

Australian Institute of Criminology

24th Annual Report 1996

Canberra

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Further information may be obtained from:

Corporate Manager

Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 2944

Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone [06] 260 9200

Fax [06] 260 9201

email: Front.Desk@aic.gov.au

<http://www.aic.gov.au>

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY



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

Telephone 06 260 9200, FAX 06 260 9201
Dr Adam Graycar Director

The Hon Daryl Williams, AM, QC, MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

In accordance with section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the period ending 30 June 1996.

Yours sincerely

Sally Brown
Chair
Board of Management
17 September 1996

Australian Institute of Criminology Board of Management

[Section 9 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* provides that the Board shall consist of the Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.]

Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia

The Hon Justice Sally Brown (Chair), Family Court of Australia; **Commissioner John Johnson**, APM, QPM, Tasmania Police; **Mr Norman Reaburn**, Deputy Secretary, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

Appointed by the Criminology Research Council

Criminology Research Council members are appointed for one calendar year and take up their appointments at the first meeting of the calendar year.

PRIOR TO 1 MAY 1996

Mr Laurie Glanfield, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department; **Mr John van Groningen**, Director, Correctional Services Division, Department of Justice, Victoria; **Ms Julie Gardner**, Acting Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia (*until 19 July 1995*); **Ms Joy Wundersitz**, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia (*from 19 July 1995*); **Mr David Grant**, Director-General, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia.

APPOINTEES ON 1 MAY 1996

Mr Laurie Glanfield, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department; **Dr Ken Levy**, Deputy Director-General, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland; **Mr David Grant**, Director-General, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia (*until 26 June 1996*); **Dr Robert Fitzgerald**, Director, Policy and Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia (*from 26 June 1996*); **Mr John Gardner**, Secretary, Department of Correctional Services, Northern Territory.

Dr Adam Graycar, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

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Year in Review

Following the First National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia in June 1995, the Australian Institute of Criminology has been re-launched, restructured and re-focussed.

The vision for the Institute is that it will:

- produce high quality policy relevant research in the field of criminal justice;
- produce quality publications;
- become a central repository for data;
- add value to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other data;
- communicate its work; and
- adopt an entrepreneurial attitude.

Substantial progress was made in 1995-96 in the realisation of this vision. The following achievements during the year laid the foundations:

- relocation to the AIC's new building at Griffith;
- updating of information technology equipment (with extensive staff training);
- data management overhaul and preparation for data warehouse;
- new enterprise agreement between staff and management;
- Board approval of the 1996-97 corporate plan;
- the appointment of a number of leading academics as Associates of

the Australian Institute of Criminology (*see* Appendix VI).

The Institute has developed a structure which enhances its ability to conduct research and communicate findings within the policy sphere, and to support its stakeholders. The Institute's key stakeholders are:

- the Commonwealth Attorney-General and Minister for Justice;
- other Ministers of the Commonwealth Government;
- Members of the House of Representatives and Senators; and
- Commonwealth departments and agencies with law enforcement and criminal justice responsibilities.

Other stakeholders include: the Premiers and Chief Ministers of the States and Territories; members of State and Territory Parliaments and Assemblies; State and Territory agencies with law enforcement and criminal justice responsibilities; criminal justice practitioners generally; the academic criminological research community; and organisations and citizens with an interest in criminal justice matters.

I have been particularly pleased at the extent to which Commonwealth and State governments have sought out the expertise and resources of the Australian Institute of Criminology and

commissioned our work during the year. Institute staff also anticipate stakeholder knowledge needs and conduct research accordingly. All initiatives are carefully screened to ensure that the proposed activity conforms to defined research priorities. Projects commissioned during 1995-96 included:

- telecommunications and crime (for Telstra);
- drug strategy models (for the Victorian Premier's Drug Advisory Council);
- violence threats, child support and social security (for the Child Support Agency);
- police attitude survey (for the Royal Commission into the NSW Police Service);
- over-representation of Aboriginal people in custody (for ATSIC).

Institute services have been in demand. Requests for statistics, commentary on those statistics, explanations of criminological trends, and requests for comments on contemporary criminal justice issues have been received from a variety of stakeholders.

A sample of the individuals and organisations in Australia and overseas who have sought information from the Institute during the year are as follows: Australian Taxation Office; Commonwealth Grants Commission; Department of Communication and the Arts; Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs; Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Department of Health and Family Services; Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs; Health Insurance

Commission; Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission; New South Wales Premier's Department; State & Territory Coroners' Offices; Office of the Status of Women; Amnesty International; BBC London; Canadian Parliamentary Secretary on Justice; New Zealand Police Service Papua New Guinea Ombudsman; Media outlets throughout Australia.

The AIC is committed to accountability for the use of resources and for the quality and relevance of its products. The main products for 1995-96 were:

- advice to the Attorney-General and other Ministers on matters of contemporary policy significance;
- data and interpretation;
- publications;
- library services—including search and database products;
- conferences;
- the Australian Violence Prevention Awards;
- policy analysis and research for external stakeholders;
- contributions to criminal justice training;
- advice and administrative support for the Criminology Research Council.

This has been a year of restructuring, at times painful, and at times exhilarating. We have all worked together to provide quality information for our stakeholders, and in so doing have made a contribution to policies affecting all Australians.

Adam Graycar
Director

Corporate Overview

Enabling Legislation

The Australian Institute of Criminology operates under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The Act provides for the appointment of a Director of the Institute and a Board of Management. The Attorney-General may request the Institute to conduct research projects and conferences and may require the Board to ensure that priority is given to such work.

Functions

The functions of the Australian Institute of Criminology are listed in section 6 of the *Criminology Research Act* and are summarised as follows:

- to conduct criminological research into matters specified by the Attorney-General;
- to conduct criminological research which is approved by the Board;
- to communicate to the Commonwealth and the States the results of research conducted by the Institute;
- to conduct seminars and courses of training or instruction for people engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour as

specified by the Attorney-General or approved by the Board;

- to advise the Criminology Research Council on needs for, and programs of, criminological research;
- to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- to give advice and assistance on any research performed wholly or partly with moneys provided from the Criminology Research Fund;
- to give advice on the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- to publish such material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions as is approved by the Board; and
- to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

Responsible Minister

From 1 July 1995 to 2 March 1996 the responsible Minister was the Minister for Justice, the Honourable Duncan Kerr, MP. In the new government, the portfolios of Minister for Justice and Attorney-General were combined and the responsible Minister is now the Attorney-General, the Honourable Daryl Williams, AM, QC, MP.

Corporate Strategies

As a statutory authority whose work aims to inform government decisions that contribute to the promotion of justice and the prevention of crime, the Institute's corporate strategies are to:

- conduct quality research in order to provide timely and relevant policy-oriented advice to the Commonwealth and other stakeholders;
- provide all stakeholders with timely criminal justice information services;
- disseminate information in a variety of formats using conventional means and innovative technological processes;
- inform government, the media, and the general public of issues relating to the work of the Institute;
- demonstrate accountability for professional and administrative performance through transparent management processes and better evaluation measures;
- improve the cost effectiveness and efficiency of Institute operations; and

- respond flexibly and quickly to change and improvement initiatives.

Structure

The Institute is organised into three groups: the Research Group, the Information Services Group, and the Administrative Services Group. The basic structure is shown at figure 1.

Social Justice and Equity

The Institute continues to have a strong commitment to social justice and equity. This is evident in the contribution which it makes through its research activities and its dissemination of information in various formats and fora. It is also apparent in the policies which apply to its own staff and to the way the Institute itself operates.

Further Information

For more information on the functions and organisation of the Institute, contact the Corporate Manager, Mr Michael Brown.

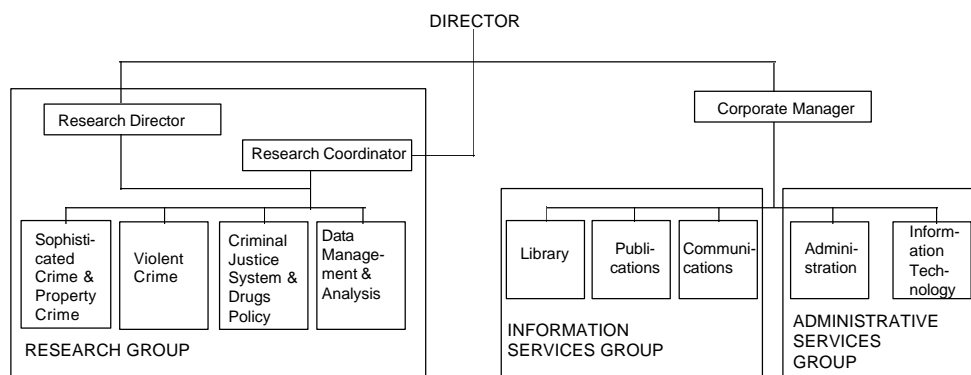


Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology

Research Group

Objective

The objective of the Research Group is to conduct research on the extent, nature and prevention of crime in Australia, in order to provide timely, policy-relevant advice to the Commonwealth and other key clients.

Description

Early in 1996, activities in the Research Program were reorganised under the following programs:

- Sophisticated Crime and Property Crime
- Violent Crime
- Criminal Justice System and Drugs Policy
- Data Management and Analysis.

The Research Program is also responsible for the provision of administrative and advisory services for the research funding activities of the Criminology Research Council. Where appropriate, the Council has agreed to coordinate its research priorities with those of the Institute.

To maximise the relevance of Institute research, collaborative and partnership arrangements with other individuals and agencies are encouraged. This involves joint projects of various kinds, and the location of visiting researchers at the Institute.

Strategic Priorities

In working systematically through the work program, the strategic priorities of the Research Group are to:

- develop and present timely and useful products to stakeholders which further the process of policy development and review;
- respond quickly to new demands and requirements from stakeholders;
- develop capacity to supervise/lead collaborative work, and maintain a register of such work;
- develop unique data sets, and add value to the data;
- provide expert perspectives on crime prevention and criminal justice issues to parliamentary committees, public inquiries, and other fora;
and
- ensure that the research product is adaptable for training purposes.

As in previous years, Institute Research staff continue to provide information and advice in response to a wide range of inquiries. They also provide information to parliamentary committees, Commonwealth, state and territory governments, statutory bodies, criminal justice agencies, the business community, universities and the media.

Contributions of significance during the year included the analysis of a survey conducted by the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service; a study on domestic violence for the Child Support Agency, Australian Taxation Office; and two commissioned reports for the Victorian Premier's Drug Advisory Council.

A number of Research Staff serve as members of steering committees, advisory boards and expert groups within Australia and overseas. These have included, for example, the Attorney-General's Department—Task Force into Regulation of On-Line Services (Criminal Law and Enforcement Review); The Office of Strategic Crime Assessments Advisory Board; the Standing Group of Commonwealth Officials (Monitoring the Implementation by the Commonwealth of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody); the Research Reference Group, Alcohol & Other Drugs Council of Australia; the National Coronial Information System Steering Group; the Editorial Board of the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology; the Advisory Committee, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney; the Women's Safety Survey Reference Group, Australian Bureau of Statistics; the National Summit on Domestic Violence Steering Group, Office of the Status of Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; the Commonwealth Officers Violence Against Women Network, Office of the

Status of Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Academic Support Group for the Comprehensive Review of Criminal Investigation, New South Wales Police Service; National Crime Statistics Advisory Group; National Criminal Courts Statistics Advisory Group.

Sophisticated Crime and Property Crime Program

Objective

To provide quality information and analysis on the causes, prevention and control of white collar crime, organised crime, and other complex criminal activity, including emerging criminal threats, and offences against property generally.

Description

The Sophisticated Crime and Property Crime Program focuses on research in the following priority areas:

- fraud against the Commonwealth Government;
- superannuation issues;
- regulatory issues;
- computer/telecommunications crime;
- credit card fraud;
- technology and crime;
- money laundering;
- insurance fraud;
- environmental crime; and
- strategic approaches to burglary prevention.

Implementation of priorities in the Sophisticated Crime and Property Crime Program involves:

- analysis of patterns and trends in fraud;
- improved understanding of risk factors relating to sophisticated crime and property crime;
- identification of the most efficient and effective countermeasures against both areas of crime; and
- analysis of information to assist Government policy making on these issues.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

Telecommunications and Crime The specific forms of illegality currently under analysis in this project (funded in part by a grant from Telstra Corporation) are diverse, and include the following: illegal interception of telecommunications; theft of telecommunications services; telemarketing fraud; piracy and offences relating to intellectual property; use of telecommunications systems in furtherance of organised crime; communication of offensive, threatening or prohibited materials; "hacking" and electronic vandalism; the use of telecommunications for money laundering; electronic forgery, counterfeiting and financial fraud.

Preliminary findings have been shared with a number of various government agencies, including the Attorney-General's Department, the Department of Defence, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Board, the Office of Strategic Crime Assessments,

and the Australian Competition and Consumers Commission.

Burglary Prevention An overview of burglary prevention strategies was prepared, which identified risk factors for residential burglary, and suggested practical countermeasures for burglary prevention and control (*see* Appendix I, Trends and Issues No. 49).

Designing Regulatory Systems This project seeks to devise an optimal formula for the configuration of regulatory systems, to combine command and control regulation by government agencies, self-regulation by individual companies and industry associations, and third part regulatory "co-production" by commercial interests and non-profit organisations.

Research on Fraud Against the Commonwealth A preliminary analysis of the Commonwealth Fraud Information Database, containing information on all *prima facie* cases of fraud coming to the attention of Commonwealth agencies will be undertaken in collaboration with the AFP.

Insurance fraud An overview of insurance fraud in Australia currently being undertaken classifies the major risks and proposes new administrative structures for the prevention and control of insurance fraud.

Money Laundering In February 1996, the Institute convened a one-day workshop on money laundering in collaboration with the Office of Strategic Crime Assessments (OSCA) and the

Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) (*see* Appendix I, Research and Public Policy Series No. 2).

Violent Crime Program

Objective

To provide high quality research and analysis on the causes, prevention and control of violence.

Description

The Violent Crime Program focuses on research in the following priority areas:

- homicide;
- violence prevention;
- violence against women.

Implementation of priorities in the Violent Crime Program involves:

- the provision of information on the nature, extent and context of violent crime;
- analysis of trends in relation to violent crime;
- improving understanding of risk factors for the occurrence of violent crime;
- the provision of information on best practice in violence prevention and control; and
- analysis of information to assist government policy-making on these issues.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

Homicide Monitoring The National Homicide Monitoring Program was established in response to a recommendation of the National Committee on Violence and with the support of

Australian Police Commissioners. It involves the systematic collection of data on homicide incidents coming to the attention of all Australian police agencies. The data collection began in 1989. Information collected for each homicide includes characteristics of the incident, of victims and of offenders or suspected offenders. Analysis of these data enhances understanding of homicide risk and contributes to the development of public policy in relation to the prevention and control of violence (*see* Appendix I, Trends and Issues No. 51).

Coordinating Research on the Criminal Justice Response to Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Indicators Project was established in mid-1995 to coordinate research on the criminal justice response to violence against women, so that the Government will have reliable national data for the development of the best means of dealing with such crimes. Research will be designed to assess justice issues for women who are victims of violence. A workshop held in May, involving 43 policy makers, researchers and criminal justice statisticians from around the country, assisted with setting priorities for the work of the project.

Violence and the Media Recent research has examined the relationship between media depictions of violence (television, news, video, pornography, computer games) and subsequent aggressive or violent behaviour by the consumer. This research informs the debate about the relationship between

media violence and real-life violence, and outlines the implications for policy in addressing the issue.

Violence Prevention Awards The Institute is responsible for administration of the Australian Violence Prevention Awards, which are annual awards for the best violence prevention projects in Australia. A joint Commonwealth, State and Territory initiative, the award scheme has a total prize pool of around \$100 000 per year. The Selection Board received 116 nominations in 1995, with the overall winner being the Hampstead School Bushband Project in South Australia. The Bushband consists of a group of students, parents and community volunteers who sing, accompanied by a band of musicians from the Community Service Scheme. The aim of the Project is to raise self-esteem of the participants and to develop positive relationships between the school and the community. Evaluation of the Project showed a significant drop in student violence, violence by members of the community towards school personnel and fewer incidents of vandalism, graffiti, break-ins and police call-outs. The main award from the previous year, won jointly by the New South Wales Police Service and the Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project for reducing violence in the gay and lesbian community, resulted in a National Conference on Violence Against Gays and Lesbians, which was held in Sydney in October 1995.

Child Support and Domestic Violence

An exploratory research project was undertaken for the Child Support Agency, Australian Taxation Office and completed during the year. The purpose of the project was to investigate the extent of domestic violence that occurs among parents receiving child support, and to assess the issues relating to the delivery of support to this group.

Paedophilia This project explored the phenomenon of sexual offences against children, its manifestations and its sequelae. It reviewed treatment alternatives and the complementarity of treatment and punishment for child-sex offenders. The project also discussed issues of responsibility and liability of institutions with children in their care.

Criminal Justice System and Drugs Policy Program

Objective

To provide information on and analyses of the operation and impacts of the criminal justice system, and information on and analyses of criminal justice responses to drugs in society.

Description

The Criminal Justice System and Drugs Policy Program focuses on research in the following areas:

- policing;
- deaths in custody;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander justice;

- juvenile justice and restorative justice; and
- alcohol and other drugs policy.

Implementation of priorities in the Criminal Justice System and Drugs Policy Program includes:

- monitoring and other research into Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal deaths in police, prison and juvenile justice custody as recommended by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody;
- contributing to the development of national drug policies through research into the criminal justice system responses to drugs in society;
- conducting research into formal and informal responses to young offenders so as to contribute to the development and implementation of best practice and crime prevention in this area;
- monitoring the extent and nature of the use of police custody nationally, as recommended by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody;
- assessing and disseminating information on achievements in Australian policing;
- contributing to government policy and evaluation processes regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody; and
- analysing information to assist government policy-making on these issues.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

Policing

Law Enforcement and the Future This project explored means by which non-governmental institutions and resources, both commercial and voluntary, may be enlisted in the interests of law enforcement. Recognising that law enforcement agencies do not always have the capacity to deliver everything required of them, the project reviewed the basic institutional forms of “indirect policing”, and noted the benefits and the risks which they might entail. It also set out basic principles for the mobilisation of third parties in furtherance of law enforcement. This research was the basis for presentations to a number of Australasian police conferences and seminars.

Achievements in Australasian Policing

Each Australasian police service has been invited to contribute to a collection of essays which will summarise significant advancements in law enforcement which they have achieved during the 1990s. It is envisaged that the collection will contribute to curriculum development in in-service training and police studies programs.

Research into the Police Custody

Population As recommended by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the Institute conducts regular studies of the extent and nature of the use of police custody throughout Australia. The information

derived from this work is used to better understand and evaluate the impacts of the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and to calculate police custody death rates. The data are also used by the police services for management purposes. Data collection for the third study in the series took place nationally throughout the month of August 1995 and work has commenced on data analysis and report preparation.

Women Police Planning commenced during the year for the First Australasian Women Police Conference, to be held in July 1996. Supported by a grant from the Confiscated Assets Trust Fund, the aim of the Conference is to inform policy makers and police personnel of the issues relating to the optimum use of female police personnel.

Corruption During the year the Institute analysed a major survey of issues relating to corruption, administered by the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service.

Deaths in Custody

An ongoing program of monitoring and research concerning deaths in custody, established by Federal Cabinet in response to the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, collects and analyses information about cases of death in police custody, prisons and juvenile detention in Australia. During the year, the Deaths in Custody Monitoring and Research sub-program reported on the numbers of deaths in custody for the 1994-95 and 1995 years in

its series Deaths in Custody Australia, and published papers on the effectiveness of aspects of the coronial system as an instrument for the prevention of deaths in custody. A book chapter on deaths in police custody was also prepared.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice The Institute's deaths in custody and criminal justice system research reveal the continuing disadvantage of Australia's Indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system. These areas of ongoing research were supplemented, during the year, by a paper on *The Overrepresentation of Indigenous People in Custody in Australia* (see Appendix I, Trends and Issues No. 47), and through undertaking a study (collaboratively with colleagues at the University of Sydney) aiming to produce recommendations for reducing the disparity of custody rates.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Detention A study was undertaken of the history, nature, purpose and achievements of boot camps (see Appendix I, Trends and Issues No. 46).

What works in juvenile justice? A new project has commenced which looks at three Australian juvenile justice systems with a view to understanding how successful policy is made and implemented, and what makes particular programs successful. This study will conclude in 1997.

The Institute contributed two chapters to an Australian text on juvenile crime and

justice, due for publication next year. The Criminal Justice System and Drugs Policy team produced a chapter on juvenile correctional institutions in Australia. An article describing the Australian juvenile justice system and the considerable substantive changes which have taken place in the 1990s was prepared for an international criminology text on juvenile justice.

Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy
Social Impact of Legislative Options for Cannabis in Australia The Institute prepared a summary of elements of work undertaken in the previous financial year on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy on The Social Impact of Legislative Options for Cannabis in Australia (*see* Appendix I, Trends and Issues No. 48). A paper was prepared on the problems encountered in studying the criminal justice system impacts of cannabis in Australia, focussing on the lack of uniformity in Australia's cannabis statistics. The paper was presented in February at the 11th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology held in Wellington, New Zealand.

Commissioned Reports for the Victorian Premier's Drug Advisory Council The Institute was commissioned to prepare two reports for the Victorian Premier's Drug Advisory Council which was convened in December 1995 and which produced its final report in March 1996. The Institute produced the reports "The Contemporary National Drug Policy

Strategies of Australia, the UK, the Netherlands and the USA", and "The Extent and Nature of Illegal Drug Use in Victoria, Australia and other Nations".

Feasibility Research into a Trial of the Controlled Availability of Opioids in the ACT The National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH) at the Australian National University and the Institute continued collaboration, begun in 1991, to examine the feasibility of making opioids available in a controlled way and on a trial basis to drug users. The report on the second stage of the research, an analysis of logistic feasibility, was considered by the public and in political forums throughout the year. It is expected that decisions on the proposal that a randomised controlled trial be conducted will be made by Governments early in the 1996-97 year.

Data Management and Analysis Program

Objective

To provide quality analysis and balanced interpretation of crime and criminal justice statistics.

Description

Implementation of priorities for the Data Management and Analysis program involves:

- collection, compilation and analysis of data produced by other agencies that is relevant to the understanding of the context of crime;

- provision of a diverse range of data and information on crime and justice issues in response to requests from clients;
- working toward the production of national comparative criminal justice data sets to enhance the empirical base of Australian criminology;
- participation in advisory groups on the further development of crime statistics; and
- liaison with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other relevant government agencies.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

Crime and Justice in Australia This project aims to produce a significantly enlarged version of the first edition of the book, *Crime and Justice in Australia*, published in 1990. The report will contain in a single volume information and statistics concerning criminal events, victims, offenders, responses to crime, cost of justice, and other matters. The bulk of the text was written in 1995-96 and the report is expected to be published in the second half of 1996.

National Prison Trends 1982-1993

Twelve prison censuses have been completed by the AIC. This research examines the incidence and nature of changes in custodial population, representation and background characteristics of Aboriginal and women prisoners, and the value of cross-jurisdictional comparisons in understanding the dynamics of prison population and in developing policies. The research also analyses sentencing,

the issue of remandees, and rates of imprisonment in the social context. The report of the research is expected to be completed late in 1996.

Law and Justice and the Aboriginal People This research is based on the first National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders survey, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1994. The survey concentrated on a range of social, demographic, health and economic issues. The purpose of this research is to analyse the law and justice aspect of the survey. More specifically, the research will report on the experiences of Aboriginal people with the law, their perceptions of police performance, access to legal services, perceptions of crime and violence and experiences of criminal victimisation. The research also analyses arrest probabilities. This is a joint project with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the report is to be completed by the end of 1996.

Victims of Crime Based on the unit record files of the 1993 Crime and Safety survey, the research examines issues such as differences between crime counts from victim surveys and police statistics, the decision to report a crime, risks of multiple victimisation and comparison of multiple and single victims and non-victims, and how victimisation affects fear of crime. A report is to be completed in 1997.

Violence in the World and Violence Prevention This is an exploratory research project with a view to map

trends in violent offences such as homicide, assault, robbery, violence in the family, and firearm related violence. The data for this research are provided by the United Nations from four international crime surveys. The research will assist those interested in planning major studies of violence and violence prevention. The work is to be completed in the second half of 1996.

Criminal Justice Data related Activities

The demand for statistics on specific crimes has increased significantly over the 12 months. Legislators and other decision makers are interested in more disaggregated data to underpin appropriate policy development. Similarly, the demands from the media and other interested groups have also become very specific. During the year a number of statistical documents were released including *Australian Criminal Justice Statistics, at a glance* and "Firearms and Violence" for the Australian Police Ministers Council.

Crime Statistics The data series on reported crimes, including homicide, serious assault, robbery, arson, break enter and steal, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and stealing, compiled from the annual data published by the eight police services, are regularly updated. The new national crime statistics series produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is also used in responding to requests for information.

The Crime and Safety Survey data help in informing the Australian community about the extent of crime. In this context efforts are under way to secure detailed tables from the state-based Crime and Safety Surveys conducted in 1995. The violent and fire-arm-related death series has developed into a significant data source.

Juveniles under Detention The series has continued and plans are under way to transfer the work to the Criminal Justice System and Drug Policy Program. Eventually, the Australian Bureau of Statistics may take over this collection.

Information Services Group

Objectives

The objectives of the Information Services Program are to provide clients with timely criminal justice information services, to publish criminal justice

information in a variety of formats; and to inform government, the media, and the general public of issues relating to the work of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council.

Description

Information Services is organised under the following sub-programs:

- Library
- Publishing
- Communications and Conferences

Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities of the Information Services group are to:

- develop a coordinated and consistent approach within the Institute for the strategic dissemination of information services both internally and externally;
- provide timely and accurate information services;
- identify and implement revenue targets from information services, noting that the provision of certain information is a core funded public service; and
- utilise modern, cost-effective technology for the provision of quality information.

J.V. Barry Library

Description

The Institute's J.V. Barry Library is a major criminal justice information service that not only supports the information needs of the Institute's research programs but also services key stakeholders and other clients, and produces the CINCH database, an index of Australian criminal justice subject matter.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

Services to Clients

Reference Services The Library aims to provide clients with timely and efficient criminal justice information services, utilising staff expertise, the Library's collection, and other information resources.

The Library has responded to a wide variety of requests for information. This work also involves developing an understanding of criminal justice information among the Library's clients and assisting in their understanding of the information services and sources that are available. Within Australia, the Library maintains close links with libraries within the Commonwealth Attorney-General's portfolio, and also with a wide range of Government libraries.

During 1995-96 the Library handled 516 reference inquiries from Institute staff and 1362 from outside the Institute.

Loans and Inter-Library Loans During the year, the Library handled 2358 items on inter-library loans: 2016 were issued to other libraries and 342 were received from other libraries.

Collection

The Collection has been enhanced as follows.

During 1995-96, 955 monographs were received. Of these, 627 were gratis or exchange items and 328 were purchased. At 30 June 1996, the Library was receiving 1309 current serial titles

and a further 89 serial titles that are not retained by the Library.

Cataloguing the Collection During the year ending 30 June 1996, 100 titles were added to ABN with original cataloguing and 125 existing ABN catalogue records were upgraded. In the same period, 754 holdings were added to existing ABN records.

CINCH and Other Databases

CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database The J.V. Barry Library makes a unique contribution to the dissemination of criminal justice information by producing and developing CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database. This bibliographic database is an index of Australian subject matter relating to crime, crime prevention, and criminal justice. CINCH is available online through the National Library of Australia's OZLINE Service and on CD-ROM as part of the AUSTRUM disc.

All indexing for CINCH continues to be undertaken by contract indexers. The current contractor is Datascape Information Pty Ltd. The database is updated ten times per year with 4071 records added in 1995 compared with 1473 records for the previous year. Effective from the end of June 1996, the database had 32 259 records.

The online version of CINCH has been used for a total of 61 hours and 31 minutes of royalty-earning connect time.

Australian Crime and Justice on CD-ROM Criminal justice information will be disseminated more widely through

publication of a series of CD-ROMs to be known as *Australian Crime and Justice on CD-ROM*. The Institute has contracted with RMIT's INFORMIT to produce the disks in 1996 and 1997. This project has been assisted with funding from the Commonwealth's Confiscated Assets Trust Fund.

Each CD-ROM will include the scanned image of a range of publications, together with references to the publications from database records selected from the CINCH database. The titles of the CD-ROMs to be published in the series are:

- "Crime and Justice in Australia 1996"
- "Australian Institute of Criminology on CD-ROM"
- "Crime and Violence Prevention"
- "Corporate and White Collar Crime"
- "Crime and Justice in Australia 1997"

Publishing

Description

The Publishing Program is responsible for publishing research findings, statistical analyses, and conference proceedings. The Publishing Program also assists in compiling and disseminating other information which is to be made publicly available.

Achievements and Continuing Activities

The full list of Institute publications for the year 1995-96 is shown at Appendix I. There were twelve papers published in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice Series, and a new series was launched entitled the Research and

Public Policy (RPP) series, reflecting the Institute's revised focus. Papers from the AIC seminar on money laundering held in February 1996 were published in this new series (*Money Laundering in the 21st Century: Risks and Countermeasures*), and in future the Deaths in Custody Australia papers will be published in this series.

The last prison census produced by the Institute was published in October 1995. In future, the prison census will be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

For the first time, unedited AIC conference papers were made available on disc, rather than being photocopied for conference participants or being incorporated in a print publication.

There was considerable editing of the Publications mailing list undertaken during the year. Only a small number of key stakeholders receive AIC publications free of charge. The majority of clients now pay for publications, and some libraries have exchange agreements with the Institute's J.V. Barry Library.

Communications and Conferences

During the year under review, the Communications Manager was appointed to oversee the running of the Conference Section of the Information Services Group; he was also made responsible for coordinating the Institute's World Wide Web Home Page.

Media The role of Communications in this sphere is to ensure that the AIC is adequately represented in the media,

both actively and reactively. The Communication Manager maintained media liaison on behalf of all sections of the AIC, issuing media releases and monitoring requests for media comment by Institute staff.

Publication of the Institute's quarterly magazine, *CA*, ceased towards the end of this financial year owing to financial constraints.

Web Page The Communications Manager, together with the Information Technology Manager, worked on the establishment of the AIC's Web Page (<http://www.aic.gov.au/>). Response to the page from outside and within the Institute has been positive.

Conferences Following the First National Outlook Symposium in June 1995, the Conference Program has covered a wide range of issues. The conferences held by the Institute in 1995-96 are as follows:

- 15 September, Hobart, "Crime Prevention in Tasmania" (in conjunction with Tasmanian Department of Justice);
- 12 October, Brisbane, "Victims of Crime: A Queensland Perspective" (in conjunction with the Queensland Dept of Justice & Attorney-General);
- 13 October, Adelaide, "Police, Young People and the Community in South Australia" (in conjunction with South Australian Office of Crime Statistics);
- 27 & 28 October, Sydney, "First National Conference on Violence Against Gays and Lesbians";

- 7 February, Canberra, “Money Laundering in the 21st Century: Risks & Countermeasures” (in conjunction with AUSTRAC and Office of Strategic Crime Assessments);
- 18 & 19 April, Melbourne, “Prosecuting Justice”;
- 21 June, Melbourne, “Superannuation Crime” (in conjunction with University of Melbourne);
- Planning commenced for the Second National Outlook Symposium to be held on 3 and 4 March 1997.

Administrative Services Group

Objective

The objective of the Administrative Services Program is to provide Institute staff and clients with the highest quality administrative and information technology services within available resources.

Description

The Administrative Services Program is responsible for corporate support functions within the Institute.

Administration provides support through the following Sub-programs:

- Office Services Sub-program
- Human Resource Management Sub-program
- Financial Operations Sub-program.

Office Services Sub-program

Objective

To deliver a variety of quality corporate support services with a strong client focus efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner.

Description

The function of the Office Services Sub-program is to provide the following services:

- reception
- record management
- registry
- office supplies
- office and furniture allocation
- building maintenance

Freedom of Information

Freedom of Information data is provided at Appendix V.

Accommodation

The Australian Institute of Criminology currently leases within the Australian Capital Territory:

- 1729m² of office space (460m² of which is used as a library, a seminar room, a board room and storerooms); and
- 6 car spaces

Current rental charges per annum are:

Office space:	\$302 575
Car parking:	\$NIL

The Institute engaged the Australian Property Group to assist in locating to smaller and less expensive premises. This was necessitated by the reduction in the 1994-95 budget following the Review of Commonwealth Law Enforcement Arrangements and the Tanzer Review. The Institute moved to new premises in Griffith, ACT, in December 1995.

Energy Usage

Building:

Electricity used in 1995-96 was 26 8127 kWhs at a cost of \$34 914.

Motor Vehicles:

The Institute leases three vehicles from DAS Fleet: one medium-sized station wagon for courier and passenger use and two sedans for the use of the Director and the Corporate Manager.

During 1995-96 these three vehicles were driven 48 877 km using 6458 L of fuel. Fuel expenditure in 1995-96 was \$4334.

Human Resource Management Sub-program

Objective

To ensure that the Institute is resourced with appropriate skills and that these skills are maintained and enhanced to enable staff to meet the Institute's objectives.

Description

The functions of the Human Resource Management Sub-program are to establish appropriate staffing practices and procedures, to establish staff development plans which meet the career needs of officers as well as the strategic needs of the AIC, and to monitor performance.

Achievements

Significant achievements during 1995-96 included ratification of the "Continuous Improvement in the Australian Institute of Criminology Enterprise Agreement: 1995-96" by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission on 20 March 1996.

Staff Development Staff training during the year has encompassed training as listed in Table 1, and there has been a program of upgrading staff computer skills which has involved 37 staff attending between 2 and 6 days of training. There has also been attendance at work-related seminars, conferences and symposiums (*see* Table 2). In some cases this involved Institute staff presenting papers or undertaking speaking engagements.

Expenditure for 1995-96 on eligible training was \$78 997.

Table 1: Training

Course	Attended by	No of Persons	Person/ days
Supervisor's Role in Managing Workplace Injury	Administration	1	1 day
Strategic Human Resources Planning Forum	Administration	1	3 hours
Empowerment Through Teams - Restructuring the management of people	Director	2	4 hours
FBT '96 - Doing It Perfectly	Corporate Manager		
Introduction for Case Managers	Administration	1	1 day
St Johns Ambulance (Refresher)	Administration	1	2 days
	Communications	2	2 days
	Library	3	3 day
	Executive	1	1 day
Workplace Bargaining & Industrial Relations Guidelines	Corporate Manager	2	1.5 days
Solaris 1.X to 2.X System Administration	Administration		
	Information	1	5 days
	Technology		
Temporary Employment	Administration	2	2 days
New Public Service Act	Head of Administration	1	4 hours
Impact of the New Public Service Act	Corporate Manager	1	4 hours
Karpin Report-Is it a Template for Change	Administration	2	6 hours
Capabilities of the NCA Web Server Software	Information	1	4 hours
	Technology		
Webmaster Toolkit - Enhancing a web Server with Customised Functionality	Information	1	4 hours
	Technology		
Financial Statements	Administration	2	2 days
Delivering the Goods - Rethinking Interlending & Document Delivery	Library	1	1 day
Infectious Diseases in the Workplace	Administration	1	1 day
Limited Resources, Rapid Change...	Corporate Manager	1	3 hours
The Running Costs System: Setting Priorities	Administration	1	2 hours
Report of Operations for Commonwealth Authorities	Administration	1	3 hours
The Exceptional Assistant	Executive	2	2 days
Stress Management	OH&S Committee	1	1 day
The New Workplace Relations Bill	Corporate Manager	1	2 hours
Fire Wardens Training	Corporate Manager	6	3 days
	Executive Assistant		
	Library		
	Information		
	Technology		
	Publications		
	Research		
JAVA in a Demitasse	Information	2	2 days
	Technology		

Table 2: Attendance at other Conferences and Seminars

Staff Member	Conference/Seminar
Lynn Atkinson	Dealing with Drugs: Ethics, Economics & Efficiency Police, Young People and the Community in SA ANZ Society of Criminology: "Crime, Criminology and Change" Hot Topics in Drugs Research
François Debaecker	The Internet - Aust Unix Users Group Conference
Pam Garfoot	Sixth Asian Pacific Specials, Health and Law Librarians Conference Attorney-Generals Portfolio Librarians Annual Conference
Peter Grabosky	Implications of the move to a Cashless Society Australasian Heads of Fraud Seminar 8th Aust Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence Crime & Australian National Security Terrorism and the 2000 Olympics Measurement, Evaluation & Risk Management—ATO Compliance Research Conference Future of Criminology Money Laundering World Wide Web of Crime - Who's Controlling the Traffic Environmental Analysis Seminar/Exec Development Program Ethical Principles Underlying Law Enforcement "Computer Money Day" Enforcement Agency Conference on Fraud NZ Police Conference on Fraud
Adam Graycar	Safer Australia Forum Victims of Crime, the Queensland Perspective Police, Young People and the Community in SA National Seminar on Drug Law Enforcement Funding Priorities ANZ Society of Criminology: "Crime, Criminology and Change" Future of Criminology Prosecuting Justice
Karl Higgins	"Many Voices, Different Stories" Conference "Balancing the Scales" National Conference on Sexual Assault

Table 2: Attendance at other Conferences and Seminars (cont.)

Marianne James	Violence Against Gay and Lesbians Safer Australia Forum ANZ Society of Criminology: "Crime, Criminology and Change" 3rd International Conference on Injury Prevention and Control "Not the Same": Developing a strategy on domestic violence and sexual assault against non English speaking background women "Many Voices, Different Stories" Conference "Balancing the Scales" National Conference on Sexual Assault
Wendy Limbrick	ALIA Library Technicians Conference
David McDonald	Dealing with Drugs: Ethics, Economics & Efficiency Justice Under Scrutiny and the Role of AJAC's in the Criminal Justice System RCIADIC: Future Directions for Police Workshop National Seminar on Drug Law Enforcement Funding Priorities ANZ Society of Criminology: "Crime, Criminology and Change" 7th International Conference on Reduction of Drug Related Harm Problem Oriented Policing and Crime Prevention
Jane Mugford	American Society of Criminology Meeting, Boston
John Myrtle	ABN/OZLINE Conference 17th National Conference of Aust Crime Prevention Council
Judy Putt	"Not the Same": Developing a strategy on domestic violence and sexual assault against non English speaking background women "Many Voices, Different Stories" Conference "Balancing the Scales" National conference on sexual assault
Russell Smith	Privacy and Intellectual Property Protection in the Global Information Infrastructure Public Choices: Reforming Australian Telecommunications First Australian & New Zealand Conference on Sexual Exploitation by Health Professionals, Psychotherapists and Clergy

Table 3: Staff Distribution

	Total Number	Senior Officer & Above	ASO6 & below
Male			
Full time	11.00	9.00	2.00
Part time	0.76	0	0.76
Female			
Full time	23.00	4.00	19.00
Part time (FTE)	3.52	0	3.52
Total	38.28	13.00	25.28

Equal Employment Opportunity The Institute incorporates EEO principles in all policies and practices impacting on Institute staff. The Institute's EEO profile as at 30 June 1996 is at Table 3.

A summary of staff of the Institute as at 30 June 1996 and those who have left the Institute is at Appendix IV.

During 1995-96, nine new appointments were made. Of these, two were one-year contract positions, and seven were permanent positions. Five of the successful applicants were women, and four were men.

A further breakdown of the EEO profile is as follows:

- twenty-eight women;
- thirteen men;
- five staff whose first language is not English;
- no staff under age twenty-one;
- one disabled person;
- seven part-time employees; and two staff on casual short-term contracts.

Performance Agreements The Institute did not review performance agreements.

Advertising

The Institute's expenditure on advertising for 1995-96 was \$19 238. This included conference advertising of \$7080 and recruitment advertising of \$12 158.

Industrial Democracy

The Executive Committee has been reformed and now comprises the Executive and two senior representatives of the Research Group, and it meets fortnightly. A staff meeting is held immediately after the Executive Committee meeting where the Director addresses all staff on the issues raised at the Executive Committee meeting.

The Industrial Democracy Committee created in 1995 continues to meet when required to address issues raised by staff and consists of elected staff members and management representatives. The staff of the Institute are represented by two unions: the Community and Public Sector Union and the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance. Both unions were fully consulted in discussions on the "Continuous Improvement in the

Australian Institute of Criminology Enterprise Agreement: 1995-96". The Institute supports the principles of Industrial Democracy and the appropriate participation by staff in the decision making process of the Institute.

Occupational Health and Safety

The Occupational Health and Safety Committee has continued to operate at the Institute, in line with the 1992 Agreement.

The Committee comprises the OH&S representative, deputy and two staff members all of whom are elected plus the Corporate Manager.

The OH&S Committee had significant involvement in the planning for and monitoring of the fit-out and leasing arrangements for the Institute's new premises.

Other occupational health and safety initiatives in 1995-96 included:

- work on a new Occupational Health and Safety Agreement;
- refresher courses in first aid training;
- safety audit of the new building;
- airconditioning monitoring program; and
- successful intervention in three staff-related issues.

There were seven incident reports in 1995-96 and four matters involving Comcare.

Financial Operations Sub-program

Objective

To:

- obtain unqualified audit certificate;
- provide quality reports and advice to clients by accurate input of data and timely processing of transactions;
- ensure financial operations are within budget limits.

Description

The Financial Operations Sub-program undertakes accounting and budget management. It manages the financial resources of the Institute in the most cost-effective way.

Achievements

During 1995-96, the main achievements of the Sub-program have been:

- funding of the AIC's move to new premises for fitout and relocation;
- funding of an information technology replacement plan; and
- commencement of process for replacement of the financial management information system.

Fraud Control

The Institute's fraud control policy has not been reviewed this financial year.

Payment of Accounts

During the 1995-96 year, the Institute provided administrative services for the Criminology Research Council as well as operating its own system. The results are as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Accounts Paid

	Australian Institute of Criminology	Criminology Research Council
Total number of accounts paid	1907	41
% paid prior to due date	29	12
% paid on due date	63	68
% paid within 30 days after due date	8	20

Consultancy Services

During the 1995-96 financial year the Institute engaged the services of consultants as shown at Table 6.

Table 6: Consultancy Services

Name of Consultant	Services provided	\$
EASACT	Staff Mediation	1386

Direct Mailing A mailing house dispatched promotional material relating to AIC conferences and publications, as well as the Deaths in Custody Australia series. Costs were as follows:

Conferences material	\$1272
CA and Trends & Issues	\$1886
Deaths in Custody	\$950

Information Technology Sub-program**Objective**

To provide the most efficient and cost-effective information technology services and support which meet the diverse needs of all groups within the AIC.

Activities With the move to new premises the opportunity was taken to replace and standardise staff's access to desk top information technology and train staff to utilise the new packages effectively. Work commenced on a number of projects which will all be finalised in the coming year:

- AIC on the Internet
- Library Management Information System
- Financial Management Information System

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT**

To the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 1996. The statements comprise:

- . Statement by the Board of Management;
- . Operating Statement;
- . Statement of Financial Position;
- . Statement of Cash Flows; and
- . Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information contained therein. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts of and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Concepts and Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Institute's financial position, the results of its operation and its cash flows.


The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit opinion

In accordance with sub-section 33(2) of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I now report that the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Australian Institute of Criminology, and in my opinion:

- (i) the statements are based on proper accounts and records;
- (ii) the statements show fairly in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial transactions and results, and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 1996 and the state of affairs of the Institute as at that date;
- (iii) the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the *Criminology Research Act 1971*; and
- (iv) the statements are in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities.

Australian National Audit Office



Graham Koehne
Executive Director

for the Auditor-General

Canberra
4 September 1996

**Australian Institute of Criminology
Financial Statements for the Year Ended
30 June 1996**

Certificate

In our opinion, the attached financial statements present fairly the information required by the Minister for Finance Guidelines on Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities. The accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 1996, consisting of :

- Operating Statement,
- Statement of Financial Position,
- Statement of Cash Flows, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements,

have been properly prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities issued by the Minister for Finance, applicable accounting concepts and standards and show fairly:

- i) the operating result of the Institute for the year ended 30 June 1996;
- ii) the financial position of the Institute as at 30 June 1996;
- iii) the Institute's cash flows during the year ended 30 June 1996.



Sally Brown
Chairman
Board of Management
3 September 1996



Adam Graycar
Director
3 September 1996

**Australian Institute of Criminology
Operating Statement
for the year ended 30 June 1996**

<u>1995</u>			<u>1996</u>	
\$	\$	Note	\$	\$
			NET COST OF SERVICES	
			Operating Expenses	
2,728,002		3	2,085,108	
1,997,800		2	1,890,648	
<u>5,002</u>			<u>370,587</u>	
<u>4,730,804</u>				<u>4,346,343</u>
			Operating revenues from independent sources	
189,500		4	138,837	
11,567			0	
<u>771,470</u>		5	<u>516,002</u>	
<u>972,537</u>				<u>654,839</u>
<u>3,758,267</u>				<u>3,691,504</u>
			REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT	
<u>3,691,000</u>		6	<u>4,232,000</u>	
<u>3,691,000</u>				<u>4,232,000</u>
			Surplus (Deficit) of Net cost of services over revenue from government	
(67,267)				540,496
			EQUITY INTERESTS	
(885,435)			(1,069,697)	
<u>(116,995)</u>			<u>0</u>	
(1,002,430)				(1,069,697)
<u>(1,069,697)</u>				<u>(529,201)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Australian Institute of Criminology
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 1996**

<u>1995</u>		<u>1996</u>		
\$	\$	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS				
62,605		7	74,058	
11,151		8	85,333	
<u>30,940</u>		9	<u>35,944</u>	
	104,696			195,335
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
<u>531,193</u>		10	<u>897,921</u>	
	<u>531,193</u>			<u>897,921</u>
	<u>635,889</u>			<u>1,093,256</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
123,370		11	144,789	
265,130		12	87,983	
<u>2,496</u>		13	<u>2,118</u>	
	390,996			234,890
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
<u>318,314</u>		12	<u>391,291</u>	
	<u>318,314</u>			<u>391,291</u>
	<u>709,310</u>			<u>626,181</u>
	<u>(73,421)</u>			<u>467,075</u>
EQUITY				
996,276			996,276	
<u>(1,069,697)</u>			<u>(529,201)</u>	
	<u>(73,421)</u>			<u>467,075</u>

The accompanying notes form an
integral part of these financial
statements.

**Australian Institute of Criminology
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 1996**

<u>1995</u>	Note	<u>1996</u>
\$		\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Inflows:		
3,691,000	Parliamentary appropriations	4,232,000
24,095	Interest received	38,240
<u>1,014,990</u>	Revenue from operations	<u>524,483</u>
4,730,085		4,794,723
Outflows:		
<u>(4,750,924)</u>	Payments to suppliers & employees	<u>(3,901,068)</u>
(20,839)	Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	21 893,655
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Inflows:		
29,547	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	22,580
Outflows:		
<u>_____0</u>	Payment for the purchase of property, plant & equipment	<u>(904,782)</u>
29,547	Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(882,202)
8,708	Net increase in cash held	11,453
<u>53,897</u>	Cash at beginning of reporting period	<u>62,605</u>
<u>62,605</u>	Cash at end of reporting period	<u>74,058</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Australian Institute of Criminology
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 1996**

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Method of preparation

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report.

They have been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines on Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities issued by the Minister for Finance which require compliance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, Australian Accounting Standards, Accounting Guidance Releases and other mandatory professional reporting requirements (Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

b) Superannuation contributions

Permanent employees of the Institute subscribe to either of the two Commonwealth Schemes under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act 1976* and the *Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 1990*.

During 1995-96, the Institute, as employer, contributed to the Commonwealth Sector Superannuation Scheme (CSS) at the rate of 26.5% per annum and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) at the rate of 12.4% per annum of the superannuable salaries.

Total employer contributions, included in the salaries expenses in the Operating Statement, which was made up of \$198,932 for CSS and \$104,408 for PSS. The employer contributions in 1994-95 were \$220,466 for CSS and \$72,164 for PSS. An additional 3% is contributed for employer productivity benefits. Refer Note 3.

c) Depreciation of non-current assets

All assets of the Institute costing \$2000 or more, having a separate identity and being durable in nature is considered to be a non-current asset.

Depreciation of non-current assets is calculated on the estimated life of assets on a straight-line basis. The annual rates of depreciation in use are:

Office Furniture and Equipment	6%
Computers	18%
Leasehold Improvements	10%

d) Employee entitlements

The provision for employee entitlements encompasses annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken by employees is less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The provision for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 1996 and is recognised at its nominal value.

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 1996. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

The long service leave provision has been calculated in accordance with AAS 30 and the Department of Finance Guidance Release No. 7 - Employee Entitlements. The Guidance Release uses a methodology provided by the Australian Government Actuary for the Commonwealth Public Service as a whole. The provision for long service leave is calculated from the third year of service. The current long service leave provision anticipates leave to be taken in 1996-97.

e) Taxation

Section 50 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* states that the transactions of the Institute are not subject to taxation under any law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory.

f) Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash has been defined as cash at bank plus advances.

g) Economic Dependency

The Australian Institute of Criminology is dependent upon Commonwealth funding to continue its operations.

h) Workers Compensation

Workers Compensation cover is provided by COMCARE under the *Commonwealth Employees Rehabilitation and Compensation Act of 1988*. The Institute is charged an annual premium and this is expensed in the year in which it occurs.

i) Comparatives

Where necessary comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in current year.

2. Administrative expenses

<u>1994-95</u>			<u>1995-96</u>	
\$			\$	
54,527		Travelling allowances and expenses	80,299	
		Office requisites, stationery		
220,973		printing and services	376,771	
75,457		Postage and telephone services	82,727	
14,737		Motor vehicle expenses	21,925	
		Building rental, minor alterations		
987,067		and services	756,128	
61,484		Library expenses	70,838	
<u>159,024</u>	1,573,269	Incidental and other expenses	<u>126,908</u>	1,515,596
		Research projects		
61,886			100,674	
115,243		Seminars	52,180	
82,636		Contract research	77,313	
<u>164,766</u>	<u>424,531</u>	Depreciation	<u>144,885</u>	<u>375,052</u>
	<u>1,997,800</u>			<u>1,890,648</u>

3. Employee expenses

<u>1994-95</u>			<u>1995-96</u>	
\$			\$	
2,187,145		Salaries	1,755,233	
292,630		Superannuation	303,340	
13,605		Other	13,614	
		Annual Leave and Long Service		
<u>234,622</u>		Leave provision	<u>12,921</u>	
<u>2,728,002</u>			<u>2,085,108</u>	

4. Contract Research Revenue

During the year, the Institute received funds to undertake contract research projects for and on behalf of other organisations. The revenue relating to the research projects is as follows:

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
5,900	Dept of Employment , Education and Training	0
13,322	Dept of Health, Housing and Local Government and Community Services	0
152,504	Dept of Human Services and Health	0
5,274	Dept of Justice, Victoria	0
500	Dept of Foreign Affairs	0
12,000	Australian Federal Police	0
0	Bureau of Immigration Research	4,329
0	Child Support Agency Research	25,413
0	Vic. Premiers Drug Adv. Council	13,962
0	NSW Royal Commission	69,633
<u>0</u>	Telstra Corporation	<u>25,500</u>
<u>189,500</u>	Total Revenue	<u>138,837</u>

5. Other revenue

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
90,833	Sale of Publications	47,333
24,095	Interest	38,239
237,288	Seminars	216,292
1,141	Royalties	19,569
37,519	Information Services	13,620
<u>380,594</u>	Miscellaneous Revenue	<u>180,949</u>
<u>771,470</u>		<u>516,002</u>

6. Parliamentary appropriations

	Attorney-General's Department- Division 123	
<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
3,017,000	Appropriation Act No. 1	3,441,000
<u>674,000</u>	Appropriation Act No. 3	<u>791,000</u>
<u>3,691,000</u>		<u>4,232,000</u>

7. Cash

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
61,665	Cash	73,507
<u>940</u>	Advances	<u>551</u>
<u>62,605</u>		<u>74,058</u>

8. Receivables

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
1,151	Current	
	Trade Debtors	85,333
<u>10,000</u>	Research Grant Receivable	<u>0</u>
<u>11,151</u>		<u>85,333</u>
	Current receivables includes receivable overdue by:	
1,151	Less than 30 days	5,896
<u>10,000</u>	30 to 60 days	<u>79,437</u>
<u>11,151</u>		<u>85,333</u>

9. Current assets - other

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
<u>30,940</u>	Prepayments	<u>35,944</u>

10. Non-current assets

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
570,662	Furniture and Equipment at cost	587,812
<u>394,724</u>	Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>355,136</u>
<u>175,938</u>	Written Down Value	<u>232,676</u>
747,902	Leasehold Improvements at cost	705,091
<u>392,647</u>	Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>39,845</u>
<u>355,255</u>	Written Down Value	<u>665,245</u>
<u>531,193</u>		<u>897,921</u>

11. Creditors

Creditors were made up as follows:

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
109,765	Current Trade Creditors	98,170
<u>13,605</u>	Other Liabilities - Accruals	<u>46,619</u>
<u>123,370</u>		<u>144,789</u>

12. Provisions

The provisions are made up of the following items:

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
	<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
249,170	Recreation Leave	79,125
<u>15,960</u>	Long Service Leave	<u>8,858</u>
<u>265,130</u>	Total Current Liabilities	<u>87,983</u>
	<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>	
0	Recreation Leave	104,888
<u>318,314</u>	Long Service Leave	<u>286,403</u>
<u>318,314</u>	Total Non-current Liabilities	<u>391,291</u>

13. Other Current Liabilities

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
<u>2,496</u>	Unearned Income	<u>2,118</u>

14. Employee Entitlement Liability

Total Employee Entitlement Liability for 1995-96 was \$506,493. (1994-95 \$597,049).

15. Auditor's Remuneration

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) has charged \$18,200 for services provided for the year ended 30 June 1995. A fee of \$19,400 was advised by ANAO for 1995-96. No other benefits were received by the ANAO.

16. Agreements Equally Proportionately Unperformed (AEPU)

Commitments for photocopier lease at the reporting period as follows:

	\$
Not later than one year	12,000
More than one year and not later than two years	12,000
More than two years and not later than five years	36,000
Later than five years	<u>0</u>
	60,000

The 10 year lease for building rental estimated for the Kingston premises as at 30 June 1996 are:

	\$
Not later than one year	302,575
More than one year and not later than two years	302,575
More than two years and not later than five years	907,725
Later than five years	<u>1,343,834</u>
	2,856,709

Rent is to be reviewed every two years.

17. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities for 1995-96 against the Australian Institute of Criminology.

18. Remuneration of Executive Officers

<u>1994-95</u>		<u>1995-96</u>	
Number of Executives		Number of Executives	
1	110,000-120,000	1	
<u>0</u>	120,000-130,000	<u>1</u>	
<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>	
\$171,476	Income received by executives	\$241,688	

19. Related party disclosures

Board of Management during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Terminated</i>
The Hon Justice Sally Brown (Chair) Family Court of Australia	9.7.92	
Dr Adam Graycar Director, Australian Institute of Criminology	7.11.94	
Commissioner John Johnson (Commonwealth) Tasmania Police	25.11.87	
Mr Norman Reaburn (Commonwealth) Deputy Secretary, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	4.12.94	
Mr Laurie Glanfield Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	23.3.95	
Mr John Van Groningen Director, Correctional Services Division, Department of Justice, Victoria	25.3.95	1.5.96
Mr David Grant Director-General, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia	23.3.95	26.6.96
Ms Julie Gardner Acting Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney- General's Department, South Australia	23.3.95	19.7.95
Ms Joy Wundersitz Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	19.7.95	1.5.96
Dr Ken Levy Deputy Director-General, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland	1.5.96	
Dr Robert Fitzgerald Director, Policy and Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia (from 26 June 1996)		
Mr John Gardner Secretary, Department of Correctional Services, Northern Territory	1.5.96	

The Board of Management, other than the Director (refer Note 18 for the Executive remuneration), did not receive any remuneration during the course of their duties.

20. Trust Funds

The AIC has established specific trust accounts for specific research projects. These funds are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not included in the primary financial statements.

Source	Project	Year	Opening Balance \$	Receipts \$	Payments \$	Closing Balance \$
Commonwealth	National Uniform	1995	145,389	-	-	145,389
Attorney-General's	Crime Statistics	1996	145,389	-	-	145,389
Department						
Commonwealth	Violence Prevention	1995	33,543	129,072	93,121	69,494
Attorney-General's	Award Trust	1996	69,494	103,191	91,336	81,350
Department						
Department of	HIV Peer Education	1995	14,895	12,932	12,088	15,739
Employment	In Prisons	1996	15,739	482	15,821	400
Education & Training						
Commonwealth	Aust Crime &	1995	-	318,455	47,387	271,068
Attorney-General's	Justice Database	1996	271,068	11,342	74,346	208,064
Department						
Commonwealth	Confiscated Assets	1995	-	-	-	-
Attorney-General's	Trust Fund	1996	-	492,983	123,440	369,543
Department						
Total Trust Funds		1995	193,827	460,459	152,596	501,690
		1996	501,690	607,998	304,943	804,746

21. Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net cost of services		
1995		1996
\$		\$
(3,758,267)	Net cost of services	(3,691,505)
3,691,000	Revenues from government	4,232,000
161,423	Depreciation	144,885
(68,660)	Amounts credited to sundry provisions	0
(116,995)	Amounts credited to accumulated deficit	0
(21,238)	Amounts debited to Sundry Provisions	0
5,002	Net loss on sale	370,587
(11,567)	Net gain on sale	0
0	Decrease in Provision	(104,169)
	Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
66,548	Decrease in trade debtors	0
0	Increase in trade debtors	(74,182)
43,641	Increase in creditors	21,042
<u>(11,726)</u>	Increase in prepayments	<u>(5,004)</u>
<u>(20,839)</u>	Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>893,655</u>

Appendix I

Publications issued from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

Australian Violence Prevention Awards
1994

compiled by Jo Herlihy
October 1995. ISBN 0 642 24001 9.
\$15.00. 122 pp.

Conference Proceedings

No. 27 *International Victimology: Selected Papers from the 8th International Symposium*. Sumner, C., Israel, M., O'Connell, M. & Sarre, R. April 1996. ISBN 0 642 24008 6. \$30.00. 364 pp.

Australian Studies in Law, Crime and Justice

Criminal Justice on the Spot: Infringement Penalties in Victoria. Fox, R.G. October 1995. ISBN 0 642 22987 2. \$30.00. 346 pp.

Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice

No. 46 *Boot Camps and Justice: A contradiction in terms?* Atkinson, L. July 1995. ISBN 0 642 22942 2.

No. 47 *The Over-Representation of Indigenous People in Custody in Australia*. Walker, J. & McDonald, D. August 1995. ISBN 0 642 23323 3.

No. 48 *Cannabis, the Law and Social Impacts in Australia*. Atkinson, L. &

McDonald, D. October 1995. ISBN 0 642 23324 1.

No. 49 *Burglary Prevention*. Grabosky, P.N. October 1995. ISBN 0 642 23437 X.

No. 50 *Infringement Notices: Time for Reform?* Fox, R. November 1995. ISBN 0 642 24000 0.

No. 51 *Homicides in Australia 1992-93*. James, M. & Hallinan, J. December 1995. ISBN 0 642 24007 8.

No. 52 *Social Factors in Suicide in Australia*. Hassan, Riaz. February 1996. ISBN 0 642 24009 4.

No. 53 *Children as Victims of Homicide*. Strang, Heather. March 1996. ISBN 0 642 24010 8.

No. 54 *Stealing Telecommunications Services*. Smith, Russell. April 1996. ISBN 0 642 24012 4.

No. 55 *The Portrayal of Violence in the Media: Impacts & Implications for Policy*. Brown, Melanie. June 1996. ISBN 0 642 24015 9.

No. 56 *Superannuation Crime*. Freiberg, Arie. June 1996. ISBN 0 642 24014 0.

No. 57 *Paedophilia*. James, Marianne. June 1996. ISBN 0 642 24016 7.

Deaths in Custody Australia

No. 9 *Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody-related Police Operations, 1994*.

Dalton, V. & McDonald, D. September 1995. ISBN 0 642 23403 5.

No. 10 *Coroners' Recommendations and the Prevention of Deaths in Custody: A Victorian Case Study*. Halstead, B.

November 1995. ISBN 0 642 24005 1.

No. 11 *Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody-related Police Operations, 1994-95*.

Dalton, V. & McDonald, D. December 1995. ISBN 0 642 24006 X.

No. 12 *Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody-related Police Operations, 1995*.

Dalton, V., Brown, M. & McDonald, D. June 1996. ISBN 0 642 24013 2.

Research and Public Policy Series

No. 2 *Money Laundering in the 21st Century: Risks and Countermeasures*, edited by Adam Graycar and Peter Grabosky.

April 1996. ISSN 1326-6004. ISBN 0 642 24011 6. \$20.00. 60 pp.

Annual Publications

Australian Prisoners 1993. Mukherjee, S. and Dagger, D. October 1995. ISBN 0 642 24002 7. \$20.00. 118 pp.

23rd Annual Reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council 1995. 1995, \$15.00. 96 pp.

1996 Catalogue of Publications, 1996, 64 pp.

Periodical Publications

CA (Criminology Australia): vol. 7, nos 1-3.

Australian Criminal Justice Statistics, at a glance. April 1996. (Statistics brochure).

Australian Institute of Criminology. (11/95 and 1/6/96) (Information brochure).

In addition to the above list, the Publications Program edited and undertook pre-press work on the following:

Crime Trends in Asia and the Pacific: The Fourth United Nations Survey

1995. ISBN 0 642 22259 0. Compiled and published by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute and the Australian Institute of Criminology. \$10.00, 48 pp.

Appendix II

Other Publications

Lynn Atkinson

“Juvenile justice in Australia”, Appendix in *Issues and Perspectives on Young Offenders in Canada* edited by John A. Winterdyk, Harcourt Brace & Company Canada, 1995, with Duncan Chappell.

Peter Grabosky

“Governing at a distance: Self-regulating green markets”, *Markets, the State and the Environment: Towards Integration*, ed. Robyn Eckersley, Macmillan, Melbourne, 1995, pp. 197-228.

“Fear of crime, and fear reduction strategies”, *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, vol. 7, no. 1, July 1995, pp. 7-19.

“Counterproductive regulation”, *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, vol. 23, 1995, pp. 347-69.

“Using non-governmental resources to foster regulatory compliance”, *Governance: An International Journal of Policy and Administration*, vol. 8, no. 4, October 1995, pp. 527-50.

“Empirical methods in corporate law research: A comment”, vol. 1, *Canberra Law Review*, 1996, pp. 113-15.

David McDonald

“Australian deaths in custody: The impact of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody”, *Deaths in Custody: Caring for People at Risk*, ed. A. Liebling, Whiting & Birch, London, in press.

“Deaths in police custody”, in *Australian Policing: Contemporary Issues*, eds D. Chappell & P. Wilson, 2nd edition, Butterworths, Sydney, in press.

“Aboriginal health and Aboriginal deaths in custody”, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Research, Discussion Paper No. 4, AIATSIS, Canberra, 1996.

“Trends in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody and incarceration”, in *Implementation of the Commonwealth Government Responses to the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: Annual Report 1994-95*, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Canberra, 1996, pp.1-56 (with L. Atkinson, D. Dagger, V. Dalton, B. Halstead & S. Mukherjee).

Prevention of Alcohol-related Problems in the Pacific. Mission Report, World Health Organisation, Western Pacific Regional Office, Manila, 1996.

Russell Smith

Parliament of Victoria, Law Reform Committee, *Legal Liability of Health Service Providers: Issues Paper No 1*, Consultant and Principal Author Law Reform Committee, Melbourne, 1996. "Legal Precedent and Medical Ethics: Some Problems Encountered by the General Medical Council in Relying Upon Precedent When Declaring

Acceptable Standards of Professional Conduct", *The Codification of Medical Morality: Historical and Philosophical Studies of the Formalization of Western Medical Morality in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, Volume Two: ed. R. Baker, Anglo-American Medical Ethics and Medical Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1995, pp. 205-18.

Appendix III

Papers to Conferences, Commissions and Meeting other than those of the Australian Institute of Criminology

Adam Graycar

The Director gave a number of presentations to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, academics, politicians, and other interested parties. In some instances, keynote speeches or formal papers were given at conferences and meetings. The presentations included:

School of Justice Studies, Edith Cowan University, Perth, 12 July 1995.

Safer Australia/Crime Prevention conference, Sydney, 3 August 1995.

Flinders University School of Sociology seminar, Adelaide, 1 September 1995.

Department of Law, Northern Territory Government, Darwin, 4 September 1995.

Crime Reduction forum, Launceston, 14 September 1995.

Crime in Tasmania forum, Burnie, 14 September 1995.

AIC Crime Prevention seminar, Hobart, 15 September 1995.

AIC Victims of Crime conference, Brisbane, 12 October 1995.

AIC Juvenile Justice seminar, Adelaide, 13 October 1995.

Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Melbourne, October 20 1995.

AIC National Conference on Violence against Gays and Lesbians, Sydney, 27 October 1995.

Crime and Safety seminar, Redcliff, Qld, 30 October 1995.

Australian Institute of Police Management, Sydney, 20 November 1995.

National Drug Crime Prevention Fund seminar, Sydney, 5 December 1995.

Australia and Terrorism conference, Canberra, 7 December 1995.

AIC Crime Prevention seminar, Canberra, 14 December 1995.

London School of Economics, UK, 8 January 1995.

University of Bristol, UK, 9 January 1996.

Crime prevention Council/Singapore Police, Singapore, 19 January 1996.

Australia & New Zealand Society of Criminology, Wellington, New Zealand, 30 January 1996.

AIC Money Laundering conference, Canberra, 7 February 1996.

School of Sociology, University of Wollongong seminar, 7 March 1996.

Charles Sturt University, Research Policy seminar, Goulburn, 7 March 1996.

Canberra Rotary Club, 12 March 1996.

Australian Institute of Police Management, Sydney, 20 March 1996.

Public Service and Merit Protection Commission seminar, Canberra, 15 April 1996.

AIC Prosecuting Justice conference, Melbourne, 18 April 1996.

Australian Academy of Forensic Science, Canberra, 1 May 1996.

Faculty of Communication, University of Canberra, 13 May 1996.

Graduation Address, Charles Sturt University, Goulburn, 16 May 1996.

Vital Issues Series seminar, Parliament House, Canberra, 29 May 1996.

AIC/Victimology Society launch, Adelaide, 3 June 1996.

Social Policy Forum, School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia, 3 June 1996.

Crime in Regional Australia forum, Wagga Wagga, 13 June 1996.

Faculty seminar, Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, 14 June 1996.

AIC Superannuation Conference, Melbourne, 21 June 1996.

Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women's Council Aboriginal Corporation, Alice Springs, 27 June 1996.

Lynn Atkinson

"Police, Young People and the Community: A National Overview", Police, Young People and the Community in South Australia conference, October 1995.

"Legislation, Law Enforcement and Cannabis Statistics: The Maze at the end of the Tunnel", Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, 29 January to 1 February 1996.

Peter Grabosky

"Counterproductive Regulation", Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, July 1995.

"Organisational Leverage and the Technologies of Regulatory Compliance, Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, July 1995.

"Some Futures for Law Enforcement", Conference on Crime and National Security, Australian Defence Force Academy, December 1995; and New South Wales Police Intelligence Course, Goulburn, March 1996.

"Emerging Forms of Fraud, and New Institutions for Fraud Control", Australasian Heads of Fraud Conference, Canberra, October 1995; NSW Police Fraud Enforcement Agency Inter-Agency Seminar, February 1996; NSW Police Executive Development Program, Goulburn, February 1996; New Zealand Police, May 1996.

“Violence in Australian History”, Conference on Terrorism and the 2000 Olympics, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra, December 1995.

Marianne James

“Trends in Australian Homicides 1989-1993”, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 29 January to 1 February 1996, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

“Homicide in Australia 1989-1993—Risk Factors, Violence Prevention and Implications for Policy”, International Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, Melbourne, 18-22 February 1996.

“The Violence Against Women Indicator's Project”, Balancing the Scales, National Conference on Sexual Assault convened by the Sexual Assault Referral Centre, Perth, WA, 20-21 June 1996.

David McDonald

“Trends in Indigenous Deaths in Custody and Incarceration”, National Conference of Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committees, Brisbane, 16-18 August 1995.

“Issues Relating to Deaths in Custody”, Discussant, Australian National University Graduate Program in Public Policy/Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research Seminar, 4 September 1995.

“The Monitoring and Evaluation of National Drug Strategies and Programs”, Expert Forum on Drug Demand Reduction in Southeast Asia

and the Pacific, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 11-15 December 1995.

“Deaths in Police Custody”, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Wellington, New Zealand, 29 January-1 February 1996.

John Myrtle

“From Local to Global: Information for Crime Prevention”, 17th Biennial National Conference/Expo of the Australian Crime Prevention Council, 19-21 November 1995.

Russell Smith

“The Regulation of Professional Sexual Misconduct: From Conciliation to Criminalisation”, First Australian and New Zealand Conference on Sexual Exploitation by Health Professionals, Psychotherapists and Clergy, Sydney, 14 April 1996.

“Compensation for Medical Misadventure—Alternative Models to Litigation: The Law Reform Committee of Victoria’s Reference, Legal Liability of Health Service Providers”, Business Law Education Centre Conference: Medical Negligence: Crisis or Beat-Up?, Melbourne 14 May 1996.

Appendix IV

Staff of the Institute at 30 June 1996

Executive

Adam Graycar PhD,DLitt(UNSW),FAIM	Director
Michael Brown BA,LittB(ANU), GradDipAdmin(Canberra),GradDipRelStud(ACU)	Corporate Manager
Sylvia Flaxman	Executive Assistant to the Director
Daphne Ralston	Personal Assistant

Research Group

Peter Grabosky BA(Colby),MA,PhD(Northwestern)	Research Director
Jane Mugford BA(Wellington)	Research Coordinator and Adviser to the Criminology Research Council
Satyanshu Mukherjee AM,PhD(Pennsylvania)	Principal Criminologist
David McDonald BA,DipSocWk(Syd),MA(Alta), GradDipPoplnHealth(ANU)	Senior Criminologist
Lynn Atkinson BA(WA),GradDipEd(Makerere) DipCrim(Melb), MA(Melb)	Criminologist
Carlos Carcach BEc(El Salvador), MStat(Mexico),GradDipEc(ANU)	Senior Research Officer
Marianne James BA(Hons)(ANU)	Senior Research Officer
Judy Putt BA(Hons)(UWA),MPhil(Cantab)	Senior Research Officer
Russell Smith BA(Hons),LLB,DipCrim(Melb), LLM(Melb),PhD(London)	Senior Research Officer
Melanie Brown BA(Hons)(Belfast)	Research Officer
Karl Higgins BA(Adelaide)	Research Officer
Dianne Dagger	Research Clerk
Vicki Dalton	Research Clerk
Diana Nelson	Research Clerk
Elizabeth Raffaele	Criminology Research Council Administrator

Information Services Group

J.V. Barry Library

John Myrtle BA(Hons)(Syd),ALAA	Principal Librarian
Gael Parr BA(Syd),DipLib(UNSW)	Librarian (leave)
Pamela Garfoot BA(ANU),GradDipLib(Canberra)	Librarian
Leanne Atkinson BA(Lib)(Canberra)	Acting Librarian
Kayelene Ryan DipLibStud(CIT)	Library Officer

Wendy Limbrick DipLibStud(CIT)	Library Officer
Karen Collier DipLibStud(CIT)	Library Officer
Communications	
Garry Raffaele	Communications Manager
Glenys Rousell	Conference Officer
Sylvia MacKellar	Conference Officer
Publications	
Merril Thompson	Publications Manager
Angela Grant BA(Canberra)	Editor
Kathy Mildren	Publications Clerk
Paul Ffrench	General Services Officer
Administrative Services Group	
Administration	
Carole Hunt	Head of Administration
Raju Mahen BBus(Acc)(NT)	Finance Officer
Jill Thompson BA(Acc)(Canberra)	Human Resources Officer
Pauline Young	Management Clerk
Jillian Place	Office Services Clerk
Catherine Kilford	Office Services Clerk
Kerry Feldman	Receptionist
Patricia Lowry	Cleaner (leave)
Peter Brown	Cleaner
Information Technology	
François Debaecker ChemEngDip(HEI) DEA, Doctorat(Paris)	Manager Information Technology
Yana del Valle BA(Comm & Comp)(UWS)	Information Technology Officer

The Director of the Institute was appointed under Section 15 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The other members of the staff of the Institute referred to above were appointed under Section 23 of the Act which provides that the Director may, on behalf of the Institute and where required with the approval of the Attorney-General, appoint as employees of the Institute such persons as the Director thinks are necessary.

**Staff who have left the Institute during the period
1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996**

October 1995

Patricia Eastal, Senior Criminologist
Boronia Halstead, Senior Research
Officer

November 1995

Kaylene Leitch, Information Technology
Officer

December 1995

Trevor Sullivan, Acting Finance Officer

January 1996

Francine Steinbacher, Office Services
Clerk

April 1996

Leanne Craze, Criminologist

Appendix V

Freedom of Information Statement

In accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, the following statement is provided about the structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology and how members of the public may access information which it holds.

Establishment, Organisation and Functions

The Corporate Overview (pp. 2-3) and Appendix IV of this report provide details on the role of the Australian Institute of Criminology, its structure and functions.

Categories of Documents

- General: internal papers and records including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, inter-agency and general correspondence and papers, policy documents (including recommendations and decisions) and work plans;
- Executive: briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions;

- Research: research, development and evaluation papers, records of consultations, and statistical data holdings;
- Information Services: conference proceedings, publications and press releases;
- Administration: finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of Information Statistics 1995/96

Requests:	
Request received	3
Granted in full	1
Granted in part	1
Refused	1
Requests outstanding at end of the year	1

Response Time:	
0-30 days	2
31-60 days	1
Total	3

Contact details:

Freedom of Information Officer
 Australian Institute of Criminology
 GPO Box 2944
 Canberra ACT 2601

Appendix VI

AIC Associates

For almost 25 years the Australian Institute of Criminology has been an academic leader in criminology both within Australia and internationally. During 1995 the Institute was refocussed to concentrate its efforts on policy research.

To ensure continuity of its long standing research activities and to maintain strong links with the academic community, the Institute has recently appointed a number of leading academics as Associates of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

The Associates will represent the interests of the Australian Institute of Criminology in their home city and, where appropriate, work jointly with the Institute to further the activities of the Australian Institute of Criminology in that city. Appointment will be for two years and will be conditional on Associates contributing tangibly to the Australian Institute of Criminology program or product. This contribution will be negotiated with the Director.

The appointments will be for two years in the first instance. At its May 1996 meeting, the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology appointed the following:

Dr Rod Broadhurst
Lecturer and Course Coordinator
Criminology Programme,
Department of Sociology
University of Hong Kong

Mr Simon Bronitt
Lecturer in Law
Australian National University

Mr Jon Bright
Director of Field Operations
Crime Concern
Swindon, UK

Professor Riaz Hassan
Professor of Sociology
Flinders University

Professor Ross Homel
Professor and Head, School of Justice
Administration
Griffith University

Dr Stephen Mugford
Reader in Sociology
Australian National University

Professor Ian O'Connor
Head, Department of Social Work and
Social Policy
University of Queensland

A/Professor Rick Sarre
Head of School of Law
University of South Australia

Professor Kate Warner
Head of Law School
University of Tasmania

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Criminology Research Council

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Further information may be obtained from:

The Administrator

Criminology Research Council

GPO Box 2944

Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone [06] 260 9200

Fax [06] 274 9201

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CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL

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

Telephone 06 260 9200, FAX 06 260 9201

The Hon Daryl Williams, AM, QC, MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

In accordance with section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Criminology Research Council for the period ending 30 June 1996.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Laurie Glanfield'.

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council
17 September 1996

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Introduction

During the 1995-96 financial year, the Criminology Research Council refocused its activities and made only four research grants from the Criminology Research Fund to a total value of \$175 159. In the 24 years that the Council has been in operation it has made grants from the Fund for 250 separate research projects totalling approximately \$3.8 million. Research projects funded by the Council have been conducted in all Australian jurisdictions and have focused on a broad spectrum of issues related to crime and criminal justice.

The Criminology Research Council was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and held its first meeting on 20 December 1972. The Council meets three times a year. The Criminology Research Act was enacted pursuant to arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States for the promotion of criminology research. These arrangements provided for the establishment of an Australian Institute of Criminology, a Criminology Research Council and a Criminology Research Fund. The Australian Institute of Criminology is funded by the Commonwealth and engages in research, training and related activities. The Criminology Research Council consists of representatives of the

Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments. The Council controls and administers the Criminology Research Fund from which research grants are made to researchers undertaking criminology research projects. Criminological research is research undertaken in connection with the causes, correction and prevention of criminal behaviour; and any related matter.

The Criminology Research Act provides that, in administering the Fund, the Criminology Research Council is to examine and determine the relative importance and urgency of projects of criminology research for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised. The Act also provides that the functions of the Australian Institute of Criminology include those of advising the Council in relation to needs for, and programs of, criminology research, and providing secretarial and administrative services for the Council.

Details of projects funded during the year, as well as summaries of reports of completed projects received during the year, are provided in this Report. Details of projects currently in progress are listed on pages 72-3 of this report.

Reports of completed projects undertaken with Council funds are distributed to each Council member,

who ensure that relevant persons and department sections are made aware of the availability of the reports. Two copies of each report are lodged in the J.V. Barry Library of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Through the library, the reports are listed on the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN), Australia's national shared cataloguing system and the largest bibliographic network in the country; and also on CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database which is publicly available online and on CD-ROM. With approximately 900 libraries Australia-wide participating in ABN, the reports receive wide coverage concerning their availability. All reports are available from the J.V. Barry Library through inter-library loan.

The grantee is responsible for the distribution of the final report of Council-funded research. 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 departments and agencies.

The Council has a commitment to quality assurance, and as part of this approach seeks to create improved opportunities for publication of reports from research which it funds. The Council therefore retains the right to publish all or part of selected research products.

During the year, the Council established specific priority topics for funding for particular rounds:

July 1995:

- burglary prevention
- crime against tourists
- elder abuse
- technology and crime
- forgery and document fraud
- crime against small business
- private security operations

October 1995:

- as above with the exception of crime against tourists

May 1996:

- alcohol and violence
- privatisation in the criminal justice system
- risk assessment

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 1995-96 financial year totalled \$415 999. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$258 000 and each State and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

	\$
New South Wales	54 487
Victoria	40 203
Queensland	28 975
Western Australia	15 369
South Australia	13 188
Tasmania	4 234
Northern Territory	1 543

Details of expenditure and income are shown in the Financial Statements at the end of this report.

Membership

The Criminology Research Act provides that the Council is to consist of eight members, comprising a representative of the Commonwealth and of each State and the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth representative is appointed by the Attorney-General and the State and Northern Territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General upon the nomination of the appropriate State or Territory minister.

The Council itself does not employ any staff members but relies upon the Australian Institute of Criminology to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council.

As at 30 June 1996 the members of the Council were as follows:

New South Wales

Mr Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Director-General, Attorney-General's
Department

Commonwealth

Mr Norman Reaburn
Deputy Secretary
Attorney-General's Department

Victoria

Mr John Van Groningen
Commissioner
Office of the Correctional Services
Commissioner
Department of Justice

Queensland

Dr Kenneth Levy
Deputy Director-General
Department of Justice

Western Australia

Dr Robert Fitzgerald
Director
Policy & Legislation Division
Ministry of Justice

South Australia

Ms Joy Wundersitz
Director
Office of Crime Statistics
Attorney-General's Department

Tasmania

Mr Peter Maloney
Director
Legislation and Policy, Justice
Department

Northern Territory

Mr John Gardner
Commissioner
Northern Territory Correctional Services

Meetings

Three meetings of the Council were held during the year. These were on 27 July 1995, 26 October 1995 and 1 May 1996. All three meetings were held at the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

At its meeting on 1 May 1996, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Council.

At its meeting on 1 May 1996, the Council appointed its representatives from Northern Territory, Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales as Members of the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Council Policy

Section 40 of the Criminology Research Act provides that the functions of the Council are to administer the Criminology Research Fund 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 Notes for Applicants issued by the Council with application forms for grants state that the criteria adopted by the Council in consideration of applications include the following:

- (a) the importance and urgency of the projects;
- (b) the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application or contribute to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- (c) the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- (d) the likelihood of the proposed research contributing to the more effective and efficient administration of justice in Australia;
- (e) the reasonableness of the proposed expenditure;
- (f) the practicability and feasibility of the proposed research strategy;
- (g) the policy implications of the proposal; and
- (h) the competence of the applicant or principal investigator to undertake the proposed research.

In considering applications for grants, the Council receives advice from a variety of sources. In addition to the views of individual Council members, the Council receives advice in the form of confidential referees' reports and comment prepared by staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology or other independent assessors.

When reports of completed projects are received, the Council examines the results of the research so that the value and implementation potential of the reports can be assessed. The Council seeks the active involvement of grantees in this process by requesting grantees to submit the following, in addition to a report on the research funded by the Council:

- (a) an abstract of the nature and results of the research for possible public dissemination;
- (b) a statement identifying the research results or recommendations that are relevant to the improvement of current practices relating to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour; and
- (c) a document listing the persons and bodies to whom the report or abstract has been or will be disseminated.

The Council gives close consideration to the appropriate distribution of reports to ensure that research results come to the attention of agencies who are most likely to benefit from them. In addition, all reports are lodged with the J.V. Barry Library of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Appreciation

The Council wishes to express its appreciation to Ms Jane Mugford of the Australian Institute of Criminology who acted as the Adviser to the Council. The Council also wishes to express its gratitude for the support given by other staff members of the Institute: Ms Elizabeth Raffaele, Administrator, Mr Trevor Sullivan and Mr Raju Mahen, Accounting Officers.

Freedom of Information Act

The statement made in the Australian Institute of Criminology's Annual Report also applies to the Council.

No requests for information under the provisions of the Act were received by the Council during the year ending 30 June 1995.

Advertising

During the financial year the Council placed two advertisements for applicants for Research Grants. This was arranged through Neville Jeffress Advertising, Canberra and details are as follows:

- *Weekend Australian* 16-17 December 1995 costing \$1384.
- *Weekend Australian* 4-5 May 1996 costing \$1571.84.

Research Projects

New Projects Funded

The Council considered twenty-five applications during the year, three of which were approved. In addition one application resubmitted from 1994-95 was approved.

Particulars of research grants awarded by the Council during the year are as follows:

1. **Pilot Project to Assess the Effectiveness of Computerised Domestic Violence Data Recording Systems**^{3/4} Associate Professor Chilla Bulbeck, Dr Anna Stewart and Dr

Ludmilla Kwitko, Griffith University (29/94-5). At its meeting of 27 July 1995 the Council made a grant of \$40 366 for this project.

The first major objective of the research is to provide a statistical profile of the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence and related offences (assault and breach of protection orders). The second major objective is a preliminary evaluation of the extent of match, accessibility and utility of the databases which record information in relation to domestic violence. In particular, the project will

identify patterns from data recorded in the magistrates' courts record system (CRS) database and in the Domestic Violence Index (Queensland Police). The project will also evaluate the extent of match of these two databases and provide a preliminary assessment of the ease with which the various databases can be accessed, compared and potentially combined.

Preparatory work by the chief investigators indicates that the present data collection systems cannot provide all the information necessary, largely because these systems are not complete, interactive and/or computerised. The researchers will identify the parameters of a data base which would adequately meet specific objectives.

2. The Relationship between Childhood Aggression and Early Adolescent Aggressive and Delinquent Behaviours—Dr W. Bor, Professor J. Najman, Dr M. O'Callaghan and Dr G. Williams, the University of Queensland (4/95-6). At its meeting of 26 October 1995 the Council made a grant of \$45 431 towards this project.

The study is to follow up a sample of five-year-old children who have been previously assessed using the Child Behaviour Check List (Auchenbach 1991). Some 10 per cent of the children have been categorised as aggressive and/or delinquent using standard criteria developed by Auchenbach.

The children are now being reassessed at 13 years of age. It is intended to:

- determine the continuity of aggressive/delinquent behaviours into the adolescent period;
- identify predictors of the continuity and discontinuity of aggressive behaviour.

3. Household Income, Neglect & Juvenile Crime—Dr Don Weatherburn and Ms Bronwyn Lind, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (17/95-6). At its meeting of 1 May 1996 the Council made a grant of \$57 275 for this project.

The purpose of this study is:

- to examine the relationship between household income and the size of the population of young offenders resident in an area;
- to examine the influence of household income, family type and family size on rates of parental neglect;
- to examine the influence of parental neglect on levels of juvenile involvement in crime.

4. Risk Assessment Models in Sentencing & Corrections—Mr Frank Morgan, Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia (22/95-6). At its meeting of 1 May 1996 the Council made a grant of \$32 087 for this project.

This research will investigate potential applications of risk assessment set in the alternative contexts of sentencing, bail decisions, prison regimes, parole and community corrections. The models will be used to assess the immediate and longer term policy and ethical issues arising from the

introduction of formal risk assessment procedures.

Reports Received of Completed Research 1995-96

The Council received 14 reports of completed research projects during the year. Summaries of these reports are given below. The reference in brackets at the end of a title or an entry is the Dewey decimal classification number within the collection of the J.V. Barry Library.

1. Hypnosis, Memory, and Behaviour in the Forensic Setting

Setting—Professor Kevin McConkey and Professor Peter Sheehan, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales (16/86) (1995) (363.2540994 f McC).

In the book published from this research (*Hypnosis, Memory and Behaviour in Criminal Investigation*, 1995, Guilford Press, New York) the authors focus on the issues that arise when one is trying to conduct or to evaluate an attempt to enhance memory with hypnosis, and when hypnosis is used in an attempt to commit an act that is criminal. The study aims to present, evaluate, and offer guidance on matters that experts have to consider in these areas, and to balance priorities when experts are seeking to act effectively and ethically in their interactions with the forensic system as a whole.

The themes and issues that the authors take up stem from two main

sources: their own research with a variety of forensic cases, and their view that the literature to date has under emphasised the complexity of the issues and their importance in practice. The study emphasises the need for effective procedures and ethical actions when hypnosis is used in the forensic setting.

2. A Study to Assess the Rate of Recidivism among Victorian (Major) Offenders, and Factors which affect the Recidivism Rate—Mr Stuart Ross and Ms Tricia Guarnieri, National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics (35/89) (1995) (364.3 fp GUA and 364.309945 f ROS).

The report of this project is entitled *Recidivism Rates in a Custodial Population: The Influence of Criminal History, Offence & Gender Factors*.

This research examines in detail the interactions between the personal characteristics of offenders as they bear on reoffending patterns. By focussing on the reoffending of released prisoners, the research provides insight into the behaviour of offenders who are at a relatively “developed” stage of their criminal career. It is argued that recidivism needs to be understood as a complex, dynamic feature of criminal career patterns, that it is influenced by an array of factors, only some of which are under the control of criminal justice agencies, and the use of recidivism as a measure of system effectiveness needs to take into account these factors if it is to provide a meaningful measure of system performance.

The study followed the recidivism patterns of 838 offenders on their release from Victorian prisons between May 1985 and December 1986, for a period of seven and a half years, using officially recorded data. Four measures were used to examine recidivism, re-conviction, re-imprisonment, time to fail and re-offending rates. In the seven years after their release, a total of 620 of the 838 prisoners in the full sample (74%) were reconvicted of at least one offence. Just over one-quarter of all releasees had been re-convicted of a further offence within three months of release, one third were re-convicted within five months of release, and by the end of the first year, the proportion re-convicted reached one-half.

3. Evaluation of the Capacity of Community Based Corrections to Reduce Recidivism—Mr Chris Trotter, Office of Corrections, Victoria (41/89) (1995) (364.6809945 TRO).

The reports of this project are entitled *The Supervision of Offenders—What Works?*

This study examines what factors in the community supervision of offenders are related to reduced recidivism rates. A group of Community Corrections Officers were offered training in a “pro-social” supervision model which included each of the principles of effective supervision. The Community Corrections Officers were then asked to use the supervision model with their clients.

Three hundred and eighty-five clients were then followed up, after one year and after four years, through a client questionnaire and through analysis of client files and police records. The results of the study showed that offenders who were supervised by these Community Corrections Officers received more assistance with their problems, and were less likely, even after four years, to commit serious violent offences. It was also evident from the results of the study that offenders on community work sites where they associated with other offenders were more likely to commit further offences and to breach their orders.

Since the publication of the first report on this project Community Corrections Divisions in both Victoria and New Zealand have offered training in the “pro-social model” to most of their Probation Officers and Community Corrections Officers.

4. Statistical Models for Adult Offender Populations—Dr Rod Broadhurst and Mr N.S. Loh, Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia (23/90) (1995) (364.309941 fp BRO).

The report of this project is entitled *Re-arrest Probabilities for the 1984-1993 apprehended Western Australian Population: A survival analysis.*

A large population of all persons arrested by police in Western Australia for the first time between 1 April 1984 and 30 June 30 1993 were followed up to determine if they had ever been re-arrested. Probabilities of re-arrest were

estimated at 0.52 for male non-Aboriginal people, 0.36 for female non-Aboriginal people, 0.88 for male Aboriginal people and 0.85 for female Aboriginal people. Significant variations in the probability of re-arrest and/or the time to re-arrest for different age groups, the number of times arrested, occupational status, offence group, place of birth and bail status were observed. Co-variate analysis of non-Aboriginal people found with the offence of “driving under the influence” (DUI) was also undertaken to test the significance of difference in probabilities of re-arrest for sub-groups. Probabilities of re-arrest were: for males 0.47 for any offence and 0.31 for a repeat DUI; and for females 0.34 for any offence and 0.20 for a repeat DUI. The results are discussed in the light of estimates of re-imprisonment and the utility of offender risk assessment.

5. An Investigation into Legal and Ethical Issues Associated with the Use of Prisoner Informants—

Associate Professor David Brown, University of New South Wales (13/91) (1995) (363.2520994 f BRO).

The report of this project is entitled Research Grant on Prison Informers.

This research outlined the major conditions encouraging the use of prison informers. A detailed article was prepared outlining the nature of the prison inmate code on informing. The key issues for public debate and political response were identified as being the reliability of evidence emerging from prison informers and integrity of the

legal processes. Accordingly a number of regulatory proposals and reforms were made in the course of the research.

A number of the recommendations arising from this research have been addressed or adopted by various agencies. For example, the High Court has laid down a requirement for a prison informer warning; an inquiry was held specifically into the use of informants conducted by the NSW ICAC, and the ICAC has released two inquiry reports containing a range of recommendations, including an informer handling policy for police, which has been adopted by the NSW Police Service; the NSW DPP has instituted an Informer Index and elaborate policy guidelines in relation to informers; and the NSW Government has tightened various legislative criteria in relation to sentence discounts.

6. Temporal Patterns in the Development of Drug Use, Criminal Behaviour and Drug

Treatment—Associate Professor Margaret Hamilton, The University of Melbourne, (12/92-3) (1995) (362.293809945 f OUT).

The report of this project is entitled Out of Harms Reach: An evaluation of the effectiveness of different levels of treatment at Odyssey House.

Funding for this study enabled an existing investigation examining drug treatment in the Melbourne Odyssey House therapeutic community to be extended to include a more detailed analysis of archived records relating to convictions and incarcerations. Analyses addressed the temporal association

between drug use, criminal behaviour and treatment. Follow-up procedures were able to successfully locate 75 per cent of a target sample of 427 ex-therapeutic residents treated between 1984 and 1988. Interviews were conducted with 255 or 60 per cent and an additional 20 (5 per cent) were officially confirmed to have died in the period prior to follow-up. The available evidence supported the conclusion that findings for those interviewed could be generalised to the Odyssey population.

Examination revealed exposure to the Odyssey program to be an important predictor of outcomes following treatment. In the most recent year prior to interview three variables significantly predicted outcomes. Attaining a higher treatment level in the Odyssey program was the most stable predictor of reduced criminal involvement. Those aged between 26 and 29 who had used opiates for less than five years of admission evidenced an independently reduced probability of criminal involvement. Those incarcerated prior to admission were more likely to be criminally involved in the most recent year.

The results suggest further investigation of the therapeutic community treatment model as an appropriate direction for corrections work with the large class of offenders for whom drug dependence and antisocial behaviour are connected. In particular it is recommended that the therapeutic community model should be carefully examined with respect to its relevance as an alternative to prison.

7. **An Evaluation of Protective Behaviours^{3/4} A School-based Anti-Victim Program^{3/4}** Techsearch Inc., University of South Australia (36/92-3) (1995) (362.768099423 f JOH).

Child abuse is recognised as a major social problem in our community and a variety of initiatives aim to alleviate the problem. One approach has been to develop school based primary prevention programs directed at improving the abilities of children to avoid or resist abuse. The Protective Behaviours program is such a program. In South Australia, large numbers of teachers and child care workers have been trained to teach Protective Behaviours to children.

The Review was planned in two linked stages. Stage 1, which was undertaken during 1993, focussed on teachers' use of the Protective Behaviours program. Stage 2, which was undertaken during 1994, focussed on student outcomes.

A survey approach was selected to generate information about teachers' use of the Protective Behaviours program. A questionnaire was developed, trialled, and administered to a stratified random sample of over 1400 teachers who had been trained in Protective Behaviours.

From this analysis several ways of promoting the wider teaching of personal safety programs like Protective Behaviours were suggested.

The results of this study reveal complex and, at times, perplexing insights into the thinking of children about personal safety issues. They serve

to remind proponents of personal safety education that none of the concepts and strategies used in programs can be assumed to be learnt by all children. Children's responses to physical and emotional maltreatment, for example, were shown to be very different from their responses to sexual maltreatment. The findings do, however, give qualified support to the efficacy of the Protective Behaviours program and provide some evidence to support its essential rationale.

8. A Study of Victorian Aboriginal Offending 1986-1992—Mr Ruben Allas and Ms Sarah James, Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service Co-operative (1/93-4), (1995) (364.34991509945 f ALL).

The results of this research indicate that based on the statistical analysis of Koorie offending in Victoria between 1989-90 and 1993-94, Koorie contact with the criminal justice system in Victoria has become worse over the five-year post-Royal Commission period of analysis.

The proportion of offenders in country Victoria as compared with metropolitan Melbourne has increased markedly between 1989-90 and 1993-94 from 48 per cent to 59 per cent respectively. Similarly, the average increase in Koorie offending rates per 100 000 persons is particularly high in country Victoria (39.7 per cent) and only marginal in metropolitan Melbourne (2.7 per cent).

There have been various law reform initiatives as well as many recommendations of the Royal Commission pertaining to law and justice in this area. However, the Royal Commission's recommendation to decriminalise public drunkenness has not been implemented in Victoria and the research shows that this is having disproportionate effects on Koories in Victoria.

9. Family Violence: Young People and Youth Workers Informing Government about the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting—Youth Affairs Council of Victoria and Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (15/93-4), (1995) (362.766309945 f SAN). This study questioned young people and youth sector workers about various aspects of new Victorian mandatory reporting laws. Focus groups were conducted by peer researchers with 163 young people comprising a mix of those who had experienced and had not experienced protective intervention, and a specially designed self-report survey was administered to 150 workers drawn from the membership of the peak youth affairs body for the State. The data identify the knowledge skill and training needs of youth sector workers and the common concerns of young people about the impact of the new laws. The report makes a series of recommendations with respect to legislative and administrative changes, training, information, program initiatives and research:

- the Department of Health and Community Services should prepare and issue administrative guidelines placing a positive expectation upon notifiers and protective interviewers to act in accordance with the wishes of young people 14 years and above;
- that specific training be provided to youth workers irrespective of their status in relation to the legislative requirements of the Victorian mandatory reporting legislation;
- there should be a range of age appropriate materials explaining the meaning and consequences of mandatory reporting to young people and their rights when protective investigation is to be triggered or has been triggered;
- printed material should be available in schools, hospitals, doctors' and dentists' surgeries, Department of Social Security, Commonwealth Employment Services and train stations;
- establishment of a statewide advisory line for young people and those who want to provide support to them.

10. Reducing Crime and the Fear of Crime through Environmental Design

—Professors P. Wilson and B. Lim, Dr J. Minnery and Mr B. Wileman, Bond University and Queensland University of Technology, (22/93-4), (1995) (364.49099432 f DES)

The report of this project is entitled *Designing Safer Communities—Life on the Coast: Reducing Crime through Environmental Design*.

One approach to reducing both criminal activity and fear of crime in urban areas is through deliberate and conscious design of the built environment. This approach to creating safer cities is known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

This research study, which was conducted in selected areas of the Gold Coast, developed an environmental crime prevention instrument designed to operationalise generally accepted principles of CPTED. The study also tested a survey instrument which explored fear of crime and actual experience of crime. The instruments tested whether dwellings, streets and neighbourhoods which score high on measures of CPTED have lower rates and incidence of fear of crime than those which score low on measures of CPTED.

The study attempted to expand the range of options available to crime prevention agencies. A strong association between high household and street CPTED values and low rates of crime was found. Thus, CPTED principles might well be relevant in reducing property crimes.

If good design principles are applied to existing development by upgrading the environmental factors of households, streets and neighbourhoods, property crime rates could be reduced. Similarly, if CPTED principles are adopted in proposed develop-

ments, the level of security is likely to be increased.

11. The Detection of Domestic Violence through Routine Assessment at Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centres—Drs Michelle Gomel and Robert Gertler, The University of Sydney (26/93-4) (1995) (362.829263 f GOM).

This project was undertaken in five clinics, both public and private, specialising in the longer term treatment of substance abuse, in the Sydney metropolitan area. It examined the prevalence of both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence amongst more than 250 clients of the drug and alcohol clinics. By using both semi-structured interviews and standardised self-completion questionnaires, the investigators were able to determine psychodemographic characteristics for both victims and perpetrators.

A very high prevalence of both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence amongst clients of the clinics was found. A large proportion of clients were in mutually violent relationships. The inter-relationship between domestic violence and substance abuse was found to be important in a number of ways. The influence of the family of origin was strong, both in terms of exposure to parental drug and alcohol use and experiencing or witnessing parental violence.

The investigators developed an educational package designed to better inform staff about domestic violence, to increase detection rates and to improve management responses such as the

instigation of changes to intake procedures and the addition of a clinical program component for both staff and clients. Subsequent assessment of the educational program found that more victims and perpetrators were being identified and that this was occurring at an earlier stage of the admission.

12. Police Culture and the Handling of Domestic Violence: An Urban/Rural Comparison—Ms Joan Knowles, Tasmania (41/93-4) (1995) (363.2309946 f KNO).

This report describes the culture of uniformed police in Tasmania. It is based on five months' fieldwork with the police in southern Tasmania. The report examines the influence of police culture on the handling of domestic violence.

The report discusses the way in which the police make decisions about how they handle domestic violence incidents.

At the operational level the relationship between the police and the other agencies dealing with domestic violence is poor. Uniformed police officers feel they get inadequate support from both the agencies directly involved in dealing with domestic violence and also the other agencies, such as the Child Protection Unit whom they may have to call upon for assistance. In order to change the relationship between the support services and the police, and to improve the overall handling of domestic violence cases, the main recom-

recommendations made in this report can be summarised as follows:

- that an integrated domestic violence awareness program be introduced involving members of all relevant agencies;
- that a domestic violence coordination unit be established;
- that a community based approach to handling domestic violence be adopted in the rural areas;
- that governments commit adequate funds to programs relating to domestic violence in order to provide good services;
- that an appropriate program be introduced for perpetrators of domestic violence as part of an integrated approach;
- that the provision of services by those agencies peripherally involved with domestic violence be reviewed.

Research in Progress

Evaluation of the Introduction of Tasmanian Firearm Control Legislation^{3/4}Professor Katherine Warner and Mr Roland Browne, Faculty of Law, The University of Tasmania, Hobart CRC 28/91.

An Evaluation of the Impact of the Sentencing Act 1991 (Vic.) and the Corrections (Remission) Act 1991 (Vic.) Upon Sentencing Practices and Custodial Populations—Professor Arie Freiberg, Criminology Department, The University of Melbourne CRC 15/92.

Violence and Police Culture in Australia^{3/4}Professor C.A.J. Coady and Dr Stephen James, Department of

Philosophy, The University of Melbourne CRC 17/92.

A Longitudinal Evaluation of the Alternatives to Violence Programme in Moreton Prison, Ms Patricia FitzSimons—Faculty of Humanities, Griffith University, Nathan, Brisbane CRC 24/93-4 .

The Effects of Preventive Interventions for Children's Antisocial Behaviour on Parental Antisocial Tendencies^{3/4} Associate Professor Matthew Sanders, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Queensland, Brisbane CRC 28/93-4.

Young People and the Criminal Economy—Dr Robert White, Criminology Department, The University of Melbourne CRC 31/93-4.

Child Homicide in Victoria, 1985-1992^{3/4} Associate Professor Ken Polk and Dr Christine Alder, Criminology Department, The University of Melbourne CRC 32/93-4.

Reintegrative Shaming of Violence, Drink Driving and Property Crime: A Randomised Controlled Trial^{3/4} Profs. J. Braithwaite and L. Sherman, Australian National University, Canberra CRC 47/93-4.

Adolescent Socialisation Processes: Behaviour Patterns, Attitudes and Beliefs Amongst Young Urban Aboriginals^{3/4} Profs. J. Western, R. Homel, P. Wilson, Dr D. Bretherton and Professor I.O'Connor, The University of Queensland, Brisbane CRC 3/94-5.

Police Firearms Policy in Australia: An Overview^{3/4} Associate Professor Rick Sarre, University of South Australia, Adelaide CRC 10/94-5.

Criminal Victimization: The Influence of Interpersonal Competence on Personal Vulnerability^{3/4} Drs. T. Nettelbeck and C. Wilson, Adelaide CRC 16/94-5.

The Role of Masculinity and Male Honour in Gay Killings and Murder Trial Outcomes—Dr Stephen Tomsen, University of Newcastle CRC 19/94-5.

Estimating the Number of Arrests as a Function of an Offender's Age^{3/4} Professor Richard Harding and Associate Professor Ross Maller, Perth CRC 22/94-5.

A Study of Child Abuse Allegations in Custody and Access Disputes Before the Family Court of Australia—Professor Thea Brown, Associate Professor M. Frederico, Ms L. Hewitt and Ms R. Martyn, Monash University, Melbourne CRC 32/94-5.

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT**

To the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 1996. The statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Operating Statement;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Cash Flows; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The Council is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information contained therein. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts of and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Concepts and Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Council's financial position, the results of its operation and its cash flows.

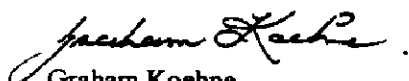
The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit opinion

In accordance with sub-section 43(2) of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I now report that the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Criminology Research Council, and in my opinion:

- (i) the statements are based on proper accounts and records;
- (ii) the statements show fairly in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial transactions and results, and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 1996 and the state of affairs of the Council as at that date;
- (iii) the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Council during the year have been in accordance with the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, and
- (iv) the statements are in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities.

Australian National Audit Office



Graham Koehne
Executive Director

for the Auditor-General

Canberra

4 September 1996

**Criminology Research Council
Financial Statements for the Year Ended
30 June 1996**

Certificate

In our opinion, the attached financial statements present fairly the information required by the Minister for Finance's Guidelines on Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities.

The accompanying financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 1996, consisting of :

- Operating Statement,
- Statement of Financial Position,
- Statement of Cash Flows, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements,

have been properly prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities issued by the Minister for Finance, applicable accounting concepts and standards and show fairly:

- i) the operating result of the Council for the year ended 30 June 1996;
- ii) the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 1996;
- iii) the Council's cash flows during the year ended 30th June 1996.



Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council
3 September 1996



Adam Graycar
Director
3 September 1996

**Criminology Research Council
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 1996**

1995	Note	1996
\$		\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Inflows:		
500,000	Parliamentary appropriations	258,000
163,000	State & Territory Government Contributions	157,999
30,165	Interest received	34,907
<u>256</u>	Other revenue	<u>0</u>
693,421		450,906
Outflows:		
(111,688)	Payments to suppliers	(114,069)
<u>(509,244)</u>	Payments for research grants	<u>(163,478)</u>
(620,932)		(277,547)
<u>72,489</u>	Net cash provided by operating activities	14 <u>173,359</u>
72,489	Net increase of cash held	173,359
<u>74,722</u>	Cash at beginning of reporting period	<u>147,211</u>
<u>147,211</u>	Cash at end of reporting period	<u>320,570</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Criminology Research Council
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 1996

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Method of preparation

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report.

They have been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities issued by the Minister for Finance in March 1995, which require compliance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, Australian Accounting Standards, Accounting Guidance Releases and other mandatory professional reporting requirements (Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

b) Function of Council

The functions of the Council are to control and administer the Criminology Research Fund established in accordance with Part IV of the Criminology Research Act 1971, from which research grants are made to researchers undertaking criminology research projects.

c) Administrative Grant

The Council entered into an agreement with the Australian Institute of Criminology on 20 December 1994 to pay the Institute \$100,000 in the 1994/95 financial year for administrative support services. The same amount was paid to the Institute in 1995/96.

d) Taxation

Section 50 of the Criminology Research Act 1971 states that the transactions of the Council and the Fund are not subject to taxation under any law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory.

e) Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash has been defined as cash at bank.

f) Economic Dependency

The Council is dependent upon funding from the Commonwealth Government, the State Governments and the Northern Territory Government.

g) Comparatives

Where necessary comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2. Revenues from Government

a) Commonwealth Government Contribution

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
Attorney-General's Department Division 127	
500,000 Appropriation Act No. 1	51,314

The amount of Parliamentary appropriations for 1995-96 was \$258,000 of which \$206,686 was the amount of anticipated appropriation recognised in 1994-95 as an abnormal item in the operating statement and receivables in the statement of financial position.

b) State and Territory Governments Contributions

The States and the Northern Territory contributed at an agreed level on a pro rata population basis as follows:

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
56,398 New South Wales	54,487
41,891 Victoria	40,203
29,177 Queensland	28,975
15,811 Western Australia	15,369
13,692 South Australia	13,188
4,401 Tasmania	4,234
<u>1,630</u> Northern Territory	<u>1,543</u>
<u>163,000</u>	<u>157,999</u>

3. Administrative Expenses

The Council incurred administrative expenses during the year, which have been brought to account in the body of the statements under this expense category. Part of the administrative expenses represent a portion of the administrative grant paid by the Council to the Institute.

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
37,232 Administrative expenses relating to administrative grant	34,972
<u>13,538</u> Other administrative expenses	<u>14,274</u>
<u>50,770</u>	<u>49,246</u>

4. Salaries

The Council is serviced by the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Salaries in the accounts represents a proportion of the salaries of persons working on the Criminology

Research Fund but paid by the Institute. This amount is deemed to be part of the administrative grant paid by the Council to the Institute.

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
62,768 Salaries relating to administrative grant	65,028

5. Auditor's Remuneration

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
6,500 Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the Financial statements for the reporting period	6,900

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

6. Investments

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
310,000 Interest bearing deposits	310,000

7. Receivables

This item comprises:

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$ Current	\$
207,218 Other debtors	781

No current receivables are overdue.

8. Creditors

This item comprises:

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$ Current	\$
8,350 Trade creditors	8,555

9. Current and Non Current Liabilities - Other

This item represents amounts for research projects approved by the Council and accepted by, but not distributed to grantees as at 30 June 1996.

The liabilities are made up of the following items:

<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
\$	\$
<u>Current Liabilities.</u>	
206,686 Research projects	320,676
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>	
239,633 Research projects	114,998

10. Related party disclosure

The members of the Criminology Research Council during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Terminated</i>
Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chairman) Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	30.7.91	
Mr Norman Reaburn (Commonwealth) Deputy Secretary, Attorney-General's Department	4.12.94	
Mr John Van Groningen Director Correctional Services, Victoria	30.6.93	
Dr Kenneth Levy Deputy Director-General Department of Justice and Attorney-General	12.12.90	
Mr David Grant Director-General, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia	23.3.95	
Ms Julie Gardner Acting Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	23.3.95	19.7.95
Mr Peter Maloney Director, Legislation and Policy, Justice Department, Tasmania	20.11.89	
Ms Joy Wundersitz Director, Office of Crime Statistics Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	19.7.95	
Dr Robert Fitzgerald Director, Policy & Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia (as from 26 June 1996)		

No loans were made to any members of the Council during the reporting period.

11. Agreements Equally Proportionately Unperformed (AEPU)

Commitments for research grant at the report date are as follows:

	\$
Not later than one year	32,187

12. Contingent Liabilities

There was no contingent liability against Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 1996.

13. Executive Remuneration

There are no executive appointments on the Criminology Research Council.

14. Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net cost of services		
1994-95		<u>1995-96</u>
\$		\$
(719,261)	Net cost of services	(231,951)
663,000	Revenues from government	209,313
<u>206,686</u>	Abnormal item	<u>0</u>
150,425		(22,638)
126,919	Increase in other liabilities	0
0	Decrease in other liabilities	(10,645)
(206,705)	Increase in trade debtors	0
1,850	Increase in creditors	205
<u>0</u>	Decrease in receivables	<u>206,437</u>
72,489	Net cash flows from operating activities	173,359

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