



**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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# 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 two

# Criminology Research Council





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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 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.

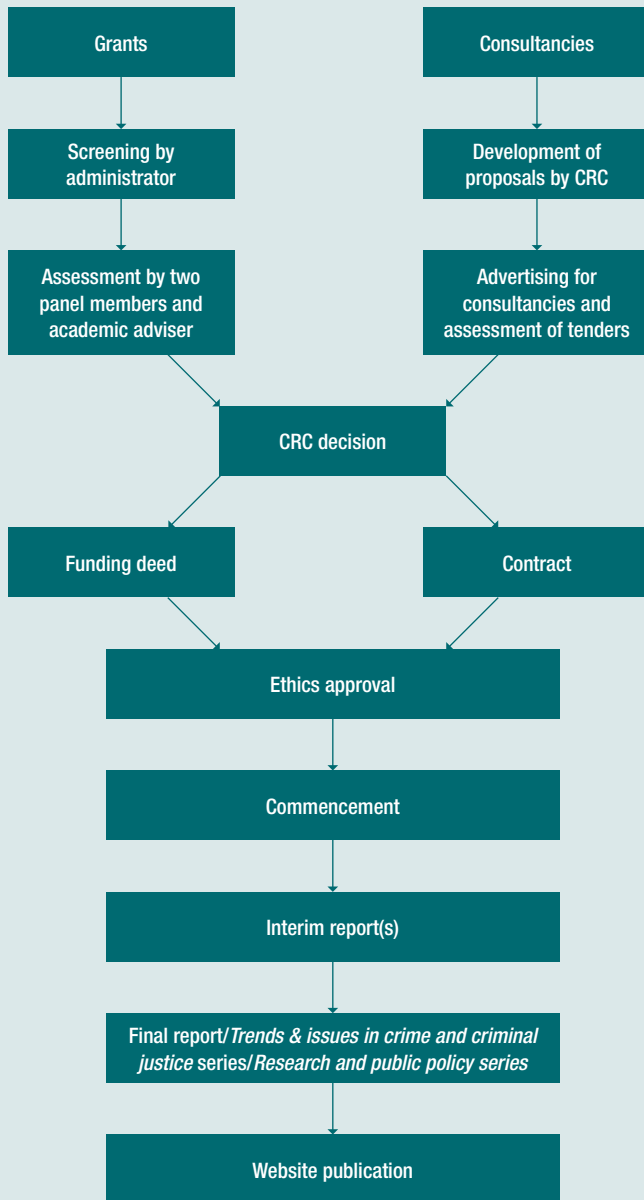
The Council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program, as well as via a

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 \$	2009 \$
<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 \$	2009 \$
<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 \$	2009 \$
<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 2010</b>	<b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009</b>	<b>Past due but not impaired 2010</b>	<b>Past due but not impaired 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 days \$'000</b>	<b>31 to 60 days \$'000</b>	<b>61 to 90 days \$'000</b>	<b>90+ days \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'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 days \$'000</b>	<b>31 to 60 days \$'000</b>	<b>61 to 90 days \$'000</b>	<b>90+ days \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'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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