

Part two
Criminology
Research Council





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



Telephone 02 6260 9220, FAX 02 6260 9218
Email crc@aic.gov.au

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

Dear Minister

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

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield AM
Chair
Criminology Research Council
14 September 2009

The year in review



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

The CRC website has been redeveloped

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council

Agency overview

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

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

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

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

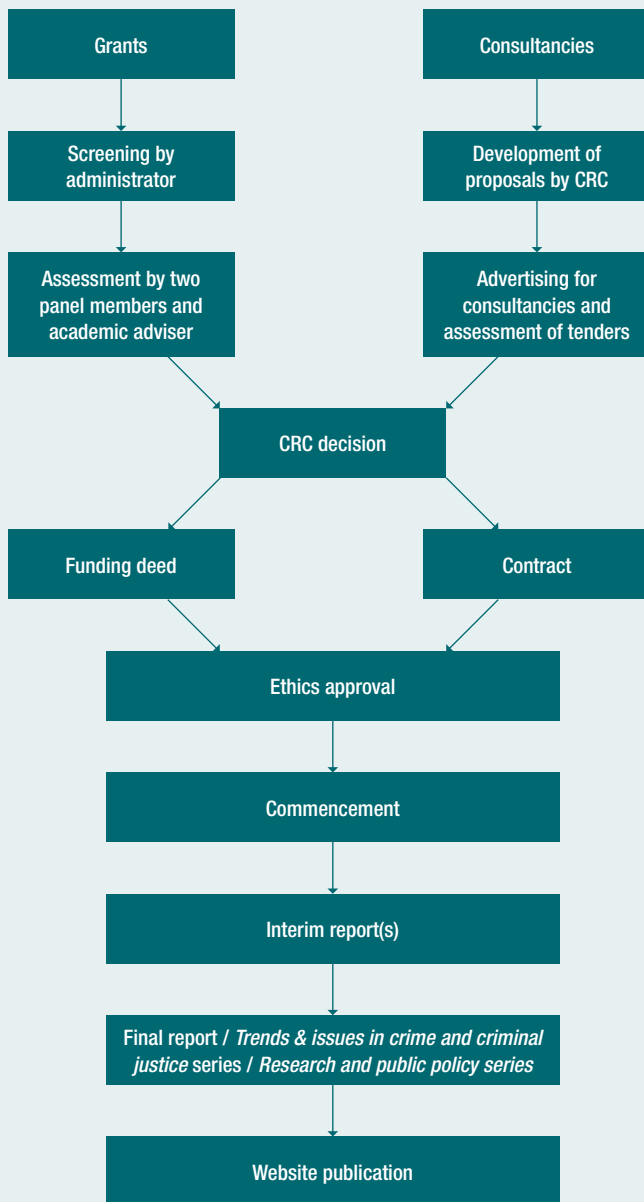
The council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program, as well as a consultancy program. For its consultancies, the council identifies topics of policy importance

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

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

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

Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart



Governance

Enabling legislation

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

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

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

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

This is achieved by:

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

The council

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

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

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

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

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

Members and meetings are identified in the appendix.

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

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

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

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

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

The CRC's sole output is:

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

Consultancies

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

Funding grants

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

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

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

Criminology Research Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Selection panel

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

Report on performance

New projects for 2008–09

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

Dr Pamela Snow and Professor Martine Powell, Monash University

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continuing projects for 2008–09

CRC 04/06–07: Jury sentencing survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Associate Professor Chris Trotter and Professor Gill Mclvor, Monash University

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

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

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

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

Consultancies

Correctional offender treatments programs: the 2008 national picture

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

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

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

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

Reports of completed research

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Freedom of information

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

Categories of documents

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

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

Requests during 2008–09

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

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

Appendix

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

Notes

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

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

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

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



CRC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Scope

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

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Institute of Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

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

Auditor's Opinion

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

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

Australian National Audit Office



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

Statement by Chair of the Board of Management and a Director

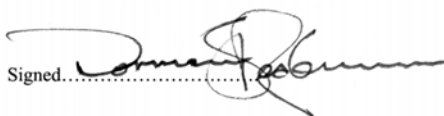
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* .

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

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

Signed 

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council

Signed 

Norman Reaburn
Director
Criminology Research Council

INCOME STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2009*

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

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

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2009

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

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

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE
as at 30 June 2009

Opening balance

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

Income and expenses recognised directly in equity

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

Closing balance at 30 June attributable to the Australian Government

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2009

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

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

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

Index to the Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Note 3: Income

Note 4: Expenses

Note 5: Financial Assets

Note 6: Payables

Note 7: Cash flow reconciliation

Note 8: Contingent liabilities and Assets

Note 9: Directors' Remuneration

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief

Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The Financial Report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

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

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

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

1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

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

1.3 Statement of Compliance

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

1.4 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revenues from Government

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

1.5 Leases

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

1.6 Borrowing Costs

There are no borrowing costs expensed for 2008-09 or 2007-08.

1.7 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.8 Financial assets

The CRC classifies its financial assets in the following category:

- 'loans and receivables'.

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

Effective interest method

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

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

Loans and receivables

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

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

1.9 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other financial liabilities

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

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

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

Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.10 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

1.11 Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

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

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 3: Income

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

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

Attorney-General's Department: CAC Act body payment item	330,000	323,000
Total revenue from Government	330,000	323,000

Note 3B: Interest

Deposits	37,314	49,812
Total interest	37,314	49,812

Note 3C: Other revenue

Contributions from State and Territory Governments	243,815	187,000
Total other revenue	243,815	187,000

Note 4: Expenses

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

Note 4A: Suppliers

Rendering of services – related entities	172,346	139,850
Rendering of services – external parties	69,608	85,380
Total supplier expenses	241,954	225,230

Note 4B: Grants

Private sector: Non-profit organisations	296,756	367,270
Total grants	296,756	367,270

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<u>Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents</u>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	7,493	186,560
Short term deposits	<u>610,415</u>	<u>463,000</u>
<i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i>	<u>617,908</u>	<u>649,560</u>

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	5,203	10,193
Interest receivable	1,756	7,643
Trade receivable	<u>2,826</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i>	<u>9,785</u>	<u>17,836</u>

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	6,959	17,836
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	2,826	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
<i>Total receivables (gross)</i>	<u>9,785</u>	<u>17,836</u>

All receivables are current assets

Note 6: Payables

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
<u>Note 6A: Suppliers</u>		
Trade creditors	<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>
<i>Total supplier payables</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>

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

Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	617,908	649,560
Balance Sheet	617,908	649,560
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating result	72,419	(32,688)
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	8,051	(9,458)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	-	2,500
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(112,122)	112,122
<i>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</i>	<u>(31,652)</u>	<u>72,476</u>

Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

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

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

Note 9: Directors' Remuneration

CRC consists of nine members appointed under section 35 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. One member is appointed by the Australian Government to represent the Commonwealth and eight members are appointed by their respective States and Territories.

	2009	2008
The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	11	10
Total number of directors of the CRC	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2008: \$Nil)

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales

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

Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory

Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria

Mr Terence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland

Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Attorney General's Department & Department of Justice, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia (from 10/11/2008)

Ms Rebecca Parry, Acting Executive Director, Attorney General's Department & Department of Justice, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia (to 09/11/2008)

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

Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth (from 20/03/2009)

Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth (to 19/03/2009)

ACT Representative - currently vacant

Ms Renee Leon, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory (to 10/05/2009)

Funding of \$190,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

Attorney-General's Department, NSW	\$ 62,130
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$ 47,063
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD	\$ 37,924
Department of Justice, WA	\$ 19,133
Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA	\$ 14,288
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$ 4,446
Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT	\$ 3,059
Northern Territory Department of Justice	\$ 1,957

Funding of \$330,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

The Council paid \$172,346 to the Australian Institute of Criminology for the services of a research fellow, editing and publishing, website design, management and hosting services, and secretariat and financial services. The AIC is governed by a Board of Management that has four members nominated by from the Council's own Board of Management representatives.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 9.

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive officers employed by the CRC.

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

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

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
The fair value of the services provided was:	12,500	14,000
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>14,000</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2009	2008
	\$	\$

Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Cash and cash equivalents	617,908	649,560
Interest receivable	1,756	7,643
Trade receivable	2,826	-
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>622,490</u>	<u>657,203</u>

Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors	-	112,122
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>112,122</u>

Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue (see note 3B)	37,314	49,812
Net gain loans and receivables	<u>37,314</u>	<u>49,812</u>
Net gain from financial assets	<u>37,314</u>	<u>49,812</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 (2009: Nil and 2008: Nil).

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

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

The CRC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

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

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2008	Past due but not impaired 2009	Past due but not impaired 2008
Cash at bank	617,908	649,560	-	-
Interest Receivable	1,756	7,643	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	2,826	-
Total	619,664	657,203	2,826	-

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

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade Receivables	2,826	-	-	-	2,826
Total	2,826	-	-	-	2,826

Note 13F: Liquidity risk

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

The CRC is appropriated funding from the Australian Government, with some funding being from State and Territory Government contributions. The CRC manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the CRC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

All financial liabilities are current.

Note 13G: Market risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2009	Equity 2009
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.75%	4,634	4,634

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2008

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2008	Equity 2008
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	3,248	3,248

Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief

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

Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes**Note 15A: Outcomes of the CRC**

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: Criminological research which informs the Commonwealth and States.

Only one Output is identified for the Outcome:

Output 1.1: Criminological research grants.

Note 15B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Departmental	538,710	592,500	538,710	592,500
Total expenses	538,710	592,500	538,710	592,500
Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector				
Departmental	-	-	-	-
Total costs recovered	-	-	-	-
Other external revenues				
Departmental				
- Interest	37,314	49,812	37,314	49,812
- Other contributions	243,815	187,000	243,815	187,000
Total other external revenues	281,129	236,812	281,129	236,812
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	257,581	355,688	257,581	355,688

Outcome 1 is described in note 15A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 15C: Departmental Income and Expenses by and Outputs

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Output 1.1		2009	2008
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental expenses				
Suppliers	241,954	225,230	241,954	225,230
Grants	296,756	367,270	296,756	367,270
Total departmental expenses	538,710	592,500	538,710	592,500
Funded by:				
Departmental income				
Revenue from Government	330,000	323,000	330,000	323,000
Interest	37,314	49,812	37,314	49,812
Other revenue	243,815	187,000	243,815	187,000
Total departmental income	611,129	559,812	611,129	559,812

Outcome 1 is described in note 15A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 15D: Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Outcome

The CRC only has one Outcome. For details of Assets and Liabilities by Outcome please refer to the Balance Sheet. Outcome 1 is described in note 15A.

Index

a

abbreviations and acronyms vii
Active Partnerships Model 33
address iv
advertising and market research 50
alcohol and violence 13, 33, 103
Anti Money Laundering and Counter
Terrorism Financing Research
Program 14
armed robbery 14, 24
Asia Pacific region 14, 19
Attorney-General's Department 8, 19
Attorney General's Department (NSW)
23
Audit Committee 40–41, 42
Australasian Consumer Fraud
Taskforce 19
Australasian Libraries in the
Emergency Sector 35
Australia Day Achievement Medallions
48
Australian and New Zealand Society of
Criminology 28
Australian Business Assessment of
Computer User Security 20
Australian Crime and Violence
Prevention Awards 31, 33
Australian Crime Commission 27
Australian Federal Police 19
Australian Government Libraries
Information Network 35

b

Board of Management 7, 40
Bradley, Katalina 48
building services 15
bushfire arson 8, 24, 26
Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre
8, 24
business, crime against 20, 58

c

cannabis 21, 105
Chairman's overview 6–7, 97
Chandler, Janine 48
child abuse 22, 27
child grooming 19
Choo, Kim-Kwang (Raymond) 49
CINCH database 34
code of conduct 42
committees 40–41, 42
Communication and Information
Services 13, 15
community safety 27, 103
conferences 9, 18, 27, 28–29
consultancies, 47, 101, 104
consumer fraud 19
Corporate Services 13, 15, 48
corrections 21, 22, 29, 103, 104, 105
costs of crime 21
counter terrorism financing 14, 18, 29
Crime Monitoring team 12
crime prevention 24, 26, 32, 33, 45
Crime Reduction and Review team 12,
45
Criminology Research Council
100–101, 107
Criminology Research Fund 101
culturally and linguistically diverse
communities 103
cybercrime 19, 20, 49

d

data 8, 9, 14, 31, 35, 47
deaths in custody 14, 21
Department of Education,
Employment and Workplace
Relations 28
Department of Human Services (Vic)
24

Department of Justice and Attorney
General (Qld) 21
Department of Justice and Community
Safety (ACT) 24
Director's certificate of compliance 3
diversion programs 21, 103
domestic homicide 24, 27, 30
domestic violence 24, 27, 30, 33, 105
Domestic Violence: It's Not Our Game
33
drug courts 21
drug diversion programs 21
Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
Program 14, 19, 21, 31
drugs 14, 21, 25, 105
law enforcement 21, 24
precursor chemicals 19

e

ecologically sustainable development
51
Ekblom, Paul 32
Ethics Committee 41
Executive Management Committee 42

f

financial services 15, 47
financial statements 66–94, 110–129
firearms 14, 24
fraud 14, 19, 25
Fraud against the Commonwealth
Monitoring Program 14, 19
fraud control 44
freedom of information 50–51, 106

g

Global, Economic and Electronic
Crime team 12, 45
grants 103
Groote Eylandt and Milyakburra Liquor
Management 33

h

high tech crime 19, 20, 49
Homel, Peter 45
homicide 14, 24, 27, 30
human resources 15, 44, 46–47
human trafficking 14, 18, 19

i

indemnity insurance 46
Indigenous issues 19, 21, 22–23, 27, 33, 103
Indigenous justice clearinghouse 23, 34
information and communications technology 8, 15, 20, 42, 43, 49, 50, 103
Information and Communications Technology Committee 42
interactive data tool 8–9, 31, 50
intranet 46–47

j

Joudo Larsen, Jacqui 48
Justice and Crime Analysis team 13, 48
juveniles 33
 in detention 14, 21, 24, 29, 103, 104–105
 recidivism 24, 104–105
JV Barry Library 6, 8, 27, 34–35, 45, 48, 98

l

labour trafficking 19
law enforcement 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 103, 105
learning and development 46
legislation 40, 100
letter of transmittal 2, 96
Levi, Michael 32
Libraries Australia 35, 98

m

MacKellar, Sylvia 45
Marks, Tony 7

media 29, 30
Minister 40
modelling 13
Modelling and Forecasting team 13
money laundering 14, 18, 29
monitoring programs 14
Murri courts 21

n

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program 14
National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre 21
National Deaths in Custody Program 14, 21
National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program 14, 24
National Homicide Monitoring Program 14
National Indigenous Violence and Child Abuse Taskforce 22, 27
National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 14, 21

o

occasional seminars 29, 62
occupational health and safety 46
Office of Crime Prevention (WA) 24, 33
Ombudsman 51
Operation Flinders 33
organisation structure 12
organised crime 18–19, 32
outcomes and outputs 35–38

p

peer review 28
perceptions of the criminal justice system 24, 25, 103, 105
performance development scheme 46
police custody 21
presentations by AIC staff 27, 59–61
prisoners 21, 22, 103, 104, 105
property crime 24
publications 27–28, 54–56
purchasing 15, 50
Putt, Judy 45

r

recidivism 21, 24, 104–105
records management 9, 34, 50
rehabilitation programs 104
reintegration programs 21, 22
research fellows 31, 32
research framework 43
research priorities 10, 98
Research Services 12–13, 45
risk management 15, 42–44
roundtables 27, 29, 63–64
rural and remote communities 21, 103

s

Safe at Home 33
Smith, Janet 45
Smith, Russell 45
stakeholders 6–7
submissions 27, 31, 62

t

terrorism 14, 18, 25
Trafficking in Persons Research Program 14
transnational crime 18–19, 32
TRIM (records management) 9, 34, 50

v

victims 20, 22–23, 103, 105
violence 24, 22–23, 27, 30, 33, 103, 105
Violence No Way 33

w

websites 8, 27, 31, 34, 50, 97
women in policing 21
workforce diversity 44, 46
workforce planning 44
World Criminal Justice Libraries Network 35

y

year in review 5–10, 97

Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Tel: +61 2 6260 9200
Fax: +61 2 6260 9201
Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au

Australia's national research and
knowledge centre on crime and justice

www.aic.gov.au