articles, making their research 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 AIC's T&I series or, where appropriate, in the RPP 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.*

In the 2009–10 Portfolio Budget Statement, the CRC had one outcome:

*Criminological research by funding projects relevant to the public policy of both Australian and State and Territory Governments.*

The principal objective of the CRC is:

*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.*

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; and

- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, both in Australia and internationally.

The CRC's deliverable is:

*research reports based on identified needs and priorities.*

## 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 and 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 and 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; and
- November—allocate general grants.



Members and meetings are identified in *Appendix 1*.

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.

In 2009–10, 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:

- *Challenges in Mainstreaming Specialty Courts*, Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 383;
- *The Status of Laws on Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs in Australia*, 2nd ed. Research in practice no. 2;
- *A Review of Confiscation Schemes in Australia*. Technical and background paper no. 36;
- *Emerging Issues in Domestic/Family Violence Research*. Research in practice no. 10;

In addition, the Fellow presented a paper at the 3rd Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference on mainstreaming specialty courts and this presentation was subsequently published in the refereed conference proceedings. The Fellow was also invited to present a paper on confiscation schemes and unexplained wealth laws at the NSW Crime Commission.

## 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. One consultancy was undertaken during the year, on correctional offender treatment programs.

## Funding grants

The *Guidelines For Grants*, issued by the Council to 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; and
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

## Criminology Research Fund

In the *2009–10 Portfolio Budget Statement*, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$338,000. 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 2009–10 financial year totalled \$214,000. Each state and

territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis as shown in the table below.

| <b>State and territory contributions, 2009–10</b> |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>State/territory</b>                            | <b>\$</b> |
| Australian Capital Territory                      | \$3,439   |
| New South Wales                                   | \$69,628  |
| Victoria  | \$53,049  |
| Queensland  | \$43,010  |
| Western Australia                                 | \$21,794  |
| South Australia                                   | \$15,940  |
| Tasmania  | \$4,947   |
| Northern Territory                                | \$2,192   |

The Table below is a summary of CRC income and expenditure for 2009–10.

| <b>Key financial items, 2009–10</b>  |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Income                               | \$587,704 |
| New grants                           | \$66,716  |
| Ongoing expenditure on grants        | \$190,815 |
| Ongoing expenditure on consultancies | \$23,344  |

## Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the Council from recommendations by the President of ANZSOC, consider applications for general grants. The panel this year consisted of Professor Roderic Broadhurst and Professor Rick Sarre. 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, currently Mr Peter Homel, who submits final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at its November meeting.

# Report on performance

## New projects for 2009–10

### **CRC 02/09–10: Assessing the therapeutic climate of prisons**

*Associate Professor Andrew Day, Dr Sharon Casey, Dr James Vess, Deakin University*

Correctional administrations across Australia have, in recent years, dedicated considerable resources to the development of offender rehabilitation programs. While few controlled evaluations of Australian correctional programs have been conducted, there is a long history of anecdotal and ethnographic observations relating to the nature of prison cultures and their possible deleterious effects on rehabilitative outcomes. This project aims to investigate the social climate of Australian prison units, validate a brief scale (the EssenCES) for assessing prison social climates, provide a comparison between different types of units and develop recommendations for improving the therapeutic context in which rehabilitation programs are offered.

### **CRC 11/09–10: Sentencing of Indigenous offenders in the lower courts: A study of three Australian jurisdictions**

*Dr Samantha Jeffries, Dr Christine Bond, Queensland University of Technology*

Disparity in the application of criminal justice has long-term negative consequences for individuals, their communities and society. This research will examine indigeneity and equity in the sentencing of offenders in Australia's lower courts. Prior empirical research into sentencing and Indigenous status is limited to trend analyses or a narrow range of sentencing outcomes. No rigorous research has been conducted specifically on Australia's lower courts. The project addresses this gap by using

rigorous research techniques to examine the process by which Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders are sentenced in three Australian lower court jurisdictions—New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia.

### **CRC 13/09–10: Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45 year follow-up study**

*Professor James Ogloff, Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen, Ms Margaret Cutajar, Monash University*

This study aims to examine the relationship between child sexual abuse (CSA) and subsequent criminal offending and victimisation, and to examine the mediating role of mental illness on apparent associations. This 45 year follow-up study involves the linkage of 2,759 CSA cases derived from records from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine to a Victorian Police database, identifying contacts for criminal and victimisation matters. The CSA cohort will be compared with a control group matched on gender and age to determine whether victims of CSA are at an increased risk of offending and victimisation, which is hypothesised to be affirmative.

### **CRC 38/09–10: Addressing the 'crime problem' of the Northern Territory Intervention: Alternate paths to regulating minor driving offences in remote communities**

*Dr Thalia Anthony, Dr Harry Blagg, University of Technology, Sydney*

This research examines a major effect of the increased policing in Northern Territory Indigenous communities since the Intervention—the sharp rise in minor driving offences, especially driving

unlicensed, uninsured, unregistered vehicles ('driving offence trifecta'). Data from Northern Territory court lists will be collected to assess the extent of Indigenous driver criminalisation. Interviews will then be conducted to ascertain the reasons for offending and criminalisation. The case studies are in Yuendumu and Lajamanu where the investigators have observed accelerating rates of driving offences. This study will propose alternatives for regulating the driving offence trifecta, including education and diversionary programs.

### **CRC 50/09–10: Amphetamine use among detainees at the East Perth watch house: What is the impact on crime?**

*Mrs Natalie Gately, Dr Catherine McGregor, Ms Jenny Kessell, Professor Steve Allsop, Dr Anthony Gunnell, Dr Celia Wilkinson, Edith Cowan University*

Existing data from the Western Australian arm of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project and reported crime in Western Australia will be analysed. Firstly, amphetamine use indicators from the DUMA data between 1999 and 2009 and the types of crime for which amphetamine users are being detained will be identified and significant relationships analysed. Secondly, amphetamine use indicators will be analysed in relationship to Western Australian reported crime statistics for the period 2002–08 to identify significant relationships between amphetamine use indicators and reported crime in Western Australia.

## **Continuing projects for 2009–10**

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

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

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

### **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*

The CRC made a grant of \$76,196 for this project.

### **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*

The CRC made a grant of \$186,208 for this project.

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

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

The CRC made a grant of \$134,811 for this project.

## **Reports of completed research**

### **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.

The project aimed to improve the measurement of public attitudes to sentencing matters and the level of public knowledge of sentencing and related issues. A three-phase research design surveyed jurors in trials with a guilty verdict immediately following the verdict and again after the jurors were provided with sentencing information. Survey results were supplemented by follow up in-depth interviews

with a reflective sample of jurors. The results of the research will allow policymakers to respond to informed public opinion with the ultimate aim of improving confidence and confronting public punitiveness.

### **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.

This empirical study examined whether audiovisual instruction can improve jury understanding and use of expert evidence on the science of DNA technology and the mathematical concepts about random match probability (RMP) in criminal trials. Using experimental methods, cognitively sequenced multimedia modules that are judge-led (neutral) or prosecution-led (partisan) on DNA and RMP were presented to jury-eligible citizens who rendered a verdict in a simulated homicide case. Outcomes indicating whether expert evidence presented verbally or with multimedia is more effective will assist courts and policymakers in adopting procedures to enhance justice in criminal cases.

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

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

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

The aims of this project were twofold—to compare demographic characteristics (including Indigenous status) and nature of offending of young people who were formally cautioned, attended a conference, or had a court appearance for their first contact with the juvenile justice system and to explore the impact of the different processing options on re-contact with the juvenile justice system. The project required the creation of a de-identified longitudinal offender dataset containing information relating to all individuals born in 1991 who had contact with the Queensland juvenile justice system for a formal police caution, a police referred conference, a

court-referred conference or a finalised children's court appearance. Analyses of this dataset enabled comparisons to be made about the three main options that are used to process young people and an understanding to be gained about the usefulness of diversion.

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

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

The CRC made a grant of \$77,117 for this project.

This study explored the interdependent effects of individual characteristics, family processes and neighbourhood contexts on antisocial behaviour across 84 SLAs in southeast Queensland. By merging individual and family level MUSP data with broader neighbourhood ABS data, this project took a new and innovative approach to distinguishing individual, familial and social predictors of antisocial behaviour. Further, it was the first in Australia to utilise multi-level statistical techniques to examine the simultaneous impact of such influences. This research makes a contribution to extant literature and will provide Australian specific evidence for prevention and intervention programs.

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

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

The CRC made a grant of \$56,452 for this project.

The project investigated the introduction of ID scanners in 'high-risk' entertainment venues in Geelong 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 ID scanners are a unique innovation introduced to address these issues. The project documented what has been done, why, with what impact and potential (or actual) harms to serve as a model for future policy and program development.

## Reports of completed consultancies

### Consultancy C05/08–09: Correctional offender treatment programs

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

The CRC made a grant of \$87,560 for this project.

This study examined changes to rehabilitation in Australian correctional services over the past four years. The research built on the results of a previous CRC study into offender rehabilitation programs, adding new and better quality data. The study described the extent and current nature of adult

offender treatment programs in correctional services throughout Australia, identifying those that have been shown to work; evaluated programs to determine alignment with best practice as defined by the scientific literature and the evidence base; determined the nature and extent of changes in correctional programming since 2004; and described likely future developments in, and possible impediments to, program implementation from the perspective of correctional managers. Recommendations were made for policy development that will provide a more systematic and rigorous evidence base for correctional programming.

# Appendix 1

| CRC members at 30 June 2010  |  |           |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Jurisdiction                 | Member and deputy                      | Appointed |
| Australian Capital Territory | Member: Ms Kathy Leigh                 | 27/11/09  |
|                              | Deputy: Mr Stephen Goggs               | 13/06/07  |
| Australian Government        | Member: Ms Elizabeth Kelly             | 20/03/09  |
|                              | Deputy: Ms Sarah Chidgey               | 27/03/09  |
| New South Wales              | Member: Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair) | 30/07/91  |
|                              | Deputy: Mr Brendan Thomas              | 08/11/07  |
| Northern Territory           | Member: Mr Richard Coates              | 19/09/02  |
|                              | Deputy: Mr Allan Van Zyl               | 13/04/05  |
| Queensland                   | Member: Mr Terry Ryan                  | 24/05/04  |
|                              | Deputy: vacant                         |           |
| South Australia              | Member: Ms Ingrid Haythorpe            | 10/11/08  |
|                              | Deputy: vacant                         |           |
| Tasmania                     | Member: Mr Norman Reaburn              | 09/10/00  |
|                              | Deputy: Mr Peter Maloney               | 08/08/00  |
| Victoria                     | Member: Ms Penny Armytage              | 19/06/03  |
|                              | Deputy: Dr Jonathan Spear              | 14/04/09  |
| Western Australia            | Member: Ms Cheryl Gwilliam             | 14/03/08  |
|                              | Deputy: Mr Andrew Marshall             | 01/01/10  |

## Notes

There was a 98 percent attendance rate by Australian Government, state and territory representatives this financial year.

The meeting on 24 July 2009 was held at the Hobart Conference Centre in Hobart. The meetings on 26 November 2009 and 11 March 2010 were held at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 11 March 2010, 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 Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia as members of the Board of Management of the AIC.

# Appendix 2: Statutory reporting requirements

## 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; and
- finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and funded research and consultancy files.

### *FOI requests during 2009–10*

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2010.

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

## Ombudsman

There were no reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman.

## Advertising and market research

The Council did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2009–10.





# 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 2010, which comprise: the Statement by the Chair of the Board of Management, Director and Chief Finance Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; and Notes to 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 have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Criminology Research Council's internal control. An audit also

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includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors 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 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Serena Buchanan  
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
7 September 2010

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, DIRECTOR  
AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 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*, as amended.

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

Date: **03 SEP 2010**

Signed.....

Tony Marks  
Chief Finance Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology

Date: **03 SEP 2010**

Signed.....

Norman Reaburn  
Director  
Criminology Research Council

Date: **03 SEP 2010**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

*for the period ended 30 June 2010*

|   | Notes | 2010<br>\$     | 2009<br>\$     |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>EXPENSES</b>   |       |                |                |
| Suppliers   | 3A    | 224,795        | 241,954        |
| Grants  | 3B    | 257,531        | 296,756        |
| <b>Total Expenses</b>   |       | <b>482,326</b> | <b>538,710</b> |
| <b>LESS:</b>  |       |                |                |
| <b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>  |       |                |                |
| <b>Own-source revenue</b>   |       |                |                |
| Interest  | 4A    | 35,704         | 37,314         |
| Other revenue   | 4B    | 214,000        | 243,815        |
| <b>Total own-source income</b>  |       | <b>249,704</b> | <b>281,129</b> |
| <b>Net cost of services</b>   |       | <b>232,622</b> | <b>257,581</b> |
| Revenue from Government   | 4C    | 338,000        | 330,000        |
| <b>Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>          |       | <b>105,378</b> | <b>72,419</b>  |
| <b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>   |       |                |                |
| Changes in asset revaluation reserves                                       |       | -              | -              |
| <b>Total other comprehensive income</b>                                     |       | <b>-</b>       | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government</b> |       | <b>105,378</b> | <b>72,419</b>  |

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

**BALANCE SHEET***as at 30 June 2010*

|                               |       | 2010           | 2009           |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
|                               | Notes | \$             | \$             |
| <b>ASSETS</b>                 |       |                |                |
| <b>Financial Assets</b>       |       |                |                |
| Cash and cash equivalents     | 5A    | 734,007        | 617,908        |
| Trade and other receivables   | 5B    | 16,565         | 9,785          |
| <i>Total financial assets</i> |       | <u>750,572</u> | <u>627,693</u> |
| <b>Total Assets</b>           |       | <u>750,572</u> | <u>627,693</u> |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>            |       |                |                |
| <b>Payables</b>               |       |                |                |
| Suppliers                     | 6A    | 17,501         | -              |
| <i>Total payables</i>         |       | <u>17,501</u>  | <u>-</u>       |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>      |       | <u>17,501</u>  | <u>-</u>       |
| <b>Net Assets</b>             |       | <u>733,071</u> | <u>627,693</u> |
| <b>EQUITY</b>                 |       |                |                |
| Contributed equity            |       | 36,018         | 36,018         |
| Retained surplus              |       | 697,053        | 591,675        |
| <b>Total Equity</b>           |       | <u>733,071</u> | <u>627,693</u> |

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the period ended 30 June 2010

|   | Retained Earnings |                | Contributed Equity |               | Total Equity   |                |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | 2010              | 2009           | 2010               | 2009          | 2010           | 2009           |
|   | \$                | \$             | \$                 | \$            | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Opening balance</b>  |                   |                |                    |               |                |                |
| Balance carried forward from previous period                                | 591,675           | 519,256        | 36,018             | 36,018        | 627,693        | 555,274        |
| <b>Adjusted opening balance</b>   | <b>591,675</b>    | <b>519,256</b> | <b>36,018</b>      | <b>36,018</b> | <b>627,693</b> | <b>555,274</b> |
| <b>Comprehensive Income</b>   |                   |                |                    |               |                |                |
| Other comprehensive income  | -                 | -              | -                  | -             | -              | -              |
| Surplus (deficit) for the period  | 570,622           | 587,581        | -                  | -             | 570,622        | 587,581        |
| <b>Total comprehensive income</b>   | <b>570,622</b>    | <b>587,581</b> | <b>-</b>           | <b>-</b>      | <b>570,622</b> | <b>587,581</b> |
| of which:   |                   |                |                    |               |                |                |
| Attributable to the Australian Government                                   | 105,378           | 72,419         | -                  | -             | 105,378        | 72,419         |
| <b>Transactions with owners</b>   |                   |                |                    |               |                |                |
| Equity injections   | -                 | -              | -                  | -             | -              | -              |
| <b>Sub-total transactions with owners</b>                                   | <b>-</b>          | <b>-</b>       | <b>-</b>           | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>       | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>Closing balance at 30 June attributable to the Australian Government</b> | <b>697,053</b>    | <b>591,675</b> | <b>36,018</b>      | <b>36,018</b> | <b>733,071</b> | <b>627,693</b> |

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
*for the period ended 30 June 2010*

|   | Notes | 2010<br>\$     | 2009<br>\$      |
|---|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>   |       |                |                 |
| <b>Cash received</b>  |       |                |                 |
| Receipts from Government  |       | 338,000        | 330,000         |
| Interest  |       | 30,414         | 43,201          |
| Net GST received  |       | 41,781         | 52,906          |
| Other cash received   |       | 216,825        | 246,640         |
| <b>Total cash received</b>  |       | <b>627,020</b> | <b>672,747</b>  |
| <b>Cash used</b>  |       |                |                 |
| Suppliers   |       | 227,637        | 407,642         |
| Grants  |       | 283,284        | 296,757         |
| <b>Total cash used</b>  |       | <b>510,921</b> | <b>704,399</b>  |
| <b>Net cash from operating activities</b>                           | 7     | <b>116,099</b> | <b>(31,652)</b> |
| <b>Net increase in cash held</b>                                    |       |                |                 |
|   |       | <b>116,099</b> | <b>(31,652)</b> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period  |       | <b>617,908</b> | <b>649,560</b>  |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b> | 5A    | <b>734,007</b> | <b>617,908</b>  |

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



## SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2010

| BY TYPE                             | 2010<br>\$     | 2009<br>\$     |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Commitments Receivable</b>       |                |                |
| GST recoverable on commitments      | 41,182         | 53,359         |
| <b>Total Commitments Receivable</b> | <u>41,182</u>  | <u>53,359</u>  |
| <b>Commitments Payable</b>          |                |                |
| <b>Other commitments</b>            |                |                |
| Grant Commitments                   | 453,002        | 557,761        |
| Research Consultancies              | -              | 29,187         |
| <b>Total other commitments</b>      | <u>453,002</u> | <u>586,948</u> |
| <b>Net commitments by type</b>      | <u>411,820</u> | <u>533,589</u> |
| <b>BY MATURITY</b>                  |                |                |
| <b>Commitments receivable</b>       |                |                |
| One year or less                    | 29,658         | 31,970         |
| From one to five years              | 11,524         | 21,389         |
| Over five years                     | -              | -              |
| <b>Total commitments receivable</b> | <u>41,182</u>  | <u>53,359</u>  |
| <b>Commitments payable</b>          |                |                |
| <b>Other commitments</b>            |                |                |
| One year or less                    | 326,241        | 351,668        |
| From one to five years              | 126,761        | 235,280        |
| Over five years                     | -              | -              |
| <b>Total other commitments</b>      | <u>453,002</u> | <u>586,948</u> |
| <b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>  | <u>411,820</u> | <u>533,589</u> |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

As at 30 June 2010, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Objective of the Criminology Research Council

The Criminology Research Council (CRC) is an Australian Government controlled entity. The CRC is an integral part of a state, territory and Australian Government collaboratively funded approach to research on crime and justice issues in Australia. The principle objectives of the CRC are to support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues, to foster the undertaking of quality criminological research, and to ensure that CRC supported criminological research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: Criminological research by funding projects relevant to the public policy of both Australian and State and Territory Governments.

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

### 1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

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 2009; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and 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 statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

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

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

### 1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

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.

### 1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

#### Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. 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 Institute.

#### 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 Institute.

## 1.5 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 Institute.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any 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 CRC) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection.

## 1.6 Leases

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

## 1.7 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.

## 1.8 Financial assets

The CRC classifies its financial assets as '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'. 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 statement of comprehensive income.

### **1.9 Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as 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).

### **1.10 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.

### **1.12 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: Expenses

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 3A: Suppliers</b>                |                |                |
| Rendering of services – related entities | 186,167        | 172,346        |
| Rendering of services – external parties | 38,628         | 69,608         |
| <b>Total supplier expenses</b>           | <b>224,795</b> | <b>241,954</b> |
| <b>Note 3B: Grants</b>                   |                |                |
| Private sector:                          |                |                |
| Non-profit organisations                 | 257,531        | 296,756        |
| <b>Total grants</b>                      | <b>257,531</b> | <b>296,756</b> |

### Note 4: Income

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Revenue</b>                                     |                |                |
| <b>Note 4A: Interest</b>                           |                |                |
| Deposits   | 35,704         | 37,314         |
| <b>Total interest</b>                              | <b>35,704</b>  | <b>37,314</b>  |
| <b>Note 4B: Other revenue</b>                      |                |                |
| Contributions from State and Territory Governments | 214,000        | 243,815        |
| <b>Total other revenue</b>                         | <b>214,000</b> | <b>243,815</b> |
| <b>Note 4C: Revenue from Government</b>            |                |                |
| Attorney-General's Department:                     |                |                |
| CAC Act body payment item                          | 338,000        | 330,000        |
| <b>Total revenue from Government</b>               | <b>338,000</b> | <b>330,000</b> |

### Note 5: Financial Assets

|   | 2010           | 2009           |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents</b> |                |                |
| Cash on hand or on deposit                | 9,749          | 7,493          |
| Short term deposits                       | 724,258        | 610,415        |
| <b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>    | <b>734,007</b> | <b>617,908</b> |

|  | 2010          | 2009         |
|--|---------------|--------------|
|  | \$            | \$           |
| <b>Note 5B: Trade and other receivables</b>        |               |              |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | 9,518         | 5,203        |
| Interest receivable                                | 7,047         | 1,756        |
| Trade receivable                                   | -             | 2,826        |
| <b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>     | <b>16,565</b> | <b>9,785</b> |

Receivables are aged as follows:

|                                  |               |              |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Not overdue                      | 16,565        | 6,959        |
| Overdue by:                      |               |              |
| Less than 30 days                | -             | 2,826        |
| 30 to 60 days                    | -             | -            |
| 61 to 90 days                    | -             | -            |
| More than 90 days                | -             | -            |
| <b>Total receivables (gross)</b> | <b>16,565</b> | <b>9,785</b> |

No receivables are impaired.

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

## Note 6: Payables

|                                | 2010          | 2009     |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|
|                                | \$            | \$       |
| <b>Note 6A: Suppliers</b>      |               |          |
| Trade creditors and accruals   | 17,501        | -        |
| <b>Total supplier payables</b> | <b>17,501</b> | <b>-</b> |

Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months:

|                                |               |          |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Related entities               | 17,501        | -        |
| External entities              | -             | -        |
| <b>Total suppliers payable</b> | <b>17,501</b> | <b>-</b> |

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

|  | 2010           | 2009            |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
|  | \$             | \$              |
| <b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement</b> |                |                 |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>   |                |                 |
| Cash Flow Statement  | 734,007        | 617,908         |
| Balance Sheet  | 734,007        | 617,908         |
| <b>Difference</b>  | <b>-</b>       | <b>-</b>        |
| <b>Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:</b>           |                |                 |
| Net cost of services   | (232,622)      | (257,581)       |
| Add revenue from Government  | 338,000        | 330,000         |
| <b>Changes in assets / liabilities</b>   |                |                 |
| (Increase) / decrease in net receivables   | (6,780)        | 8,051           |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables   | 17,501         | (112,122)       |
| <b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>  | <b>116,099</b> | <b>(31,652)</b> |

## Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2010 or 30 June 2009.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2010 or 30 June 2009.

## 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.

|  | 2010            | 2009             |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands: |                 |                  |
| \$ Nil - \$ 14,999   | <u>9</u>        | <u>11</u>        |
| <b>Total number of directors of the CRC</b>  | <b><u>9</u></b> | <b><u>11</u></b> |

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2009: \$Nil)

## Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney General, New South Wales

Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth

Ms Kathy Leigh, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT (from 27/11/09)

Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania, Tasmania

Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria

Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Attorney General's Department, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia

Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney-General, Western Australia

Mr Richard Coates, Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice, Northern Territory

Mr Terence Ryan, Acting Director-General, Justice Services, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland

Funding of \$214,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Attorney-General's Department, NSW                          | \$ 69,628 |
| Department of Justice, Victoria                             | \$ 53,049 |
| Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD             | \$ 43,010 |
| Department of Justice, WA                                   | \$ 21,794 |
| Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA | \$ 15,940 |
| Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania                            | \$ 4,947  |
| Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT             | \$ 3,439  |
| Northern Territory Department of Justice                    | \$ 2,193  |

Funding of \$338,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

The CRC paid \$186,167 to the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) 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 CRC'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.

|  | 2010          | 2009          |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | \$            | \$            |
| The fair value of the services provided was: | <u>12,750</u> | <u>12,500</u> |
|  | <u>12,750</u> | <u>12,500</u> |

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

## Note 13: Financial Instruments

|  | 2010           | 2009           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments</b> |                |                |
| <b>Financial assets</b>                              |                |                |
| Loans and receivables                                |                |                |
| Cash and cash equivalents                            | 734,007        | 617,908        |
| Interest receivable                                  | 7,047          | 1,756          |
| Trade receivable                                     | -              | 2,826          |
| <b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>           | <u>741,054</u> | <u>622,490</u> |
| <b>Financial liabilities</b>                         |                |                |
| Other financial liabilities                          |                |                |
| Trade creditors                                      | 17,501         | -              |
| <b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>      | <u>17,501</u>  | <u>-</u>       |

### **Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets**

|                                       |               |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Loans and receivables                 |               |               |
| Interest revenue (see note 4A)        | 35,704        | 37,314        |
| <b>Net gain loans and receivables</b> | <u>35,704</u> | <u>37,314</u> |
| <b>Net gain from financial assets</b> | <u>35,704</u> | <u>37,314</u> |

### **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 (2010: Nil and 2009: \$2,826).

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:**

|                     | <b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired<br/>2010</b> | <b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired<br/>2009</b> | <b>Past due but not impaired<br/>2010</b> | <b>Past due but not impaired<br/>2009</b> |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Cash at bank        | 734,007                                   | 617,908                                   | -   | -   |
| Interest Receivable | 7,047                                     | 1,756                                     | -   | -   |
| Trade Receivable    | -   | -   | -   | 2,826                                     |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>741,054</b>                            | <b>619,664</b>                            | <b>-</b>                                  | <b>2,826</b>                              |

#### **Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2010**

|                   | <b>0 to 30<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>31 to 60<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>61 to 90<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>90+<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>Total<br/>\$'000</b> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Trade Receivables | -                                  | -                                   | -                                   | -                              | -                       |
| <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 2009**

|                                    | <b>0 to 30<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>31 to 60<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>61 to 90<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>90+<br/>days<br/>\$'000</b> | <b>Total<br/>\$'000</b> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Receivables for Goods and Services | 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 2010

|                    | Risk variable | Change in risk variable | Effect on            |             |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
|                    |               |                         | Profit and loss 2010 | Equity 2010 |
| Interest rate risk | Interest      | 1.50%                   | 11,010               | 11,010      |

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       |

### **Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief**

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2009-10 (2008-09 no payments made).

### **Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes**

#### **Note 15A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery**

|  | Outcome 1      |         | Total          |         |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
|  | 2010           | 2009    | 2010           | 2009    |
|  | \$             | \$      | \$             | \$      |
| <b>Expenses</b>                                    | <b>482,326</b> | 538,710 | <b>482,326</b> | 538,710 |
|  |                |         |                |         |
| <b>Income from non-government sector</b>           |                |         |                |         |
| Provision of services                              | -              | -       | -              | -       |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>-</b>       | -       | <b>-</b>       | -       |
|  |                |         |                |         |
| <b>Other own-source income</b>                     |                |         |                |         |
| Interest   | <b>35,704</b>  | 37,314  | <b>35,704</b>  | 37,314  |
| Other  | <b>214,000</b> | 243,815 | <b>214,000</b> | 243,815 |
| <b>Total other external income</b>                 | <b>249,704</b> | 281,129 | <b>249,704</b> | 281,129 |
|  |                |         |                |         |
| <b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery</b> | <b>232,622</b> | 257,581 | <b>232,622</b> | 257,581 |

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

**Note 15B: Major Classes of Expenses, Income, Assets and Liabilities by Outcomes**

| Outcome 1                   | Outcome 1      |                | Total          |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                             | 2010           | 2009           | 2010           | 2009           |
|                             | \$             | \$             | \$             | \$             |
| <b>Expenses</b>             |                |                |                |                |
| Suppliers                   | 224,795        | 241,954        | 224,795        | 241,954        |
| Grants                      | 257,531        | 296,756        | 257,531        | 296,756        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>482,326</b> | <b>538,710</b> | <b>482,326</b> | <b>538,710</b> |
|                             |                |                |                |                |
| <b>Income:</b>              |                |                | -              | -              |
| Revenue from Government     | 338,000        | 330,000        | 338,000        | 330,000        |
| Interest                    | 35,704         | 37,314         | 35,704         | 37,314         |
| Other revenue               | 214,000        | 243,815        | 214,000        | 243,815        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>587,704</b> | <b>611,129</b> | <b>587,704</b> | <b>611,129</b> |
|                             |                |                |                |                |
| <b>Assets:</b>              |                |                |                |                |
| Cash and cash equivalents   | 734,007        | 617,908        | 734,007        | 617,908        |
| Trade and other receivables | 16,565         | 9,785          | 16,565         | 9,785          |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>750,572</b> | <b>627,693</b> | <b>750,572</b> | <b>627,693</b> |
|                             |                |                |                |                |
| <b>Liabilities:</b>         |                |                |                |                |
| Suppliers                   | 17,501         | -              | 17,501         | -              |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>17,501</b>  | <b>-</b>       | <b>17,501</b>  | <b>-</b>       |

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

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