

Annual Report
2002–2003

Australian Institute of Criminology and the
Criminology Research Council

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Contents

List of tables and figures	iv
Abbreviations	iv
Acronyms	iv
Part 1: Australian Institute of Criminology annual report	1
Letter of transmission	3
Director's certificate of compliance	4
Year in review	5
Agency overview	7
Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications	12
Violence, Property Crime and Drugs Program	13
Sophisticated crime, Regulation and Business Program	19
Social Policy and Crime Program	24
Research Dissemination and Support Program	28
Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services	33
J V Barry Library	33
Web Site Services	39
Learning & Knowledge Development	41
Administrative Services	43
Information Technology Services	50
AIC financial statements	51
Part 2: Criminology Research Council Annual Report	83
Letter of transmission	84
Introduction	85
Research projects	91
CRC financial statements	101
Part 3: Appendices to the AIC and CRC annual reports	125
Appendix 1: AIC publications	126
Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications	131
Appendix 3: Presentations by the director and staff	134
Appendix 4: AIC seminars	144
Appendix 5: Submissions	145
Appendix 6: Staff and associates	146
Index	151

List of tables and figures

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology	10
Table 1: Summary of library lending and borrowing.....	35
Table 2: Staffing information as at 30 June 2002	45
Table 3: Australian Institute of Criminology consultancies	47

Abbreviations

Trends & Issues *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology
APMAB	Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau
ATSILS	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services
CII	Council of International Investigators
CINCH	the Australian Criminology Database
CRC	Criminology Research Council
DUCO	Drug Use Careers of Offenders project
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia project
FOI	freedom of information
I-ADAM	International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring
IDRS	Illicit Drug Reporting System
L&KD	Learning & Knowledge Development
NARMP	National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
NCP	National Crime Prevention Program
NFMP	National Firearms Monitoring Program
NOIE	National Office for the Status of Women
NPEAB	National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
OSW	Office of the Status of Women
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RD&SP	Research Dissemination and Support Program

Acronyms (cont.)

SPCP	Social Policy and Crime Program
SCR&BP	Sophisticated Crime, Regulation and Business Program
VPC&DP	Violence, Property Crime & Drugs Program

Part 1

Australian Institute of Criminology annual report



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison
Minister for Justice and Customs
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 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2003.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Fox".

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management
30 September 2003

Director's certificate of compliance

I, Adam Graycar, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, hereby state that I am the person responsible under section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* for the preparation and content of the report on the operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2003 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.



Adam Graycar

Year in review

2002–2003 saw the continuation of the development of high-quality material within the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), and its communication to stakeholders.

Research findings and information services were disseminated via the *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series (*Trends & Issues*), the *Research and Public Policy* series, *Crime Facts Info* series, *AICrime Reduction Matters*, *Technical and Background Papers*, other published works in Australia and overseas, and through AIC seminars and national conferences as well as through our extensive library services and expanding web site. Staff also communicated our work via a large number of presentations and public speeches. A full list of these publications and activities appears later in this report (Appendices 1 to 4). Australian government agencies sought AIC information, advice and input across a wide range of policy areas.

Feedback from stakeholders has been exceptionally positive, and staff can be proud of the quality of their output, and the use made of AIC research in Australian public policy and professional practice. As director I get numerous letters and messages from stakeholders about the quality and usefulness of our materials. Particularly gratifying has been the relationship with police services around Australia, and their willingness to work with us to develop new knowledge to help them work better and smarter.

Our *Crime Facts Info* papers—a single sheet containing one paragraph of text, one graph, and a link to the full report upon which the material is based—continued to be a useful means of highlighting AIC research in a succinct and user-friendly way. The *Crime Facts Info* papers are sent electronically to interested stakeholders every fortnight, and during the year 25 were released.

During the year we developed another new series, *AICrime Reduction Matters*, also a fortnightly electronic publication. This focuses on crime reduction, and again the response from recipients has been exceptionally positive.

These, and other publications form the core of our intellectual property underpinning our training activities. Our Learning & Knowledge Development Group conducted several successful courses on identity fraud and money laundering, and now is poised to move into the broader crime prevention arena. Training will complement our research effort, and ensure varied communication of our work to interested parties.

Our Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project received funding of \$4.3 million for the next four years in the 2003–2004 Budget. DUMA is the only reliable and valid source of data in Australia on the link between illicit drug use

and criminal behaviour. It is a project that works closely with police, and produces material that is timely and relevant for them as well as material which contributes to the bigger policy picture.

The J V Barry Library continues to hold its head high as one of the most important criminal justice libraries in the world, and in January 2003 hosted the seventh meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network. The library manages the AIC web site which received over 20,000 hits per day during the year. 2003 saw the retirement of the Principal Librarian, John Myrtle after 17 years at the helm.

The Administrative Services Group has provided excellent support for our core business, and has worked hard to keep our corporate services and computing services operating seamlessly.

This will be my last overview as director. I would like to express my thanks to all staff, who have produced admirably and supported my leadership not only during the 2002–2003 year, but during the past nine years, and especially to Sylvia Mackellar, Executive Assistant and Dr Toni Makkai, Director of Research. Thanks are due also to the Chair of the AIC Board of Management, Professor Richard Fox, for his wise counsel, and to the Board of Management for its support.

Adam Graycar
Director

Agency overview

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

- responds to the needs of government and the community with respect to policy issues in the fields of justice and the prevention and control of crime
- is recognised as the national leader in the research and analysis of criminological issues, and the source of authoritative information at a national level in this field
- achieves an understanding of and commitment to corporate directions and priorities.

Enabling legislation, objectives and functions

The AIC was established under section 5 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (the Act) as a body corporate.

The functions of the AIC, as stated in section 6 of the Act, are:

- (a) to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, such criminological research as is approved by the Board [of Management] or is requested by the Attorney-General;
- (b) to communicate to the Commonwealth, the states, and the Northern Territory, the results of research conducted by the Institute;
- (c) to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, such seminars and courses of training or instruction for persons engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour as are approved by the Board or are requested by the Attorney-General;
- (d) to advise the [Criminology Research] Council in relation to needs for, and programs of, criminological research;
- (e) to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- (f) to give advice and assistance in relation to any research performed wholly or partly with moneys provided out of the Fund;
- (g) to give advice in relation to the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- (h) to publish such material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions as is approved by the Board;

- (ha) to collect information and statistics (without detracting from, and in the context of, the overall collecting and coordinating role of the Australian Bureau of Statistics);
- (hb) to provide information and advice to departments, agencies and authorities of the Commonwealth, of the states, and of the Northern Territory dealing with the administration of criminal justice;
- (hc) to collaborate, in and outside Australia, with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, in relation to research, or the training of persons, in or in connection with the administration of criminal justice; and
- (i) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

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 (CRC).

Director

Dr Adam Graycar, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia

Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Faculty of Law, Monash University, Victoria

Mr Ian Carnell, General Manager, Criminal Justice and Security,
Attorney-General's Department

Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Director, Interim Building Industry Taskforce,
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Victoria

Appointed by the CRC

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

CRC appointees as at 30 June 2003 were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department,
New South Wales (appointed 19/4/02)

Mr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia
(appointed 19/4/02)

Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory (appointed 21/3/03)

Dr Ken Levy RFD, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland (appointed 21/3/03)

Terms completed:

Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria (29/3/01–7/3/03)

Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics and Research, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia (29/3/01–4/3/03)

Ms Kate Lennon, Chief Executive, Attorney General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia (4/3/02–1/3/03)

The board met on three occasions during the year:

5 July 2002, in Canberra

28 November 2002, in Hobart

21 March 2003, in Canberra

Former directors of the institute

The Hon. Mr Justice J.H. Muirhead QC, 1 February 1973–31 May 1975

Mr William Clifford, 5 June 1975–31 August 1983

Professor Richard Harding, 30 January 1984–28 January 1987

Professor Duncan Chappell, 20 July 1987–30 June 1994

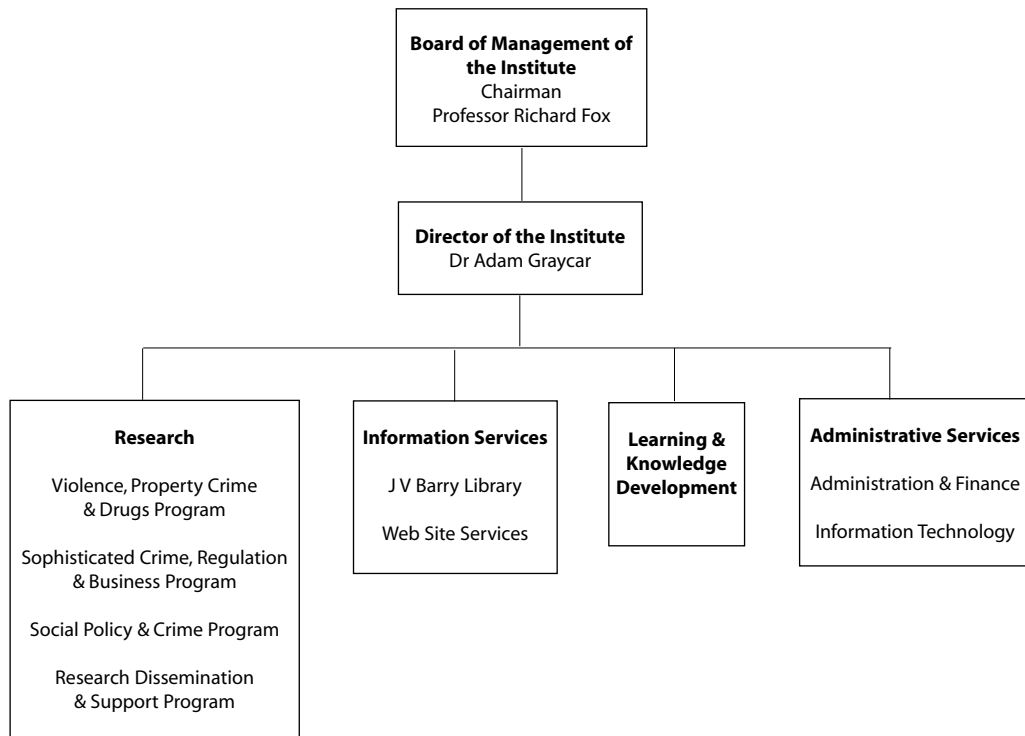
Responsible minister

The minister responsible for the institute is the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison.

Organisational structure and address

The AIC operates from offices at 74 Leichhardt Street Griffith, in Canberra, ACT. The organisation's structure is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



Corporate values

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

Integrity	Ethical, honest and loyal behaviour
Professionalism	Serving clients and stakeholders in a practical, diligent, thorough and objective fashion
Openness	Being accessible and responsive 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

Performance

The institute's performance throughout the reporting period confirms that its policy and operational directions are in tune with clients' expectations. In particular this is demonstrated by:

- the extent to which the AIC's key stakeholders are satisfied with its research outputs and products, including the extent to which they access the institute's services and data
- strong support for and attendance at learning events conducted by the AIC's Learning & Knowledge Development initiative
- the continued production and wide dissemination of high-quality research papers
- an average of 20,000 visits per day to the institute's web site
- the continued interest of outside organisations in contracting the AIC to conduct research on their behalf.

The corporate direction has been effectively communicated to institute staff through:

- staff meetings to inform and update staff on corporate issues and directions
- regular research meetings, held to plan, discuss and report on projects
- staff involvement in agency agreement negotiations.

Appropriations, outcomes and outputs

The 2002–2003 Australian Government Budget provided an appropriation for the AIC of \$3.939 million. The appropriation is supplemented by funds obtained from project and other work.

The AIC had one budget outcome: to inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime. There are two outputs for the AIC's outcome:

- Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications
- Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications.

The following chapters detail activities undertaken by the institute during the reporting period which contributed to its output objectives.

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

The institute provides policy advice and publications primarily through the activities of its Research Group. A summary of the Research Group's activities and achievements in 2002–2003 are set out below.

Objective

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

Description

There are four programs within the Research Group, each with a different research focus. The leaders of each program during 2002–2003 were:

- Dr Toni Makkai—Violence, Property Crime and Drugs Program
- Dr Russell Smith—Sophisticated Crime, Regulation and Business Program
- Dr Natalie Taylor—Social Policy and Crime Program
- Ms Leanne Huddy—Research Dissemination and Support Program.

In addition to core research, the Research Group is responsible for publications, conferences, occasional seminars and roundtable meetings. The Research Group also provides administrative and advisory services for the research-funding activities of the CRC. Where appropriate, the CRC has agreed to coordinate its research priorities with those of the AIC.

The Research Group continues to strengthen its collaborative efforts with other government agencies across Australia.

Strategic priorities

The strategic priorities of the Research Group are to:

- provide information on, and analysis of, the causes, prevention and control of crime, and on the criminal justice system

- develop innovative products and services in the field of criminological research and information to better meet the needs of key clients and stakeholders, including the provision of consultancy services
- anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting proactive research into emerging areas of crime. This includes maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

Violence, Property Crime and Drugs Program (VPC&DP)

Objectives

This program concentrates its resources on three key areas: violent crime, property crime, and drug-related research. Two central objectives underpin the work conducted within the VPC&DP. The first of these is to maintain the ongoing research and monitoring projects across the three key areas to highlight emerging trends, inform strategic interventions, facilitate evaluation of key interventions and to inform the community. The second is to undertake specific research or evaluation projects that underpin public policy debate and development in areas of key interest to core stakeholders.

Research is conducted under the three major components of the program. Over the course of the financial year research work has involved the continuation of monitoring programs, the completion of projects initiated in the previous financial year and the development and progression of projects undertaken more recently. The major projects within each of the key components are listed below, followed by a short summary of each area with a brief description of some current projects.

- Violent crime
 - National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)
 - National Firearms Monitoring Program (NFMP)
 - Armed Attacks Database
 - National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program (NARMP)
 - Weapon Involvement in Violent Crime
- Property crime
 - Operation Anchorage
 - ACT Stolen Property Market
 - ACT Police Suburban Crime Prevention Team
 - ACT Recidivist Offenders
 - ACT Repeat Victimisation Residential Burglary

•Drugs

- Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)
- South East Queensland Drug Court Evaluation
- Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO)
- Evaluation of the Impact of the NSW Drug Summit Initiatives
- Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)
- Modelling Illicit Drug Use, Criminal Offending Behaviour & Treatment in the Criminal Justice System

Violent crime

The majority of projects that fall within the violent crime component of the program are ongoing monitoring projects. While the NHMP (outlined below) was established in 1989, the AIC more recently began the process of developing further monitoring programs such as the NARMP, and continues to work towards establishing and maintaining these programs. With the support and assistance of key stakeholders, such programs have the potential to establish high quality national data that is timely and focused on strategic policy questions.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

The NHMP has been collecting data since 1989, and in its thirteenth year of operation, continues to provide strategic policy and operational information on homicide in Australia. As a data source it is recognised both nationally and internationally as one of the foremost homicide data collection programs. It is due to the ongoing support of all state and territory police services that the NHMP is able to maintain its position as an exemplary data collection program. It further highlights the potential benefits to be gained through interagency cooperation and collaboration.

The most recent NHMP annual report (for the 2001–2002 financial year) found that although the overall number of homicides in Australia remained consistently low and relatively stable, some interesting patterns emerged during the reporting period, including:

- Homicide victimisation in Australia increased by 20 per cent (this could be attributed to yearly fluctuations rather than being indicative of an upward rising trend).
- The use of firearms to commit homicide decreased by 25 per cent to 52 incidents (the lowest number recorded since the inception of the NHMP).
- The number of multiple victim incidents rose from seven in 2000–2001 to 21 in 2001–2002.

- The proportion of family homicides doubled from 11 per cent in 2000–2001 to 23 per cent in 2001–2002.

In addition to the annual report that is produced as part of the *Research and Public Policy* series, a number of other publications were released during the reporting period including two in the *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series (nos 255 and 252) and a report on quality control in the NHMP as part of the *Technical and Background Paper* series. NHMP data and analysis were also the subject of a number of conference presentations including papers given at the 2002 ANZSOC conference, the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia's firearms conference and the 2003 AIC – ABS conference Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods.

National Firearms Monitoring Program

The NFMP is the second monitoring project within the VPC&DP. It was established in 1997 by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council (APMC) to monitor the effects of the firearms controls introduced by the Australian Government in 1996. The key objectives of the NFMP are to monitor trends and patterns in selected firearm-related offences in Australia, and to provide information on firearm-related offences to the APMC for the timely identification and review of policy issues as they arise. The success of the NFMP is dependent upon the collaboration and assistance of police authorities from every Australian jurisdiction, the Law Enforcement and Coordination Division of the Attorney-General's Department and leading providers of information and statistics such as the ABS and the National Injury Surveillance Unit. Such support enables the NFMP to provide comprehensive and timely information on firearms related offences, the impact of firearms-related law reform and other key policy concerns identified as they arise by the stakeholders.

Dissemination of the trends and key findings from the analysis of data in the NFMP has been to a wide audience through publications (including P. Ruter and J. Mouzos, 'Australia: a massive buyback of low risk guns', J. Ludwig & P. J. Cook (eds) *Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence*) and through a number of conference presentations (including an address to the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia national conference, the 2002 ANZSOC conference and the ACC Firearms Trafficking conference). In addition, numerous requests for information regarding trends in the use of firearms in crime from such key stakeholders as the Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the Australian Customs Service and various state and territory policing and government bodies, have allowed strategic policy-related decision making to be informed by timely and unique research data.

Property crime

Research related to property crime involved a number of projects, many of which have been evaluation projects. Research in this area often overlapped with activities conducted within the drugs-related research area.

Operation Anchorage

Following a short-term burglary reduction initiative undertaken by the AFP in Canberra, one major aspect of this project has involved an assessment of the impact of police operations on the spatial and temporal distribution of crime across the region. Such research enables a greater understanding of the influence that law enforcement operational strategy can have on crime generally. Findings from this project have been the subject of two *Trends & Issues* publications (nos 213 and 232) and they have also been more widely disseminated to international forums at conferences including the International Symposium on Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis, the International Criminology Congress, the International Association of Crime Analysts annual conference, and the American Society of Criminology conference.

ACT Stolen Property Market

A project was completed on the ACT stolen property market. This research was funded and supported by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

More than examining the characteristics of burglary and the modus operandi of offenders, this research explored what happens to property after it has been stolen, specifically examining:

- the size and value of the recorded stolen goods market
- drivers that lead to the selection of these goods
- the distribution of stolen property throughout the market
- the value of goods throughout the market
- recovery of stolen property.

The final report was released in late 2002, with some of the major findings being:

- Two distinct groups of offenders were identified: those who stole exclusively from shops and those who stole from both shops and houses.
- 68 per cent of offenders stole property on a daily basis.
- Offenders indicated there was a ready market for stolen property in the ACT with most saying the general public was willing to buy stolen property.
- 79 per cent of offenders indicated that they knew what they wanted to steal before committing the offence.

- 65 per cent stated they had traded stolen goods for drugs in the two years prior to interview.

Although such research is specific to the ACT context the research findings have wider application to crime prevention programs and policies across jurisdictions.

Drugs

Drug-related research at the AIC involves two major ongoing projects— DUMA and DUCO. Over the reporting period, both have been expanded. In addition to these two projects, the VPC&DP is also involved in a number of other projects including an evaluation of the South East Queensland Drug Court.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

2002 marked the first year of the second phase of data collection for the DUMA project. Significantly, with funding and support provided by the Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department, the project has been expanded to include seven sites across four Australian states. DUMA now collects quarterly drug use information from police detainees in Southport watchhouse (Gold Coast, QLD), East Perth lockup (Perth, WA), Bankstown police station (Sydney, NSW), Parramatta police station (Sydney, NSW), Brisbane City watchhouse (Brisbane, QLD), Elizabeth police station (Adelaide, SA) and Adelaide City watchhouse (Adelaide, SA).

Central objectives of the DUMA project include the examination of the relationships between drugs and crime, and the monitoring of drug use patterns across time. DUMA is part of an international data collection project through its affiliation with the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program. The I-ADAM network aims to collect comparable data from a range of countries to facilitate monitoring of supply and demand for illicit drugs at the local, national and international level.

During the reporting period, the annual report monograph was published in the *Research and Public Policy* series (*Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2002 annual report on drug use among police detainees*, no. 47). Some of the major findings in this report included:

- 60 per cent of adult males arrested for a property offence tested positive to a drug, excluding cannabis.
- 40 per cent of adult males arrested for a violent offence tested positive to a drug, excluding cannabis.
- Over half of the police detainees interviewed reported they had been arrested on a prior occasion in the past 12 months.

- During 2002, DUMA detected an increase in the proportion testing positive to opiates in Brisbane and Southport, while other sites remained relatively stable, although slightly up from levels seen in 2001.

Data from the DUMA project have provided the basis for two forthcoming *Trends & Issues* papers, various conference papers and presentations (including presentations to the International Sociological Association's XV World Congress of Sociology 2002, the 2002 ANZSOC conference, the UNODC Research Section in Vienna, and the Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science at University College London) and articles in a number of peer-reviewed journals (including *Criminal Justice: An International Journal of Policy & Practice*). Data from the DUMA project are being disseminated to an ever-widening audience and interest in the project continues to increase particularly as the depth of trend data becomes richer over time.

Further testimony to the value of DUMA data is its extensive use by key stakeholders including the Australian Customs Service, the AFP, the Attorney-General's Department and by local sites for their own research and policy planning purposes.

The success of the DUMA project as a unique information resource for national police forces and both international and national research, is dependent upon the in-kind assistance and continued support of the state police forces involved (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia) and funding from the Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department.

South East Queensland Drug Court Evaluation

In January 2001, with support and funding provided by the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General, the evaluation of the South East Queensland Drug Court commenced. It concentrates on three key objectives:

- the level of drug dependency in the community
- the level of criminal activity associated with drug dependency
- health risks to the community associated with drug dependency.

Three phases of this evaluation will ultimately produce three reports. The first of these was an interim report completed in April 2002. Based predominately on qualitative data it focused on describing the drug court and the participants. The second report, forming the basis of the evaluation, was completed in July 2003. A third evaluation report will be conducted after 100 persons have graduated from the court for 24 months in order to conduct a robust test for recidivism.

Indications of findings to be reported in the final evaluation include:

- Recidivism is significantly reduced for those who successfully complete the drug court program.

- Reductions in offending pre-and post-programs are greater for the drug court graduates than the comparison groups.

Drug Use Careers of Offenders

The DUCO project aims to examine the drug-using and criminal careers of sentenced offenders. Data from the project will be used to investigate the intersection of drug use patterns and criminal careers and to explore issues concerning pathways to drug use and offending. The data from this project are unique due to its large sample size and the multi-jurisdictional population under examination. The success of establishing and undertaking this research is due to the funding and support provided by the Attorney-General's Department in addition to the co-operation of state and territory correctional departments and facilities, as well as to the offenders who agree to participate in the research.

DUCO reports on three different offender populations: sentenced males (undertaken in 2001); sentenced females (currently underway); and sentenced juveniles (to commence in early 2004). The primary data collection methodology is structured face-to-face interviews with sentenced offenders. Participation is voluntary and anonymous.

Male offenders

Data collection for the male offenders component was undertaken in 2001. A total of 2,135 sentenced male offenders incarcerated from across Western Australia, the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Tasmania were interviewed.

During the reporting year, a report was prepared for the Attorney-General's Department. The report will be released in late 2003.

Female offenders

The adult female component of the DUCO project has received support from, and commenced in, six Australian jurisdictions, including Victoria, Western Australia, the Northern Territory, Tasmania, South Australia and Queensland. Data collection will be completed in late 2003.

Sophisticated Crime, Regulation and Business Program (SCR&BP)

Objective

To provide information on and analysis of the causes, prevention and control of fraud, white collar crime, organised crime, business crime, computer and telecommunications-related crime and other complex criminal activity, including emerging criminal threats, and transnational criminal activity.

The following broad topics fall within this program:

- fraud and financial crime
- technology and crime
- white collar crime
- transnational and organised crime
- business crime
- professional regulation and regulatory issues
- criminal justice system and the law

Reorganisation

Following a reorganisation of the Research Group within the institute in October 2002, the Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program changed its focus and name to the Sophisticated Crime, Regulation and Business Program. The inclusion of research on business-related crime was considered to reflect more accurately some of the work undertaken in the program as most of its projects have some connection with business activities. Along with this change came the transfer to this program of two projects from other programs—one involving a survey of a sample of builders in the ACT to determine the nature and levels of crimes committed on residential building sites; and another involving a survey of farmers throughout Australia to determine levels of property crimes committed on Australian farms. This latter project was carried out in conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics which conducted the survey, and was funded by the Attorney-General's Department.

Fraud and financial crime

This financial year saw the release of the report *Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand*, in the *Research and Public Policy* series. This study, which was first developed in 1998 as a cooperative research activity with PricewaterhouseCoopers, entailed the examination and analysis of a sample of 155 completed prosecution files involving allegations of serious fraud that had gone to court in the years 1998 and 1999. Difficulties in obtaining access to these files in each of the Australian states and territories as well as federally and New Zealand, resulted in the project taking many years to be finalised (these methodological impediments were examined in a paper delivered at the Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods conference, conducted by the institute and the ABS in March 2003). The resulting report provided important new data on the nature and extent of financial crime in Australia and New Zealand as well as previously unknown information on the judicial process in the higher courts such as the length of time cases take to reach court, and factual, sentencing and appeal outcomes. The report was presented in a series of breakfast seminars held in five states. Speakers included

staff from both PricewaterhouseCoopers' Investigations and Forensic Services Practice and the Program Manager of the SCR&BP. Other publications based on these raw data are being prepared. The first, dealing with the relationship between problem gambling and the commission of serious fraud offences, was released in June 2003. A proposal has been submitted for further research of this kind dealing with crimes dealt with in the courts in the years 2000–2002.

Further research was undertaken on crimes involving misuse of identity and a number of presentations were delivered as part of the institute's Learning & Knowledge Development initiative, including seminars for the Financial Investigations Program, Telstra's Corporate Fraud Unit. A number of papers were delivered at commercial private sector conferences. National media interest in the topic of identity-related fraud was also high.

Program staff also assisted in the difficult calculation of the cost of financial crime for the AIC's publication 'Counting the costs of crime in Australia' released in the *Trends & Issues* series in April 2003. As expected, the category of fraud was the most expensive crime category estimated at \$5.88 billion a year. Assistance was also provided by program staff to the inquiry into the cost of identity-related crime being carried out for the Australian Government.

Technology and crime

Research continued for a book written in conjunction with two former AIC researchers on the prosecution, trial and sentencing of cyber criminals, provisionally entitled 'Cyber criminals on trial'. As part of the research, a roundtable discussion was held at the Home Office in London with 14 key figures in policing, prosecution and regulation of high-tech crime in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The discussion was co-hosted by the Home Office's High-Tech Crime Team and provided current information on the major impediments to the successful prosecution of computer crimes in Britain. The manuscript is due for submission to a commercial publisher in October 2003.

A number of conference presentations were given during the year on topics to do with technology and crime, particularly the fraud risks associated with electronic commerce, including a paper given at the British Society of Criminology conference held in Keele in July 2002 and the ANZCSOC conference held in Brisbane in October 2002. The Keele paper, 'Travelling in cyberspace on a false passport', was selected for publication in the British Society's conference proceedings.

Research was also undertaken into the risks of corruption in government that electronic commerce and its crime prevention solutions entail. A paper on 'e-Crime solutions and crime displacement' was presented at the New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption and New South Wales Ombudsman's 4th National Investigation Symposium and subsequently published

in the AIC's *Trends & Issues* series, while another paper on 'eCorruption and unmanaged risk: electronic theft of personal information' was prepared for delivery at the 11th International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Seoul in May 2003.

A variety of commercial publications on computer and Internet-related crime also appeared during the year along with various other conference presentations in this area.

White collar crime

During the year, staff of the program were engaged as consultants for an inquiry undertaken by the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee into fraud and electronic commerce. This wide-ranging inquiry was given to the committee in November 2001 and involved an examination of the extent and nature of fraud and white-collar crime in Victoria; the impact of new technology supporting e-commerce on the opportunities for fraud; the current and proposed state, commonwealth and international strategies and initiatives in relation to dealing with fraud and white-collar crime; and the need for policy and legislative reform to combat fraud and white-collar crime in Victoria. An extensive draft discussion paper was prepared and submitted to the committee which it adopted shortly prior to the Victorian election being called for October 2002. Following the election, a new committee was given the same reference on this topic and the AIC was again engaged as consultants to prepare a draft final report for the committee.

Transnational and organised crime

In July 2002, the program manager visited the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention in Vienna and delivered the program's report on *The Worldwide Fight Against Transnational Organised Crime: Australia*. A number of meetings were held with centre staff concerning mutual research interests in transnational and organised crime including a proposal for the institute's involvement in various workshops to be held in conjunction with the centre.

During the 12th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna in May 2003, the Director of Research delivered a paper at a workshop on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children. The workshop included regional overviews on trafficking as well as presentations by non-government organisations that provide services to the victims of trafficking. The paper provided a general summary of the presentations as well as a critical overview of the evidence base on trafficking in human beings.

In February 2003, the program manager delivered a paper at the Council of International Investigators (CII) conference, East Meets West: Sharing Knowledge and Professionalism, in Perth on the topic 'Cyber investigations in a borderless

world: impediments to the successful investigation of transnational cybercrimes'. This paper will appear in the CII's forthcoming *Newsletter*.

Trends & Issues papers were also prepared by the program's interns and consultants on organised crime, organised criminal networks, and markets in illicit antiquities.

A number of the program's publications in the area of financial crime and computer crime also dealt with transnational and organised crime issues.

Business crime

In addition to the research on crimes committed against residential builders and farmers previously mentioned, work has continued on the Small Business Against Crime project commissioned by the National Crime Prevention program (NCP), with the publication of *Trends & Issues* papers on reporting crime by small businesses and an evaluation of a Business Watch program operating in the Northern Territory. The latter paper concerning the study has appeared in extended form in a refereed journal. Research is underway on other sub-projects in small business crime including a survey of small business victimisation in a suburban area of Sydney; robberies perpetrated at post offices throughout Australia; an evaluation of police shopfronts in Queensland; and a nationwide survey of online credit card fraud being experienced by small businesses within particular types of business. It is expected that these activities will be finalised during the next financial year.

Professional regulation and regulatory issues

The program's work on regulatory issues has continued with the presentation of research at the institute's conference, Current Issues in Regulation: Enforcement and Compliance, 'Regulating dishonest conduct in the professions' in September 2002 and the presentation of a paper 'Misuse of older persons' assets by professionals' at the Australian Institute of Family Studies conference, Steps Forward for Families: Research, Practice and Policy in a symposium on Assets, Ageing and Abuse. The institute is also collaborating in further research on misuse of older persons' assets with the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences at the University of Queensland.

In June 2003, the SCR&BP manager presented a paper at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's workshop, Towards an Integrated Approach to Compliance Management in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, in Townsville, entitled 'Understanding marine non-compliance' which will appear in the institute's *Trends & Issues* series. This workshop brought together regulators from a wide range of agencies who have an interest in responding effectively to the immensely difficult problems of crime and non-compliance in the marine park.

In October 2002, program staff presented a paper at the Six Nations Benefit Fraud Conference coordinated by the Department of Family and Community

Services and Centrelink entitled, 'Encouraging voluntary compliance'. Further work is being carried out for the Department of Family and Community Services in the area of biometric technologies as a means of identifying the department's clients.

Criminal justice system and the law

During the year program staff supervised a number of AIC interns, one of whom produced two papers in the *Trends & Issues* series, one dealing with electronic monitoring in the criminal justice system and the other with victim submissions to parole boards. Both papers received considerable media interest and may result in further research being carried out in these areas.

Program staff were also invited by authors and publishers from around the world to review a number of articles, books and manuscripts for publication in topics of relevance to the program.

Other activities

The Deputy Director of Research was delighted to be invited to speak at the commemorative symposium held at the institute on 13 June 2003 to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir John Vincent Barry, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the institute in 1973, and pre-eminent figure in the history of Australian criminology.

The forthcoming financial year promises to be highly productive, with the commencement of a number of new projects in the areas of transnational, economic and high-tech crime, to be carried out by newly appointed staff.

Social Policy and Crime Program (SPCP)

Objective

Following a reorganisation of the Research Group within the institute in October 2002, the SPCP was created. The resources of this program are concentrated on three key areas: ongoing monitoring programs, evaluation studies in crime and crime prevention, and assessments of the experience of crime. These key areas are focused primarily on juvenile crime and juvenile justice, community corrections and prisoners, violence against women, safety of older Australians, and indigenous persons within the justice system.

The primary objectives are to maintain ongoing monitoring in order to identify trends and inform policy, evaluate intervention programs to assess their effectiveness in reducing reoffending and preventing crime, and to establish the nature and extent of particular types of crime experienced in the community.

Within the last financial year, work has involved the continuation of monitoring programs, completion of projects which commenced in the previous financial year and the commencement of new projects. These are outlined below:

- Monitoring programs
 - National Deaths in Custody
 - Monitoring Injuries in Police Custody
 - National Police Custody Survey
 - Juveniles in Detention
- Evaluation and review studies
 - Victorian Juvenile Justice Rehabilitation Review
 - Victorian Juvenile Justice Comparative Outcomes for Young Offenders
 - Post Release Issues and Services
 - Model Policy and Program Management Process for Crime Prevention
 - ATSIC Review of Interim Funding Method for ATSILS
 - Sport, Physical Activity and Antisocial Behaviour in Youth
- Assessment of crime projects
 - International Violence Against Women Survey
 - Crime Against Older Australians
 - Sexual Assault projects

Monitoring programs

National Deaths in Custody

This program commenced in 1992 to produce and disseminate regular reports on the numbers of deaths in custody in Australia, and the patterns and trends observed with those deaths. The program is part of the Australian Government's commitment to implementing the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Annual reports are published by the AIC on national deaths in custody, as well as occasional *Trends & Issues* papers which focus on particular aspects of deaths in custody, such as gender.

Monitoring Injuries in Police Custody

This project began in October 2001 with the New South Wales Police Service. It involves monitoring injuries (not deaths) that occur when persons are taken into custody or during a custody period. The injuries are classified either as deliberate self-harm, non-deliberate self-harm or other (accidental, third-party involvement). Information taken from this research will be used in developing and refining New South Wales Police Service policy, practice and procedure to enhance the quality

and delivery of policing services provided to the state of New South Wales. An interim report was provided to New South Wales Police in February 2003 with further reports to be provided as data collection continues.

National Police Custody Survey

Australian policing has gone through many changes in the last two decades. Because of the high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody that occurred in police custody at the time of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the commission addressed the attitudes and behaviours of individual police officers and the organisations within which they performed their duties. The first national survey on police custody was conducted in 1988. The Royal Commission saw a need for the survey to be repeated periodically to provide the data to analyse trends in the field of police custody. As a result, a second survey was conducted in 1992 by the AIC and a third survey was conducted in 1995. A fourth survey was conducted in 2002, with the results to be published in the near future. The survey covers every occasion upon which a person was taken into police custody and physically lodged in a police cell, for any period of time, at any location in Australia, during a one month period.

Juveniles in Detention

The juveniles in detention monitoring program provides a comprehensive annual overview of juvenile detention statistics across Australia, dating from 1981. The statistics are derived from quarterly reports on juvenile detention submitted to the AIC by the relevant juvenile justice authorities in each Australian jurisdiction. The data provided by each of these authorities contain information on the number of young people in the custody of the juvenile justice agency on the last day of each quarter in the year.

Evaluation and review studies

Victorian Juvenile Justice Rehabilitation Review

This project, commissioned by the Victorian Department of Human Services, reviewed the 'what works' literature regarding effective rehabilitation interventions for young offenders aged 10 to 21 years, and made recommendations on a best practice model of evidence-based approaches to young offender rehabilitation in Victoria.

Victorian Juvenile Justice Comparative Outcomes for Young Offenders

This project, commissioned by the Victorian Department of Human Services, collected and analysed data on young offenders aged between 17 and 20 who had been received into either the juvenile or adult justice custodial systems in Victoria.

Victoria is unique in having a 'dual-track' sentencing option of young people aged 17 to 20 years inclusive. As an alternative to adult prison, adult courts can order 17- to 20-year-olds to serve a custodial sentence in a Juvenile Justice Centre (Senior Youth Training Centre). This project aimed to determine whether 17- to 20-year-olds in the juvenile and adult corrections systems differed in terms of their characteristics and recidivism outcomes. A report was submitted to the Department of Human Services in March 2003.

Post Release Issues and Services

The crime reduction benefits of minimising the chances that ex-prisoners will reoffend are increasingly recognised by government and the community. Jointly funded by the AIC and the NCP program, a review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community aims to provide up to date knowledge concerning post-release issues and services for prisoners returning to the community. There are three components to the project: to review the relevant literature; to characterise the Australian adult prison population using existing data sources; and to document post-release services in Australia. This project will be drawing to a close shortly, and will result in two NCP publications, plus a web-based inventory of Australian services.

Model Policy and Program Management Process for Crime Prevention

This project, commissioned by the NSW Attorney-General's department in March 2003, aims to develop a model strategic framework for linking evidence to practice in crime prevention program implementation. It also aims to develop guidelines for identifying, capturing and tagging key crime prevention knowledge and best practice, and training models for facilitating the active transfer and uptake of innovative practice. This project will continue over the next financial year.

ATSIC Review of Interim Funding Method for ATSILS

ATSIC provides grant funding to a network of 25 community-owned and controlled Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (ATSILS). The prime purpose of such funding is to enable ATSILS to provide quality core, culturally appropriate legal aid services to Indigenous people who come into adverse contact with the justice system. The majority of ATSILS' work is in the criminal justice area. In April 2003 the AIC was commissioned to review ATSIC's current funding allocation method for legal aid and to develop a revised funding formula based on ATSIC regional boundaries and which was more comprehensively needs-based than the current funding formula. A report on this revised formula is scheduled to be completed within the next few months.

Sport, Physical Activity and Antisocial Behaviour in Youth

A research project on physical activity and antisocial behaviour was commissioned by the Australian Sports Commission, to examine the impact of involvement in sport on offending, substance use and self-harm. This project was completed this financial year.

International Violence Against Women Survey

This project, funded by the Office of the Status of Women, began in the 2001–2002 financial year and is due for completion in the next financial year. This is an Australia-wide survey designed to capture information about violence against women in Australia. The survey will contribute to an international dataset for cross-cultural analysis of violence against women.

Crime against Older Australians

This project, funded by the Office for an Ageing Australia, aims to document and analyse programs concerned with the safety and security of older Australians, and to investigate the nature and extent of crimes affecting older Australians.

Sexual Assault projects

A project funded by the Office of the Status of Women commenced in 2002 and is investigating the hidden recording and non-recording of sexual assault as well as the recidivism of sexual assault offenders. A project funded by the ACT Government commenced prior to the end of the financial year, is aimed at investigating the feasibility of developing a minimum crime and justice data set on sexual assault and related offences in the ACT.

Research Dissemination and Support Program (RD&SP)

Objectives

- to publish, disseminate and promote AIC research
- to provide administrative support to the Criminology Research Council the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards and the Research Group

Specific activities of this program include:

- publishing
- dissemination and promotion of AIC work
- Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
- administrative support
- internships

Publishing

The AIC has continued to publish material relevant to its stated Parliamentary Portfolio Budget Statement of 'promoting justice and reducing crime'. During the current financial year the AIC published 30 titles in the *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series; 11 titles in the *Research and Public Policy* series; *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures 2001*; the *2001–2002 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council*; 25 issues of *Crime Facts Info*; three issues of *AICrime Reduction Matters*; two issues of the *AIC Newsletter*; five *Technical and Background Papers* and various promotional items. See Appendix 1 for a full list of titles.

A new series, *AICrime Reduction Matters*, was launched in May 2003. This publication contains succinct crime reduction information and is disseminated fortnightly via email. The first issue covered approaches to understanding crime prevention. Future issues will cover new research and findings as well as some of the more important basic crime prevention ideas such as matters of approach, matters of policy and practice, and program management and evaluation. To subscribe email <aicpress@aic.gov.au>.

Since its introduction late last financial year, the *Technical and Background Paper* series has continued to grow. This web-based series contains material produced in the process of developing other AIC publications such as the *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series or the *Research and Public Policy* series.

The AIC also produces numerous reports to clients on a consulting basis. This financial year over 20 reports were produced.

Dissemination and promotion of AIC work

The AIC continued to hold high quality relevant conferences, occasional seminars and roundtables. These are listed below.

Conferences

The AIC presented seven national conferences during the year:

- Current Issues in Regulation: Enforcement and Compliance (with the Regulatory Institutions Network, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University and the Division of Business and Enterprise, University of South Australia), 2–3 September 2002, Melbourne
- Crime Prevention (with the Crime Prevention Branch, Attorney-General's Department), 12–13 September 2002, Sydney
- Probation and Community Corrections: Making the Community Safer (with the Probation and Community Corrections Officers' Association), 23–24 September 2002, Perth

- The Role of Schools in Crime Prevention (with the Department of Employment, Education and Training, Victoria and Crime Prevention Victoria), 30 September to 1 October 2002, Melbourne
- 7th World Criminal Justice Library Network Meeting (with the Australian Federal Police), 13–15 January 2003, Canberra
- Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods (with the Australian Bureau of Statistics), 24–25 March 2003, Canberra
- Child Sexual Abuse: Justice Response or Alternative Resolution, 1–2 May 2003, Adelaide

Papers presented at these conferences can be found on the web site at <<http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/previous.html>>.

Seminars

During the reporting year the AIC hosted several international public seminars on a wide range of criminal justice topics. These are listed in Appendix 4. Internal staff seminars were also held on a regular basis.

Roundtable discussions

As part of its exploration of contemporary issues of significance to public policy, the AIC holds roundtable discussions with experts and stakeholders to develop the knowledge base relating to these issues. During 2002–2003 roundtable discussions were held on the following topics:

- No. 69 Prosecuting Cybercrime (with the Home Office, United Kingdom), 16 July 2002, London
- No. 70 Mental Health, 23 August 2002, Melbourne
- No. 71 Technical Workshop for DUMA (with South Australian Police), 26 September 2002, Adelaide
- No. 72 Post Release Issues and Services (with the Department of Family and Community Services), 4 October 2002, Canberra
- No. 73 Indigenous Community Based Programs, 3–4 December 2002, Canberra
- No. 74 Interventions to Prevent Crime Against Older Australians (with Office for an Ageing Australia, Department of Health and Ageing), 6 December 2002, Canberra
- No. 74 Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS): ACT Results, 11 February 2003, Canberra
- No. 76 Community Corrections and Research: Setting the Direction (with the Probation and Community Corrections Officers' Association), 19 February 2003, Canberra

- No. 77 Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault: Setting the Agenda (with Office of the Status of Women), 11 April 2003, Canberra
- No. 78 People Smuggling: Global Dimensions (with University of Adelaide Law School), 14 April 2003, Adelaide

In addition to these forms of dissemination, the director and staff have made numerous presentations to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties. These are listed at Appendix 3.

The AIC is frequently consulted by both the print media and radio for comment on criminological issues. Twenty-two media releases were issued during the reporting period. These media releases covered AIC publications and events and aided the dissemination and communication of our work. Media releases can be found on the web site at <<http://www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html>>.

Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

The annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards are sponsored by the heads of Australian governments. They include monetary awards totalling \$130,000.

The awards are designed to reward best practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia, to encourage public initiatives and to assist governments in identifying and developing practical projects which will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community. Projects may address specific groups such as women, children, youth or the family, or specific problems such as excessive alcohol consumption, violence in the media or violence in sport. An award may also be made available for initiatives of great merit or for outstanding projects which have recently ceased operation.

Winners of the 2002 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards were announced by Senator the Honourable Christopher Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs and Senator for Western Australia on 24 October 2002. A full list of these winners can be found at <<http://www.aic.gov.au/avpa/2002.html>>. Applications for the 2003 Awards closed in May 2003 and will be judged in September 2003.

Administrative support

The RD&SP provides general administrative support to members of the Research Group. This support includes such clerical tasks as AIC event invitations and organisation, basic data entry, maintenance of the mailing list databases and travel bookings.

During the reporting period, RD&SP established a central repository for datasets, their codebooks and relevant metadata. This system has been called IRIS—internal research information system. It aims to enhance the capacity for the conduct of evidence-based research at the AIC; engender a professional culture of central storage and documentation of data; ensure a consistently high standard of data holdings; and to document and apply consistent counting rules across the data holdings. When complete this database will be housed with other AIC databases.

The program also provides secretariat services to the CRC. These services are detailed in Part 2 of this report.

Secretariat services are also provided to the AIC Ethics Committee. The purpose of this committee is to advise the director whether approval should be granted for a project to proceed under AIC auspices. The committee reviews research projects involving human subjects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist to ensure conduct of the research is consistent with the highest ethical standards. The committee has five members, who have backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as required by the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for ethics committees. Meetings are held as required.

Internships

In its third annual intake of work experience interns, the AIC was once again inundated with applications. This year five work experience internships were granted. These interns worked in various areas of the AIC gaining valuable insight into the institute and criminology in general.

The AIC also continued its practice of placing interns from the Australian National Internships Program, part of The Australian National University.

Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services

The institute provides library, information and reference services primarily through the activities of its Information Services Group. This section describes the group and its achievements in 2002–2003.

Objective

The objective of the Information Services Group is to underpin research and other work in the field of criminology by developing timely and cost effective criminal justice information services. Core activities include the continuing development of comprehensive library-based collections and databases, and the provision of Internet and intranet information services.

Description

J V Barry Library

The J V Barry Library contributes directly to the institute's research outcomes and to the work of Government through the provision of information and the integration of information services in the institute's programs. As well as providing special library services, it is responsible for the production of CINCH, the Australian criminology database, an index of Australian criminal justice subject matter, and also for the development and management of the institute's web sites and intranet.

Client services

The library aims to collaborate with clients to ensure that full use is made of the library's information resources and expertise.

The library's work includes the provision of a high-quality professional client service based on the knowledge and expertise of the library staff, enhanced communication with clients to ensure knowledge of available resources and services, delivering services within an agreed timeframe, responding both proactively and reactively, and utilising state-of-the-art technology.

Within Australia, the library maintains close links with the Attorney-General's Department and other relevant agencies and departments. Internationally, the institute is an active participant in the World Criminal Justice Library Network.

Information service developments

The library produces a number of alert services for institute staff and selected external clients. The four alert services provided during the year have been:

- *Crime Prevention Alert*
- *Drug Alert*
- *Money Laundering Alert*
- *People Smuggling and Trafficking Alert*

These alert bulletins are archived on the institute's intranet with stored back up of any electronic material listed.

Electronic dissemination of information

The institute's staff regularly contribute criminal justice information to a variety of listservs and other electronic discussion lists. The information disseminated includes details of institute publications, services and activities, and also other information of interest to the wider criminological community.

Australian Policy Online

The institute is now a member of and contributor to Australian Policy Online <<http://www.apo.org.au>>. With over 80 member centres and institutes, Australian Policy Online offers access to a selection of Australian social, economic, cultural and political research available online. The Institute for Social Research at Swinburne University of Technology coordinates this service.

Loans, inter-library loans and document delivery

The library provides loans, inter-library loans and document delivery services founded on partnerships and interlibrary cooperation. For AIC staff these activities enable the library to deliver publications, documents and information that are not available from the institute's own collection. The library utilises the National Library of Australia's Kinetica Document Delivery service, and other document delivery services, for the majority of the institute's inter-library loans work.

There is a decline in some of these figures. This is common across all types of libraries as users and libraries are taking advantage of electronic documents on intranets and the Internet.

Table 1: Summary of library lending and borrowing

	2001–2002	2001–2002
Loans to institute staff	2,517	2,271
Loans to other libraries (inter-lending)	438	455
Photocopies issued to other libraries	601	532
Monograph titles acquired on inter-library loan	39	49
Photocopies acquired on inter-library loan	228	327

Collection

Collection development

The institute aims to build and continue to develop a high-quality library-based collection of Australian and overseas material in print and electronic formats. The subject focus of the collection will reflect the requirements of the institute's Research program. In addition, the aim of the library's collection building is to cover Australian criminological literature comprehensively, comprising both gratis and purchased material. The library is increasingly collecting electronic documents, either downloading them to an intranet repository or providing links to reliable external sites.

During the year 1,256 monographs were received. Of these, 938 were gratis or exchange items and 318 were purchased. In the previous year, 1,052 monographs were received; 807 being gratis or exchange items and 245 purchased.

At 30 June 2003, the library was receiving 1,447 current serial titles. These titles include journals, magazines, annual reports and other report series.

Print collection

During the year library staff were involved in consolidating and moving the print collection to make it accessible for users of the library. The changes included:

- amalgamating folio pamphlets and folios into a single shelving run
- barcoding all folio pamphlets and folios
- discarding some low-use, previously cancelled journals.

Valuation

During August 2002 the firm International Valuation Consultants, undertook a valuation of the collection of the J V Barry Library. This valuation was undertaken on a reinstatement and replacement basis with an effective date for the valuation of 30 June 2002.

The financial data used in the valuation was extracted from the institute's library data management system, *FIRST*. Based on an inspection of the collection and other estimates, the reinstatement and replacement value, including GST, as at 30 June 2002 was calculated as \$1,486,220. This compares with a 1999 valuation of \$1,115,915.

Cataloguing the collection

The institute has continued to make a significant cataloguing contribution to the National Library's Kinetica service. The service, which is an essential part of the operation of hundreds of Australian libraries, facilitates the creation and sharing of quality cataloguing data for library materials, acts as the central tool in an efficient inter-library loans service, and supports the provision of reference services. In addition to the AIC's contribution to Kinetica, a quantity of less substantial, but still important, bibliographic items has been catalogued on the library's local system only. All of the library's material can be searched on the online catalogue <<http://www.aic.gov.au/firstopac>>.

During the year ended 30 June 2003, 402 titles were added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 267 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded, and 968 holdings were added to Kinetica. In the previous year, 280 titles had been added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 206 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded, and 991 holdings were added.

The current contract cataloguer is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

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 *AUSTROM* disc. In addition, a selection of CINCH records is now also available as part of two other CD-ROM compilations from RMIT Publishing; *ATSIROM* and *AUSThealth*. CINCH is also available online through *Informat Online*, an Internet-based information service from RMIT Publishing <<http://www.informat.com.au>>.

During the year 1,894 records were added, compared with 1,700 records for the previous year. At the end of June 2003, the database contained over 46,800 records.

The contractor for indexing for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

World Criminal Justice Library Network meeting

The 7th meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network (WCJLN) was held in Canberra from 13–15 January 2003. The meeting was organised and hosted by the AIC in association with the Australian Federal Police, and held at Burgmann College, The Australian National University. The theme was 'International cooperation for criminal justice information: extending the reach'.

In addition to support from the Australian Federal Police, the institute also received sponsorship for the meeting from the Jerry Lee Center of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania, and the Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice.

In total, 40 delegates attended the meeting: 20 overseas delegates and a further 20 delegates from Australia. Countries other than Australia represented were: Canada, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, UK, USA and Vanuatu. In keeping with the theme of the meeting in extending the reach of the network, the institute sponsored two Pacific Islands librarians to attend the meeting through payment of airfares and accommodation in Canberra. These delegates were Mr Peter Murgatroyd, representing the University of the South Pacific, Vanuatu, and Ms Farapo Opa, from Papua New Guinea's Department of Justice & Attorney General.

Assistance to Papua New Guinea (PNG)

During 2002 the Attorney-General's Department and AusAID, the Australian Government's overseas aid program, have jointly sponsored a support project for the PNG Justice & Attorney General Department Library. The institute's library is supporting this project by identifying criminal justice and criminological material in Australia to build and supplement the existing collection in the Department's Library in PNG.

Barry commemoration

On 13 June 2003 the institute commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir John Vincent Barry, the distinguished criminologist and jurist, recognised as one of the key figures in moves for the establishment of the AIC. Sir John was born in 1903 and died in 1969. The institute's J V Barry Library is named in his memory. The commemoration, which was held in Canberra, was co-sponsored by ANZSOC, consisted of an afternoon symposium on Sir John's life. Speakers in the symposium were:

- Dr Russell G Smith, the institute's Deputy Director of Research (Chair)
- Prof Mark Finnane, Professor of History and Dean of Postgraduate Education at Griffith University
- Professor Norval Morris, University of Chicago Law School

- Professor David Biles, Charles Sturt University, and former deputy director, AIC
- Dr Don Weatherburn, Director, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, and President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc.

The symposium was endorsed and supported by Sir John's family.

Staff

John Myrtle and Pam Garfoot left the J V Barry Library at the end of the 2002–2003 financial year. They both made an invaluable contribution over many years to the development of the library and of information services in Australian criminology.

Conferences, meetings and visits

Jacqui Levan and Pam Garfoot attended a seminar at the National Library, 'Keeping government publications online: guidelines for Commonwealth agencies', 3 July 2002.

John Myrtle made a presentation on the institute's work to a Chinese delegation, including Yang Shunxiu, Deputy Director General of the Office of National Narcotics Control Commission, 8 July 2002.

John Myrtle made a presentation on the institute's work to a Chinese Government delegation from the Institute of Public Security, Beijing, 9 July 2002.

John Myrtle attended a National Scholarly Communications Forum in Canberra on Privacy, 'Balancing the needs of researchers and the individual's right to privacy under the new privacy laws', hosted by the National Archives of Australia, 9 August 2002

Pam Garfoot represented the institute at the National Library of Australia's Kinetica annual meeting, Sydney, 8–9 August 2002.

John Myrtle made a guest lecturer presentation on 'Information provision' to an undergraduate library studies class at the University of Canberra, 5 September 2002.

Dr Natalie Taylor and John Myrtle made a presentation at the institute to four international students in Canberra for the National Strategic Intelligence Course of the Australian Federal Police. The students were senior serving police officers from Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Lebanon, 22 November 2002.

John Myrtle and Pam Garfoot attended an RMIT Database Providers Meeting at the National Library, Canberra, 22 November 2002.

Jacqui Levan and Peter Levan attended a National Office of the Information Economy (NOIE) seminar entitled 'Maintaining the momentum: e-government and information economy priorities', 3 December 2002.

Pam Garfoot and John Myrtle attended the annual general meeting of the Federal Libraries Information Network. Pam was elected Secretary for the incoming FLIN executive, 10 December 2002.

Pam Garfoot represented the institute at the 11th Online Conference and Exhibition, Sydney, 21–23 January 2003.

The library hosted a visit of senior undergraduate students from Michigan State University, 5 February 2003.

Library staff hosted a visit to the AIC by a group of Library Studies students from Canberra Institute of Technology, 13 March 2003.

John Myrtle attended a RMIT Database Providers meeting in Sydney and reported on developments with the CINCH database, 21 March 2003.

John Myrtle made a presentation on web site work and resources to the institute's Evaluation in Crime & Justice: Trends and Methods conference in Canberra, 24 March 2003.

Emma Datson attended a Mental Health First Aid Course at the Australian National University. This course was designed for Health and Safety representatives, first aid officers, and supervisors, to inform about mental health issues and help to dispel myths, 28 May 2003.

Joy Cocker attended a seminar on 'Reinventing the Special Librarian', 25 June 2003.

Submission to inquiry

The AIC made a submission to the Senate Environment, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts Committee's Inquiry into the Role of Libraries in the Online Environment (2002). It is available online at: <www.aph.gov.au/senate/committee/ecita_ctte/online_libraries/submissions/sublist.htm> (Submission No. 115).

Web Site Services

The institute's web site <<http://www.aic.gov.au>> provides information about the work of the institute and the CRC, and aims to be the foremost Internet site for information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

In addition to the AIC's web site, the institute also manages web sites for two other organisations:

- Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Coordinating Group <<http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/>>
- Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau <<http://www.apmab.gov.au>>

These web sites are all developed and managed by institute staff and operate on an externally located web server. The AIC's web team is also responsible for the institute's intranet.

Domain administration and other web work

Effective from 20 October 2002 responsibility and ownership of the domain of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators web site <<http://www.apcca.org>> was transferred from the institute to the Singapore Prisons Department.

In September 2002 the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB) underwent a name change to the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau (APMAB). The institute extended its original three-year agreement to provide web services to the bureau and the change in name has led to a relaunched web site for the APMAB. The new APMAB web site <<http://www.apmab.gov.au>>, which had been rebuilt from its original NPEAB appearance, was launched on 25 October 2002.

Use of the web site

Use of the AIC's web site, measured in terms of requests for pages, currently averages over 20,000 visitors per day. *Australian crime: facts and figures* is regularly the most commonly visited page on the web site.

Other web site work

Other initiatives with the institute's web site during 2002–2003 included:

- addition of papers from a number of institute conferences; also papers from the Third Australasian Women and Policing Conference
- contributing criminal justice information to the Women's Portal web project, sponsored by the Office of the Status of Women
- developing a new metadata input and editing software for use with the web sites, intranet and other institute applications. The Web Site Services team is now using records from the CINCH database as a basis for institute web site meta-data.
- developing and expanding the Juvenile Justice subject section on the institute's web site. Heidi Savilla, one of the institute's 2003 AIC interns, undertook this work. The Juvenile Justice section is available at: <<http://www.aic.gov.au/research/jjustice/>>.

During the year the web team has undertaken a considerable amount of development work for the institute's intranet.

Learning & Knowledge Development (L&KD)

Objective

To develop crime prevention specialists for the modern world through the provision of training courses, seminars and workshops on a range of crime prevention and justice issues.

Description

In February 2002 the L&KD, formerly known as Training, recommenced after a long hiatus. It was staffed with one full-time person and part-time assistance as required. From late 2002, that is, well into this financial year, L&KD activities were very much concerned with establishing this operation on a sound footing.

However, this occurred almost 'after the event', with L&KD having already seized the market opportunity to conduct around Australia, training courses and briefing breakfasts in identity-related fraud prevention during the previous seven months. Then the bombing in Bali occurred. This signalled an immediate cessation of the conduct of these activities as the acknowledged experts who conducted the training courses for AIC were pulled off-line, many to assist in the investigation of the bombing itself.

Once the training activity in this area was postponed, L&KD was then able to start on training needs identification, and analysis of what constituted appropriate skill sets that not only community crime prevention practitioners would benefit from mastering, but also law enforcement specialists and staff of a wide variety of agencies in Australia and overseas. This was tantamount to establishing the foundations of L&KD's operations, whereby short courses would act as the vehicle for delivery of the latest crime information, prevention techniques and crime policy analysis. These skill sets would be directed at people seeking some skills in the area of crime prevention rather than people seeking formal qualifications. They should not be confused with the Crime Prevention Competencies being developed by the Attorney-General's Department.

The training needs and analysis exercise identified the skill sets required for designing, developing and implementing crime prevention projects and as such, a large

proportion of the time has been invested in developing appropriate materials for delivery across Australia in the new financial year. In addition, courseware has been developed in the area of restorative justice. It is expected that additional courses will be added to this initial program.

The conduct of the identity-related fraud prevention courses will resume in the new financial year. The content of this course will continue to be developed and refined to ensure that it is correctly pitched at its intended market, with leading-edge content.

A significant event was the conduct by L&KD of a Strategic Anti-Money Laundering symposium at the Reserve Bank of Australia late in 2002. Endorsed by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honourable John Howard, MP with attendance by invitation only, participants came from major financial institutions, federal and state agencies and industry groups. The conduct of such an event illustrated that L&KD was not just about training. A learning resource based on the symposium will be developed—a CD-ROM containing a purpose-written book-length commentary and related AIC papers published in recent years.

L&KD also participated in the Reference Group for the National Crime Prevention Competencies being developed under the auspices of the Attorney-General's Department. This set of standards, which will reflect the various roles and tasks undertaken by crime prevention officers around Australia, will hopefully be accredited by the Australian National Training Authority by the end of the year.

Administrative Services

Objective

The objective of the Administrative Services Group is to provide the highest quality administrative support to the board, the Executive Management Team and to staff. Core activities cover office, human and financial resource management and infrastructure services, and cost-effective information technology network and desktop services.

Description

The institute's *Corporate Plan* and *Portfolio Budget Statements* set out its performance expectations and planned use of resources at the broadest level.

A wide range of corporate and support services is undertaken by the Administrative Services Group, including:

- human resource management
- information technology
- financial management and reporting
- accounts payable and receivable
- contractual arrangements
- asset management
- fleet and stores management
- freedom of information
- occupational health and safety
- office services
- all general services.

Corporate governance

Board of Management

Details of membership of the AIC Board of Management are provided on pages 8 and 9 of this report and at note 13 of the notes attached to the financial statements. There were three board meetings held during the year: 5 July 2002 in Canberra, 28 November 2002 in Hobart and 21 March 2003 in Canberra. All

board members attended the July meeting, with one apology for the November meeting (Mr Nigell Hadgkiss) and one apology for the March meeting (Dr Ken Levy).

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established in March 1999 in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The committee's primary role is to receive internal audit reports on the conduct of institute business, undertake reviews in accordance with perceived business risks as approved by the board, and to monitor compliance with committee recommendations.

The Audit Committee comprised all members of the Board of Management, and meetings were coordinated with board meetings.

Indemnity and insurance premiums for officers

The AIC, through ComCover, provides indemnity insurance for the director and members of the Board of Management. The insurance premium for 2002–2003 was \$8,427.

Human resources

Human resources include personnel liaison services, staff development, recruitment, industrial relations, occupational health and safety and equal employment opportunity. Personnel and payroll functions are outsourced to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. Operational practice has maintained a high level of activity ensuring quality services to staff of the AIC throughout the year.

The institute participates in the Commonwealth Corporate Managers' forum and in training and development programs offered by the major public service agencies.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2002–2003.

Workforce planning

The executive management of the institute continually reviews its workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to the output requirements imposed by the requests for research and support activities.

Agency agreement

The institute's third agency agreement, which was certified in August 2002, has continued to be implemented during 2002–2003 without disputes.

Australian Workplace Agreements were in place with four senior staff of the institute during 2002–2003.

Performance assessment

The institute has reached agreement with staff representatives on the policy and protocols required for a Performance Assessment Scheme. The scheme was formally introduced during 2002–2003.

Staffing summary

Summary information setting out aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Staffing information as at 30 June 2003

Category	Salary less than \$40,000		Salary \$40,000 & under \$60,000		Salary \$60,000 & above		Total	
	No.	EFT staff yrs	No.	EFT staff yrs	No.	EFT staff yrs	No.	EFT staff yrs
Female	3	2.04	18	16.62	10	8.44	31	27.10
Full time	4	0.51	2	1.09	-	-	6	1.60
Part time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
LWOP/other								
Total	7	2.55	20	17.71	10	8.44	37	28.70
Male								
Full time	2	1.23	7	6.99	8	5.54	17	13.76
Part time	9	1.15	1	0.49	-	-	10	1.64
LWOP/other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.00
Total	12	2.38	8	7.48	8	5.54	28	15.40
Total staff	19	4.93	28	25.19	18	13.98	65	44.10

EFT = equivalent full time; LWOP = leave without pay

General services

General services include building services, security, cleaning, asset management, motor vehicles and stores management and other corporate services.

Operational practice is under continual review. Internal Audit has reported on accounts receivable and payable, data integrity, financial analysis and reporting, assets management cash management payroll processing, IT environment and credit cards. Further reviews are either already in progress or scheduled for conduct in the coming year. The institute maintains a sensible strategy of risk management for a wide range of services and issues.

Advertising and market research

A total of \$7,948 was paid for advertising during 2002–2003. Advertising was generally undertaken to promote development programs, advertise tenders or recruit employees. Expenditure included recruitment advertising of \$4,809 and other miscellaneous advertising of \$3,139.

The AIC did not employ the services of market research, polling or direct mail organisations during 2002–2003.

Consultancy services

A list of consultants contracted by the institute during the reporting period is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Australian Institute of Criminology consultancies

Name of consultant	Purpose of engagement
80-20 Software Pty Ltd	Document management system
Acumen Alliance	Financial Management Information System
Alcohol & Drug Foundation ACT Inc	IDRS
Alexandra Palk	Research project
Amonavis Business Consulting	Learning & Knowledge Development management
AON Risk Services Aust Ltd	Library valuation
Australian Federal Police	Learning & Knowledge Development training
BE Williamson Consulting	Business consultancy services
Benoit Dupont	Research project, <i>Trends & Issues</i> paper
Cathy Carey	Training presentations
Claire Mayhew	Research project
Conference Coordinators	Conference services
Datacol Research	Data capture services
Davidson Trahaire	Counselling services
Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business	Advocacy services
Edith Cowan University	Drugs project data collection services
Effective People	Scribing services
Empower Justice Services	Learning & Knowledge Development training
FieldenHummer	Internal audit
Glenda Adkins	Research project, <i>Trends & Issues</i> paper

Table 3: Australian Institute of Criminology consultancies (cont.)

Name of consultant	Purpose of engagement
Forsythe Consultants	Drugs project data collection services
Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd	Drugs project data collection services
Ian R Woods	Research project
Informed Sources Pty Ltd	Services for library cataloguing and indexing
Infront Systems Pty Ltd	IT services
Jamie Walvisch	Research project
Margaret Massam	Research project
Milgrove Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Learning & Knowledge Development training
Pacific Laboratories	Urinalysis services
Paul Williams Consulting	Research project
Portfolio Dynamics	Learning & Knowledge Development training
Richard Kocsis	Research project, <i>Trends & Issues</i> paper
Rob White	Research project, <i>Trends & Issues</i> papers
Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd	Services in relation to data collection
Urban Consulting Services	Learning & Knowledge Development business plan
University of South Australia	Research project
SAS Institute Australia Pty Ltd	Research data migration
Shona Morrison	Research project, <i>Trends & Issues</i> papers
Southern Cross University	Information Services review
Walsh and Associates	Drugs project data collection services

Purchasing

Purchasing activities within the AIC were conducted in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines. The AIC met the Government's timetable to pay all suppliers electronically by December 2002.

Financial operations

The AIC operates its own network-based financial-management information system, which includes general ledger, debtors and creditors, asset management and purchasing. In addition, a number of services are outsourced. The institute has adopted full accrual accounting and budgeting in response to financial management initiatives occurring in the wider context.

Financial performance

Operating revenues consisted of revenues from government (\$3,939,000), contract research (\$2,457,976), training (\$41,960) and other items (\$361,908). Total revenue increased by 11 per cent compared with 2001–2002.

In budget terms, 2002–2003 revenues exceeded budget by some \$1,502,844. Budgeted revenue is \$1,059,000 for 2003–2004.

Operating expenditures in 2002–2003 were \$6,651,650 and represented an increase of 14.4 per cent compared to 2001–2002.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$149,194 compared to a surplus of \$310,688 in 2001–2002.

Freedom of information

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

Establishment, organisation and functions

The earlier section titled Enabling Legislation, Objectives and Functions (page 7), and Appendix 6, Staff and Associates, provide detail on the role of the AIC, and its structure and functions.

Categories of documents

Documents held include:

- General: internal papers and records, including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence and papers, policy documents (including recommendations and decisions) and work plans.
- Executive: briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions.
- Research: research, development and evaluation papers, records of consultations, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications.
- Administration: finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

FOI requests during 2002–2003

There were no freedom of information requests made to the AIC in 2002–2003. Freedom of information requests can be made by writing to the Manager, Administration and Finance, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Occupational health and safety

The institute has an Occupational Health and Safety Policy and a Workplace Consultative Committee. Both are established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*. The committee is a joint management-employee body. The institute has nominated health and safety representatives who are members of the committee. No changes to these arrangements were necessary during 2002–2003.

No directions were given to the institute under section 45 the Act and no notices were given under sections 29, 46 or 47 of the Act.

The institute continued to make available to all staff and their families access to an Employee Assistance Program.

There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year.

Commonwealth Disability Strategy

During 2002–2003 the institute continued developing its arrangements to satisfy the implementation of the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. The various roles as defined in the strategy were assigned and drafting of a formal institute policy progressed. Implementation of the strategy is expected to continue into 2003–2004.

In relation to access to the institute and its resources for persons with disabilities, the institute has performed a risk assessment of its physical environment. It is implementing an electronic document framework to ensure that such documents are available, as required, for ease of use by persons with disabilities. Interpreter and other disability services can be made available on request.

Ecologically sustainable development

This is a report on compliance with the reporting provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC). Under section 516A(3) of the EPBC Act, the directors of the AIC must ensure that a report prepared under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* complies with the reporting provisions (subsection 6) of the EPBC Act.

The AIC has adopted a range of measures as listed below in order to fulfil its obligations under the EPBC Act. These include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles, and computer toner cartridges
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, dishwashers and printers
- use of lighting and air conditioning management systems
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems

- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material available on the Internet, electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

The institute is committed to practices that assist ecologically sustainable development and improve environmental performance. The institute does not administer any legislation or have any appropriations directly related to these issues.

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.

A new standard operating environment was implemented across the AIC's computing infrastructure during 2001–2003. Components of the network have been further developed to reflect increasing loads due to staffing growth and increasing dependence on electronic services such as Internet and email. Delivery of quality IT services continues at a relatively high-average cost and reflects the disproportionate economies of a small-scale operation in an outsourced environment.

The institute developed its *Online action plan* in accordance with the Australian Government's Online Strategy and the guidelines issued by the NOIE. The plan was posted on the AIC's web site in April 2001. During 2002–2003 significant progress was made on implementation of the document management system and work continued on other elements of the action plan.

In addition, during the year, the AIC commenced redevelopment of its Internet and intranet web sites to meet the level of information and service delivery required by the Australian Government in its Government Online Information Service Obligations.

AIC financial statements



2 September 2003

Dr Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology and
Criminology Research Council
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Dear Dr Graycar

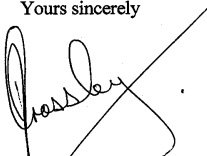
**2002-03 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your organisation's 2002-03 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report will be issued upon receipt of the signed financial statements and management representation letters for each entity.

I would be pleased to discuss the report with you at your convenience should you wish to do so.

Yours sincerely



David Crossley
Executive Director

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



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2003. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by the Board of Management;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Board 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 audit has been conducted in accordance with the 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 as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

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


Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and

- (ii) give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Finance Minister's Orders, of the financial position of *the Australian Institute of Criminology* as at 30 June 2003, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



David Crossley
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
17 September 2003

Australian Institute of Criminology

Statement by the Board of Management

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003 give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

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



Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management
2 September 2003



Adam Graycar
Director
2 September 2003

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

For the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
REVENUE			
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenue from Government	4A	3,939,000	3,881,000
Goods and Services	4B	2,791,392	2,205,582
Interest	4C	70,134	39,266
Revenue from sale of assets	4D	318	-
Revenues from ordinary activities		6,800,844	6,125,848
EXPENSE			
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)			
Employees	5A	3,145,900	2,777,886
Suppliers	5B	3,214,000	2,777,385
Depreciation and amortisation	5C	287,042	259,826
Value of assets written off	4D	4,708	63
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)		6,651,650	5,815,160
Borrowing costs expense		-	-
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	-
Net surplus		149,194	310,688
Net credit to asset revaluation reserve		-	704,827
Increase in accumulated results on application of transitional provisions in accounting standard AASB 1041 <i>Revaluation of Non-current Assets</i>		-	-
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		149,194	704,827
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		149,194	1,015,515

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	11B	1,354,656	2,038,589
Receivables	6A	446,548	410,075
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>1,801,204</u>	<u>2,448,664</u>
Non-financial assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7A, C	1,634,967	1,826,055
Intangibles	7B, C	33,156	43,344
Other	7D	114,447	110,275
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>1,782,570</u>	<u>1,979,674</u>
Total assets		<u><u>3,583,774</u></u>	<u><u>4,428,338</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	8A	843,057	630,617
Capital use charge	8B	-	15,000
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>843,057</u>	<u>645,617</u>
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	219,663	119,564
Other	9B	695,429	1,885,727
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>915,092</u>	<u>2,005,291</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,758,149</u>	<u>2,650,908</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,825,625</u>	<u>1,777,430</u>
EQUITY			
Parent entity interest			
Contributed equity	10	996,276	996,276
Reserves	10	1,928,863	1,928,863
Accumulated deficits	10	(1,099,514)	(1,147,709)
<i>Total parent entity interest</i>		<u>1,825,625</u>	<u>1,777,430</u>
Total equity		<u>1,825,625</u>	<u>1,777,430</u>
Current assets		1,915,650	2,558,938
Non-current assets		1,668,124	1,869,400
Current liabilities		1,324,400	2,297,055
Non-current liabilities		433,749	353,853

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
Operating Activities			
Cash received			
Goods and Services		1,607,081	3,030,360
Appropriations		3,939,000	3,881,000
Interest		74,270	39,597
GST received from ATO		144,788	-
Total cash received		5,765,139	6,950,957
Cash used			
Employees		2,933,460	2,781,216
Suppliers		3,309,456	3,107,268
GST paid to the ATO		-	15,543
Total cash used		6,242,916	5,925,873
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	11A	(477,777)	1,025,084
Investing Activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		318	-
Total cash received		318	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		90,474	54,632
Total cash used		90,474	54,632
Net cash used by investing activities		(90,156)	(54,632)
Financing Activities			
Cash used			
Capital use charge paid		116,000	102,000
Total cash used		116,000	102,000
Net cash used by financing activities		(116,000)	(102,000)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		(683,933)	868,452
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		2,038,589	1,170,137
Cash at the end of the reporting period	11B	1,354,656	2,038,589

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
By Type			
Other commitments			
Operating leases ¹		1,156,993	1,705,626
<i>Total other commitments</i>		<u>1,156,993</u>	<u>1,705,626</u>
Commitments receivable		<u>(105,181)</u>	<u>(155,057)</u>
Net commitments		<u><u>1,051,812</u></u>	<u><u>1,550,569</u></u>
By Maturity			
Operating lease commitments			
One year or less		478,842	563,731
From one to five years		572,970	986,838
Over five years		-	-

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

<i>Nature of Lease</i>	<i>General description of leasing arrangement</i>
Leases for office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease payments are subject to review every 2 years
Leases for computers and office equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lessor provides all computer and office equipment, as specified in the supply contracts, for three years

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 30 June 2003

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Economic Dependency
3	Events Occurring After Reporting Date
4	Operating Revenues
5	Operating Expenses
6	Financial Assets
7	Non-Financial Assets
8	Provisions
9	Payables
10	Equity
11	Cash Flow Reconciliation
12	Contingent Liabilities and Assets
13	Director Remuneration
14	Related Party Disclosures
15	Remuneration of Officers
16	Remuneration of Auditors
17	Average Staffing Levels
18	Financial Instruments
19	Appropriations
20	Assets Held in Trust
21	Reporting of Outcomes

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

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

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister’s Orders (being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2003) Orders*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

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

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the AIC Statement of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are, however, not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 12).

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the AIC Statement of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 2001-02.

- Measurement of certain employee benefits at nominal amounts (refer Note 1.5)

1.3 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the AIC.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations

The full amount of the appropriation for departmental outputs for the year is recognised as revenue.

Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.4 Transactions by the Government as Owner

Capital Use Charge

A Capital Use Charge is imposed by the Government on the net assets of the AIC. The Charge is accounted for as a dividend to Government.

In accordance with the recommendations of a review of Budget Estimates and Framework, the Government has decided that the charge will not operate after 30 June 2003. Therefore, the amount of the charge payable in respect of 2003 is the amount appropriated (2002: 11% of adjusted net assets).

1.5 Employee Benefits

Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, sick leave are measured at their nominal amounts. Other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of their reporting date are also to be measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability. This is a change in accounting policy from last year required by initial application of a new Accounting Standard AASB 1028 from 1 July 2002. As the AIC's certified agreement raises pay rates on 30 August, the financial effect of this change is not material.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the AIC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

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

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method as at 30 June 2003. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments in circumstances where the AIC has formally identified positions as excess to requirements and a reliable estimate of the amount of the payments can be determined.

Superannuation

Employees of the AIC are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. The liability for their superannuation benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Commonwealth and is settled by the Commonwealth in due course.

The AIC makes employer contributions to the Commonwealth at rates determined by the actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Commonwealth of the superannuation entitlements of the AIC's employees.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.6 Leases

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

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease and a liability recognised for the same amount. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

Lease incentives taking the form of 'free' fitout and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2002-03 or 2001-02.

1.8 Grants

The AIC recognises grant liabilities as follows.

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee.

In cases where grant agreements are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities are recognised on signing of the agreement.

1.9 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.10 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 18.

1.11 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts of which they were recognised in the transferor entity's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.12 Property (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure), Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Revaluations

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at valuation. Revaluations undertaken up to 30 June 2002 were done on a deprival basis; revaluations since that date are at fair value. This change in accounting policy is required by Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1041 *Revaluation of Non-Current Assets*.

Fair and deprival values for each class of assets are determined as shown below.

Asset Class	Fair Value measured at:	Deprival Value measured at:
Plant & Equipment	Market selling price	Depreciated replacement cost

Under both deprival and fair value, assets which are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2003 the AIC held no surplus assets (30 June 2002: \$0).

Accounting Standard AAS 6 *Accounting Policies* requires, where practicable, presentation of the information that would have been disclosed in the 2002-03 Statements had the new accounting policy always been applied. It is impracticable to present this information.

Frequency

Infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are being revalued during the financial year 2003-04 by asset type.

In 2001-02, library resources were revalued. All other P&E assets on hand at the commencement of the cycle will be revalued in 2003-04.

Assets in each class acquired after the commencement of a revaluation cycle are not captured by the progressive revaluation then in progress.

Conduct

All valuations are conducted by an independent qualified valuer.

Recoverable Amount Test

From 1 July 2002, Schedule 1 no longer requires the application of the recoverable amount test in AAS 10 *Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets* to the assets of AIC when the primary purpose of the asset is not the generation of net cash inflows.

No property plant and equipment assets have been written to recoverable amount per AAS 10. Accordingly the change in policy has had no financial effect.

Depreciation

Depreciable property plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AIC using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2003	2002
Resource library	10 years	10 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years
Intangibles	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5C.

1.12 Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

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

1.13 Insurance

The AIC has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund—Comcare. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.14 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Note 2: Economic Dependency

AIC was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The AIC is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

Note 3: Events Occurring After Reporting Date

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

Note 4: Operating Revenues

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
<u>Note 4A: Revenues from Government</u>		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>3,939,000</u>	<u>3,881,000</u>
<u>Note 4B: Sales of Goods and Services</u>		
Services	<u>2,791,392</u>	<u>2,205,582</u>
Rendering of services to:		
Related entities	2,754,189	1,962,003
External entities	<u>37,203</u>	<u>243,579</u>
<i>Total rendering of services</i>	<u>2,791,392</u>	<u>2,205,582</u>
<u>Note 4C: Interest Revenue</u>		
Deposits	<u>70,134</u>	<u>39,266</u>
<u>Note 4D: Net Gain from Sale of Assets</u>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal	318	-
Net book value of assets disposed	-	-
Write-offs	<u>(4,708)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
<i>Net gain / (loss) from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment</i>	<u>(4,390)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
Total proceeds from disposals	318	-
Total value of assets disposed	<u>(4,708)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
<i>Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of assets</i>	<u>(4,390)</u>	<u>(63)</u>

Note 5: Operating Expenses

<u>Note 5A: Employee Expenses</u>		
Wages and Salaries	2,528,268	2,225,129
Superannuation	320,563	350,927
Leave and other entitlements	244,297	135,264
Separation and redundancy	-	-
Other employee benefits	<u>46,433</u>	<u>58,234</u>
<i>Total employee benefits expenses</i>	<u>3,139,561</u>	<u>2,769,554</u>
Workers compensation premiums	<u>6,339</u>	<u>8,332</u>
<i>Total employee expenses</i>	<u>3,145,900</u>	<u>2,777,886</u>

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Supplier Expenses		
Goods from related entities	-	-
Goods from external entities	-	-
Services from related entities	499,725	359,740
Services from external entities	1,944,383	1,692,308
Operating lease rentals	769,892	725,337
<i>Total supplier expenses</i>	<u>3,214,000</u>	<u>2,777,385</u>

Note 5C: Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>287,042</u>	<u>259,826</u>
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The aggregate amounts of depreciation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

Infrastructure, plant and equipment	123,282	144,908
Library resources	148,541	111,339
Intangibles	15,219	3,579
<i>Total depreciation</i>	<u>287,042</u>	<u>259,826</u>

Note 6: Financial Assets

Note 6A: Receivables

Goods and services	437,495	375,626
GST receivable	5,654	26,914
Interest receivable	3,399	7,535
<i>Total receivables (net)</i>	<u>446,548</u>	<u>410,075</u>

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

Not overdue	<u>9,053</u>	<u>34,449</u>
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	190,659	94,878
30 to 60 days	-	280,748
60 to 90 days	-	-
more than 90 days	246,836	-
	<u>437,495</u>	<u>375,626</u>
<i>Total receivables (gross)</i>	<u>446,548</u>	<u>410,075</u>

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
<u>Note 7A: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment</u>		
<i>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</i>		
– at cost	88,258	2,815
– Accumulated depreciation	(10,042)	(341)
	<u>78,216</u>	<u>2,474</u>
– at 2000-2001 valuation (deprival) ¹	453,392	434,122
– Accumulated depreciation ¹	(234,320)	(96,761)
	<u>219,072</u>	<u>337,361</u>
<i>Library resources</i>		
– at 2001-02 valuation (deprival)	1,486,220	1,486,220
– Accumulated depreciation	(148,541)	-
	<u>1,337,679</u>	<u>1,486,220</u>
<i>Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (non-current)</i>	<u>1,634,967</u>	<u>1,826,055</u>

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.

Movement in Asset Revaluation Reserve

Increment for Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment	-	704,827
	<u>-</u>	<u>704,827</u>

¹ Cost, accumulated depreciation and the comparative have been adjusted to reflect prior year misstatement, the net book value has remained the same.

Note 7B: Intangibles

Computer software – at cost	56,848	51,817
Accumulated amortisation	(23,692)	(8,473)
<i>Total intangibles</i>	<u>33,156</u>	<u>43,344</u>

Note 7C: Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant, Equipment and Intangibles
TABLE A1 – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles

Item	Infrastructure, plant and equipment	Library resources	Intangibles	TOTAL
				\$
As at 1 July 2002				\$
Gross value	460,915	1,486,220	51,817	1,998,952
Accumulated depreciation	(121,080)	-	(8,473)	(129,553)
Net book value	339,835	1,486,220	43,344	1,869,399
Additions				
by purchase	85,443	-	5,031	90,474
Net revaluation increment/decrement	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(123,282)	(148,541)	(15,219)	(287,042)
Recoverable Amount write-downs	-	-	-	-
Disposals				
Other disposals	(4,708)	-	-	(4,708)
As at 30 June 2003				
Gross book value	541,650	1,486,220	56,848	2,084,718
Accumulated depreciation	(244,362)	(148,541)	(23,692)	(416,595)
<i>Net book value</i>	<i>297,288</i>	<i>1,337,679</i>	<i>33,156</i>	<i>1,668,123</i>

TABLE B – Assets at valuation

Item	Total Library Resources \$	Total Plant and Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 30 June 2003			
Gross value	1,486,220	453,392	1,939,612
Accumulated depreciation	(148,541)	(234,320)	(382,861)
<i>Net book value</i>	1,337,679	219,072	1,556,751
As at 30 June 2002			
Gross value	1,486,220	434,122	1,920,342
Accumulated depreciation	-	(96,761)	(96,761)
Net book value	1,486,220	337,361	1,823,581
		2003	2002
		\$	\$
<u>Note 7D: Other Non-Financial Assets</u>			
Other prepayments		<u>114,447</u>	<u>110,275</u>

Note 8: Provisions**Note 8A: Employee Provisions**

Salaries and wages	78,239	56,950
Leave	756,133	567,346
Superannuation	8,685	6,321
Separation and redundancy	-	-
<i>Aggregate employee entitlement liability</i>	<u>843,057</u>	<u>630,617</u>
Workers' compensation	-	-
<i>Aggregate employee benefit liability and related on costs</i>	<u>843,057</u>	<u>630,617</u>
Current	409,308	276,764
Non-current	433,749	353,853
	<u>843,057</u>	<u>630,617</u>

Note 8B: Capital Use Charge Provision

Capital Use Charge	-	15,000
Balance owing 1 July	15,000	-
Capital Use Charge provided for during the period	101,000	117,000
Capital Use Charge Paid	(116,000)	(102,000)
Balance owing 30 June	-	15,000

Note 9: Payables

	2003	2002
<u>Note 9A: Supplier Payables</u>	\$	\$
Trade creditors	219,663	118,247
Operating lease rentals	-	1,317
<i>Total supplier payables</i>	<u>219,663</u>	<u>119,564</u>

All supplier payables are current.

Note 9B: Other Payables

Unearned Income	<u>695,429</u>	<u>1,885,727</u>
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All other payables are current.

Note 10: Equity**Note 10A: Analysis of Equity**

Item	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Total Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Opening balance 1 July	\$ (1,147,709)	\$ (1,341,397)	\$ 1,928,863	\$ 1,224,036	\$ 996,276	\$ 996,276	\$ 1,777,430	\$ 878,915
Net surplus/deficit	149,194	310,688	-	-	-	-	149,194	310,688
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	704,827	-	-	-	704,827
Increase in accumulated results on application of transitional provision in accounting standard AASB 1041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Revaluation of Non-Current Assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owner:								
Distributions to owner:								
Returns on Capital:								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital use charge	(101,000)	(117,000)	-	-	-	-	(101,000)	(117,000)
Returns of Capital:								
Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns of contributed equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by owner:								
Appropriations (equity injections)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from)/between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	(1,099,514)	(1,147,709)	1,928,863	1,928,863	996,276	996,276	1,825,625	1,777,430
Less: outside equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total equity attributable to the Commonwealth</i>	<i>(1,099,514)</i>	<i>(1,147,709)</i>	<i>1,928,863</i>	<i>1,928,863</i>	<i>996,276</i>	<i>996,276</i>	<i>1,825,625</i>	<i>1,777,430</i>

Note 11: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
<u>Note 11A: Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities</u>		
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities		
Operating surplus before extraordinary items	149,194	310,688
Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	287,042	259,826
Gain on disposal of assets	(318)	-
Net write down of non-current assets	4,708	63
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(36,473)	(25,010)
(Increase) / decrease other assets	(4,171)	(11,220)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	212,440	(3,329)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	100,099	(16,572)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	(1,190,298)	510,638
<i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i>	<u>(477,777)</u>	<u>1,025,084</u>

Note 11B: Reconciliation of Cash

Cash balance comprises:

Cash on hand

Authority

Deposits at call

Total cash

Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash

Flows

1,354,656

2,038,589

-

1,354,656

2,038,589

1,354,656

2,038,589

Note 12: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2003 or 30 June 2002.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2003.

Note 13: Director Remuneration

The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands

	2003 <i>Number</i>	2002 Number
• \$Nil - \$9,999	7	7
• \$210,000 - \$219,999	-	1
• \$220,000 - \$229,999	-	-
• \$230,000 - \$239,999	-	-
• \$240,000 - \$249,999	-	-
• \$250,000 - \$259,999	1	-
<i>Total number of directors of the AIC</i>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	\$	\$
Other remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC	<u>258,022</u>	<u>211,432</u>
<i>Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC</i>	<u>258,022</u>	<u>211,432</u>

The directors of the AIC are appointed as per Section 9 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and shall consist of the Managing Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.

Note 14: Related Party Disclosures

The Board of Management during the year was:

Professor Richard Fox (Chair)
 Dr Adam Graycar (AIC Director)
 Mr Ian Carnell
 Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM
 Dr Ken Levy
 Mr Laurie Glanfield AM
 Mr Alan Piper
 Mr Richard Coates
 Ms Joy Wundersitz (to 4/3/03)
 Mr Peter Harmsworth (to 7/3/03)
 Ms Kate Lennon (from 4/3/03 to 21/3/03)

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 13.

Note 15: Remuneration of Officers

	2003	2002
The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more:		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
• \$100,000 - \$109,999	0	3
• \$110,000 - \$119,999	2	-
• \$120,000 - \$129,999	1	1
• \$130,000 - \$139,999	-	1
• \$140,000 - \$149,999	-	-
• \$150,000 - \$159,999	1	-
<i>Total</i>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	\$	\$
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above.	<u>509,630</u>	<u>566,792</u>

The officer remuneration includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2002-03 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 13: *Director Remuneration*.

Note 16: Remuneration of Auditors

Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.	<u>21,010</u>	<u>17,825</u>
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No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

Note 17: Average Staffing Levels

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
The average staffing levels for the AIC during the year were:	<u>47.91</u>	<u>39.87</u>

Note 18: Financial Instruments**Note 18A - 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 & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
<i>Financial Assets</i>		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Cash	11B	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds, mainly from quarterly drawdowns of appropriation, are placed on deposit at call with the AIC's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance at the prevailing daily rate for money on call and is paid at month end.
Receivables for goods & services	6A	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 (2002: 7 days).
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>		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	9A	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.

Note 18B—Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 %	2002 %
Financial Assets									
Cash on hand	11B	1,354,656	2,038,589	-	-	1,354,656	2,038,589	3.25	3.02
Receivables for goods and services	6A	-	-	446,548	410,075	446,548	410,075	n/a	n/a
Total		1,354,656	2,038,589	446,548	410,075	1,801,204	2,448,664		
Total Assets						3,583,774	4,428,338		
Financial Liabilities									
Trade creditors	9A	-	-	219,663	118,247	219,663	118,247	n/a	n/a
Total		-	-	219,663	118,247	219,663	118,247		
Total Liabilities						1,758,149	2,650,908		

Note 18C – Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2003		2002	
		Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Net Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets					
Cash on hand	11B	1,354,656	1,354,656	2,038,589	2,038,589
Receivables for goods and services	6A	446,548	446,548	410,075	410,075
		<u>1,801,204</u>	<u>1,801,204</u>	<u>2,448,664</u>	<u>2,448,664</u>
Financial Liabilities					
Trade creditors	9A	<u>219,663</u>	<u>219,663</u>	<u>118,247</u>	<u>118,247</u>
		<u>219,663</u>	<u>219,663</u>	<u>118,247</u>	<u>118,247</u>

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, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 18D – Credit Risk Exposures

The AIC's maximum exposure 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 Financial Position.

The AIC has no significance exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account the value of any collateral or other security.

Note 19: Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2003				
Balance carried forward from previous year	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Acts 1 and 3	3,939,000	3,881,000	3,939,000	3,881,000
Available for payment of CRF	3,939,000	3,881,000	3,939,000	3,881,000
Payments made out of CRF	3,939,000	3,881,000	3,939,000	3,881,000
<i>Balance carried forward to next year</i>	-	-	-	-
Represented by:				
Appropriations Receivable	-	-	-	-

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) in respect of the AIC. When received by the AIC, the payments made are legally the money of the AIC and do not represent any balance remaining in the CRF.

Note 20: Assets Held in Trust

Research Trust Account

Purpose—monies for specified purposes are received from the public under formal trust arrangements. Monies received are placed in a special bank account and expended on the specified research projects in accordance with the terms of the trusts. These monies are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous year	111,699	81,063
Receipts during the year	102,518	150,576
Available for payments	214,217	231,639
Payments made	(144,409)	(119,940)
<i>Balance carried forward to next year</i>	69,808	111,699

Note 21: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 21A – Outcomes of the AIC

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: To inform Government activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime.

There are two Output Groups identified for the Outcome.

Output 1: Policy advice and publications

Output 2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications

Note 21B – Total Cost/Contribution of Outcomes (Whole of Government)

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
Administered expenses	-	-	-	-
Departmental expenses	6,651,650	5,815,160	6,651,650	5,815,160
Total expenses	6,651,650	5,815,160	6,651,650	5,815,160
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>				
Administered	-	-	-	-
Departmental	37,203	243,579	37,203	243,579
Total costs recovered	37,203	243,579	37,203	243,579
<i>Other external revenues</i>				
Departmental				
Sale of goods and services – to related entities	2,754,189	1,962,003	2,754,189	1,962,003
Interest	70,134	39,266	70,134	39,266
Donation and bequests	-	-	-	-
Revenue from sale of assets	318	-	318	-
Industry contributions	-	-	-	-
Reversal of previous asset writedowns	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Departmental	2,824,641	2,001,269	2,824,641	2,001,269
Total other external revenues	2,824,641	2,001,269	2,824,641	2,001,269
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	3,789,806	3,570,312	3,789,806	3,570,312

Note 21C – Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

	Output Group 1 Output 1.1		Output Group 2 Output 2.1		Total	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
Operating expenses						
Employees	2,724,400	2,276,221	421,500	501,665	3,145,900	2,777,886
Suppliers	3,013,785	2,594,287	200,215	183,098	3,214,000	2,777,385
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	138,501	148,487	148,541	111,339	287,042	259,826
Write-down of assets	-	63	-	-	-	63
Value of assets disposed	4,708	-	-	-	4,708	-
Borrowing costs expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	5,881,394	5,019,058	770,256	796,102	6,651,650	5,815,160
Funded by:						
Revenues from Government	3,358,927	3,411,000	580,073	470,000	3,939,000	3,881,000
Sale of goods and services	2,739,904	2,170,264	51,488	35,318	2,791,392	2,205,582
Interest	70,134	39,266	-	-	70,134	39,266
Donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Sale of Assets	318	-	-	-	318	-
Reversal of previous asset writedowns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-taxation revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenues	6,169,283	5,620,530	631,561	505,318	6,800,844	6,125,848

The AIC's outcomes and outputs are described at Note 21A.

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual Budget outcome.

The Capital Usage Charge is not included in any of the Net cost/(contribution) of outcomes as it is not an operating expense.

Part 2

Criminology Research Council annual report



Australian Government
Criminology Research Council

Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison
Minister for Justice and Customs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 43 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2003.

Yours sincerely

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

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council
16 September 2003

Introduction

The CRC was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is an integral part of an Australian Government funded two-pronged approach to research on criminology issues in Australia today.

The function of the CRC is to control and 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 Act also provides that the functions of the AIC include those of advising the council in relation to the need for, and programs of, criminological research, and providing secretarial and administrative services to the council.

The principal objective of the CRC is to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research, and ensure CRC supported criminological research is disseminated effectively. It is essential to the effort by Australian governments to provide facilities for the study of the causes and effects of criminal behaviour and of means for its correction and prevention.

The council consists of eight members who represent the federal government, the states and the Northern Territory. This composition of the CRC ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state priorities. The federal representative is appointed by the Attorney-General and state and territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General on the nomination of the responsible state or territory minister.

The *Crimes Legislation Enhancement Act 2003* made amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (Items 6A-6P of Schedule 2 of the Act) to provide for the inclusion of the Australian Capital Territory on the CRC.

The council currently meets three times a year and primarily dedicates its meetings to the following issues:

- March—to establish council strategies and priorities for the forthcoming year
- July—to target specific areas for grants and strategic development
- November—determination of general grants.

Since its establishment the CRC has provided a forum for Attorneys General around Australia, and their representatives to assess needs in the field of criminology research and to allocate moneys from the Criminology Research Fund to specific research projects in universities, government institutions and elsewhere.

The fund itself is built up from money allocated every year by the Australian governments.

In conjunction with the AIC the CRC ensures that Australian research into criminological issues remains relevant and focussed on the needs and concerns of the Australian community. The AIC coordinates research projects to be undertaken on a national basis at governmental level and advises the CRC in relation to needs for, and programmes of, criminological research.

Details of projects funded during the year together with summaries for the following completed projects received during the year are provided on pages 92–94:

- An Investigation into the Experiences of Child Complainants of Sexual Abuse Within the Criminal Justice System
- Developing a Unique Risk of Violence Tool for Australian Indigenous Offenders
- How Australian Schools are Responding to the Problem of Peer Victimization in Schools
- The Language Processing and Production Skills of Young Offenders: Implications for Enhancing Prevention and Intervention Strategies
- Anti-Libidinal Medication and Men with Disabilities: A Long Term Follow-Up of Outcomes Following Third Party Consent
- Community-Based Parenting Program for the Prevention of Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour

Further information is available on the Council's web site at <<http://www.aic.gov.au/crc>>.

Details of projects currently in progress are listed on pages 93–94.

Reports of completed projects undertaken with council funds are distributed to each council member, who ensures that relevant persons and organisations are made aware of the availability of the reports. Two copies of each report are lodged in the J V Barry Library of the AIC. Through the library, the reports are listed on Kinetica, 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 hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Kinetica, CRC reports receive wide coverage concerning their availability. Details of CRC funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, are on the CRC's section of the institute's web site. Reports are also available from the J V Barry Library through inter-library loan.

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. Finally, grantees are required to provide a draft paper suitable for publication in the AIC'S series *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*.

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.

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2002–2003 financial year totalled \$437,000. The Australian Government contributed \$289,000¹ and each state and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

	\$
New South Wales	50,999
Victoria	37,265
Queensland	28,175
Western Australia	14,732
South Australia	11,662
Tasmania	3,631
Northern Territory	1,535

Details of expenditure and income are shown in the financial statements at the end of this report.

Membership

The council itself does not employ any staff members but provides a fee to the AIC to provide academic advice and secretarial and administrative services for the Council. Dr Russell Smith, Deputy Director of Research, at the AIC acted as Academic Adviser to the Council and Ms Kathy Mildren acted as CRC Administrator throughout the year. The council funds a Research Fellow, who is located within the AIC and undertakes research at the direction of the council.

1. In the 2002–2003 Agency Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$0.289 million. The council had one Budget outcome: criminological research, which informs the Commonwealth and the States. The appropriate to the CRC was to meet 'administered' costs for the single government outcome.

During the year members of the council were as follows:

Federal

Mr Ian Carnell
General Manager
Criminal Justice and Security
Attorney-General's Department

Victoria

Mr Peter Harmsworth
Secretary
Department of Justice
(May 1999–March 2003)

Ms Penny Armytage
Secretary
Department of Justice
(from June 2003)

South Australia

Ms Joy Wundersitz
Director
Office of Crime Statistics
Attorney-General's Department
(July 1995–March 2003)

Ms Kate Lennon
Chief Executive
Attorney-General's Department and
Department of Justice
(from March 2003)

New South Wales

Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair)
Director-General
Attorney-General's Department

Queensland

Dr Kenneth Levy
Director-General
Department of Justice

Western Australia

Mr Alan Piper
Director-General
Department of Justice

Northern Territory

Mr Richard Coates
Chief Executive Officer
Northern Territory Department of
Justice

Tasmania

Mr Norman Reaburn
Director
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

Meetings

Two meetings, held on 4 July 2002 and 20 March 2003, were convened at the AIC and the meeting on 28 November 2002 was held in Hobart, Tasmania.

At the meeting on 20 March 2003, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected Chair of the Council. At this meeting the CRC appointed its representatives from the Northern Territory, Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales as members of the Board of Management of the AIC.

Council policy

The CRC relies heavily on the work of Australia's academic community. Council sees a strong and positive dialogue with the academic community as crucial and accordingly convenes a biennial consultation meeting with a number of key Australian academics in criminology.

The following scoping papers, roundtables and reviews were commissioned by council throughout the year and are under consideration for further development, although resources may not be available to achieve all of them. Additional information on topics under consideration can be found on pages 95–96:

- Mental Health and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Relationship between Mental Disorders and Offending Behaviours and the Management of Mentally Abnormal Offenders in the Health and Criminal Justice Services
- Victims—Criminal Justice or a Social Welfare Responsibility
- Indigenous Offender Programs
- Resilience to Offending in High Risk Groups
- Chronic Offenders and 'Poly-Users': Use of Social Infrastructure

The *Guidelines for grants* 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) public policy relevance
- (b) the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour
- (c) the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge
- (d) the cost effectiveness of the research
- (e) the soundness of the design and methodology and the feasibility of the research
- (f) the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research
- (g) Ethics Committee approval, where appropriate
- (h) availability of data, where required
- (i) the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

A panel comprising the Academic Adviser to the Council and two senior criminologists (selected by the council from recommendations by ANZSOC) considers applications for general grants. The panel this year comprised Dr Russell Smith, Dr Janet Chan and Dr Paul Mazzerole, who forwarded their recommendations to the CRC for consideration at the November meeting.

Appreciation

The council wishes to express its gratitude for the support given by Dr Samantha Jeffries as the Council's Research Fellow from February 2002 to October 2002, Dr Russell Smith as Academic Adviser to the Council, panel members and staff members of the institute: Ms Kathy Mildren, Administrator, and Ms Robyn Duncan, Accounts Officer.

Appointment of Criminology Research Council Research Fellow

Associate Professor Patrick Jobes, from the University of New England, has been appointed to the position of Criminology Research Council Research Fellow, commencing in August 2003.

Freedom of Information Act

The statement made in the AIC's annual report also applies to the council.

The council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2003.

Appropriations and outcomes

The following chapter details activities undertaken by the council during the reporting period which fulfil the requirements of this government outcome.

Research projects

New projects funded

The council considered twenty-seven grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 28 November 2002, five of which were approved. A further two grant applications were resubmitted and approved by council at its meeting held on 20 March 2003.

Particulars of approved grants are:

1.A Conditional Probability Approach to Risk Assessment for Different Classes of Victims of Child Sexual Offenders—Dr Michael Proeve, Dr Andrew Day and Dr Phil Mohr, University of South Australia.

The CRC made a grant of \$37,173 for this project.

This research will develop and test an approach to risk assessment of child sexual offenders based on a conditional probability model. Clinical data on over 600 child sexual offenders (and their victims) will be entered into a research database and used to calculate conditional probabilities of specific questions of risk that are frequently posed by child protection workers. The research will establish the utility of this method of risk assessment with a child sexual offender population and have a number of potential applications in other areas of risk assessment within the criminal justice system.

2. Correctional Offender Treatment Programs: The National Picture in Australia—Professor Kevin Howells, Dr Andrew Day, Associate Professor Rick Sarre, Ms Karen Heseltine and Ms Cheryl Clay, University of South Australia.

The CRC made a grant of \$52,935 for this project.

The aims of the current study are threefold.

- First, to describe the extent and nature of adult offender treatment programs in correctional services throughout Australia.
- Second, using a checklist of program characteristics, to determine the consistency of programs with best practice as defined by the 'what works' literature.
- Third, to describe likely future developments and possible impediments to program implementation from the perspective of correctional managers.

3. Early Risk Factors of Adolescent and Young Adult Antisocial Behaviour: An Australian Birth Cohort Study—Dr William Bor, Professor Gail M Williams, Professor Jake M. Najman and Dr M. O'Callaghan, University of Queensland.

The CRC made a grant of \$64,391 for this project.

This study aims to match the records of over 7000 children born in Brisbane 20 years ago and followed up at birth, six months, five years and age 14 with police history of antisocial behaviour. An Ethics Committee approved process of matching and de-identifying data collections could lead to a unique data set that will allow identification of the earliest risk factors for adolescent and young adult antisocial behaviour. An early risk profile of later offending behaviour will advance evidence-based research on the prevention of crime within the Australian population.

4. The Prevalence of Victimization and Violent Behaviour in the Seriously Mentally Ill—Professor Alexander McFarlane, Dr Clara Bookless and Dr Geoff Schrader, University of Adelaide.

The CRC made a grant of \$56,500 for this project.

This study addresses an area in the provision of services to the severely mentally ill. Consumers and carers have generally welcomed the rapid devolution of psychiatric services to the community. However, as a result of deinstitutionalisation, they are at a high risk of victimisation. It is likely that victimisation has an adverse effect on the course of a patient's psychiatric illness. The proposed study will provide reliable and valid estimates of baseline rates of victimisation in an Australian cohort of urban mentally ill patients. Findings from this research will provide data essential for the determination of future social research with respect to the wellbeing of the seriously mentally ill. The aims of this project are to establish in an Australian population:

- (i) the lifetime prevalence of victimisation in the seriously mentally ill
- (ii) the lifetime history of aggressive behaviour
- (iii) the impact of victimisation on the course and nature of mental illness.

5. Attitudes Toward Employability of Non-Violent Ex-Offenders: Employer, Corrective Services Worker, Employment Support Worker and Offender Perspectives, Stage 1—Ms Alison Shinkfield, Deakin University.

The CRC made a grant of \$40,436 for this project.

Stage 1 of this project has two components: a comprehensive literature review and a large scale survey. The comprehensive review of relevant literature will produce a report that provides a historical perspective and an analysis of current theory and practice related to employability and employment of ex-offenders. Following the review of literature, a large scale survey will be conducted with representative

samples from employers, corrective service workers, employment support workers and ex-offenders.

6. Preventing Cyberstalking: A National Investigation into the Use of Electronic Communications to Cyberstalk—Dr Monica Whitty, Mr John Bidewell and Mr Vaughn Bowie, University of Western Sydney.

The CRC made a grant of \$38,816 for this project.

The project aims to provide a detailed understanding of the under-researched crime of cyberstalking. A survey has been constructed which examines the typology of the victim and the perpetrator, the impact it had on the victim, the types of counter measures (if any) the victim employed and the effectiveness of these strategies. The project will produce a brochure and a web page, which will include the results of the research, together with preventive strategies. The benefits of this project will be to educate the public about the nature of this crime and to provide important data for policy makers and legislators.

7. A Study of Morbidity in WA Prisoners After Release from Gaol—Professor Michael S.T. Hobbs, Dr Ralph Chapman, Ms Louise Stewart and Mr Steve Ridout, University of Western Australia.

The CRC made a grant of \$73,096 for this project.

The purpose of the study is to determine the extent and nature of excessive ill health in prisoners before and after release and to establish a system of linked records derived from Department of Justice and Health Department records that could be used to monitor changes in prisoner health over time and to evaluate programs to improve the health of prisoners following release.

Research in progress (in addition to new projects above)

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 (CRC 15/97-8).

Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of council.

Identification of Characteristics and Patterns of Male Domestic Partner Abusers—Professor Jeffrey Colin Richards and Dr Angus McLachlan University of Ballarat (CRC 4/00-01).

Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of council.

Risk Assessment by Mental Health Professionals and the Prevention of Future Violent Behaviour—Dr Bernadette McSherry and Professor Paul Mullen, Monash University (CRC 18/00-01).

Safeguarding Fairness for Children in Interactions with Adults in Authority
Associate Professor Jeanette Lawrence, University of Melbourne, CRC 35/00-01.

Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of council.

A Longitudinal Investigation of Psychosocial Risk Factors for Speeding Offences Among Young Motor Car Drivers—Mr Peter Palamara and Associate Professor Mark Stevenson, University of Western Australia (CRC 13/01-02).

Threats and Intimidation in the Lives of Professionals Employed in the Child Protection Field—Professor Freda Briggs, University of South Australia (CRC 15/01-02).

Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of council.

Investigating the Incidence of Criminal and Anti-Social Behaviour by Young People on the Strand in Townsville—Dr Glen Dawes and Bruce Drummond, James Cook University (CRC 16/01-02).

Civil Litigation by Citizens Against Australian Police Between 1994–2002
Dr Jude McCulloch and Mr Darren Palmer, Deakin University (CRC 19/01-02).

Youth Justice: Criminal Trajectories—Mark Lynch, Criminal Justice Commission, Queensland (CRC 22/01-02).

Public CCTV in Australia: A Comparative Study of Establishment and Operation—Dr Adam Sutton and Dr Dean Wilson, University of Melbourne (CRC 26/01-02).

Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of council.

Pathways to Prevention: Evaluation of an Early Intervention Crime Prevention Program—Dr Kate Freiberg and Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University (CRC 27/01-02).

Consultancy

Factors that Influence Remand in Custody, Stage 2

Stage 1 of this consultancy identified a number of factors, which could potentially influence remand in custody; the aim of Stage 2 was to conduct research into the adult remand process as it operates in the courts in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The Social Policy Research Group, University of South Australia, was the successful tenderer for Stage 2 and the final report is due for completion by November 2003.

Reviews, scoping papers and roundtables

Mental Health and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Relationship between Mental Disorders and Offending Behaviours and on the Management of Mentally Abnormal Offenders in the Health and Criminal Justice Services

A roundtable to identify the issues and develop a research focus from an audit supplied by Professor Paul E. Mullen from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, was convened at the Department of Justice in Melbourne on 23 August 2002. The audit provided council with a review of the current ways in which offenders with mental disorders are dealt with, and whether mental health or criminal justice agencies should have primary responsibility for assisting them.

A paper on the outcome of the roundtable, which will assist council to address the issues and help identify a research focus for further work on this topic, is currently being prepared and is due for completion in the near future.

Indigenous Offender Programs roundtable

A roundtable, facilitated by Dr Mick Dodson and Ms Kate George, was held at the AIC 3–4 December 2002. It was designed to bring together a group of stakeholders and researchers, who understood the justice system, to focus on locally developed community-based programs to determine why some programs work and others do not. A selected number of researchers and facilitators returned on 4 December to produce a report to assist in developing a realistic and well-informed research agenda.

Council is pursuing the recommendation from the report to develop Indigenous and community-based evaluation processes for Indigenous or Indigenous oriented justice programs and is in the process of developing framework questions for the evaluations.

Scoping paper—Resiliency to Offending in High Risk Groups

Professor Leslie Samuelson and Associate Professor Boni Robertson, from the GUMURRII Centre at Griffith University, were allocated the task of producing a scoping paper on the question of resilience to offending amongst Aboriginal youth over the last 10 years, from both individual and community perspectives.

Recommendations from the scoping paper were referred to the Indigenous Offender Programs two-day roundtable held at the AIC 3–4 December 2002.

Council is in the process of developing a research strategy from specific areas of interest identified in the paper.

Scoping Paper—Chronic Offenders and 'Poly-Users': Young People's Use of Social Infrastructure

Professor Rob White, from the University of Tasmania, was engaged by council to determine the links between agencies and states and identify any methodological issues that arise from a paper previously provided by Dr Emma Ogilvie, a former CRC Postdoctoral Fellow. At council's request, Professor White identified specific research questions and appropriate methodologies to address them and the council is currently exploring ways on how to take these tasks forward.

Literature Review on Genetics and Criminal Behaviour: Ethical and Public Policy Implications

Professor Wayne Hall, University of Queensland was engaged by council to provide a review of the scientific literature related to the genetics of criminal behaviour. The review is due for completion in July 2003.

Criminology Research Council Research Fellow

The CRC's Research Fellow, Dr Samantha Jeffries, produced the following summary reviews, reports and papers for council:

- an extensive review of the juvenile justice literature. This review is part of a larger project aimed at identifying what rehabilitation programs/initiatives work (in terms of reducing offending and improving life outcomes) for young offenders
- an article accepted for publication: S. Jeffries, G. J.O. Fletcher, G. Newbold (2002), 'Pathways to Sex-Based Differentiation in Criminal Court Sentencing:
- an article 'Transforming the Criminal Courts: Politics, Managerialism, Consumerism, Therapeutic Jurisprudence and Change' submitted to the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* for review
- a conference paper 'Transforming the Criminal Courts: Politics, Managerialism, Consumerism and Change', presented to the 2002 ANZSOC conference
- a paper with Jason Payne and Dr Russell Smith entitled 'Crime Prevention Research in Australia 1990–2002, which was a compilation of research carried out in Australia between 1990 and 2002 on various kinds of crime prevention projects.

Dr Jeffries resigned her post in October 2002.

CRC session at Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference

In order to publicise the work of the council and the application procedure, council representatives, Mr Laurie Glanfield, AM, Dr Ken Levy, Ms Joy Wundersitz, Council Adviser, Dr Russell Smith, former CRC post-doctoral fellow, Dr Samantha Jeffries, former panel member, Professor Ross Homel, and CRC grant recipient, Dr Christine Eastwood, conducted an information session at the ANZSOC conference held in Brisbane in October 2002.

Council expects to present a further information session at the next ANZSOC conference to be held in Sydney in October 2003.

Reports received of completed research 2002–2003

The council received six reports of completed research projects during the year. Summaries of these reports are given below.

1. An Investigation into the Experiences of Child Complainants of Sexual Abuse within the Criminal Justice System—Dr Christine Eastwood, Queensland University of Technology (CRC 23/98-9) (2002).

This study focused on the experiences of child complainants of sexual abuse across three jurisdictions: Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia. Specifically, the research examined the experiences of child complainants in the criminal justice system as well as the consequences of their involvement in the process. In-depth interviews were conducted with children and combined with data gathered from parents, crown prosecutors, defence lawyers, court support personnel and members of the judiciary.

The findings identified a number of issues for child complainants including problems in reporting, the court environment, pre-recording of evidence, the use of closed-circuit television, judges and magistrates, legal language and the children's own suggestions for reform. Overwhelmingly the key problems were the lengthy wait for trial, seeing the accused, and the cross-examination process. The study suggests principles for reform and calls for substantial reform to address the manner in which the criminal justice system remains the legally sanctioned context for the prosecution of the abuse of children.

2. Developing a Unique Risk of Violence Tool for Australian Indigenous

Offenders—Associate Professor Alfred Allan and Ms Deborah Dawson, Edith Cowan University (CRC 6/00-01) (2002).

This study assessed the productive utility of static (unchangeable factors) and dynamic (both criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs) risk factors to predict violent and sexual offending behaviour using retrospective data of 1,259 Indigenous males from Western Australia. The utility was examined using three independent samples and this culminated in a highly accurate model for sexual offenders (3-Predictor model). A model that was accurate in predicting non-sexual violent behaviour could not be developed using the available data.

The risk items in the 3-Predictor Model for sexual offenders were unrealistic long-term goals, unfeasible release plans and poor coping skills. The predictive accuracy of recidivism (sensitivity) was 92.3 per cent, while the predictive accuracy of desisting (specificity) was 94.3 per cent. This model outperformed several other risk instruments and achieved comparable results when applied to a sample of 96 non-Indigenous sexual offenders. The finding that the 3-Predictor Model was also accurate in predicting sexual reoffending for non-Indigenous offenders was unexpected, as was the finding that all three predictors in the 3-Predictor Model were dynamic. The prominence of dynamic predictors demonstrates that intervention is likely to make a difference and has implications for both correctional and community services concerned with decreasing the likelihood of reoffending behaviour. Moreover, it appears important to proceed with the development and refinement of a risk of sexual offending tool for male Indigenous offenders given the relative accuracy of the 3-Predictor Model *viz a viz* the other instruments it was compared with.

3. How Australian Schools are Responding to the Problem of Peer Victimization

Among Students—Associate Professor Ken Rigby, Dr Barrington Thomas and Ms Dale Bagshaw, University of South Australia (CRC 10/00-01) (2002).

This study examined the work that has been undertaken by a sample of Australian schools and state educational agencies in addressing the problem of peer victimisation in schools. Interviews were conducted with school representatives from a total of 40 schools in New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. The schools, both primary and secondary, were selected from those that were known to have carried out social surveys among students (and, in some cases, among teachers and parents) to determine the nature and prevalence of peer victimisation and to solicit views on how it could be countered. In addition, representatives from education departments of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia were also interviewed on the matter. The report provides a description and analysis

of what is being done by the schools, especially in relevant areas of policy, prevention and methods of intervention, and also an examination of the views expressed by school and education department representatives on how the problem can best be addressed.

4. Language Processing and Production Skills of Young Offenders: Implications for Enhancing Prevention and Intervention Strategies—Dr Pamela Snow and Dr Martine Powell, Deakin University (CRC 23/00-01) (2002).

This project examined the hypothesis that young offenders represent a population in whom oral language deficiencies are prevalent but unrecognised. Although young offenders are known to leave school early, and have a high risk for learning (reading and writing) difficulties, the oral language (speaking and listening) competence of this group has been under-researched. The oral language processing and production skills of a group of 30 young offenders completing community-based juvenile justice orders were compared with those of a group of 50 male students attending local government high schools (in the same regions as the juvenile justice units attended by the young offenders). Participants were compared on a range of measures dealing with the speed of language processing, understanding figurative (non-literal) language, and using narrative discourse to tell a story. In spite of the fact that the young offender group was, on average, two years older than the comparison group, they performed significantly more poorly on all but one measure employed. The findings indicate that oral language processing and production deficits are prevalent in this population, but may be masked on a day-to-day basis by young offenders' mastery of basic conversational scripts. Implications of the findings in the three domains are discussed: early intervention for young children displaying both learning and behaviour disturbances; forensic interviewing; and delivery of juvenile justice interventions.

5. Anti-Libidinal Medication and Men with Disabilities: A Long Term Follow-up of Outcomes Following Third Party Consent—Associate Professor Susan Hayes University of Sydney (CRC 38/00-01) (2002).

The general aim of the research was to gather information about individuals with an intellectual or other cognitive disability who exhibited problematic sexual behaviour and who had been prescribed anti-libidinal medication, either hormonal or anti-psychotic medication, specifically to address their sexual behaviours. A total of 38 participants (35 males and 3 females) were included in the study. Those who had been prescribed anti-libidinal medication to address problematic sexual behaviour were compared with participants who showed problematic sexual behaviour but had not been prescribed anti-libidinal medication, and also with a sub-group who had committed non-sexual offences against other people. A major finding in

the research was that individuals with cognitive disabilities who were receiving anti-libidinal medication were similar on most variables to those who were not receiving anti-libidinal medication or any medication at all, and also to those who had committed non-sexual offences against other people.

Significant differences were found between the anti-libidinal medication group and other participants for presence of delusions/hallucinations, and personality disorder. Apart from these psychiatric symptoms, there are no findings from the data that suggest that those who were prescribed anti-libidinal medication were more violent, aggressive or dangerous than the comparison groups.

Appropriate interventions must address the person's environment (including their own safety from abuse) and incorporate a broad-based assessment of psychiatric symptoms and socio-sexual behaviour by a multi-disciplinary team, assessment of the impact of other medications and implementation of other interventions to address empathy, communication skills and adaptive behaviours.

6. Community-Based Parenting Program for the Prevention of Adolescent

Antisocial Behaviour—Associate Professors Alan Ralph and Matthew Sanders
University of Queensland, CRC 22/99-00 (2003).

As a result of parents' participation in a Group Teen Triple P program there were important significant reductions in the mean rates of risk factors known to be associated with juvenile crime and antisocial behaviour. These comprised parent-teenager conflict, lax and over-reactive discipline styles, inappropriate parental beliefs, disagreement between parents concerning child management, and parental depression, anxiety and stress. Furthermore, the resulting database provides a basis for several ongoing analyses that will:

- (a) specify baseline levels of parental concerns for children aged 12 to 13
- (b) identify characteristics that predict parent engagement and participation in such programs
- (c) provide normative data for children aged 12 to 13 across four high-schools in different parts of Queensland that can be compared with a larger data set obtained across several school districts in Victoria
- (d) enhance knowledge of the presence of risk and protective factors in these children.

These outcomes are expected to inform the further development and delivery of programs to assist parents to better manage behavioural and emotional problems in these children.

CRC financial statements



2 September 2003

Dr Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology and
Criminology Research Council
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Dear Dr Graycar

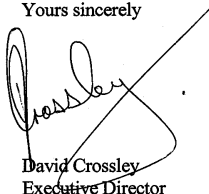
**2002-03 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your organisation's 2002-03 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report will be issued upon receipt of the signed financial statements and management representation letters for each entity.

I would be pleased to discuss the report with you at your convenience should you wish to do so.

Yours sincerely



David Crossley
Executive Director

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



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2003. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; 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 audit has been conducted in accordance with the 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 as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Criminology Research Council's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

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


Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and

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

- (ii) give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Finance Minister's Orders, of the financial position of the Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 2003, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office

David Crossley
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

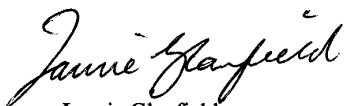
Canberra
17 September 2003

Criminology Research Council

Statement by Council Members

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003 give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

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



Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council
2 September 2003



Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology
2 September 2003

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
REVENUE			
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenue from Government	4A	289,000	281,000
Interest	4B	41,967	41,710
Other	4C	187,999	142,000
<i>Total revenues from ordinary activities</i>		<u>518,966</u>	<u>464,710</u>
EXPENSE			
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)			
Employees	5A	108,344	108,893
Suppliers	5B	83,612	73,860
Grants	5C	210,154	261,386
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)		<u>402,110</u>	<u>444,139</u>
Borrowing costs expense		-	-
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	-
Net surplus		<u>116,856</u>	<u>20,571</u>
Increase in accumulated results on application of transitional provisions in accounting standard AASB 1041 <i>Revaluation of Non-current Assets</i>		-	-
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		<u>116,856</u>	<u>20,571</u>

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	10B	884,415	838,640
Receivables	6A	48,481	16,414
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>932,896</u>	<u>855,054</u>
Total assets		<u>932,896</u>	<u>855,054</u>
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	7A	-	3,237
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>-</u>	<u>3,237</u>
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	9,070	11,297
Grants	8B	-	33,550
Total payables		<u>9,070</u>	<u>44,847</u>
Total liabilities		<u>9,070</u>	<u>48,084</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>923,826</u>	<u>806,970</u>
EQUITY			
Parent entity interest			
Contributed equity	9	36,018	36,018
Accumulated surpluses	9	887,808	770,952
<i>Total parent entity interest</i>	9	<u>923,826</u>	<u>806,970</u>
Total equity	9	<u>923,826</u>	<u>806,970</u>
Current assets		932,896	855,054
Non-current assets		-	-
Current liabilities		9,070	47,539
Non-current liabilities		-	545

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$	2002 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		289,000	281,000
Interest		49,002	78,729
State and territory contributions		143,999	142,000
GST received from ATO		36,582	34,645
<i>Total cash received</i>		<u>518,583</u>	<u>536,374</u>
Cash used			
Employees		111,581	112,173
Suppliers		117,522	104,975
Grants		243,705	252,853
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>472,808</u>	<u>470,001</u>
Net cash from operating activities	10A	<u>45,775</u>	66,373
Net increase in cash held			
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		838,640	772,267
Cash at the end of the reporting period	10B	<u>884,415</u>	<u>838,640</u>

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF COMMITMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003	2002
		\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
By Type			
Other commitments			
Other commitments 1		551,741	455,561
<i>Total other commitments</i>		<u>551,741</u>	<u>455,561</u>
Commitments receivable		(50,158)	(41,415)
Net commitments		<u>501,583</u>	<u>414,146</u>
By Maturity			
Other commitments			
One year or less		475,583	374,936
From one to five years		26,000	39,210
Over five years		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1.As at 30 June 2003, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2003

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Economic Dependency
3	Events Occurring After Reporting Date
4	Operating Revenues
5	Operating Expenses
6	Financial Assets
7	Provisions
8	Payables
9	Equity
10	Cash Flow Reconciliation
11	Contingent Liabilities and Assets
12	Director Remuneration
13	Related Party Disclosures
14	Remuneration of Officers
15	Remuneration of Auditors
16	Average Staffing Levels
17	Financial Instruments
18	Appropriations
19	Reporting of Outcomes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

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

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2003) Orders*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Consensus views of the Urgent Issues Group.

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

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the CRC Statement of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are however not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets

that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 11).

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the CRC Statement of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 2001-02, except in respect of:

- Measurement of certain employee benefits at nominal amounts (refer Note 1.4)

1.3 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the CRC.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Revenues from Government—Output Appropriations

The full amount of the appropriation for departmental outputs for the year is recognised as revenue.

Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.4 Employee Benefits

Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, sick leave are measured at their nominal amounts. Other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of their reporting date are also to be measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability. This is a change in accounting policy from last year required by initial application of a new Accounting Standard AASB 1028 from 1 July 2002. As the CRC does not have any employees as at 30 June 2003, the financial effect of this change is not material.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the CRC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

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

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method as at 30 June 2003. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy payments in circumstances where the CRC has formally identified positions as excess to requirements and a reliable estimate of the amount of the payments can be determined.

Superannuation

Employees of the CRC are members of the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. The liability for their superannuation benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Commonwealth and is settled by the Commonwealth in due course.

The CRC makes employer contributions to the Commonwealth at rates determined by the actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Commonwealth of the superannuation entitlements of the CRC's employees.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.5 Leases

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

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease and a liability recognised for the same amount. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

Lease incentives taking the form of 'free' fitout and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

1.6 Borrowing Costs

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2002–2003 or 2001–2002.

1.7 Grants

The CRC recognises grant liabilities as follows.

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee.

In cases where grant agreements are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities are recognised on signing of the agreement.

1.8 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.9 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 17.

1.10 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor entity's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.11 Taxation

The CRC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the Goods and Services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

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

1.12 Insurance

The CRC has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund—Comcare. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.13 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Note 2: Economic Dependency

CRC was established by Part IV of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The CRC is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

Note 3: Events Occurring After Reporting Date

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

Note 4: Operating Revenues

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Revenues from Government		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>289,000</u>	281,000
Note 4B: Interest Revenue		
Deposits	<u>41,967</u>	41,710
Note 4C: Other Revenue		
Services provided to state and territory governments	147,999	142,000
Other Revenue	40,000	-
<i>Total other revenue</i>	<u>187,999</u>	142,000

Note 5: Operating Expenses

Note 5A: Employee Expenses		
Wages and salaries ¹	104,660	97,780
Superannuation	2,117	3,019
Leave and other entitlements	-	1,785
Separation and redundancy	-	-
Other employee benefits	1,567	6,309
<i>Total employee benefits expense</i>	<u>108,344</u>	108,893
Workers compensation premiums	-	-
Total employee expenses	<u>108,344</u>	108,893

¹ The CRC paid for \$90,192 of employee services to the AIC during 2002–2003 under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies (\$86,442 in 2001-02).

Note 5B: Supplier Expenses		
Services from related entities ²	55,110	48,335
Services from external parties	28,502	25,525
<i>Total supplier expenses</i>	<u>83,612</u>	73,860

² The CRC paid for \$9,808 of administrative support services to the AIC during 2002–2003 year under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies (\$12,558 in 2001-02).

Note 5C: Grants Expense		
Private sector — non-profit institutions	<u>210,154</u>	261,386

The CRC makes grants to support criminological research.

Note 6: Financial Assets

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Receivables		
Goods and services	44,000	-
Interest receivable	3,213	10,247
GST receivable	1,268	6,167
<i>Total receivables (net)</i>	<u>48,481</u>	<u>16,414</u>

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

Not overdue	4,481	16,414
Overdue by:		
- Less than 30 days	44,000	-
- 30 to 60 days	-	-
- 60 to 90 days	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	-
	<u>44,000</u>	<u>16,414</u>
<i>Total receivables (gross)</i>	<u>48,481</u>	<u>16,414</u>

Note 7: Provisions**Note 7A: Employee Provisions**

Salaries and wages	-	1,343
Leave	-	1,786
Superannuation	-	108
<i>Aggregate employee entitlement liability</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,237</u>
Workers' compensation	-	-
<i>Aggregate employee benefit liability and related on costs</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,237</u>
Current	-	2,692
Non-current	-	545
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,237</u>

Note 8: Payables**Note 8A: Supplier Payables**

Trade creditors	9,070	11,297
All supplier payables are current.		

Note 8B: Grants Payable

Grants for research projects	-	33,550
All grants payable are current.		

Note 9: Equity**Note 9: Analysis of Equity**

Item	Accumulated Results		Total Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July	770,952	750,381	36,018	36,018	806,970	786,399
Net surplus / deficit	116,856	20,571	-	-	116,856	20,571
Closing balance as at 30 June	887,808	770,952	36,018	36,018	923,826	806,970
<i>Less: outside equity interests</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total equity attributable to the Commonwealth</i>	887,808	770,952	36,018	36,018	923,826	806,970

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2003	2002
	\$	\$

Note 10A: Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities

Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided from operating activities:

Operating surplus before extraordinary items	116,856	20,571
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(32,068)	35,552
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	(3,237)	(3,280)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(2,227)	4,997
Increase / (decrease) in grants payable	(33,550)	8,533
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	<u>45,775</u>	<u>66,373</u>

Note 10B: Reconciliation of Cash

Cash balance comprises:

Cash on hand		
Authority	184,415	138,640
Deposits at call	700,000	700,000
<i>Total cash</i>	<u>884,415</u>	<u>838,640</u>
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	<u>884,415</u>	<u>838,640</u>

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2003 or 30 June 2002

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2003

Note 12: Director Remuneration

The number of directors of the CRC is appointed as per section 35 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and shall consist of a Commonwealth representative appointed by the Attorney-General, a representative from each state and the Northern Territory appointed by the Attorney-General upon the nomination of the appropriate minister of that state or territory.

The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands

	2003 Number	2002 Number
• \$0 - \$9,999	8	8

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period.

Note 13: Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>
Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	30.7.91	
Mr Ian Carnell (Commonwealth), General Manager, Criminal Justice and Security, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	11.4.00	
Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria,	27.5.99	19.6.03
Dr Kenneth Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland	12.12.90	
Dr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia	18.7.01	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Tasmanian Legal Aid Commission, Tasmania	9.10.00	
Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	19.7.95	4.3.03
Ms Penny Armatage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	19.6.03	
Ms Kate Lennon, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia	4.3.03	
Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	19.9.02	
Mr David Moore, Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services, Northern Territory	4.2.98	19.9.02

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 12.

Note 14: Remuneration of Officers

There were no executive appointments on the CRC.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.	<u>8,140</u>	<u>6,300</u>

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

Note 16: Average Staffing Levels

	Number	Number
The average staffing levels for the CRC during the year were:	<u>-</u>	<u>0.42</u>

Note 17: Financial Instruments**Note 17A: 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 & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
<i>Financial Assets</i>		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Cash	10B	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenues as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds are placed on deposit at call with the CRC's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance at the prevailing daily rate for money on call and is paid at month end.
Receivables for goods & services	6A	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 (2002: 7 days).
Term deposits	10B	Terms deposits are recognised at cost. Interest is accrued as it is earned.	Term deposits are with the CRC's bank, and earn an effective rate of interest of 4.5% (2002: 4.5%) payable at maturity.
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>		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	8A	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.
Grants payable	8B	This payable is recognised as the amount outstanding on the amount to be paid in accordance with the terms of the grants.	Grants range in maturity from 1 to 3 years. Amounts are payable when the conditions of the grants are met.

Note 17B: Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate Maturing In 1 year or Less		Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2003 \$	2002 \$	2003	2002	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 %	2002 %
Financial assets											
Cash on hand	10B	184,415	138,640	-	-	-	-	184,415	138,640	3.25	3.02
Receivables for goods and services	6A	-	-	-	-	48,481	16,414	48,481	16,414	n/a	n/a
Term deposit	10B	-	-	700,000	700,000	-	-	700,000	700,000	4.6	4.31
Total		184,415	138,640	700,000	700,000	48,481	16,414	932,896	855,054		
Total Assets								932,896	855,054		
Financial liabilities											
Grants payable	8B	-	-	-	-	-	33,550	-	33,550	n/a	n/a
Trade creditors	8A	-	-	-	-	9,070	11,297	9,070	11,297	n/a	n/a
Total		-	-	-	-	9,070	44,847	9,070	44,847		
Total Liabilities								9,070	48,084		

Note 17C: Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Note	2003		2002	
		Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Net Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets					
Cash at bank	10B	184,415	184,415	138,640	138,640
Receivables for goods and services	6A	48,481	48,481	16,414	16,414
Term deposit	10B	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
		<u>932,896</u>	<u>932,896</u>	<u>855,054</u>	<u>855,054</u>
Financial Liabilities					
Grants	8B	-	-	33,550	33,550
Trade creditors	8A	9,070	9,070	11,297	11,297
		<u>9,070</u>	<u>9,070</u>	<u>44,847</u>	<u>44,847</u>

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 and grant liabilities, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 17D: Credit Risk Exposures

The CRC's maximum exposure 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 Financial Position.

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

Note 18: Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs	
	2003	2002
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2003		
Balance carried forward from previous year	-	-
Appropriation Acts 1 and 3	<u>289,000</u>	<u>281,000</u>
Available for payment of CRF	289,000	281,000
Payments made out of CRF	<u>289,000</u>	<u>281,000</u>
<i>Balance carried forward to next year</i>	-	-
Represented by:		
Appropriations Receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the CRF in respect of the CRC. When received by the CRC, the payments made are legally the monies of the CRC and do not represent any balance remaining in the CRF.

Note 19: Reporting of Outcomes**Note 19A: Outcomes of the CRC**

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

Only one Output is identified for the Outcome.

Note 19B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1	
	2003 \$	2002 \$
Administered expenses	-	-
Departmental expenses	402,110	444,139
Total expenses	402,110	444,139
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	-	-
Total costs recovered	-	-
<i>Other external revenues</i>		
Departmental		
Sale of goods and services – to related entities	187,999	142,000
Interest	41,967	41,710
Donations and bequests	-	-
Revenue from sale of assets	-	-
Industry contributions	-	-
Reversal of previous asset writedowns	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Departmental	229,966	183,710
Total other external revenues	229,966	183,710
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	172,144	260,429

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual Budget outcome.

Note 19C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

	Output Group 1 Output 1.1	
	2003 \$	2002 \$
Operating expenses		
Employees	108,344	108,893
Suppliers	83,612	73,860
Grants	210,154	261,386
Total operating expenses	402,110	444,139
Funded by:		
Revenues from Government	289,000	281,000
Interest	41,967	41,710
Other	187,999	142,000
Total operating revenues	518,966	464,710

The CRC's outcomes and outputs are described at Note 19A.

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual Budget outcomes.

Part 3

Appendices to the AIC and CRC annual reports

Appendix 1: AIC publications

Most AIC publications are available in full text on the institute's web site.

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series

ISSN 0817-8542

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/index.html>

Number	Title
231	<i>Approaching organised crime: where are we now and where are we going?</i> Shona Morrison, ISBN 0 642 24269 0, July 2002
232	<i>Burglary reduction and the myth of displacement</i> , Jerry Ratcliffe, ISBN 0 642 24270 4, July 2002
233	<i>Organised crime and common transit networks</i> , Simon Mackenzie, ISBN 0 642 24271 2, July 2002
234	<i>The role of private investigators and commercial agents in law enforcement</i> , Tim Prenzler and Michael King, ISBN 0 642 24274 7, August 2002
235	<i>Farm victimisation in Australia</i> , Carlos Carcach, ISBN 0 642 24275 5, August 2002
236	<i>Arson: exploring motives and possible solutions</i> , Richard N Kocsis, ISBN 0 642 24276 3, August 2002
237	<i>Understanding youth gangs</i> , Rob White, ISBN 0 642 24277 1, August 2002
238	<i>Deaths in custody: a gender-specific analysis</i> , Lisa Collins and Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24278 X, September 2002
239	<i>Regulating the market in illicit antiquities</i> , Simon Mackenzie, ISBN 0 642 24279 8, September 2002
240	<i>School strategies to deal with gangs</i> , Rob White, ISBN 0 642 24280 1, September 2002
241	<i>Pathways from child maltreatment to juvenile offending</i> , Anna Stewart, Susan Dennison and Elissa Waterson, ISBN 0 642 24282 8, October 2002
242	<i>Reporting of crime against small retail businesses</i> , Natalie Taylor, ISBN 0 642 24286 0, December 2002
243	<i>e-Crime solutions and crime displacement</i> , Russell G. Smith, Nicolas Wolanin and Glenn Worthington, ISBN 0 642 24287 9, January 2003
244	<i>Implementing Business Watch: problems and solutions</i> , Kate Charlton and Natalie Taylor, ISBN 0 642 24289 5, February 2003

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series (cont.)

Number	Title
245	<i>Preserving institutional memory in Australian police services</i> , Benoit Dupont, ISBN 0 642 24292 5, February 2003
246	<i>Suburb boundaries and residential burglaries</i> , Jerry Ratcliffe, ISBN 0 642 24291 7, March 2003
247	<i>Counting the costs of crime in Australia</i> , Pat Mayhew (with assistance from Glenda Adkins), ISBN 0 642 24294 1, April 2003
248	<i>Intelligence-led policing</i> , Jerry Ratcliffe, ISBN 0 642 24297 6, April 2003
249	<i>Sport, physical activity and anti-social behaviour in youth</i> , Leesa Morris, Jo Sallybanks, Katie Willis and Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 24295 X, April 2003
250	<i>The experiences of child complainants of sexual abuse in the criminal justice system</i> , Christine Eastwood, ISBN 0 642 24298 4, May 2003
251	<i>Victim submissions to parole boards: the agenda for research</i> , Matt Black, ISBN 0 642 24299 2, May 2003
252	<i>Homicide in the course of other crime in Australia</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 53802 6, May 2003
253	<i>Bank robbery in Australia</i> , Maria Borzycki, ISBN 0 642 53800 X, May 2003
254	<i>Electronic monitoring in the criminal justice system</i> , Matt Black and Russell G Smith, ISBN 0 642 53801 8, May 2003
255	<i>Family homicide in Australia</i> , Jenny Mouzos and Catherine Rushforth, ISBN 0 642 53805 0, June 2003
256	<i>Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime</i> , Yuka Sakurai and Russell G. Smith, ISBN 0 642 53806 9, June 2003
257	<i>Researching heroin supply</i> , Shona Morrison, ISBN 0 642 53804 2, June 2003
258	<i>Drug use among a sample of juvenile detainees</i> , Zhigang Wei, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor, ISBN 0 642 53809 3, June 2003
259	<i>Addressing bullying in schools: theory and practice</i> , Ken Rigby, ISBN 0 642 53810 7, June 2003
260	<i>Self-reported drug use: how prevalent is under-reporting?</i> , Kiah McGregor and Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 53811 5, June 2003

Research and Public Policy series

ISSN 1445-7261

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/index.html>

Number	Title
40	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2000–2001 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) annual report</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24250 X
41	<i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2001 annual report on drug use among police detainees</i> , Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor, ISBN 0 642 24254 2
42	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: 2001 National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) annual report</i> , Lisa Collins, ISBN 0 642 24263 1
43	<i>Hatred, murder and male honour: anti-homosexual homicides in New South Wales, 1980–2000</i> , Stephen Tomsen, ISBN 0 642 24264 X
44	<i>Organised crime and migrant smuggling: Australia and the Asia-Pacific</i> , Andreas Schloenhardt, ISBN 0 642 24281 X
45	<i>Review of Victoria police crime statistics</i> , Carlos Carcach and Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 24283 6
46	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2001–2002 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24285 2
47	<i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2002 annual report on drug use among police detainees</i> , Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor, ISBN 0 642 24288 7
48	<i>Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand</i> , Russell G. Smith, ISBN 0 642 24290 9
49	<i>Sport, physical activity and anti-social behaviour in youth</i> , Leesa Morris, Jo Sallybanks and Katie Willis, ISBN 0 642 24293 3
50	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: 2002 National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) annual report</i> , Lisa Collins and Muzammil Ali, ISBN 0 642 53803 4

Technical and Background Paper series

ISSN 1445-7261

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/index.html>

Number	Title
2	<i>Quality control in the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24273 9
3	<i>The Australian component of the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS)</i> , Carlos Carcach and Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 24273 9
4	<i>Counting the costs of crime in Australia: technical report</i> , Pat Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24273 9
5	<i>Statistics on juvenile detention in Australia: 1981–2002</i> , Michael Bareja and Kate Charlton, ISBN 0 642 53808 5

Technical and Background Paper series (cont.)

Number	Title
6	<i>Final report on the South East Queensland Drug Court</i> , Toni Makkai and Keenan Veraar, ISBN 0 642 53814 X

Crime Facts Info series

ISSN 1445-7288

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/index.html>

Number	Title
28	<i>The illegal market in Australian abalone</i> , 9 July 2002
29	<i>Electronic voting</i> , 23 July 2002
30	<i>Costs of crime high for small retail businesses</i> , 6 August 2002
31	<i>Firearms theft</i> , 20 August 2002
32	<i>Burglary reduction in the ACT</i> , 3 September 2002
33	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia</i> , 17 September 2002
34	<i>Organised crime</i> , 1 October 2002
35	<i>Rate of incarceration among Indigenous juvenile offenders falling</i> , 15 October 2002
36	<i>Anti-homosexual homicides most often perpetrated by young males</i> , 29 October 2002
37	<i>Australian crime and violence prevention projects</i> , 12 November 2002
38	<i>The trade in stolen antiquities</i> , 27 November 2002
39	<i>The role of private investigators in law enforcement</i> , 10 December 2002
40	<i>Understanding youth gangs</i> , 7 January 2003
41	<i>Facts and figures: violent crime</i> , 21 January 2003
42	<i>Pathways from child maltreatment to juvenile offending</i> , 4 February 2003
43	<i>Reporting of crime against small business</i> , 18 February 2003
44	<i>The composition of Australia's police services</i> , 4 March 2003
45	<i>Electronic crime displacement</i> , 18 March 2003
46	<i>Facts and figures: robbery</i> , 1 April 2003
47	<i>Facts and figures: motor vehicle theft</i> , 15 April 2003
48	<i>Implementing Business Watch</i> , 29 April 2003
49	<i>Suburb boundaries and residential burglaries</i> , 13 May 2003
50	<i>Costs of crime</i> , 27 May 2003

Crime Facts Info series (cont.)

Number	Title
51	<i>Sport and antisocial behaviour in youth</i> , 10 June 2003
52	<i>Profiling serious fraud offenders</i> , 24 June 2003

AICrime Reduction Matters

ISSN 1448-1383

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/index.html>

Number	Title
1	<i>Approaches to understanding crime prevention</i> , 20 May 2003
2	<i>Crime reduction or prevention: is there a difference?</i> , 3 June 2003
3	<i>Understanding situational crime prevention</i> , 17 June 2003

Other AIC publications

Date	Title
October 2002	<i>AIC Newsletter</i> , No. 18 < http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/ >
October 2002	<i>Annual report 2001–02: Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council</i> , ISSN 0311-449X < http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2002/ >
November 2002	<i>Australian crime: facts and figures 2002</i> , ISBN 0642242844 < http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2002/index.html >
April 2003	<i>AIC Newsletter</i> , No. 19 < http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/ >

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2002–2003, including the following:

Author	Title
P.N. Grabosky (with Russell Smith)	'Crime in the digital age', <i>Crime and justice: an Australian textbook in criminology</i> , A. Goldsmith, M. Israel, K. Daly, Lawbook Co., Sydney, October 2002 'Digital crime in the twenty-first century', D.S. Wall (ed.), <i>Cyberspace crime</i> , Ashgate International Library of Criminology and Penology, Aldershot, June 2003
Adam Graycar, (with Russell Smith)	'Identifying and responding to corporate fraud in the 21st Century', <i>Security Oz</i> , no. 18, August/September 2002
Kiah McGregor (with Toni Makkai)	'Appendix D, drugs & crime: calculating attributable fractions from the DUMA project', D. Collins & H. Lapsley (eds), <i>Counting the cost: estimates of the social costs of drug abuse in Australia in 1998–99</i> , National drug strategy monograph series, no. 49, Department of Health & Ageing, NDSM, Canberra, 2002
(with Zhigang Wei and Toni Makkai)	'Drug use monitoring in Australia: a project overview', <i>Platypus Magazine</i> , March 2003
Toni Makkai	'The emergence of drug treatment courts in Australia', L. Harrison, F. Scarpetti, M. Amir, & S. Einstein (eds), <i>Drug courts: current issues & future perspectives</i> , Office of International Criminal Justice, 2002 The most critical unresolved issues associated with contemporary drug courts', L. Harrison, F. Scarpetti, M. Amir, & S. Einstein (eds), <i>Drug courts: current issues & future perspectives</i> , Office of International Criminal Justice, 2002 'The emergence of drug courts in Australia', <i>Journal of Substance Misuse and Use</i> , 37, 1567–1594, Oct/Nov 2002 'A perspective from the Australian Institute of Criminology', Australian Academy of Science, symposium proceedings <i>Think Tank: Safe-guarding Australia</i> , Canberra, 4 April 2003 < http://www.science.org.au/proceedings/safeguarding_australia/full.htm >

Non-AIC publications (cont.)

Author	Title
Toni Makkai (cont.)	'Australia', <i>I-ADAM in eight countries: approaches & challenges</i> , US Department of Justice, Washington, May 2002
(with Doug Johnson)	'The nature and characteristics of professionals in Australia', <i>Crime in the professions</i> , Russell Smith (ed.), Ashgate Publishing Ltd, Aldershot, July 2002
(with D. Weatherburn, C. Jones, and K. Freeman)	'Supply control and harm reduction: Lessons from the Australian heroin "drought"', <i>Addiction</i> , 98, 83–91, January 2003
(with M. Western, K Dwan, C. del Mar, J. Western)	'Levels of computerisation throughout Australian general practice', <i>Australian Family Physician</i> , 32, 3:1–6, March 2003
(with F. Shand, L. Topp, S. Darke and S. Griffiths)	'The monitoring of drug trends in Australia', <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 22, 61–72, March 2003
(with Jason Payne)	<i>Residential burglary: an analysis of self-reported repeat victimisation and residential burglary in the ACT</i> , report by the Australian Institute of Criminology to the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, April 2003
Pat Mayhew (with John van Kesteren)	'Cross-national attitudes to punishment', Julian V. Roberts and Mike Hough (eds) <i>Changing attitudes to punishment: public opinion, crime and justice</i> , Willan Publishing, Cullompton, Devon, November 2002
Jenny Mouzos	'Fostering international links: the Homicide Research Working Group', <i>ViCLAS Newsletter</i> (for law enforcement use only), ABCI, Issue 13, Canberra, September 2002
(with Peter Reuter)	'Australia: a massive buyback of low risk guns', P. Cook and J. Ludwig (eds) <i>Evaluating gun policy: effects on crime and violence</i> , Brookings Institute Washington, 2003
Catherine Rushforth	<i>ACT drug trends 2002: findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS), NDARC technical report no. 150</i> , National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW, Sydney, April 2003
Yuka Sakurai	'Comparing cross-cultural regulatory styles and processes in dealing with transfer pricing', <i>International Journal of the Sociology of Law</i> , 30, July 2002
Russell Smith	R.G. Smith (ed.) <i>Crime in the professions</i> , Ashgate Publishing Ltd, Aldershot, July 2002
	'Crime in the professions: an introduction', <i>Crime in the professions</i> , R.G. Smith (ed.), Ashgate Publishing Ltd, Aldershot, July 2002

Non-AIC publications (cont.)

Author	Title
Russell Smith (cont.)	<p data-bbox="427 312 1161 434">Parliament of Victoria, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2002, Inquiry into Fraud and Electronic Commerce: Emerging Trends and Best Practice Responses, Discussion Paper, (Consultants: R. G. Smith and S. Candy), Government Printer, Melbourne.</p> <p data-bbox="427 458 1161 519">'Regulating professionals in the digital age', <i>Crime in the professions</i>, Ashgate Publishing Ltd, Aldershot, July 2002</p> <p data-bbox="427 544 1161 605">'Corporate crime in the digital age', <i>Corporate Misconduct eZine</i>, vol.1, issue 1, December 2002</p> <p data-bbox="427 630 1161 717">'Underreporting of crime against small businesses: attitudes toward police and reporting practices', <i>Policing and Society</i>, 13(1), 79–89, March 2003</p>

Appendix 3: Presentations by the director and staff

Dr Adam Graycar and AIC staff gave a number of presentations to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties. In some instances, keynote speeches or formal papers were given at conferences and meetings. In addition, a number of addresses were given at learning events organised by the AIC's Learning & Knowledge Development Team.

Adam Graycar

Date	Presentation
30 July 2002	Opening speech at symposium 'The honest politician's guide to crime control', The Brisbane Institute, Brisbane
4 August 2002	'Identity fraud', Ockham's Razor program, ABC Radio National
16 August 2002	'Crime, violence and law enforcement: prevalence and costs' (with Toni Makkai), roundtable for the Inquiry into Substance Abuse in Australian Communities, House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs, Parliament House, Canberra
23 August 2002	Presentation to AIC roundtable 70: CRC–Mental Health roundtable, AIC, Melbourne
28 August 2002	Presentation on AIC work, Singapore Police Force Commissioner and Staff, Singapore
30 August 2002	Presentation on AIC work, seminar, The Home Office, London
4 September 2002	Presentation on AIC work, meeting of International Government Research Directors, Toledo, Spain
6 September 2002	'Policy conundrum', European Society of Criminology conference, Toledo, Spain
12 September 2002	'Domains of crime prevention', AIC Crime Prevention conference, AIC, Sydney
13 September 2002	'DUMA: Drug Use Monitoring in Australia pilot program', AIC conference Crime Prevention, AIC, Sydney
23 September 2002	Presentation to AIC conference, Probation and Community Corrections: Making the Community Safer, AIC, Perth
26 September 2002	Presentation to AIC roundtable 71: 2002 technical workshop for DUMA, AIC, Adelaide

Adam Graycar (cont.)

Date	Presentation
30 September 2002	Presentation to AIC conference, The Role of Schools in Crime Prevention, AIC, Melbourne
4 October 2002	Presentation to AIC roundtable 72: Post Release Issues and Services, AIC, Canberra
23 October 2002	Chair for Police Commissioner's panel, 2002 Women and Policing Globally conference, the Third Australasian Women and Policing conference and 40th International Annual Association of Women Police Training conference, Canberra
24 October 2002	Presentation, 2002 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, at Parliament House, Canberra
13 November 2002	'Identity fraud', 30th Australasian Registrars conference, Canberra
18 November 2002	'Violence: Directions for Australia—10 Years On', Australian Responses conference, University of New South Wales, Sydney
3-4 December 2002	Chair, AIC roundtable 73: CRC—Indigenous Community Based Programs, AIC, Canberra
6 December 2002	Presentation, AIC roundtable 74: Interventions to Prevent Crime Against Older Australians, AIC, Canberra
16 December 2002	'Anti-money laundering', InWent International Policy Dialogue — Tracking Cross Border Crime — Challenges of the International Development Co-operation, German Federal Government / UN Office of Drugs & Crime, Bonn, Germany
18 December 2002	Presentation on AIC work, German Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Forum, Berlin , Germany
13 January 2003	Opening and welcoming presentations, 7th World Criminal Justice Library Network Meeting, AIC, Canberra
29 January 2003	'AIC's research on firearms theft, illegal firearms trafficking', national planning conference, Australian Crime Commission, Sydney
10 February 2003	Overview of the ACVPA Awards, Victorian recipients ceremony: 2002 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, AIC, Melbourne
10 February 2003	Presentation on AIC work, Institute for the Study of Global Movements seminar, Monash University, Melbourne
10 February 2003	'AIC activities and directions relevant to crime prevention', Crime Prevention Victoria seminar, Melbourne
12 February 2003	'Asset management and care giving: developing issues in policy, research and practice', Australian Institute of Family Studies conference, Melbourne
13 February 2003	'Issues in crime prevention for retail businesses', Australian Retailers Association, Sydney

Presentations by the director and other staff (cont.)

Adam Graycar (cont.)

Date	Presentation
19 February 2003	Presentation, AIC roundtable 76: Community Corrections and Research: Setting the Direction, AIC, Canberra
11 March 2003	Welcoming presentation (with Toni Makkai), Singapore Police delegation, Canberra
24–25 March 2003	Speech at AIC – ABS conference, Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods, Canberra
27 March 2003	Opening Presentation, AIC/PriceWaterhouseCooper launch of <i>Serious Fraud in Australia & New Zealand</i> report, AIC – PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Canberra
28 March 2003	'Safeguarding Australia', Social Sciences and Humanities conference on National Research Priorities, Canberra
11 April 2003	Presentation to AIC – Office of the Status of Women roundtable 77: Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault: Setting the Agenda, Canberra
14 April 2003	Presentation to AIC – University of Adelaide roundtable 78: People Smuggling: Global Responses, Adelaide
1 May 2003	Presentation to AIC conference, Child Sexual Abuse: Justice Response or Alternative Resolution, Adelaide
2 May 2003	'Violence in the workplace: personal & political issues', Commonwealth Attorney General's Dept Security in Government 2003 conference Government Security in Insecure Times, Canberra
21 May 2003	Presentation on AIC work, Justice Strategy and Crime Statistics Units of the South Australian Attorney General's Department, Adelaide
21 May 2003	Book launch speech, launch of Jon Telfer book on Corrections, Adelaide
11 June 2003	'Crime in Australia', University of Third Age, Belconnen (ACT) Current Affairs series, Canberra
16 June 2003	Meetings and presentation on AIC work, National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, USA
16–17 June 2003	Meetings and presentation on AIC work, The Urban Institute, Washington DC, USA
20 June 2003	'Disposing of stolen goods in Canberra', University of Cincinnati (USA): 11th International Symposium on Environmental Criminology & Crime Analysis, Indianapolis, USA
23 June 2003	Presentation on AIC work, Staff of School of Public & Environmental Affairs, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, USA

Presentations by the director and other staff (cont.)

Other staff

Name & Date	Presentation
Maria Borzycki	
12 February 2003	'Approaching, and approaches to prisoner re-entry'; Drugs roundtable Forum, WA Department of Justice, Perth
10 April 2003	'Bank robbery in Australia'; Security Issues Forum, Australian Bankers' Association, Perth
Kate Charlton	
12 November 2002	Presentation of Business Watch survey results to Palmerston Regional Business Association General Meeting, Darwin, NT
Peter Homel	
September 2002	'Review of the implementation of the UK's Crime Reduction Programme', AIC Crime Prevention conference, Sydney
1-3 October 2002	'Investing to deliver: reviewing the UK Crime Reduction Programme', ANZSOC conference
1-4 April 2003	'Organising for effective community crime prevention delivery', Crime Prevention Victoria regional workshops Crime Prevention Works: Is it working for you?
17 May 2003	'...because the prevention of crime is a question of quality of life: the role of local government in crime prevention', WA Local Government Association Crime Prevention Forum
29 May 2003	'New ways to do old business: planning for local crime prevention problem solving', NT Crime Prevention Council Forum
30 May 2003	'Organising for effective community crime prevention delivery: work together or it won't work', NT Crime Prevention Strategy CEO Group
Leanne Huddy	
24-25 March 2003	'AIC data overview', AIC - ABS conference, Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods, Canberra
Denise Lievore	
20-23 October 2002	'Non-reporting and hidden recording of sexual assault in Australia', Women and Policing Globally 2002, International Association of Women Police, National Canberra
February 2003	'Intimate partner sexual assault', Australian Institute of Family Studies conference, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne

Name & Date	Presentation
Denise Lievore (cont.)	
11 April 2003	'Findings of the first year of the AIC – OSW Sexual Assault Project, Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault: Setting the Agenda round-table, AIC – OSW, AIC
Kiah McGregor	
26 September 2002	'Local drug markets: the effect of a heroin shortage', DUMA technical meeting, AIC, Adelaide
14 February 2003	'The AIC', University of Queensland Criminology Staff, Brisbane
18 March 2003	'Assessing the costs of crime', presentation to Arson Bushfire, CRC workshop at Emergency Management Australia Institute, Victoria
24–25 March 2003	'Self-reported drug use: how prevalent is under-reporting?', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods, AIC – ABS conference, Canberra
4 April 2003	National Research Priorities seminar: 'Safeguarding Australia', Australian Academy of Science: Safeguarding Australia Think Tank, Canberra
23-24 April 2003	'Alcohol & illicit drugs: alternatives to imprisonment', Queensland Supreme Court Judges' Seminar, Brisbane
5 May 2003	'Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from South Australia', Occasional Seminar, SA Office of Crime Statistics and Research, Adelaide
9 May 2003	Presentation to AFP Law Enforcement Cooperation Program, AIC visit, AFP, Canberra
12 May 2003	'Patterns of drug use in Australia', United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna
15 May 2003	'Thematic discussion on trafficking in human beings', PNI workshop on trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, 12th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna
21 May 2003	'What proportion of crime is associated with illicit drug use?', Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, UK
Toni Makkai	
7–13 July 2002	'Drug use amongst police detainees', International Sociological Organisation XV World Congress of Sociology, Brisbane
26 September 2002	'Drugs and crime: a complex issue', DUMA technical meeting, AIC, Adelaide
26 September 2002	'Duma overview', DUMA technical meeting, AIC, Adelaide
1–3 October 2002	'Linking drugs and crime', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane

Name & Date	Presentation
Toni Makkai (cont.)	
1–3 October 2002	'Exploring the link between illicit drugs & crime, criminology in the twenty-first century: public good or private interest?', ANZSOC conference
12 December 2002	Presentation to Quantitative Social Sciences Forum, ANU
13 December 2002	Presentation to ACT Drug and Alcohol Task Force, Canberra
24–25 March 2003	(with Lubica Forsythe), 'Interview effects in the DUMA Project', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods conference, AIC – ABS, Canberra
24–25 March 2003	(with J. Ratcliffe, M. Segrave & L. Collins) 'Evaluating a community police initiative', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods conference, AIC – ABS conference, Canberra
20 May 2003	'AIC drug-related research' presentation to UK Home Office
22 May 2003	'AIC drug court research' presentation to Irish Drug Court, Dublin
Pat Mayhew	
11 July 2002	'Falling crime levels: can we explain them?', Inaugural Justice Research Lecture, Dept of Justice, Victoria, Melbourne
12 July 2002	'Learning about crime: what victim surveys tell us that other sources do not', Crime Prevention Victoria roundtable series, Dept of Justice, Victoria, Melbourne
12–13 September 2002	'Crime in Australia in international perspective', AIC Crime Prevention conference, Sydney
19 September 2002	'Crime in Australia', House of Representatives Inquiry into Crime in the Community, House of Representatives, Parliament of Australia
1–3 October 2002	'The fall in crime in North America and Europe: can we explain it?', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
15 October 2002	'Understanding the picture of crime', course on Measuring Crime and Monitoring the Administration of Justice, Crime Research Centre, WA, Melbourne, ABS
1 November 2002	'Shoplifting', Life Matters program, ABC National Radio, Canberra
21 November 2002	'Making the most of crime data', Occasional Seminar, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney
13–15 January 2003	International comparative statistics and victimisation surveys, 7th World Criminal Justice Library Network Meeting, AIC
24–25 March 2003	'Assessing the costs of crime', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods, AIC – ABS, Canberra

Name & Date	Presentation
Jenny Mouzos	
9 July 2002	'Deaths in custody' (with Lisa Collins and Paul Williams), briefing to Liberty, British Human Rights Organisation, Canberra
2 August 2002	'Monitoring trends and patterns of homicide in Australia', Homicide and Serial Violent Crime Agency training day, NSW Police Service, Sydney
1–3 October 2002	'Doing justice through sentencing: a national dataset of homicide prosecution outcomes', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
1-3 October 2002	'Preventing crime through gun control: an assessment of the Australian firearms buyback', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
23 October 2002	'Monitoring firearm-related violence: the role of the Australian Institute of Criminology', Sporting Shooters Association of Australia National Firearms Conference, SSAA, Canberra
25 October 2002	'An integrated criminal justice system', ACT Sexual Assault Working Group, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, Canberra
29–30 January 2003	(with Adam Graycar), 'Overview of AIC research on firearms theft', Australian Crime Commission, Investigating Illegal Firearms Trafficking—National Planning conference, Australian Crime Commission, Sydney
24–25 March 2003	'Australian homicide rates: a comparison of three data sources', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods conference, AIC – ABS, Canberra
Catherine Rushforth	
28 November 2002	'ACT drug trends 2002: findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)', National Drug Trends conference 2002, National Drug And Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney
11 Feb 2003	'ACT drug trends—results of the Illicit Drug Reporting System, ACT Component', AIC roundtable no 75, Canberra
12–14 Feb 2003	(with Jenny Mouzos), 'Family homicide in Australia', Australian Institute of Family Studies conference, Melbourne
Russell Smith	
16 July 2002	Roundtable discussion on the prosecution of cyber crime, Home Office, High Tech Crime Team, London, UK.
18 July 2002	'Travelling in cyberspace on a false passport: controlling transnational identity-related crime', Crossing Borders, British Society of Criminology, Keele
19 July 2002	'Defining, measuring and reporting fraud within your organisation', Applying Risk Management to Fraud Prevention in Financial Services, IIR Conferences, Sydney

Name & Date	Presentation
Russell Smith (cont.)	
25 July 2002	Discussion panel member, 'Where to from here? working together to tackle identity fraud', Corporate Fraud Strategy: Assessing the Emergence of Identity Fraud, Marcus Evans Conferences, Sydney.
25 July 2002	Keynote address: 'Examining the legislative and regulatory controls on identity fraud in Australia', Corporate Fraud Strategy: Assessing the Emergence of Identity Fraud, Marcus Evans Conferences, Sydney
2-3 September 2002	'Regulating dishonest conduct in the professions', Current Issues in Regulation: Enforcement and Compliance, AIC conference, Melbourne
1 October 2002	'Why do cybercriminals get off scot-free?', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
2 October 2002	'Criminology Research Council—when and how to apply for funding', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
3 October 2002	'Robbery at automated teller machines in Australia', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
8 November 2002	'e-Crime solutions and crime displacement', New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption and New South Wales Ombudsman, 4th National Investigation Symposium: Sherlock or Sheer Luck?, Sydney
12 February 2003	'Misuse of older persons' assets by professionals', Steps Forward for Families: Research, Practice and Policy conference symposium on Assets Ageing and Abuse, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne
20 February 2003	'Cyber investigations in a borderless world: impediments to the successful investigation of transnational cybercrimes', East Meets West: Sharing Knowledge and Professionalism, Council of International Investigators, Perth
25 February 2003	'Protecting your organisation against identity fraud, Government Fraud and Corruption', IIR Conferences, Canberra
18 March 2003	'Identity-related fraud', Financial Investigations Program, AFP, Sydney
25–26 March 2003	'Methodological impediments to researching serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand', Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods conference, AIC – ABS, Canberra
27 March–9 April 2003	'Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand', launch of <i>Research and Public Policy</i> series No. 48, AIC – PricewaterhouseCoopers, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth
5 May 2003	'Fraud and electronic commerce', Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Melbourne

Name & Date	Presentation
Russell Smith (cont.)	
27 May 2003	'eCorruption and unmanaged risk: electronic theft of personal information', 11th International Anti-Corruption Conference "Different Cultures, Common Values", Seoul
6 May & 26 May 2003	'Identity-related fraud', Financial Investigations Program, AFP, Canberra and Melbourne
14 May 2003	'Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand', Corporate Crime Liaison Group general meeting, Melbourne
13 June 2003	Chair and opening address to the symposium in honour of Sir John Vincent Barry, AIC, Canberra
24 June 2003	'Understanding marine non-compliance', Towards an Integrated Approach to Compliance Management in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Townsville.
Natalie Taylor	
2 October 2002	'Investigating crimes against ethnic small businesses: methodological and cultural issues', ANZOC conference, Brisbane
15 October 2002	'Encouraging voluntary compliance: the importance of legitimacy, fairness and trust, and the processes underlying them', presented at the Six Nations Benefit Fraud Conference, Canberra
25 March 2003	'The trials and tribulations of researching crime against ethnic small businesses', Evaluation in Crime and Justice conference, AIC – ABS, Canberra
2 April 2003	'Overview of Small Business Against Crime Project' to Crime Prevention Branch, Attorney-General's Department, Canberra
7 April 2003	Presentation to Fairfield City Council's Crime Prevention Reference Group on Fairfield/Cabramatta business survey, Sydney
17 June 2003	Presentation to Fairfield City Council's Crime Prevention Reference Group on Fairfield/Cabramatta business survey, Sydney
2 May 2003	Closing presentation at AIC conference, Child Sexual Abuse: Justice Response or Alternative Resolution, Adelaide
Paul Williams	
9 July 2002	'Deaths in custody' (with Jenny Mouzos and Lisa Collins), briefing to Liberty, British Human Rights Organisation, Liberty, Canberra
24 July 2002	'DUCO—Intervals for intervention and estimating how much crime is caused by drugs', presentation to Australian Customs Service, Canberra

Name & Date	Presentation
Zhigang Wei	
1–3 October 2002	'A comparative study of juvenile delinquency in Shanghai and Brisbane', ANZSOC conference, Brisbane
18–20 November 2002	(with Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor), 'Modelling illicit drug use, criminal offending behaviour and treatment in the criminal justice population: an overview', 2002 APSAD Alcohol and Drug Conference, Adelaide

Appendix 4: AIC seminars

Visitors to the AIC are invited to present occasional seminars with relevance to the criminal justice field.

Date	Seminar
3 July 2002	'Parental psychological distress and adolescent substance use: intervening processes', Howard B. Kaplan
16 August 2002	'Investing to deliver: reviewing the implementation of the UK's Crime Reduction Programme', Peter Homel
4 October 2002	'Penal mortality in historical and comparative perspective: Russia, Europe and Australia', Stephen G. Wheatcroft
8 October 2002	'Promoting safety in schools: international experience and action', Margaret Shaw
15 November 2002	'Inhalant users: juvenile and adult incarcerated populations at special risk', Jane Maxwell
26 March 2003	'Statistics Canada's National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth', Holly Johnson
26 March 2003	Preventing juvenile delinquency: from what works to how it works', Daniel Sansfaçon
2 April 2003	'Middle market drug distribution—middle and upper level drug dealing in the UK', Geoffrey Pearson
13 June 2003	'Symposium in honour of Sir John Vincent Barry—commemorating a pioneer of Australian criminology'

Appendix 5: Submissions

The AIC made written and verbal submissions to government inquiries and committees as follows:

Date	Submissions
19 July 2002	Review of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Welfare Information Unit, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Welfare Information Unit, Canberra
16 August 2002	Submission to the Senate Environment, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts Committee's Inquiry into the Role of Libraries in the Online Environment
6 September 2002	Review of Education and Training in Victorian Prisons, KMPG Consulting, Melbourne
9 September 2002	Inquiry into Crime and the Community: Victims, Offenders and Fear of Crime, House of Representatives, Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Melbourne
24 September 2002	Inquiry into Electronic Democracy, Parliament of Victoria Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee, Melbourne
15 October 2002	Fraud and Electronic Commerce Reference, Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, Melbourne
27 March 2003	Inquiry into Support Services for People in Custody, Legislative Assembly for the ACT Standing Committee on Community Services and Social Equity, Canberra
5 May 2003	Presentation, Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee on Fraud and Electronic Commerce, Melbourne
20 May 2003	Cybercrime Inquiry, Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission, Canberra

Appendix 6: Staff and associates

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

Staff (as at 30 June 2003)

Name	Position
EXECUTIVE	
Adam Graycar PhD, D.Litt (UNSW), FASSA, FAIM, FAICD	Director
Sylvia Mackellar	Executive Assistant
RESEARCH GROUP	
Toni Makkai BA(Capricornia IAE), Master of Social Planning Development, PhD (UQ)	Director of Research and Head, Violence, Property Crime and Drugs Program
Russell Smith BA(Hons), LLB, DipCrim(Melb), LLM(Melb), PhD(London)	Deputy Director of Research and Head, Sophisticated Crime, Regulation and Business Program
Natalie Taylor BA(Hons), PhD (ANU)	Senior Research Analyst, and Head, Social Policy and Crime Program
Leanne Huddy BA(Lib) (UC)	Executive Officer, Research and Head, Research Dissemination and Support Program
Jenny Mouzos BA(Psych), GradDip Arts(Crim), MCrim (Melb)	Senior Research Analyst
Maria Borzycki BA(Hons), PhD(UNSW)	Research Analyst
Denise Lievore BPsych(Hons), GradDipSocial Sciences, PhD(James Cook)	Research Analyst
Marianne James BA(Hons) (ANU)	Research Analyst
Kiah McGregor BA, BSc(ANU)	Research Analyst
Yuka Sakura BA(Law) (Rikkyo Tokyo), MA(Inter. Relations) (Griffith), PhD(Commerce) (ANU)	Research Analyst
Jo Sallybanks BSc(Psych)(Hons) (Swansea) MSc(Crim) (London)	Research Analyst

Name	Position
Gregg Smith BA(Hons) (Grand ValleySU), MA (St John's Santa Fe), MA(Hons) (Western Michigan University), PhD (Wisconsin)	Research Analyst (on leave)
Katie Willis BA(Hons), PhD (ANU)	Research Analyst
Zhigang Wei BSc(Hangzhou), MEd (Shanghai) MA (Niigata), PhD (Griffith)	NHMRC Post-Doctoral Fellow
Muzammil Ali BAppPsych(UC)	Research Assistant
Michael Bareja BSc(ANU)	Research Assistant
Kate Charlton BPsych(Hons) (Flinders)	Research Assistant
Lisa Collins BA(SocSc) (UC), PostgradDip Arts(Crim) (Melb), MCrim (Melb)	Research Assistant
Marissa McCall BA(App Psych)(Hons) (UC)	Research Assistant
Glen McDonald BEc,BSc(ANU)	Research Assistant
Lee Milner BA(Hons) (Melb)	Research Assistant
Leesa Morris BSocSc(Psych)(Hons) (UNE)	Research Assistant
Diana Nelson BA(Deakin)	Research Assistant (on leave)
Jason Payne BSocSc, GradDip Japanese(UWS)	Research Assistant
Cathie Rushforth BSocSc(Psych) (Charles Sturt)	Research Assistant
Marie Segrave BA(Hons) (Melb.)	Research Assistant
Keenan Veraar BSc(ANU)	Research Assistant
Mark White BAppSc(UC)	Research Assistant
Kathy Mildren	Research Administration Officer
Sarah Christensen BA(Hons) (ANU)	Publications Officer
INFORMATION SERVICES GROUP, J.V. BARRY LIBRARY	
Janet Smith BA(ANU) GradDipLib(UC)	Manager Information Services
Pamela Garfoot BA(ANU), GradDipLib (UC)	Senior Librarian
Joy Cocker BA(UNewcastle) GradDipLib (UNSW)	Librarian
Karen Collier DipLibStud(CIT)	Library Officer
Emma Datson DipLibInfoStud(Hons) (RIT/CIT)	Library Officer

Name	Position
INFORMATION SERVICES GROUP, WEB TEAM	
Jacqui Levan BSc(ANU) GradDipLib(UC)	Web Assistant
Peter Levan BE(Hons),BSc(ANU)	Web Master
LEARNING & KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT	
Stephen Bond BA (ANU)	Manager, Learning & Knowledge Development
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES GROUP	
Geoff Chapman BA (Acc) (UC)	Manager, Administration and Finance
Robyn Duncan BCom (UNE)	Finance Officer
Brett Edwards	Trainee Administration Officer
Cathy Kilford	Administration and Business Services Officer
Pauline Young	Accounts and Property Officer

THE FOLLOWING CASUAL STAFF WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR ON SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS:

Stuart Candy	Jane Garfoot	Patrick Myrtle
Alexander Cook	Nicholas Garfoot	Elizabeth Perrin
Dimity Crisp	Julian Henschker	Anne Watt
Debra Flowers	Robert Lowthe	Phillip Wong

STAFF WHO LEFT THE AIC DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2002–30 JUNE 2003:

Carlos Carcach	Danny Kirkpatrick	John Myrtle
Tim Clarke	Dita Kruze	Jerry Ratcliffe
Vanessa Dennison	Wendy Limbrick	Debra Rickwood
Samantha Jeffries	Pat Mayhew	Paul Williams

Associates

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

The associates represent the interests of the AIC in their home cities and, where appropriate, work jointly with the AIC to further its activities in those cities.

Appointments are made for two years and are conditional upon associates contributing tangibly to the AIC program or its product. Contributions are negotiated with the director.

The current AIC associates are:

Name	Affiliation
Associate Professor Christine Alder	Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
Professor Allan Borowski	Head, School of Social Work and Social Policy, La Trobe University
Mr Jon Bright	Head, New Deal for Communities Program, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, United Kingdom
Dr Roderic Broadhurst	Associate Professor, Centre for Criminology, Department of Sociology, University of Hong Kong
Mr Simon Bronitt	Law School, Faculty of Law, Australian National University
Associate Professor Kathy Daly	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University
Professor Andrew Goldsmith	School of Law, Flinders University
Professor Peter Grabosky	Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University
Professor Riaz Hassan	Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Flinders University
Professor Ross Homel	Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland; Deputy Director (Criminology Program), Australian Key Centre in Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University
Professor Kevin Howells	School of Psychology, University of South Australia
Professor Graeme Hugo	Professor of Geography, Director, National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS, University of Adelaide
Dr David Indermaur	Senior Research Fellow, Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia

Associates (cont.)

Name	Affiliation
Dr Lorraine Mazerolle	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University,
Mr David McDonald	National Centre for Epidemiology and Health, Australian National University
Professor Ian O'Connor	President of the Academic Board, University of Queensland
Professor Ken Polk	Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
Associate Professor Rick Sarre	Law and Criminology, School of International Business, University of South Australia
Professor Tony Vinson	Emeritus Professor, School of Social Work, University of New South Wales
Professor Kate Warner	Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania

Index

A

- ACT Police Suburban Crime Prevention Team 13
- ACT Recidivist Offenders 13
- ACT Repeat Victimisation Residential Burglary Project 13
- ACT Stolen Property Market 13, 16–17
- Administrative Services 43–46
 - see also* individual headings
- advertising & market research 46
- alert services 34
- appendices 125–49
 - see also* individual subjects
- appropriations 11
- Armed Attacks Database 13
- assessment, crime projects 25, 28
- ATSIC Review of Interim Funding Method for ATSIILS 25, 27
- Audit Committee 44
- Australian National Internships Program 32
- Australian Policy Online 34
- awards 31

B

- Barry commemoration 37–38
- Board of Management 7, 43–44
 - indemnity insurance 44
 - meetings 8
 - members 7–8
- business crime 23

C

- client services 33
- conferences, meetings & visits 29–30, 38–39
- consultancy services 46–47
- contact address 9
- corporate governance 43–44
- corporate services 46
- corporate values 10
- Crime Against Older Australians 25, 28
- Crime Facts Info* papers 5
- Crime Reduction Matters* 5
- criminal justice system & the law 24
- Criminology Research Council annual report
 - ANZSOC conference, CRC session 97
 - appendices 125–49
 - appointment of research fellow 90
 - appreciation 90
 - appropriations & outcomes 90
 - background, functions & objectives 85

consultancy 94

council

- membership 85, 87–88
- policy 89

Criminology Research Fund 87

- dissemination of information 86–87
- enabling research projects 86, 91–95
- financial statements 101–23
- Freedom of Information 90
- letter of transmittal 84
- reports of completed research 97–100
- research fellow summaries 96
- reviews, scoping papers & roundtables 95–96

D

data

central repository 32

director & staff, presentations 134–42

disabled, Commonwealth Disability Strategy 49

Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) 14, 19

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) 5–6, 14, 17–18

drugs 17–19

E

ecologically sustainable development, measures adopted 49–50

Ethics Committee 32

Evaluation & Review studies 25

see also individual headings

Evaluation of the Impact of the NSW Drug Summit Initiatives 14

F

feedback 5

finance

appropriations 11

financial statements 51–81

fraud & financial crime 20–31

funding of DUMA 5

operations 47

performance 48

fraud

fraud & financial crime 20–21

training 5

freedom of information 48

categories of documents 48

requests 48–49

functions & objectives 7–8

future directions 24

G

general services 45

H

human resources 44–45

agency agreement 44

performance assessment scheme 45

workforce planning 44

see also staff

I

Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 14

Information Technology Services 50

Web Site Services 39–40

information

dissemination 5, 29–30

electronic dissemination 34, 45–46

information service developments 34

Information Services group 33

Web Site Services 39–40

internal audit 46

Internal Research Information System (IRIS) 32

international relations

assistance to PNG 37

cyber crime 21–22

World Criminal Justice Library Network 6, 37

J

Juveniles in Detention 25, 26

L

Learning & Knowledge Development (L&KD)
41–42

legislation, enabling 7

letter of transmittal 4

library 6, 33–40

Australian Policy Online 34

cataloguing the collection 36

CINCH 36

collection development 35

electronic dissemination 34

FIRST 36

information & reference services, output 33–40

information dissemination 5, 29–30

information service developments 34

Information Services group 33–40

loans, inter-library loans & document delivery
34–35

print collection 35

Senate Environment, Communications,

Information Technology & the Arts

Committee, Inquiry into the Role of

Libraries in the Online Environment 40

staff 38

valuation 35–36

World Criminal Justice Library Network meeting
37

M

Minister 8

Model Policy & Program Management Process for
Crime Prevention 25, 27

Modelling Illicit Drug Use, Criminal Offending
Behaviour & Treatment in the Criminal
Justice System 14

money laundering 5

Monitoring Injuries in Police Custody 25–26

monitoring programs 25–26

see also individual programs

N

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
(NARMP) 13

National Deaths in Custody Program 25

National Firearms Monitoring Program (NFMP) 13,
15

National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)
13, 14–15

National Police Custody Survey 25, 26

O

objectives 7–8

see also individual programs

occupational health & safety 49

Online Action Plan 46

Operation Anchorage 13, 16

organisational structure 9–10

outcomes & outputs 11–49

see also individual headings

overview of the agency 7–11

P

Papua New Guinea, assistance 37

police services, relationship 5

policy

advice & publications, outputs 12–32

and operational directions 11

Australian Policy Online 34

Post Release Issues & Services 25, 27

property crime 16–17

publishing & publications 5, 29, 126–30

non-AIC publications 131–33

purchasing 47

R

regulation & regulatory issues 23–24

Research Dissemination & Support Program
(RD&SP) 28

- support for Research Group 31–32
 - Research Group 12
 - administrative support 31–32
 - reorganisation 20
 - strategic priorities 12–13
 - reviews
 - Evaluation & Review studies 25
 - operational practice 46
 - review of the year 5
 - risk management 46
- S**
- seminars & discussions 30–31, 143
 - Senate Environment, Communications, Information Technology & the Arts Committee, Inquiry into the Role of Libraries in the Online Environment 39
 - Sexual Assault projects 25, 28
 - Social Policy & Crime Program (SPCP) 24–28
 - objective 24–25
 - projects 25
 - Sophisticated Crime, Regulation & Business Program (SCR&BP) 19–24
 - business crime 23
 - criminal justice system & the law 24
 - fraud & financial crime 20–31
 - objective 19
 - professional regulation & regulatory issues 23–24
 - reorganisation 20
 - technology & crime 21–22
 - topics 20
 - South East Queensland Drug Court Evaluation 14, 18–19
 - Sport, Physical Activity & Antisocial Behaviour in Youth 25, 28
 - staff 44–45
 - Commonwealth Disability Strategy 50
 - communication 11
 - director & staff, presentations 134–42
 - occupational health & safety 49
 - performance assessment scheme 45
 - see also* human resources
 - staff & associates 145–49
 - staffing summary 45
 - structure 7
 - submissions 144
 - submission to Senate Inquiry 39
 - surveys, International Violence Against Women
 - Survey 25, 28
- T**
- technology & crime 21–22
 - training activities
 - internships 32
 - Learning & Knowledge Development Group 5, 41–42
- V**
- Victorian Juvenile Justice Comparative Outcomes for Young Offenders 25, 26–27
 - Victorian Juvenile Justice Rehabilitation Review 25, 26
 - Violence, Property Crime & Drugs Program (VPC&DP) 13–19
 - major projects 13–14
 - objectives 13
 - see also* individual headings
 - violent crime 14–15
- W**
- Weapon Involvement in Crime 13
 - Web Site Services 39–40
 - domain administration & other web work 40
 - Online Action Plan 50
 - women, International Violence Against Women
 - Survey 25, 28

