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Australian Institute of Criminology

26th Annual Report 1998

Canberra

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The Minister for Justice,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA ACT 2600.

Dear Minister:

In accordance with section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the period ending 30 June 1998.

Yours faithfully,

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management

6 October 1998

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

Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Faculty of Law, Monash University (*from 29 April 1998*); **Mr John Johnson**, AO, APM, QPM; **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 25 MARCH 1998

Mr John Van Groningen, Commissioner, Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner, Department of Justice, Victoria; **Mr Peter Maloney**, Director, Legislation & Policy, Department of Justice, Tasmania; **Dr Kenneth Levy**, Deputy Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland; **Mr John Gardner**, (*former*) Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services (*until 4 February 1998*); **Mr David Moore**, (*current*) Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services (*from 4 February 1998*).

APPOINTEES ON 25 MARCH 1998

Mr John Van Groningen, Commissioner, Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner, Department of Justice, Victoria; **Dr Robert Fitzgerald**, Executive Director, Policy & Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia; **Ms Joy Wundersitz**, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; **Mr Peter Maloney**, Director, Legislation & Policy, Justice Department, Tasmania (*until 6 May 1998*); **Mr Denbigh Richards**, Deputy Secretary, Department of Justice, Tasmania (*from 6 May 1998*).

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

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Year in Review

This report shows that 1997-98 was a positive year for the Australian Institute of Criminology. Decisions taken in the previous year have laid a basis for solid performance.

Research output was strong with the publication of 19 Trends and Issues papers and 4 reports in the Research and Public Policy Series. Two AIC books were published commercially including *Crime in the Digital Age*, which demonstrated the ability of the Institute to produce a world first on a topic of growing international relevance. The book was released in Australia and the USA and has had excellent reviews.

1997-98 also saw the Institute commence two large and innovative projects in the field of drugs and crime (Drug Use Monitoring in Australia – DUMA, and a project on the relationship between illicit drugs and property crime). Funding for these projects demonstrates a high level of confidence in the AIC. This confidence was also demonstrated with the number of approaches to the AIC for advice and project work including funding for a national review of fraud in Australia.

The Institute's seven conferences were well attended and financially successful. The year also saw the launch of more specialist roundtable meetings,

each of which brought together about 15 experts to explore and analyse issues of research and policy relevance.

The AIC's worldwide web site was significantly expanded and by the end of the financial year was being accessed about 1000 times per day. Under the leadership of the Principal Librarian, John Myrtle, this has turned into a valuable information resource to complement the other highly regarded and widely used information products.

New systems for both the Library and Accounts were installed: to bring our materials to a wider audience, and to provide a better information base with which to keep the Institute functioning smoothly.

Shortly before the end of the financial year, the Minister announced the appointment of Richard Fox, Professor of Law at Monash University, as Chair of the AIC Board of Management. Professor Fox has had a strong interest in AIC activities since its inception. I am delighted to welcome him to the AIC, and look forward to working together to reap research and valued product from the at times difficult and contested investment that the Institute has made in recent years.

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 Minister may request the Institute to conduct research projects and conferences, and may require the Board to ensure that priority is given to such work.

Responsible Minister

The responsible Minister is the Minister for Justice, Senator, the Honourable Amanda Vanstone.

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 on 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.

The mission of the Institute is:

As Australia's national centre for the analysis and dissemination of criminological data and information, the Australian Institute of Criminology makes a valued research contribution to assist in the prevention and control of crime.

Corporate Values

The Institute seeks to promote a cooperative and harmonious work environment. In working to achieve its mission, the Institute values:

Integrity: Ethical, honest and loyal behaviour.

Professionalism: Serving clients and stakeholders in a practical, diligent, thorough and objective fashion.

Openness: Being accessible and responsible to staff, clients and stakeholders so as to build trust and confidence.

Fairness: Treating all equitably and justly.

Respect: Respecting the diversity of ideas, backgrounds and cultures of staff, clients and stakeholders.

Corporate Performance Indicators

During the year, the following indicators of overall performance were established. These will be reported upon in next year's annual report:

- The extent to which the AIC's key stakeholders are satisfied with AIC

research outputs and products including the extent to which they access AIC services and data.

- The extent to which corporate direction has been effectively communicated to AIC staff.
- The level of staff satisfaction within the AIC.

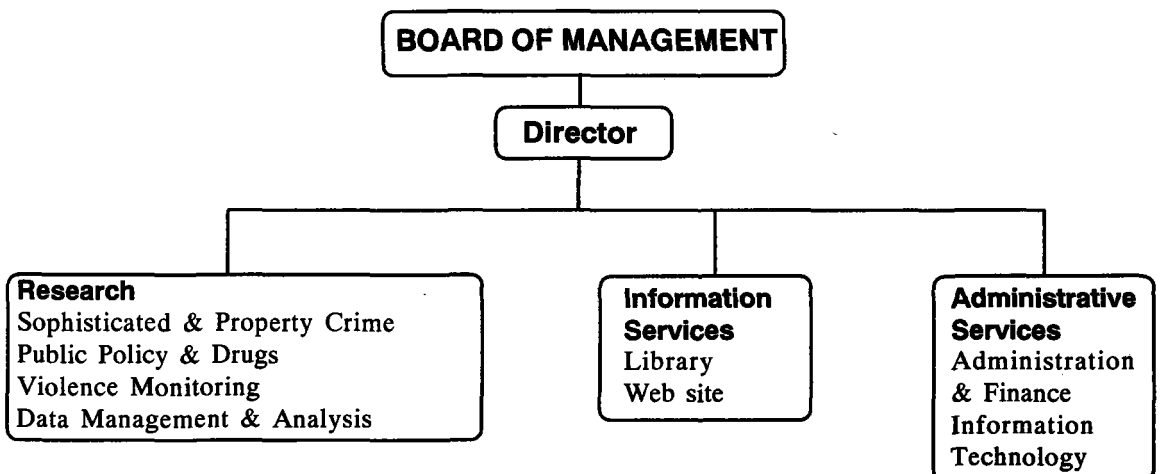
Development of the Institute's Corporate Plan for 1998 – 2001 was completed towards the end of the financial year and can be viewed on the Institute's web site: <http://www.aic.gov.au>. The operational details of the Corporate Plan will be found in the AIC's Business Plan.

Business plans, individual workplans and staff appraisal procedures are expected to be finalised during 1998-99. The Institute's Client Service Charter is also expected to be finalised in the early part of 1998-99.

Structure

The Institute is represented in the Attorney-General's Department program structure at program component 6.5.1. The Institute is

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology (as at 30.6.98)



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

Following a review of key corporate management functions, a new post of Manager, Administration and Finance was created to replace those of Head of Administration and Corporate Manager. This new post has significant emphasis placed on financial management and broad corporate skills (*see* Internal and External scrutiny below).

Staff and Management negotiated a new Agency Agreement during May and June 1998 covering the next two years. The agreement was certified by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission on 16 July 1998.

Internal and External Scrutiny

Following an external review by the Public Service and Merit Protection Commission, a new post of Manager, Administration and Finance was created (*see* previous paragraph). Other recommendations of the Review covering corporate planning, business planning, work planning and staff appraisal and review mechanisms are continuing and will be addressed during 1998-99.

The team structure of the Research Group was reviewed during the year and the five groups were restructured into four (*see* Research section).

As much of the research undertaken by the AIC is published in the widely-available Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series of papers, the work of the Institute is widely scrutinised externally. A list of submissions to Government is available at Appendix III.

Social Justice and Equity

The Institute continues to have a strong commitment to social justice and equity, and workplace diversity. The Institute is a non-discriminatory employer and staff are recruited through a merit selection process.

In order to improve communication and involve a broad cross-section of staff in organisational issues, at the end of 1997, staff and management agreed to a 12-month trial of a new, combined committee, the Workplace Committee, which brought together the previous Occupational Health and Safety Committee and the Industrial Democracy Committee. The structure of this five member committee is: one member representing Industrial Democracy, one member representing Occupational Health and Safety, one member representing the CPSU and two members representing management.

Other

Freedom of Information details will be found at Appendix VI.

Further Information

For more information on the functions and organisation of the Institute, contact the Executive Officer Research, Ms Merril Thompson.

Program Performance

To measure the extent to which the AIC accomplishes its mission, performance indicators have been developed. Corporate performance indicators are listed in the Corporate Overview (p. 3). Performance indicators for the individual Research teams,

for Information Services and for Administrative Services have also been developed (*see* AIC Corporate Plan on the AIC web site: <http://www.aic.gov.au>). These will be reported upon in next year's annual report.

Research

Objective

The objective of the Research program 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

During the latter part of the year the Research program was restructured into four groups, the leaders of which are as follows:

1. *Sophisticated and Property Crime*: Dr Peter Grabosky.
2. *Public Policy and Drugs*: Dr Adam Graycar.
3. *Violence Monitoring*: Dr Peter Grabosky.
4. *Data Management and Analysis*: Dr Satyanshu Mukherjee.

The work of the former Crime and Society Group was absorbed into the Public Policy

and Drugs Group and the Violence Monitoring Group.

In addition to core research (*see* Appendix I), the Research program is responsible for publications, conferences and occasional seminars (*see* p. 11) and 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.

Another important aspect of the work of the Research staff is the supervision of tertiary students as interns. In the financial year under review, six such interns spent varying lengths of time working with AIC staff.

A new venture in the 1997-98 financial year is a series of roundtables meetings to which eminent researchers and/or practitioners in a particular field are invited. Commencing in late October, eight such roundtables have been held to date (*see* p. 11).

Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities of the Research program are:

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

Sophisticated and Property Crime Group

The following broad topics fall within this group:

- Fraud;
- Technology and Crime;
- Health Care Crime and Regulation;
- Property Crime; and
- Crime Prevention.

Objective: To provide information on and analysis of the causes, prevention and control of fraud, white collar crime, organised crime, computer and telecommunications-related crime and other complex criminal activity, including emerging criminal threats, and transnational criminal activity, as well as conventional crime against property.

Fraud In mid-1997, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia established a working group under the title "Fraud Advisory Council" of Australia's leading

specialists from both the public and private sectors to examine the nature and extent of serious fraud in Australia and how best to control it. Two members of the research staff were members of the Fraud Advisory Council and were engaged in December 1997 to prepare a draft report entitled "Fraud In Australia: Issues and Strategies for Reform". The final report was submitted in May 1998. The report establishes a framework of issues to be addressed by government and non-government agencies, including those involved in commercial transactions on a day-to-day basis, in order to prevent fraud from occurring in the Australian community.

There was continuing research into fraud arising out of the use of electronic payment systems with addresses being given to various public and private sector bodies including the annual meeting of the Australasian Heads of Police Fraud and Commercial Crime Agencies, the Australian Payment Systems Council, and the Australian Securities Commission. Two Trends and Issues papers (71 and 74) were also released.

Technology and Crime A research project on telecommunications and crime, partially funded by Telstra, was completed on schedule. A book based on that research was published by Federation Press in February 1998 under the title, *Crime in the Digital Age: Controlling Telecommunications and Cyberspace Illegality*. The North American rights for a small edition of this publication have been sold to Transaction Press.

A roundtable in October was followed by a two-day conference in May on "Gambling, Technology and Society: Regulatory Challenges for the 21st Century". Both were held in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Gambling Research at the University of Western Sydney. A Trends and

Issues paper (no. 88) was published and conference proceedings are on the web site (<http://www.aic.gov.au>)

A Trends and Issues paper on technologies of tracking, access control and restraint (no. 78), was published in January. In April, the Director of Research addressed an Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Heads of Intelligence Seminar on Technology, Crime and Crime Control. A conference on Internet Crime was held in February 1998 in Melbourne (the conference papers are on the AIC web site) and a roundtable on Electronic Surveillance: Private and Public Interest was held in March 1998.

Health Care Crime and Regulation The conference Health Care, Crime and Regulatory Control was held in July 1997 in Melbourne. A selection of the papers from the conference will be published by Federation Press in August 1998.

Property Crime AIC staff undertook background research for the National Motor Vehicle Theft Task Force and a Trends and Issues paper on the subject (no. 86) was published in April 1998.

Crime Prevention In conjunction with the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime, the conference, Partnerships in Crime Prevention, was held in Hobart in February 1998. This was a major event which attracted over 300 participants and included overseas speakers. The conference brought together practitioners, researchers, academics and policy makers from the diverse fields that are involved in preventing crime. It provided an opportunity to learn from examples of successful crime prevention activities, and to identify and discuss the issues involved in developing and maintaining crime prevention partnerships. "Good practice" in terms of crime prevention partnerships in a variety of

sectors and levels was examined. Papers given at the conference are on the AIC web site.

Public Policy and Drugs

The following broad topics fall within this group:

- Policing;
- Deaths in Custody;
- Custodial Studies; and
- Alcohol and other Drugs Policy.

Objective: To provide information on and analysis of the operation and impacts of the criminal justice system, its impacts on diverse population groups, and information on and analysis of criminal justice responses to drugs in society.

Policing During the period under review several members of the research staff, the Director, and the Librarian gave presentations to police at senior executive level at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Manly on a quarterly basis (*see* Appendix II).

All State and Territory services were invited to contribute to the project "Achievements in Australian Policing" which was published on the Institute's web site as "Issues and Innovations in Australian Policing". Currently there are entries from five State Police Services.

Deaths in Custody The ongoing work of the Deaths in Custody Monitoring program produced background papers for The National Ministerial Summit on Aboriginal Deaths in Custody held on 4 July 1997, which the Director attended on behalf of the Institute. Three papers in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series were published from this data collection (*see* Appendix I, nos 89, 81 and 80), and other material was placed on the web site.

Custodial Studies "National Prison Census Trends 1982-1993". An analysis of data from

the censuses undertaken by the AIC during the period 1982-93 is being analysed and results will be published in the second half of the year. Out of this "National Prison Census Trends" will come information on women prisoners and Aboriginal imprisonment.

The Director was keynote speaker at the conference "Probation and Parole 2000" organised by the SA Department for Correctional Services in Adelaide on 9 July 1997. In October 1997, a roundtable, "Sentencing and Indigenous Peoples", was convened and the conference proceedings will be published in the Research and Public Policy series (no. 16) in September 1998.

In March 1998, the AIC held a meeting on Correctional Research Issues.

Alcohol and other Drugs Policy Funding from the Prime Minister's Tough on Drugs Strategy has enabled the AIC to undertake two projects: Illicit Drugs And Property Crime, and Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA).

The purpose of the research on illegal drugs and property crime is to begin to assess and quantify the nature of the relationship between illicit drug use and property crime. The work commenced in January 1998 and will be completed by the end of September 1998.

The AIC was invited by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, to become a partner in the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program. This project has been operational in the USA for several years. The process involves testing samples of arrestees to ascertain objective drug usage patterns, and working with three police jurisdictions (NSW, QLD and WA). The AIC will manage the pilot study and add value to the data. The project will be known as

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA).

Two papers on alcohol and disorder in the Australian community were published in the Trends and Issues series (nos 76 and 77, see Appendix I).

Resources in Criminal Justice A research project undertaken for the Commonwealth Grants Commission looked at the Socio-Demographic Factors Affecting Australia's Police Resource Levels.

Violence Monitoring Group

The following broad topics fall within this group:

- Homicide Monitoring;
- National Firearms Monitoring.

Objective: To provide information on and analysis of the causes, prevention and control of crimes against persons.

Homicide Monitoring The National Homicide Monitoring Program updated its data set to include 2226 incidents occurring since 1 July 1989. For each case of homicide coming to the attention of Australian Police Services, 47 items of data are collected relating to the incident, the victim, and the perpetrator, where one has been identified. An overview of homicides in Australia was published in the Research and Public Policy Series (no. 13) and various papers in the Trends and Issues series (nos 82, 75 and 73). At the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference held in early July a paper on Intimate Partner Homicides, written by two Research Analysts, was presented. This was published as part of the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series (no. 90).

The Director of Research presented an overview of the National Homicide

Monitoring Program at a meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group in Shepardstown, West Virginia, USA on 11 July 1997. To our knowledge, this is the only comprehensive national collection of homicide data anywhere in the world.

National Firearms Monitoring This program commenced early in 1997. Annual reports are presented to the Australian Police Ministers' Council. Trends and Issues no. 75, *Firearms Homicides in Australia* reported on homicides which were committed with weapons that have been prohibited or restricted since 1996.

Paedophilia The roundtable, "Child Pornography, Paedophilia, and Law Enforcement" was held in conjunction with ECPAT in Melbourne in November 1997. This and earlier work on the subject resulted in a commission from the Federal Department of Health and Family Services to undertake the work involved in the project "Stock Take and Analysis of the state of play on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Australia". This is due for completion in August 1998.

The conference, "Violence in the Entertainment Media", was held in December 1997 in conjunction with the Office of Film and Literature Classification. The conference papers are on the AIC web site.

Data Management and Analysis Group

The following broad topics fall within this group:

- The Data Warehouse;
- Criminal Justice Management Information Systems;
- Victims of Crime;
- Juvenile Crime, Detention and Justice;
- Patterns and Trends in Crime; and
- Resources in Criminal Justice.

Objective: To provide analysis and interpretation of crime and criminal justice statistics, to disseminate statistical information to external clients, and to provide statistical advice and data management support to other Institute research programs.

The Data Warehouse The AIC aims at positioning itself as the national leader in the field of value added criminal justice information and data, a key component of the process of providing accurate criminal justice information for policy advice, and in so doing to move from exploring and describing, to explaining phenomena related to social behaviour and criminal justice. To this end various data sets have been purchased to assist in the work of the AIC.

Criminal Justice Management Information Systems In October 1997, a roundtable, "The Use of Geographical Information Systems in Crime Mapping and the Criminal Justice System", was convened to assist the work of the Data Warehouse.

Criminal Justice Management Information Systems This project, to analyse costs, resources and management, has been delayed due to other commitments, but the report should be completed before the end of the year.

Victims of Crime "Repeat Victimization and Fear of Crime" was the topic for an occasional seminar presented by two staff members which was held in November 1997. The report was then published in the Research and Public Policy Series (no. 15).

Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Justice No. 14 in the Research and Public Policy Series was based on the papers given at the conference, "Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Justice: Toward 2000 and Beyond", held in June 1997.

Juveniles in detention statistics continue to be collected on a quarterly basis.

A roundtable, "Child Abuse and Later Criminal Behaviour", was convened in November 1997. From this meeting, and from research undertaken with the assistance of a Criminology Research Council grant, a paper in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series was published entitled *Poverty, Parenting, Peers and Crime-Prone Neighbourhoods* (no. 85).

Patterns and Trends in Crime *Crime and Justice in Australia*, 2nd edn, was published by Federation Press in December 1998. It was also published on the second disk in the series Australian Crime and Justice on CD-ROM.

Work undertaken for the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs will result in a report entitled "Ethnicity and Crime", which reviews Australian and overseas statistics and considers how to improve knowledge on the subject. During this research, a roundtable, "Migrants and Crime", was held and a preliminary paper given to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology annual conference.

At a meeting of heads of Crime Research Bureaux held in February 1998, it was decided that a project on interjurisdictional variations in imprisonment rates would be undertaken.

A further meeting on the project was held in June. As an adjunct to this, a second project on interjurisdictional variations in imprisonment rates will also be undertaken.

Crime and Society Group

The work of the Crime and Society Group was moved, late in the year, to the Public Policy and Drugs Group and the Violence Monitoring Group.

The work of this group included:

- Violence Against Women;

- Violence Prevention; and
- Recidivism and Open Learning Education.

Violence Against Women In response to a recommendation of the National Forum on Domestic Violence held in Canberra in September 1996 the Office of the Status of Women contracted the AIC to conduct a feasibility study into the establishment of a national clearing house on domestic violence. The study began in November 1997 and was completed in May 1998. The Report was well received by the Office of the Status of Women and the recommendations are now under consideration.

Violence Prevention The Australian Violence Prevention Award is now in its sixth year. Applications closed for the 1998 Award in late May. There are 120 entries which will be judged in September 1998 with the winners being announced by the Minister for Justice on 15 October 1998 at Parliament House.

Recidivism and Open Learning Education This demonstration project, funded by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, is investigating the feasibility of designing and delivering open learning style education for Aboriginal people who are clients of the correctional system. It is also investigating the impact of such programs on levels of Aboriginal recidivism. The Australian Institute of Criminology is managing the Project, with Open Learning Australia subcontracted to manage the selection and development of culturally and academically appropriate education programs. The project responds to recommendations of the Royal Commission

into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and is scheduled for completion in 1999.

Conferences

- **Crime Against Business** (18 & 19 June 1998, Melbourne);
 - **Gambling, Technology and Society: Regulatory challenges for the 21st Century**, in conjunction with the Australian Institute for Gambling Research (7 & 8 May 1998, Sydney);
 - **Partnerships in Crime Prevention** (in conjunction with the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime (25 & 27 February 1998, Hobart);
 - **Internet Crime** (16 & 17 February 1998, Melbourne);
 - **Violence in the Entertainment Media**, in conjunction with the Office of Film & Literature Classification (4 & 5 December 1997, Sydney); and
 - **Health Care, Crime and Regulatory Control** (3 & 4 July 1997, Melbourne).
- **Systems in Crime Mapping and the Criminal Justice System**, Adelaide, 29 October 1997;
 - **Sentencing and Indigenous Peoples**, Whyalla, South Australia, 31 October 1997;
 - **Child Pornography, Paedophilia and Law Enforcement**, Melbourne, 19 November 1997;
 - **Child Abuse and Later Criminal Behaviour**, Adelaide, 26 November 1997;
 - **Young Unemployment and Crime**, Sydney, 20 March 1998;
 - **Electronic Surveillance: Private and Public Interests**, Canberra, 27 March 1998; and
 - **Ethnicity and Crime**, Canberra, 5 May 1998.

Occasional Seminars

- **Crime, Power and Morals**, Susanne Karstedt, 12 August 1997;
- **Repeat Victimization in Australia**, Satyanshu Mukherjee & Carlos Carcach, 27 November 1997;
- **Policing, Domestic Violence and Culturally Diverse Populations**, Christine Jennett, 18 November 1997; and
- **Trends in Crime and Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China**, Carol A.G. Jones, 3 March 1998.

Roundtables

- **Gambling, Technology and Society: Regulatory Challenges for the 21st Century**, Sydney, 27 October 1997;
- **The Use of Geographical Information**

Information Services

Objectives

To underpin research and other work in the field of criminology by developing timely and cost effective criminal justice information services. Core activities are the continuing development of comprehensive library-based collections and databases; and the provision of Internet and Intranet information services.

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.

J V BARRY LIBRARY

Library System

In March 1998, the Library's online catalogue became available internally within the Institute. The selected system is *FIRST*, developed by Optimus Prime Pty Ltd. The new system will control circulation and streamline the borrowing of books. In addition, clients will be able to set up subject profiles so that they will be alerted to new literature of interest. By utilising a mirror system installed on the Institute's external web server the catalogue was made available

externally in July 1998. In preparation for implementation of the new system, Library staff have been involved in barcoding lending material from the collection.

Services to Clients

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

The Library's work involves responding to a wide variety of requests for information from within the Institute. The work also involves developing an understanding of criminal justice information among the Library's clients and also 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 Department and other relevant agencies and departments. During 1997-98, the Library handled 2371 inquiries, 639 from Institute staff and 1732 from outside of the Institute.

Loans and Inter-Library Loans The J V Barry Library continues to be a heavy net lender and supplier of inter-library loans. During the year, the Library made 1018 loans to Institute staff and handled 1559 items on inter-library loan: 1375 were issued to other libraries and 184 were received from other libraries.

Collection

Collection Development This work involves developing the Library's collection and identifying the location of criminal justice information and other relevant information to meet clients' information needs. The emphasis is to collect material which provides current information and which is relevant to the Institute's overall program.

During the year 955 monographs were received. Of these, 532 were gratis or exchange items and 423 were purchased. The Library now holds 25 000 monographs. At 30 June 1998, the Library was receiving 1442 current serial titles. These titles include journals, magazines, annual reports and other report series.

Cataloguing the Collection During the year there was significant progress in eliminating cataloguing backlogs and adding all the holdings from the old card catalogue to the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN). This work was undertaken in preparation for "going live" with the new online catalogue and was undertaken with a contract cataloguing team from Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

During the year ended 30 June 1998, 1663 titles were added to the Australian Bibliographic Network with original cataloguing, 361 existing ABN catalogue records were upgraded, and 4462 holdings were added to ABN.

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 on CD-ROM as part of the AUSTRUM disc. From July 1998, CINCH will be available online through *Informat Online*, an information service from RMIT Publishing. This new Internet-based facility will replace the National Library of Australia's OZLINE service.

All indexing for CINCH continues to be undertaken by contract indexers. The current contractor is Datascape Information Pty Ltd. During the year 2075 records were added, compared with 1547 records for the previous year. Effective from the end of June 1998, the Database had 35 881 records.

Australian Crime and Justice on CD-ROM In February 1998 the Australian Institute of Criminology published the second CD-ROM in the series *Australian Crime and Justice on CD-ROM*. The Institute has contracted with RMIT Publishing to produce the series. The project has been assisted with funding from the Commonwealth's Confiscated Assets Trust Fund.

This second CD-ROM, *Australian Institute of Criminology on CD-ROM* includes the full-text of two major publications from the Institute, as well as all of the papers from the first two National Outlook Symposia on Crime in Australia.

Web site (<http://www.aic.gov.au>)

The Institute's web site provides information about the work of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council and aims to be a key source of information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

Development A number of features have been added and developed on the Institute's web site over the past year. These have included:

- Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice. The full-text of the first 51 issues of the Trends and Issues series were added in pdf (Adobe® Acrobat®) format.
- Deaths in custody. The full-text of all issues of the Deaths in Custody Australia series were added. These are reports on deaths in custody trends and related research published by the Institute between 1992 and 1996. Other reports and data relating to deaths in custody were also added.
- The unedited full text of papers presented at Institute conferences.
- *Issues and Innovations in Australian Policing*. These are full-text case studies presenting concepts, practices, and processes in Australian policing.
- Directories. The following directories are now available:
Directory of Researchers of Crime and Criminal Justice, and

Directory of Criminal Justice Libraries, Australia and New Zealand

Growth in Use of the Web Site (Requests for Pages)

Month	1997-98 Requests	1996-97 Requests
July	7 796	891
August	10 167	2 932
September	9 669	2 184
October	9 324	2 484
November	8 977	2 384
December	7 419	2 397
January	9 769	3 332
February	15 333	4 105
March	19 392	4 867
April	19 978	7 546
May	29 263	7 762
June	22 860	6 216

Administrative Services

Objective

To provide the highest quality administrative services to the Institute, executive management and staff. Core activities cover office, human and financial resource management and infrastructure services, and cost-effective information technology network and desktop services.

Description

These services are provided through the following activities:

General Services

Includes building services, security, cleaning, records management, assets management, motor vehicles and stores management, freedom of information and other corporate services.

Operational practice has been progressively reformed over the financial year to provide leaner and more efficient arrangements with a higher degree of risk management and less reliance on control. Further review of general services is planned for the 1998-99 financial year to seek out further opportunities to streamline operational practices and procedures.

Information Technology Services

These services comprise the local and wide area networks, desktop PCs and office automation services such as telephone and security monitoring systems, electronic mail, intranet and access to Internet services.

IT operations have undergone considerable upgrade and expansion during 1997-98. An Institute wide plan to upgrade and standardise desktop services has been undertaken over the latter half of the year leading to the lease and implementation of 45 new networked PCs to replace a range of non-standard equipment. All staff have been trained in the use of the equipment and in the fundamentals of changed software. In addition, network servers and other network facilities have been upgraded to achieve better response times and reliability in the network. Further development of the network is expected during 1998-99 when a detailed review of the implementation of IT services will be undertaken as a part of the Institute's response to the Government's decision to outsource IT services.

Human Resources

Incorporates personnel liaison services, staff development, recruitment, industrial relations, occupational health and safety and EEO.

Operational practice has seen maintenance of a high level of activity

ensuring high quality services to staff of the Institute throughout the year. During May and June 1998 management and staff negotiated an Agency Agreement for the years 1998-2000. The agreement was certified by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission on 16 July 1998. It is expected that Australian Workplace Agreements for senior staff will be implemented during 1998-99. Arrangements for outsourcing of corporate services by the Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA) are expected to impact processing of the Institute's payroll and personnel services (which are currently provided by the DoFA Personnel Services group). The Institute is preparing to enter into negotiations with the preferred tender once negotiations between Department of Finance and Administration and the preferred tender are complete.

The Institute participates in the Commonwealth Corporate Managers' (COMNET) forum and participates in training and development programs offered by the major Public Service agencies.

Four staff accepted voluntary redundancy during 1997-98. This brought the total number of voluntary redundancies for the Institute to 6 over the past 2 years.

Staffing Overview

The Institute continues to promote EEO principles in all policies and practices relating to employees. The Institute's EEO profile is shown at Table 1.

Staff Development

Staff Development during the year has encompassed training and attendance at work related seminars, conferences and symposiums. In some cases this involved Institute staff presenting papers or undertaking speaking engagements.

Table 1: Staffing Overview as at 30 June 1998

Category	Administrative Classifications	Senior Officers and Academic	Total
Female			
Full Time	15.00	3.00	18.00
Part Time	2.00		2.00
Temporary	2.00		2.00
Male			
Full Time	1.00	6.00	7.00
Part Time		1.00	1.00
Temporary	4.00		4.00
Total All Staff	24.00	10.0	34.00

Expenditure for the 1997-98 financial year on eligible training programs as defined under the *Training Guarantee (Administration) Act 1990* was \$22 307.

Industrial Democracy/Occupational Health and Safety

Staff and management of the Institute consulted on operational issues through the Workplace Group and through briefings by the Executive throughout the year. An expanded role for the Workplace Group is intended for 1998-99 to assist with the development of performance appraisal arrangements and to assist in implementation of initiatives agreed as a part of the Agency Agreement.

Financial Operations

The Institute operates its own network based financial management information systems which includes general ledger, debtors and creditors, asset management and purchasing. In addition, a number of services are outsourced. These include mailing house services for subscription and other publications distribution, and conference coordinators to arrange and account for conference registra-

tions, accounts and acquittals. Further outsourcing will take place during 1998-99.

Financial services have been impacted by the installation and operation of the SunSystems accounting software. Installation continued throughout 1997-98 and was completed in June 1998. It is proposed to conduct a post implementation audit of the system to ensure its use is optimised and maximum benefits are realised. The Institute is participating in accrual budgeting and related financial management initiatives taking place in the wider Commonwealth context.

Fraud Control

Work on the Institute fraud control plan is proceeding in concert with its review of financial rules, the requirements of the *CAC Act*, the implementation of the new Financial Management Information System and the development of an Internal Audit Charter and program for 1998-99. Current procedures call for all fraud to be reported to the AFP.

Consultancy Services

External consultants have been employed strategically to assist and complement the

Table 2: Consultancy Services, July 1992-June 1998

Name of Consultant	Services provided	Amount(\$)
Department of Workplace Relations	Industrial Relations Advice	3974
Public Service and Merit Protection	Staff Recruitment	2000
Knight Frank ACT P/ L.	Rent Review	1000
Effective People P/ L.	Staff Recruitment	574
Sun Micro Systems P/ L.	System Instalment	700

Institute's work initiatives over the past year. A full list of consultants engaged, the purpose of their engagement and the amount paid for their services is at Table 2.

Advertising

The Institute's expenditure on advertising for 1997-98 was \$13 947. This included conference advertising of \$9860 and recruitment advertising of \$4087.

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements for the Institute are at page 19. The Financial Statements for the Criminology Research Council at page 73. The AIC financial and staffing resources summary is at Table 3.

Table 3: Financial and Staffing Resources Summary

	Actual 1996-97	Estimates 1997-98	Actual 1997-98
BUDGETARY (CASH) BASIS			
Components of Appropriations			
Running Costs (RC)	2 843 000	2 791 000	2 791 000
Other program costs (excluding RC)	0	0	0
Total	2 843 000	2 791 000	2 791 000
Less Adjustments	0	0	0
Total Outlays	2 843 000	2 791 000	2 791 000
Total Revenue	2 843 000	2 791 000	2 791 000
ACCRUAL BASIS			
Components of Appropriations			
Running Costs (RC)	2 830 604	2 853 043	2 853 043
Other program costs (excluding RC)	0	0	0
Total Costs	2 830 604	2 853 043	2 853 043
Total (allocated) assets	945 283	889 649	889 649
Total (allocated) liabilities	523 730	472 221	472 221
Staff Years (Actual)	31	31	31

AIC Financial Statements



F97/437

1 October 1998

Mr Richard Fox
Chairman
Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Fox

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
1997-98 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audit of the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 1998 has now been completed with satisfactory results.

Attached for your information are a copy of the financial statements together with the unqualified audit report thereon.

Yours sincerely

David C. McKean
Executive Director

Att\



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



To the Minister for Justice

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 1998. The statements comprise:

- Statement by the Board of Management;
- Operating Statement;
- Statement of Assets and Liabilities;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments; 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 they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you, the 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 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 Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements (Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views) and statutory requirements so as to present a view of the Institute which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

Audit opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities

- (ii) the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements and the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities, of the financial position of the Australian Institute of Criminology as at 30 June 1998 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



David C. McKean
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

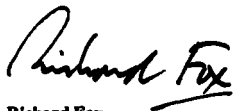
Canberra

1 October 1998

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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



Richard Fox
Chairman
Board of Management

23 September 1998



Adam Graycar
Director

23 September 1998

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
OPERATING STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 1998**

	Note	1998	1997
		\$	\$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Operating expenses			
Employees	3a	2,133,336	2,300,214
Suppliers	3b	1,204,696	1,113,240
Depreciation	3c	91,196	152,506
Net losses from sale of assets		14,687	21,021
Total operating expenses		<u>3,443,915</u>	<u>3,586,981</u>
Operating revenues from independent sources			
Contract research	4a	121,193	144,743
Other	4b	469,679	611,634
Total operating revenues from independent sources		<u>590,872</u>	<u>756,377</u>
Net cost of services		<u>(2,853,043)</u>	<u>(2,830,604)</u>
REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT			
Parliamentary appropriations received	5a	2,791,000	2,843,000
Total revenues from government		<u>2,791,000</u>	<u>2,843,000</u>
Surplus (deficit) of revenues from government over net cost of services		(62,043)	12,396
Accumulated surpluses (deficits) at beginning of reporting period		(516,805)	(529,201)
Accumulated surpluses (deficits) at end of reporting period		<u>(578,848)</u>	<u>(516,805)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as at 30 June 1998

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
PROVISIONS AND PAYABLES			
Employees	6a	440,358	479,268
Suppliers	6b	31,863	44,452
Total provisions and payables		<u>472,221</u>	<u>523,720</u>
Total liabilities		<u>472,221</u>	<u>523,720</u>
EQUITY			
Capital	7	996,276	996,276
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)	7	(578,848)	(516,805)
Total equity		<u>417,428</u>	<u>479,471</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>889,649</u>	<u>1,003,191</u>
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash	8a	179,169	113,828
Receivables	8b	69,492	104,587
Prepayments		48,064	53,000
Total financial assets		<u>296,725</u>	<u>271,415</u>
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Infrastructure plant and equipment	9a	592,924	731,776
Total non-financial assets		<u>592,924</u>	<u>731,776</u>
Total assets		<u>889,649</u>	<u>1,003,191</u>
Current liabilities		131,193	138,534
Non-current liabilities		341,028	385,186
Current assets		296,725	271,415
Non-current assets		592,924	731,776

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 1998**

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		2,791,000	2,843,000
Interest		13,035	20,888
Other		959,567	834,520
Total cash received		<u>3,763,602</u>	<u>3,698,408</u>
Cash Used			
Suppliers		(1,577,190)	(1,325,102)
Employees		(2,154,039)	(2,326,154)
Total cash used		<u>(3,731,229)</u>	<u>(3,651,256)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	15	<u>32,373</u>	<u>47,152</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		42,987	0
Total cash received		<u>42,987</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10,019)	(7,382)
Total cash used		<u>(10,019)</u>	<u>(7,382)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>32,968</u>	<u>(7,382)</u>
Net increase in cash held		65,341	39,770
add cash at 1 July		113,828	74,058
Cash at 30 June		<u>179,169</u>	<u>113,828</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 1998

BY TYPE	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
CAPITAL COMMITMENTS			
Plant and equipment		247,966	48,000
Total capital commitments		<u>247,966</u>	<u>48,000</u>
OTHER COMMITMENTS			
Operating leases		2,411,957	2,554,134
Total other commitments		<u>2,411,957</u>	<u>2,554,134</u>
Total commitments payable		2,659,923	2,602,134
Commitments receivable		0	0
Net commitments		<u><u>2,659,923</u></u>	<u><u>2,602,134</u></u>
BY MATURITY			
All net commitments			
One year or less		417,056	314,575
From one to two years		417,056	314,575
From two to five years		1,034,793	931,725
Over five years		791,018	1,041,259
Net commitments		<u><u>2,659,923</u></u>	<u><u>2,602,134</u></u>
Operating lease commitments			
One year or less		324,188	302,575
From one to two years		324,188	302,575
From two to five years		972,563	907,725
Over five years		791,018	1,041,259
Operating lease commitments		<u><u>2,411,957</u></u>	<u><u>2,554,134</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 1998

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report.

They have been prepared in accordance with:

- Guidelines titled *Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities* issued by the Minister for Finance and Administration in July 1997 (the 'Guidelines') which require that the financial statements are prepared:
 - in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Guidance Releases issued by the Australian Accounting Research Foundation; and
 - having regard to Statements of Accounting Concepts, and
 - the 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 where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

1.2 Taxation

The Institute is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax.

1.3 Property plant and equipment

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. All assets of the Institute costing \$2,000 or more, having a separate identity and being durable in nature, are considered to be a non-current asset. Rates of depreciation have been adjusted for Office furniture and equipment and computers from 6%, 18% to 10%, 33.33% to reflect current accounting standards.

1.4 Liability for Employee entitlements

The liability for employee entitlements encompasses provisions for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken 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 1998 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 1998. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

1.5 Leases

A distinction is made between finance lessees which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased assets and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Operating lease payments are charged to the Operating Statement on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.6 Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash refers to cash at bank and on hand.

1.7 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

1.8 Subsequent events

No events have occurred after reporting date which have not been brought to account in the 1997/98 financial statements.

1.9 Financial instruments

Accounting policies in relation to financial instruments are disclosed in Note 16

2. Economic Dependency

The Australian Institute of Criminology is dependent on appropriations from Parliament to carry out its normal activities.

3. Goods and Services expenses**3a. Employee expenses**

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Basic Remuneration for services provided	1,967,001	2,265,463
Separation and redundancy – abnormal expense	166,335	34,751
Total employee expenses	<u>2,133,336</u>	<u>2,300,214</u>

The Institute contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees. Contributions to the schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. Current contributions rates are 26.5% of salary (CSS) and 12.4% of salary (PSS). An additional 3% is contributed for employer productivity benefits.

3b. Suppliers expenses

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Supply of goods and services	832,633	808,279
Operating lease rentals	372,063	304,961
Total suppliers expenses	<u>1,204,696</u>	<u>1,113,240</u>

3c. Depreciation

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

	1998	1997
Office Furniture and Equipment	10%	6%
Computers	33.33%	18%
Leasehold Improvements	10%	10%
	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	91,196	152,506

4. Operating Revenue from Independent Sources**4a. 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:

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Victimisation	0	30,000
National Campaign Against Violence and Crime	0	15,600
ATSIC	0	54,258
Indicators of Aggression	0	31,144
Cannabis Law Income	0	2,496
Violence Prevention Awards	0	6,745
Telstra Corporation	0	4,500
Fraud in Australia	24,750	0
Ethnicity and Crime	14,443	0
Commonwealth Grant Commission	2,000	0
OSW Domestic Violence	50,000	0
Child Sex Exploitation	30,000	0
Total Revenue	121,193	144,743

4b. Other revenues

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Services Rendered	377,632	363,232
Interest	13,035	20,888
Information Services	79,012	227,514
Total other revenue	469,679	611,634

5. Revenues from Government**5a. Parliamentary appropriations**

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Appropriation Acts Nos. 1&3, 1997-98	<u>2,791,000</u>	<u>2,843,000</u>
Total revenues from government	<u><u>2,791,000</u></u>	<u><u>2,843,000</u></u>

6. Provisions and Payables**6a. Liabilities to employees**

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	25,490	18,810
Annual leave	141,999	165,543
Long service leave	<u>272,869</u>	<u>294,915</u>
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	<u><u>440,358</u></u>	<u><u>479,268</u></u>

6b. Suppliers

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	<u><u>31,863</u></u>	<u><u>44,452</u></u>

7. Equity

Item	Capital	Accumulated results	TOTAL EQUITY
	\$	\$	\$
Balance 1 July 1997	996,276	(516,805)	479,471
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	(62,043)	(62,043)
Balance 30 June 1998	<u><u>996,276</u></u>	<u><u>(578,848)</u></u>	<u><u>417,428</u></u>

8. Financial Assets**8a. Cash**

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u><u>179,169</u></u>	<u><u>113,828</u></u>

8b. Receivable

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Debtors	<u><u>69,492</u></u>	<u><u>104,587</u></u>
Current receivables includes receivables overdue by less than 30 days	69,480	87,968
30 to 60 days	<u>12</u>	<u>16,619</u>
	<u><u>69,492</u></u>	<u><u>104,587</u></u>

9. Non-financial assets**9a Infrastructure plant and equipment**

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Infrastructure Plant and Equipment at cost	1,151,531	1,234,390
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(558,607)</u>	<u>(502,614)</u>
Total Infrastructure Plant and Equipment	<u><u>592,924</u></u>	<u><u>731,776</u></u>

9b. Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

Item	Infrastructure plant & equipment	TOTAL
	\$	\$
Gross value as at 1 July 1997	1,234,390	1,234,390
Additions	10,018	10,018
Disposals	<u>(92,877)</u>	<u>(92,877)</u>
Gross value as at 30 June 1998	<u><u>1,151,531</u></u>	<u><u>1,151,531</u></u>
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 July 1997	502,614	502,614
Depreciation charge for assets held 1 July 1997	91,196	91,196
Depreciation charge for additions	0	0
Adjustment for disposals	<u>(35,203)</u>	<u>(35,203)</u>
Accumulated Depreciation as at 30 June 1998	<u><u>558,607</u></u>	<u><u>558,607</u></u>
Net book value as at 30 June 1998	<u><u>592,924</u></u>	<u><u>592,924</u></u>
Net book value as at 1 July 1997	<u><u>731,776</u></u>	<u><u>731,776</u></u>

10. Auditor's Remuneration

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) has charged \$19,400 for services provided for the year ended 30 June 1997. A fee of \$19,400 was advised by ANAO for 1997-98. No other services were provided by the ANAO.

11. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities for 1997-98 against the Australian Institute of Criminology.

12. Remuneration of Executive Officers

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Income received or due and receivable by Executive Officers	162,173	246,525

The number of Executive Officers included in these figures are shown below in the relevant income bands

	Number	Number
110,000-120,000	-	1
120,000-130,000	-	1
160,000-170,000	1	-

No performance pay was made during the year.

13. Related party disclosures

Board of Management during the year were	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Terminated</i>
Professor Richard Fox (Chair) Monash University, Victoria	29.04.98	
Dr Adam Graycar, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology	07.11.94	
Mr Norman Reaburn (Commonwealth) Deputy Secretary, Attorney-General's Department	04.12.94	
Mr John Johnson AO APM QPM (Commonwealth), Point Lonsdale, Victoria	25.11.87	
Mr John Van Groningen, Commissioner, Office of Correctional Services Commissioner, Victoria	11.04.97	
Dr Robert Fitzgerald, Executive Director, Policy & Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia	25.03.98	
Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	25.03.98	
Mr Denbigh Richards, Deputy Director, Department of Justice, Tasmania	06.05.98	
Mr Peter Maloney, Director, Legislation and Policy, Justice Department, Tasmania	11.04.97	06.05.98
Dr Ken Levy, Deputy Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland	01.05.96	25.03.98
Mr John Gardner, (<i>former</i>) Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services, Northern Territory	01.05.96	04.02.98
Mr David Moore, (<i>current</i>) Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services, Northern Territory	04.02.98	25.03.98

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is nil.

There are no other related party transactions.

14. Trust Funds

The AIC has established specific trust accounts for funded 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	Receipt	Payments	Closing
			Balance			Balance
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth	Violence	1997	81,350	98,068	95,751	83,667
Attorney-General's Department	Prevention Award Trust	1998	83,667	100,545	95,083	89,129
Commonwealth	Aust Crime	1997	208,064	7,081	60,937	154,208
Attorney-General's Department	& Justice Database	1998	154,208	3,690	48,974	108,924
Commonwealth	Confiscated	1997	369,543	18,187	104,929	282,801
Attorney-General's Department	Assets Trust Fund	1998	282,801	9,440	160,670	131,571
Department of	Recidivism	1997	0	769,250	80,282	688,968
Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs	and Open Learning Education	1998	688,968	20,128	264,632	444,464
		1997	804,746	892,586	487,688	1,209,644
Total Trust Funds		1998	1,209,644	133,803	569,359	774,088

15. Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net cost of services	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Net cost of services	(2,853,043)	(2,830,604)
Revenues from government	2,791,000	2,843,000
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(62,043)	12,396
Depreciation	91,196	152,506
Loss on disposal of assets	14,687	21,021
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(38,910)	(27,225)
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	35,095	(19,254)
Increase/(Decrease) in suppliers' liability	(12,589)	(75,236)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	4,937	(17,056)
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,373	47,152

16. Financial Instruments**16a. Terms, conditions and accounting policies**

Financial Instrument	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Receivables for goods and services	8b	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 7 days (1996-97: 7 days)
Financial Liabilities		Financial Liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the Liability can be reliably measured.	
Trade creditors	6b	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received. (and irrespective of having been invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

16b. Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Note	Floating Interest Rate		Non- Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted average effective interest rate	
		1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 %	1997 %
Financial Assets (Recognised)									
Cash	8a	179,169	113,828	-	-	179,169	113,828	2.5	2.5
Receivables	8b	-	-	69,492	104,587	69,492	104,587	n/a	n/a
Prepayments		-	-	48,064	53,000	48,064	53,000	n/a	n/a
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		179,169	113,828	117,556	157,587	296,725	271,415		
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)									
Suppliers	6b	-	-	31,863	44,452	31,863	44,452	n/a	n/a
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		-	-	31,863	44,452	31,863	44,452		

16c Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Instrument	Note	1998		1997	
		Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value	Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets (Recognised)					
Cash	8a	179,169	179,169	113,828	113,828
Receivables	8b	69,492	69,492	104,587	104,587
Prepayments		48,064	48,064	53,000	53,000
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		296,725	296,725	271,415	271,415
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)					
Suppliers	6b	31,863	31,863	44,452	44,452
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		31,863	31,863	44,452	44,452

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits, on call and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by the carrying amounts.

16d Credit Risk Exposures

The economic entity's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Appendix I

Publications issued from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998

Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice

- No. 71** *Plastic Card Fraud*. Smith, R. G. July 1997. ISBN 0 642 24045 0.
- No. 72** *Estimates of the Costs of Crime in Australia in 1996*. Walker, J. August 1997. ISBN 0 642 24046 9.
- No. 73** *Youth as Victims and Offenders of Homicide*. Carcach, C. September 1997. ISBN 0 642 24049 3.
- No. 74** *Measuring the Extent of Fraud in Australia*. Smith, R.G. November 1997. ISBN 0 642 24052 3.
- No. 75** *Firearms Homicide in Australia*. Carcach, C. & Grabosky, P.N. November 1997. ISBN 0 642 24054 X.
- No. 76** *Alcohol & Disorder in the Australian Community: Part I – Victims*. Makkai, T. December 1997. ISBN 0 642 24055 8.
- No. 77** *Alcohol & Disorder in the Australian Community: Part II – Perpetrators*. Makkai, T. January 1998. ISBN 0 642 24058 2.
- No. 78** *Technology & Crime Control*. Grabosky, P. January 1998. ISBN 0 642 24058 2.
- No. 79** *Regulating Racial Hatred*. Reid, S.F. & Smith, R.G. February 1998. ISBN 0 642 24059 0.
- No. 80** *Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody-related Police Operations, 1997*. Dalton, V. March 1998. ISBN 0 642 24062 2.
- No. 81** *Prison Deaths 1980-97: National Overview and State Trends*. Dalton, V. March 1998. ISBN 0 642 24064 7.
- No. 82** *Murder-Suicide in Australia*. Carcach, C. & Grabosky, P.N. March 1998. ISBN 0 642 24060 4.
- No. 83** *Crime in a Shrinking World*. Grabosky, P.N. March 1998. ISBN 0 642 24063 0.
- No. 84** *Private Prisons in Australia: The Second Phase*. Harding, R. April 1998. ISBN 0 642 24067 1.
- No. 85** *Poverty, Parenting, Peers and Crime-Prone Neighbourhoods*. Weatherburn, D. & Lind, B. April 1998. ISBN 0 642 24068 X.
- No. 86** *Preventing Car Theft in Australia: "Golden Opportunity" for Partnerships*. Hill, P. April 1998. ISBN 0 642 24066 3.
- No. 87** *Human Tissue Transplantation Crime*. King, E. & Smith, R.G. May 1998. ISBN 0 642 24069 8.
- No. 88** *Internet Gambling*. McMillen, J. & Grabosky, P.N. June 1998. ISBN 0 642 24072 8.
- No. 89** *Police Shootings 1990-97*. Dalton, V. June 1998. ISBN 0 642 24071 X.

Research and Public Policy Series

- No. 12** *Paedophilia Policy and Prevention*, edited by Marianne James. 1997. ISSN 1326-6004. ISBN 0 642 24047 7. 96 pp.
- No. 13** *Homicide in Australia 1989-96*, by Marianne James and Carlos Carcach. 1997. ISSN 1326-6004. ISBN 0 642 24050 7. 60 pp.
- No. 14** *Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Justice:*

Toward 2000 and Beyond, edited by Christine Alder. 1998. ISSN 1326-6004. ISBN 0 642 24053 1. 76 pp.

No. 15 Repeat Victimisation in Australia: Extent, Correlates and Implications for Crime Prevention, by Satyanshu Mukherjee and Carlos Carcach. 1998. ISSN 1326-6004. ISBN 0 642 24057 4. 72 pp.

Annual Publications

25th Annual Reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council 1997. 1997. 88 pp.

On Disk

Annotated Bibliography on Deaths in Custody, 1997. ISBN 0 642 24051 5. \$25.00.
Violence, Crime and the Entertainment Media, 1997. ISBN 0 642 24065 5. \$25.00.
Internet Crime, 1998. ISBN 0 642 24070 1.

On CD-ROM

Australian Institute of Criminology on CD-ROM, February 1998.

Commercial Publications

Crime and Justice in Australia 1997, by

Satyanshu Mukherjee and Adam Graycar, 1997. ISBN 1 87606 708 X. Published by The Federation Press, Sydney.

Crime in the Digital Age: Controlling Telecommunications and Cyberspace Illegalities, by Peter Grabosky and Russell Smith, 1998. HB ISBN 1 86287 294 4. PB ISBN 1 86287 270 8. Published by Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ, and The Federation Press, Sydney

Joint Publication

Law and Justice Issues, Indigenous Australians 1994 by S. Mukherjee, Carlos Carcach, David McDonald and Tony Barnes, 1998, Occasional Paper published jointly between Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Periodical Publications

Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody-related Police Operations, 1996-97, Interim Report, by Vicki Dalton, November 1997.
AIC Newsletter, Winter 1997.
AIC Newsletter, Summer 1998.
AIC Newsletter, Autumn 1998.

Appendix II

Other Publications

Carlos Carcach

“Crime and Fear: Evidence from Australia” (with V. Borooah), in *British Journal of Criminology*, vol. 37, No 4, Autumn 1997, pp. 635-57.

“Trends in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Deaths in Custody and Incarceration” (with V. Dalton), in *Five Years On. Implementation of the Commonwealth Government Responses to the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody*, vol. 1, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Canberra, 1997.

“Youth as Victims and Offenders of Homicide”, in *Crime and Justice International*, vol. 14, 1998, pp. 9-14.

Law and Justice Issues, Indigenous Australians 1994 (with S. Mukherjee), Occasional Paper published jointly between Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1998.

Vicki Dalton

“Trends in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Deaths in Custody and Incarceration” (with C. Carcach), in *Five Years On. Implementation of the Commonwealth Government Responses to the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in*

Custody, vol. 1, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Canberra, 1997.

Peter Grabosky

“Inside the Pyramid: Toward a Conceptual Framework for the Analysis of Regulatory Systems”, in *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, vol. 25, September 1997, pp. 195-201.

“Telecommunications and Crime: Regulatory Dilemmas” (with R. Smith), in *Law and Policy*, vol. 17, no. 3, July, 1997, pp. 317-41.

Toni Makkai

Patterns of Drug Use in Australia, 1985-95 (with I. McAllister), Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, Canberra, 1998.

Marijuana in Australia: Patterns and Attitudes (with I. McAllister), National Drug Strategy Monograph Series No 31, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, Canberra, 1997.

“Research Assessment Exercise”, in *Nexus*, vol. 9, no. 1, February 1997.

A Report on the Professions in Australia Project (with J. Western, M. Davies & J. McMillan), Reshaping Australian Institutions Project, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, 1998.

Satyanshu Mukherjee

“Trends in Violence and Crime Prevention Strategies through the World”, in *Trends: UNCJIN Crime and Justice Letter*, United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, Vienna, April 1998.

Law and Justice Issues, Indigenous Australians 1994 (with C. Carcach), Occasional Paper published jointly between Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1998.

Russell Smith

“Card Games: Plastic Fraud and Misuse”, in *Australian Accountant*, vol. 67, no. 11, 1997, pp. 56-8.

Deterrence, Correctional Outcomes and Mandatory Sentencing: A Report for the Victorian Department of Justice, 1997.

“Medicine, Crime and Unprofessional Conduct in the On-line World”, in *Medico-Legal Journal*, vol. 65, no. 3, 1997, pp. 133-8.

“Telecommunications and Crime: Regulatory Dilemmas” (with P. Grabosky), in *Law and Policy*, vol. 17, no. 3 July, 1997, pp. 317-41.

“*The Legal Liability of Health Service Providers: Final Report*” (joint author), Law Reform

Committee of Victoria, 1997, Government Printer, Melbourne.

“Controlling the Interception of Communications: Law or Technology?”, in Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics, *Communications Research Forum Papers*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, vol. 2, 1997, pp. 487-509.

“Fraud Tops the List in Australia’s Crime Bill with Costs Running into Billions”, in *Platypus Magazine: The Journal of the Australian Federal Police*, no. 55, June 1997, pp. 18-20, 35-40.

“The ‘New Age’ Piracy: In Search of Better Solutions”, in *Platypus Magazine: The Journal of the Australian Federal Police*, no. 55, June 1997, pp. 28-34.

“*Fraud in Australia: Issues and Strategies for Reform*” (joint author), Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, Fraud Advisory Council, 1998, Sydney.

“Legal Liability Arising out of Public Health Screening Programmes”, in *Journal of Law and Medicine*, vol. 5, no. 4, 1998, pp. 348-54.

“Plastic Card Fraud”, in *The Australian Banker*, vol. 112, no. 3, 1998, pp. 92-9.

Appendix III

Papers to Conferences and Meetings and Submissions to Government Inquiries and Commissions

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:

Health Care Crime and Regulatory Control,
Australian Institute of Criminology,
Melbourne, 3 July 1997.

South Australian Department of Correctional
Services – Probation and Parole 2000,
Adelaide, 9 July 1997.

Australian and New Zealand Society of
Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 10 July
1997.

Crime in Regional Australia, Charles Sturt
University, Wagga Wagga, 14 August
1997.

National Institute of Justice, Washington, 7
October 1997.

AIC Roundtable on Gambling, Technology
and Society: Regulatory Challenges for the
21st Century, Sydney, 27 October 1997.

AIC Roundtable on The Use of Geographical
Information Systems in Crime. Mapping
and the Criminal Justice System,
Adelaide, 29 October 1997.

AIC Roundtable on Sentencing and
Indigenous Peoples, Whyalla, South

Australia, 31 October 1997.

Graduate Institute of Police Management,
Sydney, 3 November 1997.

Australian Council of Churches on Internet
Crime, Sydney, 12 November 1997.

University of NSW Criminology Seminar,
Sydney, 12 November 1997.

Violence, Crime and the Entertainment Media,
Australian Institute of Criminology,
Sydney, 4 December 1997.

University of Washburn criminology exchange
seminar, Canberra, 13 January 1998.

Michigan State University Criminal Justice
exchange seminar, Canberra, 30 January
1998.

Internet Crime, Australian Institute of
Criminology, Melbourne, 16 February
1998.

Policing the Torres Strait, Australian Defence
Force Academy, Canberra, 24 February
1998.

Partnerships in Crime Prevention, Australian
Institute of Criminology/National
Campaign Against Violence and Crime,
Hobart, 25 February 1998.

AIC Roundtable on Youth Unemployment and
Crime, Sydney, 20 March 1998.

AIC Roundtable on Electronic Surveillance:
Private and Public Interests, Canberra, 27
March 1998.

New Zealand Ministry of Justice Research Seminar, Wellington NZ, 7 April 1998.

National Violence in the Workplace Conference, Canberra, 23 April 1998.

Gambling, Technology & Society: Regulatory Challenges for the 21st Century, Australian Institute of Criminology, Sydney, 7 May 1998.

University of New England, Public Lecture, Armidale, 20 May 1998.

University of Western Sydney Violence Seminar, Sydney, 5 June 1998.

Victorian Gambling Forum, Melbourne, 13 June 1998.

Crime Against Business, Australian Institute of Criminology, Melbourne, 18 June 1998.

Vicki Dalton

“The Monitoring of Deaths in Custody at the Australian Institute of Criminology: Trends Since the Royal Commission”, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Deaths in Custody Conference on Reversing the Cycle, Queensland Aboriginal & Islander Legal Services Secretariat (QAILSS), Broadbeach, Queensland, 23-25 September 1997.

Peter Grabosky

“Harnessing Non-government Resources to Foster Regulatory Compliance”: “Counterproductive Regulation”, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, 3 July 1997.

“Firearms and Violence in Australia”, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Brisbane, 9 July 1997.

“Inside the Pyramid: Towards a Conceptual Framework for the Analysis of Regulatory Systems”, Australian and New Zealand

Society of Criminology, Brisbane, 10 July 1997.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology”, Australian Graduate School of Police Management, Manly, 15 July 1997.

“The Future of Law Enforcement”, Australian Graduate School of Police Management, Manly, 30 July 1997.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology and its Research Program”, US National Institute of Justice, Washington, 3 September 1997.

“Regulatory Compliance”, Australian Institute of Health, Law and Ethics, Canberra, 12 September 1997.

“Crime and Technology in the Global Village”, Australian Institute of Criminology Conference on Crime and the Internet, Melbourne, 16 February 1998.

“Technology and Crime”, Heads of Criminal Intelligence Conference, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Canberra, 18 March 1998.

“Technology and Crime Control”, Rotary Club of Canberra, Canberra, 23 March 1998.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology and its Law Enforcement Clients”, Australian Graduate School of Police Management, Manly, 19 May 1998.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology, and Public Policy”, Hong Kong Society of Criminology, Hong Kong, 25 May 1998.

“Crime in a Shrinking World”, Council on Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific, Manila, 23 May 1998.

“Plastic Card Fraud”, Australian Institute of Criminology Conference on Crime Against Business”, Melbourne, 18 June 1998.

Toni Makkai

"The Australian Institute of Criminology",
Police Researchers Information
Management, Australasia, Manly, 3-5
November 1997.

"The Australian Institute of Criminology",
Australian Institute of Police
Management, Manly, 24 March 1998.

"Myths and Reality: Ethnicity and
Demographic Profiling", Illicit Market
Scan Forum, Queensland Police Service,
Brisbane, 30 March-3 April 1998.

"I-ADAM in Australia", First International
Adam Technical Planning Meeting, Miami,
Florida, 8-9 April 1998.

"National Drug Statistics", Fourteenth
National Strategic Intelligence Course,
Australian Institute of Police
Management, Manly, 26 May 1998.

John Myrtle

"Criminal Justice Electronic: Online, CD-ROM
and Internet Resources", 9th National
Library Technicians Conference, Canberra,
26 September 1997.

"Electronic Sources of Criminal Justice
Information", 4th Meeting of the World
Criminal Justice Library Network,
Washington DC, USA, 21 October 1997.

"Research and Information Work at the
Australian Institute of Criminology",
Strategic Alliances in Australasian Policing
forum at the Australian Graduate School
of Police Management, Manly, 10 March
1998.

Russell Smith

"Crime in the Digital Age", Institute of
Electrical and Electronic Engineers
Communications Society Victoria,
Melbourne, 2 July 1997.

"Telemedicine and Crime", Australian
Institute of Criminology Conference:
Health Care, Crime and Regulatory
Control, Melbourne, 4 July 1997.

"Crime Prevention in the Digital Age",
Australian and New Zealand Society of
Criminology 12th Annual Conference:
Crime, Power and Justice, Brisbane, 8 July
1997.

"National Fraud Statistics", National Heads of
Fraud Conference, Brisbane, 31 July 1997.

"Plastic Card Fraud", National Heads of Fraud
Conference, Brisbane, 1 August 1997.

"Prevention of High-Technology Fraud",
Infosec (SA) Forum, Adelaide, 27 August
1997.

"Controlling the Interception of
Communications: Law or Technology?",
Communications Research Forum,
Canberra, 2 October 1997.

"Telemedicine and Crime", Royal College of
Nursing, Australia, Canberra, 9 October
1997.

"Legal Liability Arising out of Public Health
Screening Programmes", Australian
Institute of Health Law and Ethics Second
Annual Conference, Canberra, 30 October
1997.

"An Overview of Commercial Crime in
Australia", New South Wales Police
Academy, 3 November 1997.

"Fraud in the ACT", ACT Chief Minister's
Office Fraud Prevention Seminar,
Canberra, 27 November 1997.

"Inter-agency Cooperation in the Collection
and Analysis of Fraud Data", Australian
Federal Police and Australian Securities
Commission Joint Agency Seminar:
Strengthening our Alliances in the Fight
against Serious Fraud, Sydney, 11
February 1998.

"Paying the Price on the Internet: Funds Transfer Crime in Cyberspace", Australian Institute of Criminology Conference, Internet Crime, Melbourne, 16 February 1998.

"Plastic Card Fraud", Australian Payment Systems Council, Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney, 6 March 1998.

"Plastic Card Fraud", Australian Institute of Criminology Conference, Crime Against Business, Melbourne, 18 June 1998.

Submissions

The Australian Institute of Criminology made written and verbal submissions to government inquiries and committees as follows:

Joint Parliamentary Committee on Treaties. Bribery of Foreign Public Officials. Written advice. 12 March 1998.

Attorney-General's Department Report on Publicity in Family Law Cases. Written advice. 28 July 1997.

Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee, Inquiry into the Australian Legal Aid System. Written advice. 28 July 1997.

Model Criminal Code Officers' Committee Discussion Paper on Administration of Justice Offences. Written advice. 29 July 1997.

Model Criminal Code Officers' Committee Discussion Paper on Public Order Offences – Contamination of Goods. Written advice. 25 August 1997.

Joint Committee of Public Accounts. Inquiry into Internet Commerce. Formal testimony. 10 September 1997.

New South Wales Efficiency Review of the Legal Aid Commission. Written advice. 15 September 1997.

Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills on Penalty Provisions of the Productivity Commission Bill 1996 (21 October 1997). Oral evidence. 30 September 1997. Interim Report No 16 of 1997. 13 November 1997. Eighth Report 25 June 1998.

Standards Australia. Committee on Compliance Systems. Committee Member. Written and oral contribution. 1996-98.

Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. Queensland Criminal Law (Sex Offenders Reporting) Bill 1997. Written advice. January 1998.

Select Committee on Crime Prevention, Parliament of Western Australia. Formal testimony. 28 February 1998.

Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence/ Australian Bureau of Statistics National Illicit Drugs Statistics Project. Written comment. 14 May 1998.

Model Criminal Code Officer's Committee Discussion Paper on Slavery and Sexual Servitude Offences. Written advice. 15 June 1998.

Australian Law Reform Commission. Commonwealth Legislation relating to the Proceeds of Crime. Comments. June 1998.

Appendix IV

Staff of the Institute at 30 June 1998

Executive

Adam Graycar PhD,DLitt(UNSW),FAIM,FASSA
Sylvia MacKellar

Director
Personal Assistant

Research Group

Peter Grabosky BA(Colby),MA,PhD
(Northwestern)

Research Director

Satyanshu Mukherjee AM,PhD(Pennsylvania)

Principal Criminologist

Toni Makkai BA(Capricornia IAE),MA,Master of
Social Planning & Development, PhD (UQ)

Research Analyst

Carlos Carcach BEc(El Salvador) MStat (Mexico),
GradDipEc(ANU)

Research Analyst

Vicki Dalton

Research Analyst

Bree Cook BSc(Hons)

Research Analyst

Anna Grant BA(Justice Studies)(Hons)

Research Analyst

Marianne James BA(Hons)(ANU)

Research Analyst

Pamela Kinnear BA(Hons), PhD (ANU)

Research Analyst

Russell Smith BA(Hons),LLB,DipCrim(Melb),
LLM(Melb), PhD(London)

Research Analyst

Merril Thompson

Executive Officer

Angela Grant BA(Canberra)

Editor

Sylvia Flaxman

Research Admin Officer

Diana Nelson (leave)

Research Admin Officer

Elizabeth Raffaele

Research Admin Officer

Glenys Rousell

Research Admin Officer

Kathy Mildren

Research Admin Officer

Daphne Ralston

Research Admin Officer

Information Services Group

JV Barry Library

John Myrtle BA(Syd),ALAA

Principal Librarian

Leanne Atkinson BA(Lib)(Canberra)

Senior Librarian

Pamela Garfoot BA(ANU),GradDipLib
(Canberra)

Senior Librarian

Wendy Limbrick DipLibStud(CIT)

Library Officer

Karen Collier DipLibStud(CIT)

Library Officer

Administrative Services Group

Administration

Geoff Chapman, BA(Acc)UC

Manager Administration &
Finance

François Debaecker ChemEngDip(HEI)
DEA, Doctorat(Paris)

Manager Information
Technology

Raju Mahen BBus(Acc)(NT)

Finance Officer

Pauline Young

Management Clerk

Jillian Place

Office Services Clerk

Catherine Kilford

Office Services Clerk

Kerry Feldman

Receptionist

In addition, a small number of casual staff were employed during the year on short-term contracts.

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 1997 to 30 June 1998**

Jill Thompson
Michael Brown
Karl Higgins
Garry Raffaele

Yana del Valle
Carole Hunt
Jane Mugford

Appendix V

AIC Associates

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

The Associates represent the interests of the Australian Institute of Criminology in their home city and, where appropriate, work jointly with the Institute to further its activities in that city.

Appointment are for two years and are conditional upon Associates contributing tangibly to the Australian Institute of Criminology program or product. This contribution is negotiated with the Director.

Current Associates:

Dr Rod Broadhurst
University of Hong Kong

Professor Kate Warner
University of Tasmania

Mr Simon Bronitt
Australian National University

Associate Professor Kathy Daly
Griffith University

Mr Jon Bright
Crime Concern
Swindon, UK

Professor Ken Polk
University of Melbourne

Professor Riaz Hassan
Flinders University

Mr David McDonald
Australian National University

Professor Ross Homel
Griffith University

Professor Tony Vinson
UNIYA Jesuit Social Centre, Sydney

Dr Stephen Mugford
Canberra

Associate Professor Christine Alder
University of Melbourne

Associate Professor Rick Sarre
University of South Australia

Appendix VI

Freedom of Information Statement

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* on the structure of the Institute and the categories of documents held by the Institute, with information as to how access may be made.

Establishment, Organisation and Functions

The Corporate Overview of this report (pp. 2-3) and Appendix IV, Staff of the Institute (pp.40-1), 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, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions;
- **Research:** research, development and evaluation papers, records of consultations, and statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications;
- **Administration:** finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of Information Statistics

There have been no Freedom of Information requests for the Institute in 1997-98. Freedom of information requests can be made to the Manager, Administration and Finance, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra ACT 2601.

Further information can be found at Appendix VII, Information Contacts (p. 44).

Appendix VII

Information Contacts

This Appendix provides contacts for information on the operations of the Institute as set out in Attachment 3 to the *Requirements for Departmental Annual Reports*.

Telephone Numbers

The reception desk is able to forward enquiries to the relevant employee on (02) 6260 9200. In addition, contact can be made through facsimile (02) 6260 9201.

Research

Information relating to research projects, conferences and publications:

Executive Officer, Research

Telephone: (02) 6260 9255

Information Services

Information relating to sources of criminological information:

JV Barry Library

Telephone: (02) 6260 9266

Administration and Finance

Information relating to the human resources, financial and office services operations of the Institute:

Manager, Administration and Finance

Telephone: (02) 6260 9213

Further information on the operations of the Institute is available through the web site at <http://www.aic.gov.au> and the *AIC Newsletter* (three issues per annum).

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Criminology Research Council

26th Annual Report 1998

Canberra

Published 1998

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The Minister for Justice,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA ACT 2600.

Dear Minister:

In accordance with section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour
to submit to you the twenty-sixth Annual Report of the ~~Australian Institute of~~
~~Criminology~~ *Criminology* for the period ending 30 June 1998. .
Research Council

Yours faithfully,

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council

6 October 1998

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Introduction

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 criminological research. These arrangements provided for the establishment of an Australian Institute of Criminology, a Criminology Research Council and a Criminology Research Fund. The Criminology Research Council controls and administers the Criminology Research Fund from which research grants are made to researchers undertaking criminological research projects. Criminological research is defined as 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 criminological 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, criminological research, and providing secretarial and administrative from the services for the Council.

In the 26 years that the Council has been in operation it has made grants from the Fund for 263 separate research projects totalling approximately \$4.1 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. During the 1997-98 financial year, the Criminology Research Council funded eight new research grants and one research consultancy from the Criminology Research Fund to a total value of \$270 145.

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 71-2.

Reports of completed projects undertaken with Council funds are distributed to Council members, 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, CRC reports receive wide coverage concerning their availability. All reports are available from the J.V. Barry Library through inter-library loan.

Grantees are also required to submit an executive summary for consideration for publication in the Institute's Trends and Issues series.

Under grant funding arrangements the grantee is responsible for the distribution of the final report. 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.

The Council also established a research consultancy on the topic of Factors that Influence Remand in Custody, which commenced in June.

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 1997-98 financial year totalled \$379 785. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$236 000 and each State and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

	\$
New South Wales	51 340
Victoria	33 757
Queensland	27 513
Western Australia	13 324
South Australia	12 375
Tasmania	3 971
Northern Territory	1 505

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 provides a fee for the Australian Institute of Criminology to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council.

As at 30 June 1998 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
Executive Director
Policy & Legislation Division
Ministry of Justice

South Australia

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

Tasmania

Mr Denbigh Richards
Deputy Director
Department of Justice

Northern Territory

Mr David Moore
Commissioner
Northern Territory Correctional Services

Meetings

Three meetings of the Council are held during the year. During 1997-98 two meetings (on 30 July 1997 and 26 March 1998) were held at the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. The third meeting was conducted out of session, in November 1997.

At its meeting on 26 March 1998, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Council.

At its meeting on 26 March 1998, the Council appointed its representatives from South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia and Victoria 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. In addition, all reports are lodged with the JV 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, and Mr Raju Mahen, Accounting Officer.

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 1998.

Advertising

During the financial year the Council placed advertisements seeking applications for Research Grants. This was arranged through TMP Worldwide at a total cost of \$5,893.

Research Projects

New Projects Funded

The Council considered thirty-nine grant applications during the year, eight of which were approved.

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

1. Shame Management and Social Reintegration for Bullies and Victims: The Prism Project—Dr Valerie Braithwaite, Australian National University (6/97-8). At its meeting on 30 July 1997 the Council made a grant of \$57 132 for this project.

This project seeks to identify schoolchildren who are persistent bullies and victims, with the intention of developing an intervention program that deals specifically with the social integration problems of these more difficult cases.

2. Aboriginal Community Sanctions developed under the Local Justice Initiatives Program and the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld)—Mr Neil Lofgren, Queensland (11/97-8). At its meeting on 26 November 1997 the Council made a grant of \$13 000 towards this project.

This project will investigate existing legal mechanisms under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld)* and the *Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Remote Communities (Justice Initiatives) Amendment Act 1997 (Qld)* for

Queensland sentencing courts to formally take account of the views of the Aboriginal community when sentencing Aboriginal offenders.

3. Hearing Loss and Communication Disability within the Criminal Justice System—Dr Al Yonovitz and Mr Grant Preston, Menzies School of Health Research, Royal Darwin Hospital NT (15/97-8). At its meeting on 26 November 1997 the Council made a grant of \$23 195 for this project.

The objective of this research is to identify communication disability and disadvantage for Aboriginal involvement with the criminal justice system in order to address the neglected needs of hearing-disabled Aboriginal defendants and prisoners.

4. Directors' misconduct decriminalised: Are the civil sanctions in the corporations law effective?—Professor Ian Ramsay and Ms Helen Bird, The University of Melbourne (16/97-8). At its meeting on 26 November 1997 the Council made a grant of \$20 394 for this project.

This project examines the effect of decriminalisation of misconduct by company directors in contravention of the Corporations Law. It involves an empirical study of prosecution and enforcement actions taken by the Australian Securities Commission before and since decriminalisation took effect in 1993.

5. Young Women in the Juvenile Justice System—Dr Christine Alder, The University of Melbourne (17/97-8). At its meeting on 26 November 1997 the Council made a grant of \$21 577 for this project.

The objectives of this research are to investigate the nature of young women's offending; and their accounts of their post-court juvenile justice experiences. The methodology will consist of: (1) analysis of existing juvenile justice statistics; and (2) interviews with young women on juvenile justice orders (either detention or community based). Data will be collected in Victoria and South Australia. The research will contribute to the further development of juvenile justice policy and practices for the small but increasing population of young women in the juvenile justice system for criminal offending and, in relation to criminological theory, will allow exploration of the "doing gender" thesis in relation to young women.

6. Does the spatial clustering of homes in which child abuse occurs reflect the operation of micro-social environments?—Professor Tony Vinson, Uniya Jesuit Social Justice Centre, NSW (24/97-8). At its meeting on 26 March 1998 the Council made a grant of \$20 539 for this project.

The relative concentration of confirmed child abuse in low socioeconomic status areas, defined by census unit boundaries, is well established and can be used as a basis for strategic interventions. This project will help improve the planning of locality-based child abuse interventions by exploring what lies behind finer grain variations in its occurrence. The point of departure will be spatial areas defined by the clusterings of confirmed cases of abuse — typically four or five homes within half a suburban street block — to see if there

are characteristics which distinguish these micro-areas from the suburb in which they are located.

7. Criminal Forfeiture and Confiscation—Professor Richard Fox and Professor Arie Freiberg, Monash University (38/97-8). At its meeting on 26 March 1998 the Council made a grant of \$20 696 for this project.

The objective of this research is to analyse the history of and to state the current law relating to the confiscation and forfeiture of proceeds of crime under Australian law both federal and state. Each Australian jurisdiction now has legislation concerned with the recovery from offenders and others of property, proceeds and benefits of crime. This represents a major civil sanction system which runs parallel with the existing conventional forms of criminal punishment. The research will be of benefit to federal and state law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors, and legal practitioners throughout the country who need to be familiar with the complexities of this powerful weapon in the fight against crime. The text will offer a comparative analysis of the provisions of the various State and federal laws, relevant international law, and the manner and degree of effectiveness with which they are administered in relation to local, national and international crimes.

8. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the relationship between community cohesiveness and rural crime—Dr Patrick Jobs and Ms Elaine Crosby, University of New England (7/97-8). At its meeting on 26 March 1998 the Council made a grant of \$63 612 for this project.

This research project will analyse quantitative data and create graphics through a merging of 1986, 1991 and 1996 census data and crime statistics for rural NSW; and

conduct community studies for in-depth qualitative analysis. This information will be used for three purposes: first, to examine the applicability of a social control perspective, using the community as the unit of analysis; second, to identify communities to become case studies for identifying crucial community social factors linked to crime; and third, to prepare publications that are applicable for practitioners and that contribute to the evolution of knowledge about rural crime.

Consultancy: Fear of Crime

This consultancy was undertaken by the Centre for Cultural Risk Research at Charles Sturt University, and was completed in December 1997. Conducted in partnership with the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime and the National Anti-Crime Strategy, the total cost of the consultancy was \$92 000. The purpose of the consultancy was to:

- undertake an audit of the fear of crime literature and of crime prevention projects that address the fear of crime, in order to evaluate the merits of existing theoretical and methodological approaches, and of crime prevention practices in the field;
- conduct research to explore the ways in which people conceptualise and manage fear, especially in relation to the risk of becoming a victim of crime; and
- develop strategies for managing and reducing fear of crime.

The most significant new findings from this research were that:

- older people in this study were not as afraid of crime as previous research and common perceptions have suggested;
- fear of crime among women in the study

- was heightened by fear of sexual assault;
- younger people in the study had higher levels of fear than was expected from the literature or common perceptions;
- all groups in the study felt fearful at some time on public transport for a range of reasons; and
- the media are only one information source about crime or risk of victimisation, and are therefore only one influence on fear.

The results of the research will be used by the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime and the National Anti-Crime Strategy to develop a crime prevention pilot project. The two-volume final report, together with a summary volume, was released by the Minister for Justice in May 1998. This was followed in late May with a one-day professional briefing on the results, which was organised by the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime. The reports are available from the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime.

Consultancy: Factors that Influence Remand in Custody

During the year, Council developed a consultancy on Factors that Influence Remand in Custody, in cooperation with relevant departments in South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria. The purpose of the research is to identify factors that influence the remand in custody process and to understand how these factors relate to the development of effective remand systems. Funding of \$30 000 has been made available for the first stage of this research, which will involve a broad review of remand in custody processes. The work will consist of four main components; a literature review, a review of relevant

legislation, preparation of process maps of remand systems across Australia, and an inventory of remand data. A second stage may be conducted, depending on needs identified during stage one.

The stage one research is being undertaken by a team headed by Associate Professor Rick Sarre from the University of South Australia. The research commenced in June 1998 and is scheduled for completion in December 1998.

Reports Received of Completed Research 1997-98

The Council received 9 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. Violence and Police Culture in Australia—Dr Steve James and Mr Ian Warren, Department of Criminology, The University of Melbourne (17/92) (1996) (363.2209945 f JAM). The report of this project is entitled "Police Culture and Violence". For nearly a decade from 1987, the Australian State of Victoria was witness to an extraordinary number of shootings by its police department. For many observers, these shootings have come to be the defining symbol of the propensity of police to act violently. The public discourse on the shootings has been replete with a range of contentious issues: the strict legality of the shootings, their necessity, their moral and ethical parameters, the training of police in use of force, and speculation on the existence of a culture of violence within the Victoria Police.

The fact of the police shootings, and the public discourse which surrounded it, stimulated the Violence and Police Culture project. Popular commentary on the shootings revealed simplifications and confusions which reflected inadequately the accumulating scholarly knowledge on police violence. The principal project officers identified the need to draw together the threads of that knowledge. In particular, they explored the intersections between broad criminological contributions (predominantly analyses from legal, cultural and structural perspectives) and philosophical insights into violence, ethical behaviour and moral decision-making.

The research project has had several constituent parts. With the assistance of the Victoria Police, CRC funding enabled a series of focus group discussions in 1993 and 1994 with police officers of varying rank, gender and experience. The discussion groups were presented with an academic model of police culture, and were then invited to reflect upon and describe their occupational and organisational environments in terms of that model. The focus group discussions were reported to the CRC as a monograph (James & Warren 1995). Another component of the project was the writing of works on police ethics by a Centre for Philosophy and Public Issues research fellow ([now] Professor Seumas Miller). These works have been compiled into a volume on police ethics, with acknowledgment to the CRC for initial support (Miller, Blackler & Alexandra 1997). The centrepiece of the project was a two-day workshop in June 1996 which brought together legal scholars, criminologists, philosophers and police to present papers and discuss the phenomena and understanding of violence and police culture. The papers prepared by the participants to that workshop

have formed the basis of an edited volume to be published by Melbourne University Press in late 1998 or early 1999 (Coady, James & Miller forthcoming). Other products of the project which have benefitted from CRC funding are listed below. The intentions of the Violence and Police Culture project have been not only to generate original research and gather together the scholarly and applied work in the area, but also to offer a published account of that work which is accessible to both specialised and general audiences. The work produced in the forthcoming volume is designed to stimulate a more profound discourse and understanding of violence and policing both within and outside police agencies.

Coady, T., James, S. & Miller, S. (eds) (forthcoming) *Violence and Police Culture*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press.

James, S. & Warren, I. (1995) "Police Culture and Violence: Report of Victoria Police Workshops", a report presented to the Criminology Research Council and the Victoria Police, Criminology Department, University of Melbourne.

James, S. & Warren, I. (1995) *Culture and Ethics: The Case of Police Rule-Breaking*, *ResPublica*, vol. 4, pp. 1-4.

James, S. & Warren, I. "Women and Police Culture" in Victoria, a paper given at the First Australasian Women Police Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology, Sydney, July 1996.

Miller, S., Blacker, J. & Alexandra, A. (1997) *Police Ethics*, Allen & Unwin, St Leonards, NSW.

2. Child Homicide in Victoria 1985-1992—Associate Professor Ken Polk and Dr Christine Alder, Department of Criminology, The University of Melbourne (32/93-4) (1997) (364.15209945 f ALD). The report of this

project is entitled "The Killing of Children in Victoria 1985-1995" and is a compilation of publications and papers based on analyses of data derived from the files of the Office of the Coroner in the State of Victoria, Australia, for the period 1985 — June, 1995. The report identifies a number of different forms of child homicide committed by both men and women and considers the significance of gender for an understanding of these events. Of the 89 child homicides, 58 (65%) were filicides. The remaining one-third (31 cases, or 35%) were homicides in which the child was killed by someone other than a parent. The cases involved 79 known offenders, of whom 29 were female and 50 were male. The most apparent differences in child homicides committed by women and those committed by men are the age of the victims and the relationship between the perpetrator and the offender. Women almost always killed children under the age of 10 years and virtually all of the teenage victims were killed by men. Most women killed their biological children, while the children killed by their male carer tended to be the child of a de facto partner. However, just over half (56%) of the men killed children of whom they were not parents or guardians.

3. Household Income, Neglect and Juvenile Crime—Dr Don Weatherburn and Ms Bronwyn Lind, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (17/95-6) (1997) (364.3609944 f WEA). The report of this project is entitled *Social and Economic Stress, Child Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency*.

The study argued that policies designed to reduce the level of economic stress or attenuate its effects, and early intervention programs designed to reduce the risk of child neglect, have an important role to play in long-term crime prevention.

Findings of the study for urban areas were that juvenile participation in crime (measured as rates of Children's Court appearances for property or violent offences) was positively correlated with the following measures of social and economic stress: poverty, unemployment, single parent families, residential stability, and crowded dwellings.

Rates of reported child neglect and child abuse were also positively correlated with these measures of social and economic stress, and juvenile participation in crime was positively correlated with rates of reported neglect and abuse. These correlations indicate that postcodes with high levels of social and economic stress also tend to have high rates of child neglect and abuse and high rates of juvenile offenders. Using regression analysis, poverty, single parent families and crowded dwellings were found to be the most likely explanatory variables for juvenile participation in crime. Together these three measures accounted for 56 per cent of the variation across postcodes in the level of juvenile participation in crime.

The rate of child neglect, on its own, was found to explain 57 per cent of the variation in juvenile participation in crime across postcodes. When juvenile court appearances for property and violent offences were considered separately, the rate of child neglect on its own accounted for 58 per cent of the variation across postcodes in the rate of juvenile participation in property crime and 49 per cent of the variation across postcodes in the rate of juvenile participation in violent crime.

Neglect was found to account for most of the explained variation in juvenile participation in crime, when included in a regression model as a joint predictor with poverty, single parent families and crowded

dwellings. Similar results were found when abuse replaced neglect but this finding was probably due to the high correlation between neglect and abuse. A path analysis showed that neglect was by far the most important causal influence on juvenile participation in crime.

Taken as a whole, these findings indicate that poverty, single parent families and crowded dwellings affect the level of juvenile participation in crime mainly by increasing the rate of child neglect.

The findings indicate that, assuming other factors remained unchanged, an increase of 1000 additional neglected children would result in an additional 256 juveniles involved in crime. Alternatively, and again assuming other factors remained unchanged, an increase of 1000 additional poor families would result in an additional 141 juveniles involved in crime. The increase in juvenile court appearances resulting from such increases in neglect or poverty would be 466 for each additional 1000 neglected children or 257 for each additional 1000 poor families. The increase in criminal offending would be substantially larger given that only a small proportion of offences resulted in court appearances.

The pattern of results for rural areas was generally similar to that found in urban areas, in that neglect accounted for most of the explained variation in juvenile participation in crime across postcodes. However, most of the relationships were weaker.

4. A Longitudinal Evaluation of the Alternatives to Violence Program in Moreton Prison, Qld—Ms Patricia Fitzsimons, Faculty of Humanities, Griffith University, Qld (24/93-4) (1997) (365.6609943 fp FIT). The report of this project is a video entitled *Another Way*.

Council funding supported the development of a videotape titled *Another Way*, which was broadcast on SBS television in May 1997. The video included interviews with inmates in the Alternatives to Violence program in Moreton Correctional Centre in Queensland, to examine complex negative behaviours that accounted for the imprisonment of the cohort of program participants.

The results of this work showed that the Alternatives to Violence program functions effectively to increase a sense of empathy and connection between participants. Over a period of years, as multiple workshops were held in Moreton Correctional Centre with a population of considerable stability, this had some positive effects on the overall atmosphere of the correctional centre. This conclusion was endorsed by inmates, custodial staff and the programs manager. This effect was possibly increased by the fact that a number of custodial and programs staff had also done the workshops. Even though these workshops were run separately, several people noted the sense of "common ground" that this created in a way that is unusual in correctional centre culture.

5. Young People and the Criminal Economy—Dr Robert White, Dept of Criminology, The University of Melbourne (31/93-4) (1997) (362.709945 WHI). The report of this project is entitled "Any Which Way You Can".

This report is based on research funded by the Criminology Research Council and the Australian Youth Foundation. The ways in which young people engage in activities within different economic sectors is of major importance when considering issues such as youth offending, life opportunities and livelihood. The central questions raised in this

study include: what are the types of income to which young people have access; what are the formal and informal means by which young people augment or supplement their income and general material resources; what are the nature and extent of crimes by and against young people (e.g., drug use, drug dealing, prostitution, theft, employer exploitation).

The report is based on interviews with 550 young people (aged 14-25) who are residents of six Melbourne suburbs (Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Footscray, Knox and St. Kilda). Many families and communities in these areas are experiencing high unemployment rates, low incomes and substantial dependence on social security payments. For the young people, there are many difficulties associated with attaining the basic necessities of life, much less engaging in activities which enhance their overall wellbeing and future prospects.

The report identifies five spheres of economic activity related to the income-generating activities of young people. These are: the formal waged sector (e.g., mainstream jobs), the informal waged sector (e.g., cash-in-hand jobs), the informal non-waged sector (e.g., domestic labour), the welfare sector (e.g., social security, education and training benefits), the criminal sector (e.g., drug dealing, theft). The study examines the extent of involvement in and position of young people in each economic sphere. It is pointed out that each economic sphere offers both benefits and disadvantages to the participant, in terms of the range of activities available, legitimacy, meaningfulness, level of material support, social status, satisfaction, space for creativity and so on. How and why young people engaged in particular kinds of activities depended upon factors such as local work opportunities, skill levels, social

connections and the material resources available to the young person.

In the specific case of the criminal economic sphere, it was found that the biggest area of criminal activity as perceived by the interviewees was drug dealing, closely followed by shop stealing. Drug dealing as a source of income appeared to rise with the age of the young people involved, and boredom and a need for excitement were the main motivations for involvement in crimes committed without an economic motive, such as drug use and vandalism.

The study also examined issues relating to social differences based on gender and ethnicity, community life and "youth gangs", assistance provided by developmental institutions such as schools, and the relationship of young people to authority figures such as the police.

The economic positions and social activities of young people are complex and inter-linked at a number of different practical levels. Fundamentally, the crucial issue underpinning the present situation of many young people is lack of the basic means of life. Under these circumstances, young people will act to fulfill their immediate needs, any which way they can — including through criminal activity.

6. Pilot Project to assess the effectiveness of Computerised Domestic Violence Data Recording Systems—Associate Professor Chilla Bulbeck, Dr Anna Stewart and Dr Ludmilla Kwitko, Griffith University (29/94-5) (1997) (362.829209943 f CHA). The report of this project is entitled "Characteristics of Parties involved in Domestic Violence Protection Orders: An analysis of Court and Police Data".

The purpose of this study was to address a number of questions that cannot be currently addressed by examining criminal justice data bases. These questions concern the contact that people involved in domestic violence protection orders (both aggrieved and respondents) have with the criminal justice system. The study was able to identify information about people involved in cross applications (applications which are made by a person who is a respondent in a previous application), males involved in applications for orders, contact both the aggrieved and respondents have with the police in relation to a non-offending matter and offending histories for both respondents and aggrieved.

The study selected a sample of people who were involved in a protection order application in one of four Queensland courts in January 1996. This generated a sample of 1204 people, 602 aggrieved and 602 respondents. These individuals were searched through the court data base for any other protection order applications that they had been involved in either as a respondent or aggrieved. Crime and offending history information on these individuals was then gathered from two police data bases. From this information a statistical profile of the individual's contact with the criminal justice system was developed.

Results are presented concerning the socio-demographics of the sample, the process and outcome of protection order applications, the number and nature of contact these people have with the police and the nature of their criminal histories. The results indicated that as a group of individuals people involved in protection order applications had high levels of contact with both the court system and the police. Since the implementation of the

Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989 (Qld) a third of the sample had been involved in more than one application for a protection order and these applications had generated over 2000 appearances in the Magistrate's Courts. Furthermore, over two-thirds of the sample had contact with the police either as an offender or a complainant. When contact with the police was examined by the gender of the individual, whether or not the person was an aggrieved respondent or involved in a cross application it was found that 65% of male respondents had a criminal history and 25% of female aggrieved had a criminal history. Female aggrieved was more likely to come into contact with the police as complainants rather than as offenders. As a group people involved in cross applications had the highest level of contact with the police.

The data collection generated a unique database which could be interrogated to answer a number of questions concerning protection orders that have not previously been addressed. The implications of the methodology and the results for integrated criminal justice data bases are discussed in the report along with a number of recommendations for future research. A number of suggestions for future research were generated in the report, some of which have been addressed in a recent paper by Anna Stewart. This paper has been submitted for publication in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* entitled "Statistical profiles of individuals involved in single and multiple applications for domestic violence protection orders".

7. A Study of Child Abuse Allegations in Custody and Access Disputes before the Family Court of Australia—Professor Thea Brown, Assoc. Professor Margarita Frederico,

Ms Lesley Hewitt and Ms Rosemary Martyn, Monash University (32/94-5) (1997). (364.155540994 f MAN). The report of this project is entitled *The Management of Child Abuse Allegations in Custody and Access Disputes before the Family Court of Australia*.

Over the last decade family courts, worldwide, have become concerned about their difficulties in resolving child abuse issues in custody and access disputes. Research about these problems has been sparse. On the one hand, research in child abuse and child protection has rarely included family courts and, on the other, family court and marital and partnership breakdown research has rarely touched on child abuse.

Family Courts have found these issues contentious and intrinsically difficult, with many serious human problems involved. Achieving secure family relationships for these children has not proved easy. Thus, when approached, the Family Court of Australia was prepared to support this study into child abuse allegations and the Family Court.

The study sought to answer three questions:

- Who were the families involved and what problems did they bring to the Court?
- How did the Court deal with these problems?
- What was the outcome for the children?

To answer the questions the study reviewed 188 custody and access dispute cases with child abuse allegations and 100 custody and access dispute cases without child abuse allegations in two States. In addition, staff in the court and in the state child protection services were interviewed.

The study found that child abuse cases had become core business for the Family Court, comprising 50% of its work in children's

matters. Thus, without being aware, the Family Court had become an unacknowledged part of Australia's child protection services. Many beliefs surrounding child abuse and family courts were found to be inaccurate. Allegations were no more likely to be false than in other settings; the abuse was not mild abuse, exaggerated as part of the dispute, but severe abuse, mostly physical and sexual abuse with other violence; most families were not previously known to State child protection services and were not taking issues to another arena.

While the families were similar to others in their region, in terms of ethnicity, race, socioeconomic status, and physical and mental health, they did have indications of some very serious problems. Partner to partner violence was high and was the most common cause of separation, male unemployment rates were high, the incidence of criminal convictions, especially for males, was high, and the incidence of substance abuse, especially for males, was high too.

Very many problems were found in the way the court dealt with the allegations. Some of the causes for the lengthy delays, large number of hearings and costs lay with the poor coordination between the two very different types of services, the State child protection services and the Family Court. The State services investigations were slow and the reporting back to the Court was ineffectual. Other causes lay with the Court and the adversarial nature of the process.

The outcome for the children was poor; the lengthy time taken was serious because the children were so young, the incidence of custody changes was high, and emotional distress was very common and severe. Consequently, a new specialised case management system was proposed to provide

better outcomes for children, based in part on the most successful of the court interventions.

8. Adolescent Socialisation Processes: Behaviour Patterns, Attitudes and Beliefs amongst Young Urban Aboriginals

—Professor John Western, Professor Ross Homel, Professor Paul Wilson, Dr David Brereton and Dr Ian O'Connor, The University of Queensland (3/94-5). (1997) (305.8991509945 f ADO). The report of this project is entitled "Adolescent Socialisation Processes: Behaviour Patterns, Attitudes and Beliefs Amongst Urban Aboriginal Youth". As part of The Sibling Study — a major Australian longitudinal research project on personal, familial, school and community factors involved in delinquency — data were collected for a sub-sample of 119 urban Aboriginal youth.

Preliminary analysis provides confirmatory data on comparative disadvantage, on the extent of extended family networks and relatively high levels of self-report offending in certain predicted categories. More importantly, the data suggest that there are strong family and peer support structures, that there is evidence for an "oppositional culture" operating and that elements of restorative justice are of significance to young urban Aboriginal people. Specific findings suggest that Aboriginal youth are present rather than future oriented but are realistic in their views. They value parental and peer beliefs, are concerned with how others view them and yet have a strong sense of self. These beliefs are counterbalanced by a lack of trust in others, a sizeable minority believing that the law is unfair, and an unwillingness to seek help. This young urban Aboriginal cohort felt that punishment was necessary but that it was important to find out why an act was

committed and that restitution should form part of the punishment. Self-reported delinquency of the respondents show that more than between 30 and 50 per cent report status offences (like driving unlicensed or skipping school); around 40 per cent report being involved in drug-related behaviours (using marijuana or purchasing alcohol); over one-third have been involved in a violent offence (such as a group fight); and over one-third concede stealing or property offences. These preliminary descriptive findings indicate that policy options within a restorative justice framework are most appropriate for young Aboriginal Australians.

9. Peer Networks and Other Influences on Aboriginal Offending—Ms Robyn Lincoln, Mr Mark Lynch and Ms Emma Ogilvie, Bond University. (18/96-7) (1998). (364.34 9915 f PEE). Levels of self-reported offending amongst urban Aboriginal people were examined in comparison with the levels reported by a non-Indigenous school based sample and a sample of non-Indigenous “chronically marginalised/disadvantaged” adolescents. Use of these three groups provides a means of comparing Indigenous offending/offenders with two discrete control groups. That is, the school based sample which closely approximates the general population and a sample of seriously disadvantaged, but, non-Indigenous, young people. This research design allows, to some extent at least, for the teasing apart of the disadvantage effect from the race/ethnicity effect. The hypothesis being, that the extent to which Indigenous offending differs from both control groups represents the contribution of culturally specific factors.

It was found that, perhaps contrary to the expectations of some, self-reported Indigenous offending was lower than that found in the

non-Indigenous disadvantaged sample. And that, to the extent that predictor factors could be identified, they were different for each of the three groups.

Despite strong evidence that Indigenous offending is increased by offending being viewed as an “acceptable” act of “resistance”, peer and family solidarity amongst Indigenous adolescents serves to reduce levels of self-reported offending. It appears that what is culturally specific about Aboriginal culture insulates adolescent members of the community from the propensity to offend.

In sum, Indigenous offending is certainly much higher than that found amongst the (non-Indigenous) general population, but, not as high as that found for the equally disadvantaged non-Indigenous group. And further, and in support of the “culture of resistance thesis”, Indigenous offending was disproportionately other oriented (that is crimes against the person/property) whereas for the non-Indigenous disadvantaged it was disproportionately self-oriented (that is substance abuse/misuse).

These findings have been taken into account with respect to the second wave of sibling study interviews to be undertaken in mid-1998. This will then allow for a more sophisticated (multivariate) testing of the research findings.

Taken in toto, the research reveals a very positive message about the importance of what is unique/special about Indigenous culture in terms of reducing levels of criminality in adolescence.

Research in Progress

Evaluation of the Introduction of Tasmanian Firearm Control Legislation—Professor Katherine Warner and Mr Roland Browne,

- Faculty of Law, The University of Tasmania, Hobart CRC 28/91.
- Reintegrative Shaming of Violence, Drink Driving and Property Crime: A Randomised Controlled Trial**—Prof. J. Braithwaite and L. Sherman, Australian National University, Canberra CRC 47/93-4.
- The Relationship between Childhood Aggression and Early Adolescent Aggressive and Delinquent Behaviours**—Dr W. Bor, Dr J. Najman, Dr M. O'Callaghan and Dr G. Williams, University of Queensland CRC 4/95-6.
- Risk Assessment Models in Sentencing and Corrections**—Mr Frank Morgan, Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia CRC 22/95-6.
- Venue Observations Study**—Professor Ross Homel and Dr Marge Hauritz, Griffith University, Qld CRC 25/95-6.
- Evaluation of the Qld Security Providers Act 1993**—Dr Timothy Prenzler, Dr Hennessey Hayes and Dr Richard Wortley, Griffith University, Qld CRC 4/96-7.
- Compare and Assess the Benefits of Treatment Programs for Male Child Sexual Offenders in Correctional Services against the costs of implementing such Programs**—Professor Freda Briggs, Dr Martin Shanahan, Ms Robyn Nayda and Mr Don Donato, University of South Australia CRC 23/96-7.
- Aboriginal Youth Suicide: Towards a Model of Explanation and Alleviation**—Professor Colin Tatz, Macquarie University CRC25/96-7.
- The Effectiveness of Legal Protection in Prevention of Domestic Violence in the lives of young Australian Women**—Professor Annette Dobson, The University of Newcastle CRC30/96-7.
- The Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions: A Natural Experiment**—Dr David Tait, The University of Melbourne CRC33/96-7.
- Shame Management and Social Reintegration for Bullies and Victims: The Prism Project**—Dr Valerie Braithwaite, Australian National University CRC6/97-8.
- Aboriginal community sanctions developed under the Local Justice Initiatives Program and the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld)**—Mr Neil Lofgren, Queensland CRC11/97-8.
- Hearing Loss and Communication Disability within the Criminal Justice System**—Dr Al Yonovitz and Mr Grant Preston, Menzies School of Health Research, Royal Darwin Hospital NT CRC15/97-8.
- Directors' misconduct decriminalised: are the civil sanctions in the corporations law effective?**—Professor Ian Ramsay and Ms Helen Bird, The University of Melbourne CRC16/97-8.
- Young Women in the Juvenile Justice System**—Dr Christine Alder, The University of Melbourne CRC17/97-8.
- Does the spatial clustering of homes in which child abuse occurs reflect the operation of micro-social environments?**—Professor Tony Vinson, Uniya Jesuit Social Justice Centre, NSW CRC24/97-8.
- Criminal Forfeiture and Confiscation**—Professor Richard Fox and Professor Arie Freiberg, Monash University CRC38/97-8.
- A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the relationship between community cohesiveness and rural crime**—Dr Patrick Jobs and Ms Elaine Crosby, University of New England CRC7/97-8.

CRC Financial Statements



F97/436

1 October 1998

Mr Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Glanfield

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
1997-98 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audit of the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 1998 has now been completed with satisfactory results.

Attached for your information are a copy of the financial statements together with the unqualified audit report thereon.

Yours sincerely

David C. McKean
Executive Director

Att\



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



To the Minister for Justice

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 1998. The statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Operating Statement;
- Statement of Assets and Liabilities;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Council are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you, the 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 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 Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements (Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views) and statutory requirements so as to present a view of the Council which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

Audit opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities

- (ii) the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements and the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities, of the financial position of the Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 1998 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



David C. McKean
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

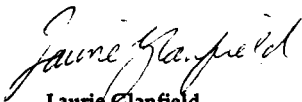
Canberra

1 October 1998

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

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



Laurie Glanfield
Chairman

23 September 1998



Adam Graycar
Director

23 September 1998

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
OPERATING STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 1998**

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Operating expenses			
Research projects		203,244	202,424
Employees	3a	61,604	62,659
Suppliers	3b	123,852	51,677
Total operating expenses		388,700	316,760
Operating revenues from independent sources			
Interest		24,542	34,091
Other		0	8,781
Total operating revenues from independent sources		24,542	42,872
Net cost of services		(364,158)	(273,888)
REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT			
Revenues from government			
Parliamentary appropriations received	4a	236,000	249,000
State and Territory Governments	4b	143,785	148,999
Total revenues from government		379,785	397,999
Surplus (deficit) of revenues from government over net costs of services		15,627	124,111
Accumulated surpluses at beginning of reporting period		275,215	151,104
Accumulated surpluses at end of reporting period		290,842	275,215

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as at 30 June 1998**

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
PROVISIONS AND PAYABLES			
Suppliers	5a	6,900	7,013
Research Projects	5b	370,294	367,076
Total Provisions and Payables		<u>377,194</u>	<u>374,089</u>
Total liabilities		<u>377,194</u>	<u>374,089</u>
EQUITY			
Capital	6	36,018	36,018
Accumulated surpluses	6	290,842	275,215
Total equity		<u>326,860</u>	<u>311,233</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>704,054</u>	<u>685,322</u>
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash	7a	393,317	374,575
Receivables	7b	737	747
Investments	7c	310,000	310,000
Total financial assets		<u>704,054</u>	<u>685,322</u>
Total assets		<u>704,054</u>	<u>685,322</u>
Current liabilities		314,444	352,749
Non-Current liabilities		62,750	21,340
Current assets		704,054	685,322
Non-Current assets		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 1998

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		236,000	249,000
State & Territory Government Contributions		143,785	148,999
Interest		24,551	34,125
Other		0	40,000
Total cash received		<u>404,336</u>	<u>472,124</u>
Cash Used			
Suppliers		(185,569)	(115,878)
Research Projects		(200,025)	(302,241)
Total cash used		<u>(385,594)</u>	<u>(418,119)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	8	<u>18,742</u>	<u>54,005</u>
Net increase in cash held		18,742	54,005
Add cash at 1 July		374,575	320,570
Cash at 30 June		<u>393,317</u>	<u>374,575</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 1998**

	Note	1998 \$	1997 \$
BY TYPE			
OTHER COMMITMENTS			
Other Commitments		30,281	30,289
Total other commitments		<u>30,281</u>	<u>30,289</u>
Total commitments payable		30,281	30,289
Commitments receivable		0	0
Net commitments		<u>30,281</u>	<u>30,289</u>
BY MATURITY			
One year or less		10,281	11,592
From one to two years		20,000	18,697
Net commitments		<u>30,281</u>	<u>30,289</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 1998

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report.

They have been prepared in accordance with:

- Guidelines titled *Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities* issued by the Minister for Finance and Administration in July 1997 (the 'Guidelines'), which require that the financial statements are prepared:
 - in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Guidance Releases issued by the Australian Accounting Research Foundation; and
 - having regard to Statements of Accounting Concepts, and
- the 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 where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or on the financial position.

1.2 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.

1.3 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 1997/98.

1.4 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.

1.5 Cash

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

1.6 Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

1.7 Subsequent events

No events have occurred after reporting date which have not been brought to account in the 1997/98 financial statements.

1.8 Financial instruments

Accounting policies in relation to financial instruments are disclosed in Note 13

2. Economic Dependency

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

3. Goods and Service Expenses

3a. Employee Expenses

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.

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Salaries relating to administrative grant	<u><u>61,604</u></u>	<u><u>62,659</u></u>

3b. Suppliers 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.

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Administrative expenses relating to administrative grant	38,396	37,341
Project Expenses	<u><u>85,456</u></u>	<u><u>14,336</u></u>
Total Suppliers Expenses	<u><u>123,852</u></u>	<u><u>51,677</u></u>

4. Revenues from Government**4a. Parliamentary appropriations**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Attorney-General's Department Division 126 Appropriation Act No. 1	<u><u>236,000</u></u>	<u><u>249,000</u></u>

4b. State and Territory Governments Contributions

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

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
New South Wales	51,340	51,340
Victoria	33,757	37,798
Queensland	27,513	27,513
Western Australia	13,324	14,541
South Australia	12,375	12,375
Tasmania	3,971	3,971
Northern Territory	1,505	1,461
	<u><u>143,785</u></u>	<u><u>148,999</u></u>

5. Provisions & Payables**5a. Suppliers**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	<u><u>6,900</u></u>	<u><u>7,013</u></u>

5b. Research Projects Liabilities

This items represents amounts for research projects approved by the Council and accepted by, but not distributed to grantees as at 30 June 1998.

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Current Liabilities Research projects	307,544	345,736
Non-Current Liabilities Research projects	62,750	21,340
Total	<u><u>370,294</u></u>	<u><u>367,076</u></u>

6. Equity

Item	Capital	Accumulated results	TOTAL EQUITY
Balance 1 July 1997	36,018	275,215	311,233
Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>0</u>	<u>15,627</u>	<u>15,627</u>
Balance 30 June 1998	<u><u>36,018</u></u>	<u><u>290,842</u></u>	<u><u>326,860</u></u>

7. Financial Assets**7a. Cash**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u><u>393,317</u></u>	<u><u>374,575</u></u>

7b. Receivables

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Other Debtors	<u><u>737</u></u>	<u><u>747</u></u>

7c. Investments

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
	\$	\$
Term Deposits	<u><u>310,000</u></u>	<u><u>310,000</u></u>

8. Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net cost of services

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Net cost of services	(364,158)	(273,888)
Revenues from governments	<u><u>379,785</u></u>	<u><u>397,999</u></u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)	15,627	124,111
(Increase)/Decrease in research projects	3,218	(68,598)
Decrease in trade creditors	(113)	(1,542)
Decrease in receivables	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>34</u></u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>18,742</u></u>	<u><u>54,005</u></u>

9. Related party disclosures

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

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Terminated</i>
Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chairman)	30.07.91	
Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales		
Mr Norman Reaburn (Commonwealth)	04.12.94	
Deputy Secretary, Attorney-General's Department		
Mr John Van Groningen	30.06.93	
Commissioner, Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner, Department of Justice, Victoria		
Dr. Ken Levy	12.12.90	
Deputy Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland		
Dr. Robert Fitzgerald	26.06.96	
Executive Director, Policy &-Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia		
Mr David Moore	04.02.98	
Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services, Northern Territory		
Mr Denbi Richards	06.05.98	
Deputy Director, Department of Justice, Tasmania		
Mr John Gardner	29.04.96	04.02.98
Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services, Northern Territory		
Mr Peter Maloney	20.11.89	06.05.98
Director, Legislation and Policy, Justice Department, Tasmania		
Ms Joy Wundersitz	19.07.95	
Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia		

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

10. Contingent Liabilities

There was no contingent liability against the Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 1998.

11. Executive Remuneration

There are no executive appointments on the Criminology Research Council.

12. Auditor's Remuneration

	1998	1997
	\$	\$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period	6,900	6,900

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

13. Financial Instruments**13a. Terms, conditions and accounting policies**

Financial Instrument	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Term Deposit	7c	The deposit is recognised at cost. Interest is accrued as it is earned.	The deposit is with the Insitute's bank, maturing in 1997-98, and earns an effective rate of interest at the prevailing daily rate.
Receivables for goods and services	7b	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 7 days (1996-97: 7 days)
Financial Liabilities		Financial Liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the Liability can be reliably measured.	
Trade creditors	5a	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have being received. (and irrespective of having being invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

13b. Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Note	Floating Interest Rate		Non- Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted average effective interest rate	
		1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 \$	1997 \$	1998 %	1997 %
Financial Assets (Recognised)									
Cash	7a	393,317	374,575	-	-	393,317	374,575	2.5	2.5
Receivables	7b	-	-	737	747	737	747	n/a	n/a
Investments	7c	310,000	310,000	-	-	310,000	310,000	2.5	3.15
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		<u>703,317</u>	<u>684,575</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>704,054</u>	<u>685,322</u>		
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)									
Research Projects	5b	-	-	370,294	367,076	370,294	367,076	n/a	n/a
Suppliers	5a	-	-	6,900	7,013	6,900	7,013	n/a	n/a
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>377,194</u>	<u>374,089</u>	<u>377,194</u>	<u>374,089</u>		

13c. Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Instrument	Note	1998		1997	
		Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value	Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets (Recognised)					
Cash	7a	393,317	393,317	374,575	374,575
Receivables	7b	737	737	747	747
Investments	7c	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		704,054	704,054	685,322	685,322
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)					
Research Projects	5b	370,294	370,294	367,076	367,076
Suppliers	5a	6,900	6,900	7,013	7,013
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		377,194	377,194	374,089	374,089

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits, on call and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by the carrying amounts.

13d Credit Risk Exposures

The economic entity's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

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