



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND
THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT 2003–04

Canberra

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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACSPRI | Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated |
| ACC | Australian Crime Commission |
| ACS | Australian Customs Service |
| AFP | Australian Federal Police |
| AGD | Australian Government Attorney-General's Department |
| AHTCC | Australian High Tech Crime Centre |
| AIATSIS | Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies |
| AIC | Australian Institute of Criminology |
| ANAO | Australian National Audit Office |
| ANZSOC | Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology |
| APMAB | Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau |
| APMC | Australasian Police Ministers' Council |
| AUSTRAC | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre |
| ATSIC | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission |
| ATSILS | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services |

| | |
|---------|--|
| BOCSAR | Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research |
| CINCH | The Australian criminology database |
| CMC | Crime and Misconduct Commission |
| CRC | Criminology Research Council |
| DUCO | Drug use careers of offenders project |
| DUMA | Drug use monitoring in Australia project |
| FOI | Freedom of information |
| IDRS | Illicit drug reporting system |
| IVAWS | International violence against women survey |
| ICVS | International crime victimisation survey |
| LKD | Learning and knowledge development |
| NARMP | National armed robbery monitoring program |
| NDICP | National deaths in custody program |
| NDLERF | National drug law enforcement research fund |
| NFMP | National firearms monitoring program |
| NHMP | National homicide monitoring program |
| NOIE | National Office for the Information Economy |
| OCSAR | Office of Crime Statistics and Research |
| OCP | Office of Crime Prevention |
| OSW | Office of the Status of Women |
| PaLMS | Pacific Laboratory Medicine Services |
| RCIADIC | Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody |
| UN | United Nations |



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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 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2004.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Fox".

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management
30 September 2004

Director's certificate of compliance

I, Toni Makkai, 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 operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2004 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Toni Makkai". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Toni Makkai

AGENCY OVERVIEW

YEAR IN REVIEW

OUTLOOK FOR 2004–05

AGENCY OVERVIEW

ENABLING LEGISLATION, OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

EXTERNAL GOVERNANCE

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

RESPONSIBLE MINISTER AND PORTFOLIO

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ADDRESS

PERFORMANCE, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
NATIONAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Year in review

The Australian Institute of Criminology plays an important role conducting timely and proactive research on crime and criminology to provide the Australian Government with a unique knowledge base from which to inform policy. The year 2003–04 has been a period of transition and consolidation for the AIC, with the previous director, Dr Adam Graycar, resigning in September after nearly ten years of service. During his tenure, Dr Graycar moulded the institute into a responsive and highly productive research agency. The AIC continues to build on this legacy in informing government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime. This has been achieved through the conduct and dissemination of its research work via publications, the website, conferences, occasional seminars, AIC staff attendance at advisory committees, conferences and workshops, and direct links with other government agencies and the media.

The later part of this year has seen the strengthening of relationships with the AIC's responsible minister – the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison, and the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department. Formal and informal procedures have been fostered to enable closer ties and improved information flows.

A multitude of projects have been completed for Australian Government agencies such as the Attorney-General's Department, the Office of the Status of Women, Department of Family and Community Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services. We continue to work collaboratively with Australian, state and territory governments. During the year, research projects have been carried out for the state and territory governments of Victoria, Western Australia, the Australian Capital

Territory, South Australia and New South Wales.

The AIC also works closely with police services, primarily through its drug use monitoring in Australia project, firearms monitoring program, homicide and armed robbery monitoring programs, and its work for the Australian High Tech Crime Centre. Collaboration with corrective services is essential for the maintenance of the institute's deaths in custody monitoring program.

Research services is supported by the Information services and Administrative services sections. Administrative services ensures that the institute's governance structures are of the highest standards and that the institute effectively risk manages its assets. Information services has expanded its knowledge management to include the institute datasets. This represents a significant cultural shift in the management of the institute's intellectual property. The JV Barry library continues its important role in providing criminal justice information to the wider community. During this period the AIC website has been redesigned and now receives almost 28,000 visitors per day.

During this transitional year I would like to acknowledge the important strategic and policy advice the board of management has provided to me in my capacity as acting director. On a day to day basis, the AIC could not achieve its goals without the excellent and dedicated staff who continue to be highly productive and supportive of each other and the goals of the institute. I look forward to working with the board and staff to further strengthen the AIC's position within government and the wider community, and maintain the excellent quality of research that has become the defining characteristic of the AIC.

Toni Makkai
Acting director

Outlook for 2004–05

The AIC will continue to conduct research and produce publications and reports of the highest quality. A slight restructure of the research groups aims to clarify and streamline Research services. For the forthcoming year, the institute plans to enhance its monitoring projects, while at the same time broadening the scope of new non-ongoing projects to facilitate and expand collaborative relationships between agencies.

Agency overview

The AIC is the national research centre for the analysis and dissemination of criminological data and information. Its research is mostly funded by the Australian Government and the research program is approved by the board of management which consists of Australian Government, state and territory representatives. Most of the institute's work falls under the Australian Government's national research priority area, safeguarding Australia, and in particular the third priority goal of protecting Australia from terrorism and crime. It also contributes to the goal of strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric under priority area 2, promoting and maintaining good health.

The research program is responsible for the exploration, description, analysis and explanation of issues affecting crime and justice. The research conducted:

- is founded on an understanding of the latest theoretical and methodological advances in the area;
 - produces outcomes which will inform criminal justice policies and other policies likely to impact directly on justice and the reduction of crime; and
- provides opportunities for the institute to be a national leader in criminological research as well as in collaboration with government agencies, other research organisations and individual researchers.

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

- integrity: ethical and honest 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.

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; and
- the intranet.

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.

External governance

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 CRC. CRC members are appointed for one calendar year and take up their appointments at the first meeting of the calendar year. Table 1 shows the AIC board of management appointees at 30 June 2004.

The board met on three occasions during the year:

- 10 July 2003 in Perth;
- 27–28 November 2003 in Canberra; and
- 26 March 2004 in Canberra.

Audit committee

The institute also has an audit committee (see page 72). An internal audit of research was conducted in March 2004. The objective of the audit was to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the institute's research practices and publication activities, which included an assessment of:

- research and publication processes to ensure correctness of the information published;
- timeliness of the information provided to users;

Table 1: AIC board of management

| Director | Appointed | Resigned |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Dr Adam Graycar | 7.11.94 | 10.9.03 |
| Dr Toni Makkai (acting director) | 11.9.03 | |
| Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia | | |
| Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Faculty of Law, Monash University, Victoria | 29.4.98 | |
| Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Director, Building Industry Taskforce, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Victoria | 11.4.00 | |
| Resignation during the year | | |
| Ian Carnell, Deputy Secretary, Criminal Justice and Security, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (1) | 11.4.00 | 23.3.04 |
| Appointed by the CRC | | |
| Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory | 20.3.03 | |
| Tim Keady, Chief Executive, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory | 25.3.04 | |
| Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | 25.3.04 | |
| Terrence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland | 24.5.04 | |
| Terms completed | | |
| Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales | 18.4.02 | 25.3.04 |
| Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia | 18.4.02 | 25.3.04 |
| Resignation during the year | | |
| Dr Ken Levy RFD, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland | 20.3.03 | 10.11.03 |

(1) The Deputy is Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary, Community Safety and Justice Branch, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department

- appropriateness of staff allocated to research projects to ensure adequate management of these;
- the AIC's compliance with its own procedural guidelines relating to data storage, retention, authorship, publication, supervision and research misconduct;
- the internal controls in place surrounding and supporting the research and publication process to promote high standards and discourage misconduct; and
- the degree to which elements of better practice have been adopted within the AIC's research and publication activities.

Controls over research and publications activities were found to be generally sound and compliant with *Management of scientific research and development projects in Commonwealth agencies – better practice guide for senior management 2003* from the ANAO.

Internal governance

Executive management committee

The institute has an executive management committee, which oversees the strategic management of the institute. The committee is comprised of management, staff and an occupational health and safety representative.

Research conduct framework

The AIC has instituted a comprehensive research framework which details the context and method by which all research should be carried out. It serves to maintain a clear focus and goal for research within the AIC's legislated objectives and

functions. The guidelines ensure that research conducted is of sound method and analysis, complies with ethical guidelines, analysis is appropriate and that findings are presented in a clear, concise and jargon-free manner.

Research value/risk assessment

Prior to any research project being carried out, a value/risk assessment is undertaken, a scheme implemented in 2003–04. This assessment takes into account all issues that could arise from the research, from the integrity of the methodology, to compliance with relevant legislation and stakeholder obligations. If a project is judged as too risky, the approach is fundamentally reconstructed or the project is abandoned.

Ethics committee

The AIC ethics committee has been in operation since 1992. The purpose of this committee is to advise the director as to 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 ethical standards. During this reporting period the committee reviewed twelve proposals.

The committee has six members with backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as required by the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for ethics committees. The current chairperson is Dr Deborah Mitchell, director, ACSPRI Centre for Social Research, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.

Responsible minister and portfolio

The minister responsible for the institute is the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison. The AIC falls under the Attorney-General's portfolio, and it is the Attorney-General who has the primary responsibility for the portfolio.

Organisational structure and address

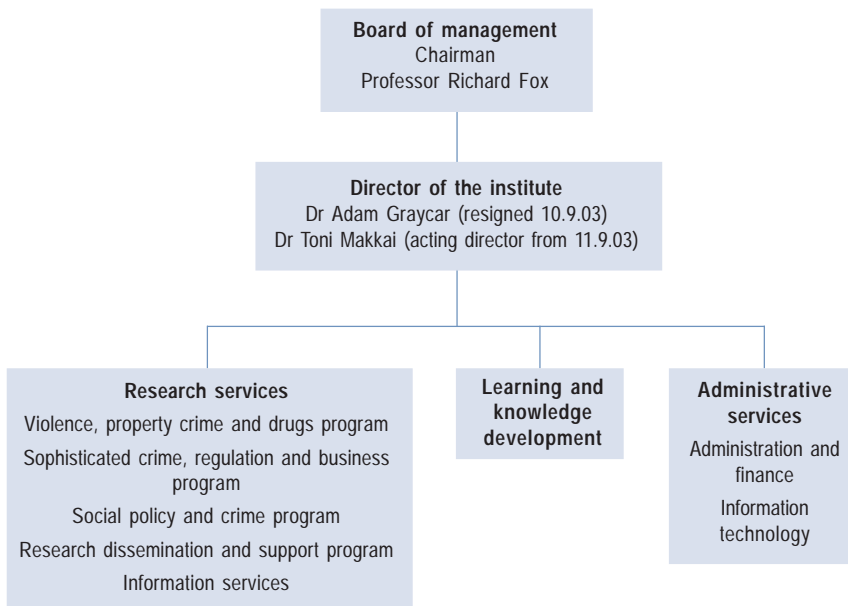
In 2003–04 the AIC had three branches: Research services, Learning and knowledge development and Administrative

services. The organisation's structure is shown in Figure 1.

Research services is responsible for coordinating, managing, conducting and disseminating research. Information services administers the JV Barry library and AIC website. Learning and knowledge development operates training courses, seminars and workshops on a range of criminology topics. Administrative services is responsible for the administrative and information technology function of the AIC.

The AIC operates from offices at 74 Leichhardt Street Griffith, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



Performance, outcomes and outputs

The AIC has 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 report on activities undertaken by the institute which contributed to its output objectives during the reporting period. Table 2 lists the total resources for outcome 1.

The institute measures its effectiveness by the following criteria:

- timely production of AIC research findings, primarily through publications;
- extent to which institute services and data are valued by key stakeholders;
- flexibility of the AIC to respond to changing policy priorities; and
- budget and financial outcomes.

This report focuses on these performance indicators. The research summary table (see page 46) outlines research projects conducted during the reporting period, with outputs created by each project.

Progress report on implementation of the national research priorities

AIC research mainly falls under priority area 4, safeguarding Australia, and in particular the third goal of protecting Australia from terrorism and crime. It also

contributes to the new goal of strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric under priority area 2, promoting and maintaining good health.

In mid-2003, the AIC provided an implementation plan to address the national research priorities, which was subsequently endorsed by Cabinet and placed on the Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training website.

The Minister for Science invited research institutes and bodies to review and revise their implementation plans in light of the addition of four new goals in a number of priority areas. The AIC has revised its implementation plan, which was approved by the AIC board of management in July 2004.

During the past year, energies focused on the following areas:

Consultations with key stakeholder groups

Strategic consultations have been undertaken to identify research priorities and opportunities with a range of stakeholders, particularly those responsible for legal, policing and crime prevention policy.

Collaboration

To formalise effective working partnerships the AIC entered into a memorandum of understanding with the AFP. There have also been discussions with other Australian Government and state agencies to develop similar memoranda of understanding to enable policy and practice oriented research and capacity building that benefits the respective parties. To undertake a number of important and innovative research projects, the AIC entered into collaborative research

Table 2: Total resources for outcome 1

| | 2003–04 budget | 2003–04 actual | 2004–05 budget estimate |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Revenue from government | | | |
| Output 1.1: policy advice and publications | 4,517 | 4,514 | 4,483 |
| Output 1.2: library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 580 | 583 | 680 |
| Total revenue from government contributing to price of departmental outputs | 5,097 | 5,097 | 5,163 |
| Revenue from other sources | | | |
| Output 1.1: policy advice and publications | 2,063 | 1,910 | 928 |
| Output 1.2: library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 48 | 28 | 31 |
| Total revenue from other sources | 2,111 | 1,938 | 959 |
| Total revenue from departmental outputs (Total revenues from government and from other sources) | 7,208 | 7,035 | 6,122 |
| Price of departmental outputs | | | |
| Output 1.1: policy advice and publications | 6,580 | 6,097 | 5,411 |
| Output 1.2: library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 628 | 927 | 711 |
| Total price of departmental outputs | 7,208 | 7,024 | 6,122 |
| Total estimated resourcing for outcome 1 (Total price of outputs and administered appropriations) | 7,208 | 7,024 | 6,122 |
| Average staffing level (number) | 51.0 | 44.7 | 51.0 |

Note:

Budget 2003–04 : refer to 2003–04 Portfolio Budget Statements and 2003–04 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements

Actual 2003–04 : as per the Audited 2003–04 Financial Statements

Budget 2004–05: refer to 2004–05 Portfolio Budget Statements

arrangements with a number of research institutes, including AIATSIS and BOCSAR.

Building internal capacity

During the year the AIC extended its internal capacity to undertake certain kinds of research. This included the appointment of a research analyst with expertise in transnational crime and the secondment of AGD staff with policy expertise.

Adding value to existing datasets

As part of its core business the AIC is involved in ongoing data collection on a range of crime areas and issues of specific policy interest to the Australian Government – homicide, deaths in custody, firearms, armed robbery, juveniles in detention, and drug use by offenders. In the past year a series of products were released based on topic-specific analysis on these datasets. For example, a report was released on juvenile police detainees, derived from analysis of DUMA program data. Further examples included reports on contract killings and firearm-related deaths, which used data from the NHMP.

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

The objective of Research services is to conduct and disseminate research which aims to promote justice and reduce crime.

Strategic priorities

The strategic priorities of Research services are to:

- provide information on, and analysis of, the causes, control and prevention 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; and
- anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting proactive research into emerging areas of crime, including maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

Research programs

During the financial year 2003–04, there were four research programs within Research services, each with a different focus. They were:

- Violence, property crime and drugs program;
- Sophisticated crime, regulation and business program;
- Social policy and crime program; and
- Research dissemination and support program.

In addition to core research, Research services is responsible for publications, conferences, occasional seminars and

roundtable meetings. Research services 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.

Following is a brief summary of each of the research programs, which includes a full list of current and completed projects from the past financial year. Immediately following this section are highlights on key projects, including major developments and outputs.

Violence, property crime and drugs program

Objective

This program concentrates its resources on three key areas: violent crime, property crime, and drug-related research. Two central objectives underpin the work. 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.

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. 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 government policy questions.

Property crime

Research related to property crime involves a number of projects, many of which have been evaluation projects. In addition, the AIC was involved in a national farm crime survey and has recently begun work on bushfire arson.

Drugs

Drug-related research at the AIC involves two major ongoing projects, namely the DUMA project and the DUCO project. Over the reporting period, both of these projects have been further expanded. Other projects include an evaluation of both the South Eastern and North Queensland drug courts.

All projects under this program active in the last year are listed below:

Monitoring projects

- DUMA
- NARMP
- NFMP
- NHMP

Criminal justice projects

- Australian Capital Territory police suburban crime prevention team
- Australian Capital Territory recidivist offenders
- Bushfire arson
- DUCO
- Farm crime surveys
- ICVS 2004
- Modelling illicit drug use, criminal offending behaviour and treatment in the criminal justice system

- NDLERF project on performance measurement in drug law enforcement
- Research into property crime for the Australian Capital Territory property crime reduction strategy
- South East and North Queensland drug court evaluations
- Weapon involvement in violent crime

Sophisticated crime, regulation and business program

Objective

This program is focused on the analysis of the extent, causes, prevention and control of financial crime, business and corporate crime, transnational criminal activity, high tech crime and other complex and sophisticated criminal activity. This program has been at the forefront of identifying emerging criminal threats and response strategies to sophisticated crime.

Criminal justice projects

Active projects over the last year include:

- Fraud and white collar crime
- Identity-related fraud
- Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce
- Inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use
- Marine crime
- Money laundering regulation
- Professional regulation
- Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand
- Technology and crime
- Transnational organised crime

Social policy and crime program

Objective

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. The content of these key areas is focused primarily on young people and juvenile justice, community corrections and prisoners, violence against women, crime prevention, and Indigenous persons within the justice system. The primary objectives are 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 and their effects.

All projects under this program group active in the last year are listed below:

- National drink spiking project
- Policing implications of illicit drug use in Indigenous communities
- Post-release issues and services
- Sexual assault projects

Monitoring programs

- Juveniles in detention
- National police custody survey
- NDICP

Criminal justice projects

- ATSIC review of interim funding method for ATSILS
- Crime prevention research and development agenda
- Crimes against small business
- DUCO, juveniles phase
- Ex-prisoners and homelessness
- Interventions to prevent crime against older Australians
- IVAWS
- Model policy and program management process for crime prevention

RESEARCH PROJECTS

MONITORING PROJECTS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS

Research projects

Research projects are split into two main categories: monitoring projects and criminal justice projects.

Monitoring projects

Monitoring projects are the core projects of the institute. The AIC is a leader in the field of crime and justice monitoring, administering seven highly productive monitoring projects. These programs collect data at regular intervals and produce timely and relevant reports and publications detailing the developments and issues that arise.

National homicide monitoring program

What this project is about

The NHMP was established in 1989 after a recommendation by the National Committee on Violence. In its fourteenth year of operation the NHMP 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 pre-eminent 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.

Current status of this project

The most recent NHMP annual report (for the 2002–03 financial year period) found that although the overall number of homicides in Australia remains consistently low and relatively stable, some interesting patterns emerged during the reporting period, including:

- A total of 297 homicide incidents occurred in Australia between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2003. These incidents resulted in the deaths of 324 victims (rate of 1.6 per 100,000 population) and were perpetrated by 311 offenders.
- Males outnumbered females as both victims and offenders of homicide: 67 per cent of victims were males, and 87 per cent of offenders were males.
- Similar to previous years, the most common weapon used to commit homicide in Australia was a knife or sharp instrument (29%), followed by assaultive force (hands/feet; 21%). A firearm was used in 16 per cent of homicides (n=53) in 2002–03.
- Similar to previous years, homicide is most likely to occur between persons who are known to each other; only one in five homicides occurred between strangers (19%).

Publications

Mouzos J 2003. Australian homicide rates: a comparison of three data sources. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 261 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

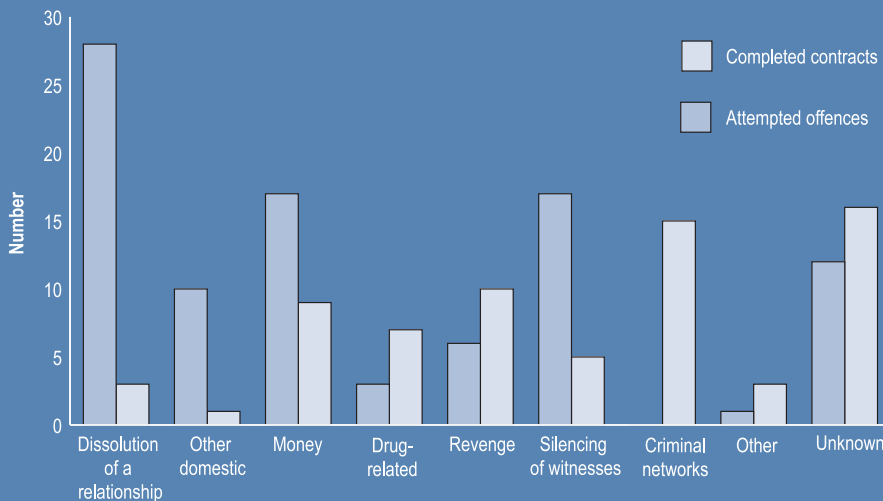
Mouzos J 2003. Women offenders in Australia: research in progress, in MD Smith, PH Blackman & JP Jarvis (eds), *New directions in homicide research: proceedings from the 2001 Annual Meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington DC: 133–143

Mouzos J & Segrave M 2004. *Homicide in Australia, 2002–2003 National homicide monitoring project (NHMP) annual report* Research and public policy series no 55 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Box 1: Contract killings in Australia

Joint research by the AIC and the South Australia Police Major Crime Investigation Branch examined 163 attempted and completed contract killings in Australia between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2002. The research showed that the motive of the instigators varied between attempted and completed contract killings. The most common motive for attempted contract killings was *dissolution of a relationship* (n=28) followed by *money* (n=17) and *silencing of witnesses* (n=17). Of the completed contract killings where the motive of the instigator was known, the most common motive was criminal networks (n=15). In such cases, the murder is committed in the furtherance of a criminal enterprise or to facilitate criminal behaviour. Typically a killing is ordered in relation to organised crime, against a rival drug trafficker or member of an established criminal network to silence them from interfering with business.

Motive for contract killings (attempted and completed) in Australia



Source: Mouzos J & Venditto J 2004. *Contract killings in Australia* Research and public policy series no 53 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

The study also examined the characteristics of the 94 attempted and 64 completed contract killings, and found that the average payment for an attempted contract was about \$16,500. The lowest payment specified in a contract was \$500 and the highest payment was \$100,000.

A firearm was the most common weapon used in attempted contract killings, and a firearm was five times more likely to be the weapon used in completed contract killings than in homicide generally. Despite public perception of their frequency, contract killings make up a small percentage of total homicides in Australia, only 2 per cent during the period examined.

A summary of the report can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/53/index.html>

Mouzos J & Shackelford TK 2004. A comparative, cross-national analysis of partner killing by women in cohabiting and marital relationships in Australia and the United States. *Aggressive behavior*, 30: 206–216

Mouzos J & Venditto J 2004. *Contract killings in Australia*. Research and public policy series no 53 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations

Mouzos J 2003. Risk patterns in homicide victimisation and offending: can we reduce the risk? *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Mouzos J 2004. Women's experience of lethal and non-lethal violence. Homicide Research Working Group, 3 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Mouzos J 2004. Linking data to practice in homicide/violence prevention: the Australian experience, 4 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Mouzos J 2004. Merging research and practice: an examination of contract killings in Australia. Homicide Research Working Group, 6 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Mouzos J 2004. The lethal and non-lethal nature of violence in Australia: findings from the International violence against women survey & the National homicide monitoring program. National Institute of Justice, 7 June, Washington DC, USA

Mouzos J 2004. The nature of violence in Australia: an overview of AIC research. Department of Justice, 9, 11 June, Ontario, Canada

Mouzos J & Venditto J 2003. Merging research and practice: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings in Australia. *Australian and New Zealand*

Society of Criminology Conference, 1–3 October, Sydney

Mouzos J & Venditto J 2003. Merging research and practice: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings. Keynote address: *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 20 October, Goulburn

National firearms monitoring program

What this project is about

The NFMP was established in 1997 by the 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 this information 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 AGD and leading providers of information and statistics such as the ABS and the National Injury Surveillance Unit.

Numerous requests for information regarding trends in the use of firearms in crime have facilitated strategic policy-related decision-making to be informed by timely and unique research data. During the year, 41 requests for data were supplied by the program. These requests have come from such key stakeholders as the AGD, the AFP, the ACC, the ACS and various state and territory policing and government bodies.

Publications

Mouzos J & Rushforth C 2004. Firearm-related deaths in Australia, 1991–2001. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal*

justice no 269 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations

Mouzos J 2004. Preventing crime through gun control: an assessment of the Australian firearms buyback. Canadian Firearms Research Centre, 11 June, Ottawa, Canada

National armed robbery monitoring program

What this project is about

The NARMP has been established to monitor armed robbery in Australia. It is the result of a resolution by the APMC for the institution of such a monitoring scheme.

How this project is being done

Work began in 2001 to scope out the dimensions of the program. Reports and consultancies with key stakeholders occurred during the last year. In the second half of the year data from all jurisdictions were supplied to the program. The NARMP collates information concerning all armed robbery offences reported to police, and requires close collaboration with police services in all Australian states and territories. Law enforcement agencies are not only the key contributors to this program, they are also key stakeholders in its products. Other stakeholders in the products of the NARMP include community and business groups interested in crime reduction, as well as private security providers. All levels of government are also expected to utilise the information produced from the NARMP, particularly those agencies responsible for developing crime prevention policy.

It is anticipated that as the information accumulates, the NARMP will provide useful and timely insights into changing trends in the commission of this violent

crime. Perhaps of greater value to stakeholders, the program aims to examine the factors that might lie behind observed trends.

Current status of this project

This ongoing program has collated data for the calendar year 2003. This information will be analysed and the outcomes of this examination published in an annual report similar to those produced by other AIC monitoring programs. In addition, biannual reports containing sensitive and/or jurisdictional-based information will be published on a secure AIC website. This website will be accessible by key law enforcement stakeholders.

Publications

Mouzos J & Borzycki M 2003. *An exploratory analysis of armed robbery in Australia*. Technical and background paper series no 7 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations

Mouzos J 2003. The Australian Institute of Criminology's National armed robbery monitoring program. *Security and Allied Industry Federation meeting*, 4 December, Melbourne

Drug use monitoring in Australia

What this project is about

The DUMA project collects quarterly drug use information from police detainees in Southport watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), East Perth lockup (Perth, Western Australia), Bankstown police station (Sydney, New South Wales), Parramatta police station (Sydney, New South Wales), Brisbane City watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), Elizabeth police station (Adelaide, South Australia) and Adelaide City watchhouse (Adelaide, South Australia). The 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.

The success of the DUMA project is dependent upon the in-kind assistance and continued support of the state police services involved (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia) and funding from the AGD and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department.

How this project is being done

DUMA is the only drug monitoring program in Australia that validates self-report data with urine testing. This is important as a subgroup of detainees do not self-report recent use when in fact they have used. DUMA conducts quarterly cross-jurisdictional data collection; other illicit drug monitoring projects are conducted either annually or once every four years. The quarterly data collection provides an opportunity for policy-makers as well as law enforcement agencies to respond to early warning indicators in a timely fashion with strategies aimed at prevention, education, law enforcement and treatment.

DUMA is an important platform for more detailed research on specific policy topics. Each quarter a series of addendum questions are asked. These questions are developed in consultation with key agencies such as the AGD, ACS, CMC, South Australian Attorney-General's Department and BOCSAR. For example concern about the increase in the use of amphetamine-type stimulants led to the development of the amphetamine addendum which was run successfully in quarter 3, 2003.

DUMA serves as an unparalleled source of information on drug use and criminal activity. No other data source has the capacity to assist law enforcement

agencies in strategically identifying emerging drug crime problems for future operations or to aid in the evaluation of targeted policing operations, while also providing the opportunity for health organisations to evaluate the need for treatment amongst a critical group like police detainees.

Current status of this project

2003 marked the second year of the second phase of data collection for the DUMA project. Significantly, further funding was provided under the National Illicit Drug Strategy for the continued operation of six sites until the end of 2008. Funding was also received from the South Australian Attorney-General's Department for the funding of one of the South Australian sites for one more year.

Dissemination of data

DUMA data are disseminated to key stakeholders in a number of ways. One of the main access points for information on DUMA is from the DUMA section on the AIC website. These secure pages on the website provide stakeholders with access to their state's data files, urine results, new drug lists, drug market charts and other relevant information. The general public have access to the non-secured pages, which contain information about the program as well as the most up to date published aggregated data from the project. The website also contains links to the DUMA reports published by the AIC.

Regular quarterly reports are also sent to each site within two to six weeks of the end of data collection. These quarterly reports consist of similar information to that which is available through the secure website. At the end of each quarter the AIC coordinates the production of the *DUMA newsletter* which provides an opportunity to inform those involved in the project about what is happening in other jurisdictions.

Uses of DUMA data

The data have been used for a variety of purposes, including police training. For example, a number of presentations were delivered to the New South Wales Police Service as part of their senior detectives training course. 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.

DUMA has been a critical source of data in detecting rising rates of methamphetamine use while also detecting declines in heroin use across the sentinel sites.

Further testimony to the value of DUMA data is its extensive use by key stakeholders including the ACS, the AFP, the AGD, the Department of Health and Ageing and by local sites for their own research and policy planning purposes.

Technical workshop

2003 DUMA technical workshop, 2–3 December, Brisbane

Publications

McGregor K & Makkai T 2003. The validity and reliability of self-reported drug use. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 260 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Wei Z, Makkai T & McGregor K 2003. Drug use among a sample of juvenile detainees. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 258 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

DUMA newsletter. Quarter 3, 2003; quarter 4, 2003; quarter 1, 2004; quarter 2, 2004

Presentations

Makkai T 2003–04. Drugs and crime: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives*

course, New South Wales Police, 4 February, 4 March, 24 June, Goulburn

Makkai T 2004. DUMA program. *46th meeting of Australasian Police Minister's Council Senior Officers' Group*, Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice, 13 May, Hobart

Makkai T & McGregor K 2003. Motivated drug offenders: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 14 August, Goulburn

Mazerolle P, Makkai T, McGregor K & Weierter S 2003. Consequences of exposure to family violence: assessing outcomes in adulthood among DUMA participants. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

McGregor K 2003. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Western Australia. *Western Australia Police Organised Crime Investigation Group*, Western Australia Police, 14 October, Perth

McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. *Western Australia Police Organised Crime Investigation Group*, Western Australia Police, 14 October, Perth

McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. Sallenger Centre, Edith Cowan University, 15 October, Perth

McGregor K 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: an overview. Northern Territory Office of Crime Prevention, 16 October, Darwin

McGregor K 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: an overview. Northern Territory Department of Health, Drug and Alcohol section, Northern Territory Office of Crime Prevention, 17 October, Darwin

McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. Queensland Premier & Cabinet, Law & Justice Policy Section, Queensland Premier & Cabinet, 20 October, Brisbane

McGregor K 2003. Benzodiazepine use amongst the DUMA sample – prevalence and legality presented at the *DUMA technical workshop*, 2–3 December, Brisbane

McGregor K & Makkai T 2003. Drug use during the heroin shortage: examining the 'switching' myth. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Milner L 2003. Amphetamine use: results from the amphetamine addendum. *DUMA technical workshop*, AIC, 2–3 December, Brisbane

Milner L 2004. Offenders and drug treatment: estimating the potential size of the demand for treatment among offenders. *15th International conference on the reduction of drug-related harm*, Australian Drug Foundation, The Centre for Harm Reduction, 21 April, Melbourne

Milner L 2004. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Queensland. *Queensland Police Watchhouse conference*, Queensland Police, 17 June, Brisbane

National deaths in custody program

What this project is about

The RCIADIC recommended in its final report (1991) that an ongoing program be established to monitor Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention. In response, the NDICP was established at the AIC in 1992 and continues to provide comprehensive, timely and authoritative data on all deaths which occur in custody and custody-related police operations.

Although the NDICP began recording information in 1992, data on all custodial deaths between 1980 and 1992 were collected retrospectively, placing the NDICP in the unique position of holding detailed information on custodial deaths in Australia spanning 24 years.

The NDICP examines the circumstances of deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention around Australia on an ongoing basis. The purpose of monitoring deaths in custody is to provide accurate, up to date information that will contribute to public policy discussion in this important area, and to increase public understanding of the issues. It also allows for the monitoring of long-term trends and patterns in police custody and custody-related operations.

How this project is being done

The information held in the NDICP database comes from three main data sources.

- all state and territory police services and correctional departments in Australia;
- coronial records, such as transcripts of proceedings and findings, as well as toxicology and post-mortem reports; and
- national press monitoring tailored to the NDICP requirements and provided on a daily basis by the AIC Information services section.

Information is recorded on approximately 60 variables relating to the circumstances and characteristics of each death.

Publications

Collins L & Ali M 2003. *Deaths in custody in Australia: 2002 National deaths in custody program (NDICP) annual report*. Research and public policy series no 50 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations

McCall M 2004. Deaths in custody: analysis of deaths in police watchhouses 1980–2003. *Queensland Police Watchhouse conference*, Queensland Police, 17 June, Brisbane

Putt J & McCall M 2003. Deaths in custody: figures and trends. *Justice summit of national Indigenous community controlled organisations 2003*, National Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee, 19–21 November, Canberra

National police custody survey

What this project is about

Because of the high proportion of Indigenous deaths in custody that occurred in police custody at the time of the RCIADIC, one key recommendation of the commission was to monitor the numbers of people placed in police custody and the over-representation of Indigenous people in police custody. Monitoring trends would assist in determining the degree to which key recommendations from the RCIADIC were being implemented. The first national survey of police custody was conducted in 1988. 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 late 2004. The 2002 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 October 2002.

How this project is being done

Data were collected in two ways: in some jurisdictions police at each police station or watchhouse manually completed a separate data collection form for each

person who was physically lodged in a police cell. In other jurisdictions electronic datasets were provided retrospectively to the AIC and a researcher manually searched for and extracted the required data.

National juveniles in detention monitoring program

What this project is about

The program provides information on the number of juveniles in detention in every jurisdiction in Australia. The National juveniles in detention monitoring program is the only source of national data relating to juvenile justice in Australia.

How this project is being done

A census count of persons in juvenile detention centres is taken four times a year (31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December). For comparability across states and territories, juveniles in this dataset are defined as persons aged between 10 and 17 years. The program enables data to be compared across jurisdiction, year (since 1981), Indigenous status, sex, age and remand status.

Presentations

Charlton K 2003. Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention: patterns in the national data. *Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future*, AIC and New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, 1–2 December, Sydney

Taylor N 2003. Who goes into juvenile detention and why? *Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future*, AIC and New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, 1–2 December, Sydney

Criminal justice projects

The AIC conducts a range of research projects other than the monitoring projects, which fall under the banner of criminal justice projects. For the purposes of this annual report, criminal justice projects are grouped into the following six categories:

- offenders and offences;
- victims;
- transnational and organised crime;
- economic and high tech crime;
- crimes against small business; and
- capacity building.

The following section details key projects during 2003–04.

Offenders and offences

A major focus of the institute's research is on offenders. To improve understanding of the criminal justice system it is vital to know something about the characteristics of offenders and why people commit crimes. Over the twelve month period, research on offenders has focused on five key projects.

The DUCO project examines the links between drug use and criminal careers of sentenced offenders and has been at the forefront of Australian research in terms of adding data and information to the knowledge base within this area. This project looked separately at male, female and juvenile offenders.

The male survey was completed during the year, and Box 2 reports on some of these findings. The female DUCO survey is completed and analysis is underway. The juvenile survey is continuing. All surveys are funded by the AGD.

The Australian Government and the community are increasingly recognising

the crime reduction benefits of minimising the likelihood that ex-prisoners will reoffend. With funding provided by the AGD, the institute undertook a review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community. This provides up to date knowledge concerning post-release issues and services for prisoners returning to mainstream Australian society.

Assisted housing for ex-prisoners was also studied this financial year to gain a greater understanding of the housing and homelessness issues facing people leaving prison and seeking accommodation. Funding for this was provided by the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Almost all states and territories have introduced drug courts in an attempt to deal with drug-related crime. The institute has been engaged by the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General to evaluate Queensland drug courts. The evaluations sought to determine whether drug courts have resulted in a reduction in drug use, a reduction in the level of criminal activity associated with drug dependency and a reduction in the community health risks associated with drug dependency.

Over the last few years many Australian states and territories have been victim of bushfires. It is reported that most bushfires are deliberately lit and to investigate this, the institute in partnership with the Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Safety, with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, has begun a three-year project on bushfire arson. The project aims to develop a greater understanding of the deliberate and malicious ignition of fires in Australian bushland settings and provide an understanding of the motives, methods and circumstances of the people setting these fires.

Publications

DUCO

Makkai T & Payne J 2003. Key findings from the Drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) study. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 267 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Willis K & Rushforth C 2003. The female criminal: an overview of women's drug use and offending behaviour. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 264 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Makkai T & Payne J 2004. *Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated male offenders*. Research and public policy series no 52 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness in Australia

Willis M 2004. Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness in Australia: final report. Consultancy report to the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services

Queensland drug court evaluation

Makkai T & Veraar K 2003. *Final report on the South East Queensland Drug Court*. Technical and background paper series no 6 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community

Borzycki M 2003. Promoting integration: the provision of prisoner post-release services. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 262 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Box 2: DUCO males

DUCO males commenced in 2001 and comprised an interviewer-administered questionnaire conducted with 2,135 incarcerated adult male offenders from four Australian jurisdictions: Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. Some of the findings from this study include:

- 39 per cent of prisoners attribute their crime to illegal drugs or alcohol.
- 69 per cent had used any of the four main drug types – cannabis, heroin, amphetamines and cocaine – in the 6 months prior to their arrest.
- Offenders who had tried illegal drugs had a three in four chance of going on to become a regular user of illegal drugs.
- Illegal drug use usually begins with experimentation with cannabis, followed by amphetamines, heroin and cocaine. The time delay between first cannabis use and the other three drug types was approximately three years.
- The majority of offenders began committing crimes before they began their use of illegal drugs.
- Offenders reported a variety of ways in which they obtained drugs. They most commonly paid cash but they also traded stolen goods, swapped other drugs and were paid in drugs for work they did.
- One in five offenders reported that they used force or violence to obtain drugs and a smaller percentage (8%) said they also used weapons.

Presentations

Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness in Australia

Willis M 2004. Ex-prisoners, homelessness and SAAP: overview of report and findings. *Research workshop of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) National Coordination and Development Committee (CAD)*, Department of Family and Community Services, 10 June, Brisbane

Review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community

Borzycki M 2003. Easing the transition: models of post-release service delivery. *Inside out post-release issues conference*, 4–5 September, Kempsey

Victims

To obtain a better picture of the causes and impact of crime, it is important to appreciate the relationship between crime and its victims, and the issues surrounding victimisation rates and patterns.

The AIC is conducting a project on sexual assault funded by the OSW which aims to inform the evidence base and ensure a sound policy platform for the Australian Government's National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault. The AIC also worked with OSW on a second project, the IVAWS survey, which collected information on women aged between 18 and 69 about their experiences with violence perpetrated by males. A report outlining the results of this research has been completed. A third study on sexual assault is being conducted for the ACT Department of Justice examining the feasibility of linkages across criminal justice agencies.

In July 2003 the AIC was commissioned by the AGD, on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy, to conduct a

project investigating the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia. Drink spiking was identified as an emerging issue for examination under the alcohol priority area identified by the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy. A key component of this research was a telephone hotline for drink spiking victims to talk about their experience – the purpose of the hotline was to obtain information about the variety of circumstances in which drink spiking occurs.

The AIC has also conducted work on the victimisation of older Australians, which included an examination of existing knowledge about crime prevention as it relates to older people; an analysis of the victimisation, crime experiences and fear of crime of older people; and a policy framework.

Victimisation studies have also been done on farm crime. This involved surveys of Australian farmers to gauge the levels of crime experienced in these distinct environments, and sought to develop crime prevention strategies to curb the rates of victimisation. This work is being funded by National Crime Prevention Branch, AGD.

Publications

Interventions to prevent crime against older Australians

James M, Graycar A & Mayhew P 2003. *A safe and secure environment for older Australians*. Research and public policy series no 51 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

National farm crime surveys

McCall M 2003. Results from the 2001–02 national farm crime survey. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series no 266* Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

McCall M & Homel P 2003. Preventing crime on Australian farms: issues, current initiatives and future directions. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 268 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Sexual assault project

Lievore D 2003. *Non-reporting and hidden recording of sexual assault: an international literature review*. Canberra: Office of the Status of Women

Lievore D 2004. *Recidivism of sexual assault offenders: rates, risk factors and treatment efficacy*. Canberra: Office of the Status of Women

Presentations

International violence against women survey

Mouzos J & Makkai T 2003. The International violence against women survey – an overview of methodology, *European Society of Criminology conference*, 27–30 August, Helsinki, Finland

Mouzos J 2004. The lethal and non-lethal nature of violence in Australia: findings from the International violence against women survey & National homicide monitoring program. National Institute of Justice, 7 June, Washington DC, USA

National farm crime survey

Anderson K & McCall M 2004. Findings from the national farm crime survey. Briefing to Attorney-General's National Crime Prevention Branch, 2 February, Canberra

National project on drink spiking

Taylor N 2004. Improving the empirical base on drink spiking: findings from a

telephone survey with victims. *Club Health 2004 conference*, NDARC Centre for Population Health, 18–20 April, Melbourne

Sexual assault project

Lievore D 2003. Castles In the air? Sexual assault law reform and secondary victimisation. *Innovation: promising practices for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice system*, National victims of crime conference, 23–24 October, Canberra

Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases: an Australian study. *Sexual assault roundtable 84*, AIC and Office of the Status of Women, 29 April, Canberra

Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases: an Australian study. *Sexual assault workshop*, AIC, Office of the Status of Women and New South Wales Police, 13 May, Sydney

Transnational and organised crime

While transnational and organised crime have long been issues for Australia, the rise of globalisation and an increased dependence on technology have created new opportunities for criminals, and as all forms of technology rapidly increase in complexity and pervasiveness, criminals find new ways to exploit it. In November 2003, the AIC began work that focused specifically on transnational and organised crime issues. The first task was to revise and update the report, *The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia*, prepared for the UN Crime Program in Vienna by program staff in 2002. This work documents the current Australian law enforcement infrastructure directed at combating transnational organised crime.

The UN report provided a comprehensive overview of a range of issues pertinent to an understanding of organised crime including details of state and federal law enforcement structures, specialised agencies against organised crime, institutional cooperation, the criminal judicial system and special methodologies of investigation. In January 2004 the report was updated to include changes in legislation (especially proceeds of crime reforms) and law enforcement structures and direction (notably the creation of the ACC).

Money laundering is a major activity of organised crime syndicates. The project on money laundering aims to assess the extent of money laundering in Australia from 1995 onwards and to evaluate the responses to and impact of money laundering legislation/regulation upon previously unregulated business sectors. Work was also undertaken to evaluate money laundering issues raised during roundtable discussions with Treasury, the Taxation Office, AUSTRAC and the AGD.

Preparations have also begun for the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Bangkok in February 2005. The AIC was represented at the Asian and Pacific regional preparatory meeting in March 2004 held in Bangkok, and at the seminar on implementation of the UN convention against transnational organised crime and the protocols thereto and on promotion and ratification of the UN convention against corruption both also held in Bangkok. In addition, the AIC was represented at a preparatory meeting in Tokyo for a workshop on economic crime including money laundering to be held at the 11th congress. AIC staff have also consulted widely on issues of transnational and organised crime and been involved in the work of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific

and the European Consortium for Political Research.

Publications

Australian Institute of Criminology 2004. *The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia*, a report prepared for the United Nations Crime Program, Vienna

McCusker R 2004. The legal environment, in Brooks I Weatherston J & Wilkinson G (eds), *The International business environment* Financial Times/Prentice Hall 324–361

Smith RG & Anderson K 2004. Understanding non-compliance in the marine environment. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 275 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations

Smith RG 2003. The situation of economic crime and money laundering in Australia. *United Nations Asia and Far East Institute preparatory meeting*, 11th UN Congress workshop on economic crime including money laundering, 13–14 October, Tokyo

Economic and high tech crime

The AIC also conducts research dedicated to staying abreast of the latest developments in electronic crime. In 2003 the AIC began collaborative work with the newly established AHTCC. Such a collaboration provides the AIC with a unique opportunity to contribute to the knowledge base being developed by the AHTCC in its investigation of high tech crime throughout Australia.

The program for research and reporting is developed in close cooperation with staff of the AHTCC. The outcomes of this research are published in a series of jointly badged

AIC/AHTCC publications as well as various public and in-house presentations. The AHTCC generously provided funding which enabled the high tech crime analyst to present papers at a number of conferences and meetings throughout Europe in May 2004.

In 2003, AIC researchers were contracted as consultants to the Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee of the Parliament of Victoria to prepare a draft final report for its Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce, which examined professional fraud as a major risk area in Victoria. The purpose of the report was to review current knowledge about fraud and electronic commerce-related crime, and to identify the most effective and appropriate options for reform that could be implemented in Victoria. The final report was tabled in the Victorian Parliament in January 2004. The report was launched at the Australian fraud summit in Sydney.

Researchers also conducted research into a range of other areas of crime and technology. This work continues to be directed towards assessing the nature and extent of technology-related crimes including their economic cost, and how the criminal justice system responds to crimes of this nature. Considerable work was undertaken this year in examining judicial and sentencing outcomes in relation to cybercrimes. Work is principally undertaken through the analysis of published secondary source materials as well as legal and legislative materials including court decisions, particularly trial sentencing remarks and appellate decisions.

To examine the nature and extent of crime in the professions, research was conducted on professional regulation. Work has principally been conducted in conjunction with other projects, particularly the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and

Crime Prevention Committee's Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce. The aim of the project was to identify and to evaluate the most effective regulatory responses adopted through Australia and overseas.

The AIC has also continued work on its Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand project (see Box 3).

A second research project, Fraud and white collar crime, involved a wide range of activities to do with the identification and assessment of the nature and extent of crimes involving fraud and other white collar crimes in Australia and overseas. Of continuing interest was the topic of identity-related fraud and how this affects both public and private sector organisations.

Publications

Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce

Victoria Parliament, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee January 2004, *Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce: final report*. Government Printer for the State of Victoria, Melbourne

Professional regulation

Smith RG 2003. Crime in the professions *Security oz*, July/August, no 24: 42–4

Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand

Sakurai Y & Smith RG 2004. Identifying and responding to risks of serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 270 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Technology and crime

Black M & Smith RG 2003. Electronic monitoring in the criminal justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 254 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Box 3: Serious fraud

Serious fraud is a costly crime – over a two-year period (1998 and 1999), the total amount embezzled by offenders sentenced for serious fraud was \$260.5 million. The actual loss suffered by victims was \$143.9 million.

This information is contained in a report published jointly by the AIC and PricewaterhouseCoopers, with the cooperation of police and prosecutors throughout Australia and the Serious Fraud Office in New Zealand.

The report (located on the AIC website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi270.html>) also found that one in five cases of serious fraud was detected by internal audit. Other means of detection included failure to make payments to creditors or investors (13%), police investigations (11%) and inquiries by law enforcement agencies (10%).

The irregular circumstances that gave rise to the commission of serious fraud and its discovery included: poor investment control, poor cheque control procedures, failure to verify identification evidence, failure to verify credit worthiness and failure to verify insurance claims.

Inadequate staff screening, inadequate supervision of staff and the failure to segregate staff duties contributed to the commission of serious fraud.

The introduction of plastic cards has created many new risks of fraud. Lost and stolen cards and lost and misused PINS are commonly used to obtain funds dishonestly.

In other AIC work, identity-related fraud has been examined. For a full list of this work see <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/fraud/idfraud.html>

There are a number of simple precautions to take in relation to the disclosure, disposal, maintenance, and storage of personal information in order to reduce the risks of becoming a victim of identity-related fraud.

- **Disclosure:** do not provide personal information or data to anyone unless you have reason to trust them. In particular, verify the identity of anyone claiming to be from your bank or credit card company, or offering you the chance to receive a prize or other valuable item. You could do this by checking their address, asking someone else about them, or telephoning them back – even if they are overseas.
- **Be careful with the personal information you convey in public:** when disclosing your personal information on the phone or entering a PIN into an ATM or EFTPOS terminal, make sure that no one is watching or listening to you.
- **Disposal:** do not deposit ATM, debit and credit card receipts in public places. Take the receipts with you and destroy or shred them carefully. Carefully destroy or shred expired documents such as driving licences, passports, credit cards and old financial records such as tax returns and bank statements. If you wish to retain them, keep them under lock and key.
- **Maintenance:** maintain careful records of your banking and financial accounts to ensure that they do not include any transactions you did not make. Keep track of when you are to receive your financial statements, replacement cards and utility bills, to ensure that they arrive and are accurate.
- **Storage:** store your valuable official documents (such as passports and birth certificates) as well as financial and accounting records in a secure place. Do not carry official identification documents, such as your passport or birth certificate, unless you need them.

Use a locked mailbox. Never leave a credit card or cheque in your mailbox. If you leave town, have your mail held at your local post office or ask a person you trust to pick up your mail on a daily basis. Do not leave documents such as car registration papers or expired drivers licences in the glove box of your car or lying around your home. Do not carry your tax file number, PIN or passwords in your purse or wallet.

The Minister for Justice and Customs launched an identity theft prevention kit early in 2004. This kit can be found online at <http://www.ag.gov.au/www/ncphome.nsf/Web+Pages/41EA80A3A81A49D8CA256E1A0002A738?OpenDocument>

Smith RG 2003. Travelling in cyberspace on a false passport: controlling transnational identity-related crime, *The British Criminology Conference: selected proceedings, vol 5, Papers from the British Society of Criminology Conference*, Keele, Tarling R (ed.), British Society of Criminology, <http://www.britisoccrim.org/bccsp/vol05/smith.htm>

Smith RG 2003. Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational cybercrimes, *International councillor*, 2(18), May/June: 17–19

Smith RG & Grabosky PN 2003. Digital crime in the twenty-first century, in Wall, DS (ed.), *Cyberspace crime*, Ashgate International Library of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Penology, Ashgate, Aldershot: 39–57

Smith RG & Urbas GF 2004. Computer crime legislation in Australia, *Internet law bulletin*, 7(2): 1–4

Presentations

Australian High Tech Crime Centre

Krone T 2003. The limits of prosecution authority. *RegNet occasional seminar series*, RegNet, Australian National University, 18 November, Canberra

Krone T 2003. Who controls the prosecutor? *Commonwealth Ombudsman's occasional seminar series*, Commonwealth Ombudsman, 2 December, Canberra

Krone T 2004. Child pornography and digital technology: meeting the law enforcement challenges in Australia. *Societies of Criminology key issues conference*, 14 May, Paris

Krone T 2004. Pirates of the South Pacific: recent developments in copyright law

enforcement in Australia. London School of Economics, 17 May, London

Krone T 2004. Global agenda from an Australian perspective. *5th International conference for combating online paedophile information networks in Europe*, 24–26 May, Cork, Ireland

Krone T 2004. Evidential issues in high tech crime investigations. *Forensic computing and computer investigations workshop*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 5 April, Canberra

Krone T 2004. A typology of child pornography offending. *Australian High Tech Crime Centre internal seminar series*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 10 June, Canberra

Smith RG 2004. Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational high tech crime. *Forensic Computing and Computer Investigations Workshop*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 5 April, Canberra

Fraud and white collar crime

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud in telecommunications. *Telstra corporate fraud unit workshop*, Werribee Park, 11 July, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Addressing identity-related fraud. *8th Cards Australasia conference*, 3 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Credit card fraud: industry wide perspective – panel presentation. *8th Cards Australasia conference*, 3 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud. *Financial crimes investigation management course*, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, 16 September, Canberra

Smith RG 2003. Addressing identity-related fraud in the financial services sector. *IIR conferences retail financial services forum*, 9 October, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud. *Financial investigations program*, Australian Federal Police, 28 November, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Understanding tertiary crime prevention in controlling fraud: the effectiveness of criminal justice system responses. *IIR conferences fraud summit 2004*, 30 March, Sydney

Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand

Sakurai Y 2003. Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime. *13th Annual National Association for Gambling Studies conference*, 27 November 2003, Canberra

Sakurai Y 2004. Identifying and responding to risks of serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand. *Occasional seminar series*, School of International Business, Queensland University of Technology, 18 March, Brisbane

Sakurai Y & Smith R G 2003. Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Technology and crime

McCusker R 2003. E-commerce and trade: myopic conduits of crime? *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. Investigating cybercrime: barriers and solutions. *Association of Certified Fraud Examiners: Pacific Rim conference*, 11 September, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. Cyber criminals on trial: punishment and sentencing of cyber criminals. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Punishing the computer or the computer criminal? Dilemmas in the use of criminal forfeiture and restriction of use orders in cyber crime sentencing. *Societies of Criminology key issues conference*, 14 May, Paris

Crimes against small business

To assist small businesses deal with crime, the Australian Government, through its National Crime Prevention program, commissioned the AIC to conduct specialist crime prevention research, analysis and evaluation. From the project's inception in 1999 to 2004 a substantial amount of material has been produced (see Box 4).

During this year a project was conducted on online credit card fraud against small business and a survey conducted in collaboration with the Fairfield City Council of 337 small retail businesses in the Fairfield and Cabramatta districts in Sydney.

The Fairfield/Cabramatta project aimed to quantify the amount of crime experienced by these businesses, how crime and drug use impacts on potential business closure, fear of crime and reporting to police.

The online credit card fraud project was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of online credit card fraud against small businesses. The AGD has used the information gained from the study to develop e-crime fact sheets aimed at educating small business retailers. These fact sheets were formally released by the Hon. Trish Worth on 22 July 2004.

Box 4: Crimes against small business projects 1999–2004

Reports

Mayhew C 2000. *Preventing violence within organisations: a practical handbook*. Research and public policy series no 29 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mayhew C 2000. *Preventing client-initiated violence: a practical handbook*. Research and public policy series no 30 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mayhew C 2000. *Violence in the workplace – preventing armed robbery*. Research and public policy series no 33 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute of Criminology 2002. *Crimes against business: a review of victimisation, predictors and prevention*. Available online at www.aic.gov.au/publications/other/2002-cab.pdf

Summary reports of key findings – Trends & issues papers

Charlton K & Taylor N 2003. Implementing Business Watch: problems and solutions. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 221 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mayhew C 2000. Violent assaults on taxi drivers: incidence patterns and risk factors. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 178 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mayhew C 2000. Preventing assaults on taxi drivers in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 179 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Nelson D & Perrone S 2000. Understanding and controlling retail theft. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 152 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Perrone S 2000. Crimes against small business in Australia: a preliminary analysis. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 184 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N 2002. Robbery against service stations and pharmacies: recent trends. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 223 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N 2002. Reporting of crime against small retail businesses. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 242 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N & Mayhew P 2002. Patterns of victimisation among small retail business. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 221 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N & Mayhew P 2002. Financial and psychological costs of crime for small retail businesses. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 229 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Crime facts info (CFI) sheets

Almost half of all retailers report experiencing crime 2002. *Crime facts info* no 23 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Service stations a target for robbery 2002. *Crime facts info* no 27 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Costs of crime high for small retail businesses 2002. *Crime facts info* no 30 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Reporting of crime against small business 2003. *Crime facts info* no 43 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Implementing Business Watch 2003. *Crime facts info* no 48 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Journal articles

Charlton K & Taylor N (in press) The trouble with Business Watch: why Business Watch programs fail. *Security Journal*

Mayhew C 2000. OHS in Australian 'micro' small businesses: evidence from nine research studies. *The Journal of occupational health and safety, Australia and New Zealand*, 16(4)

Mayhew C 2002. Getting the message across to small business about occupational violence and hold-up prevention: a pilot study. *Journal of occupational health and safety*, 18(3), June

Taylor N 2003. Under-reporting of crime against small businesses: attitudes toward police and reporting practices. *Policing and Society*, 13(1)

Taylor N 2004. Petrol service stations as victims of crime: their risks and vulnerabilities. *Crime prevention and community safety: an international journal*, 6(1)

Conference papers

Graycar A 2001. Small business against crime: situational strategies in action. *6th Annual International CPTED Conference*, International Security Management and Crime Prevention Institute, Brisbane

Taylor N 2002. Investigating crimes against ethnic small businesses: methodological and cultural issues. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 16th Annual Conference*, 1–3 October, Brisbane

Taylor N 2003. The trials and tribulations of researching crime against ethnic small businesses. *Australian Institute of Criminology and Australian Bureau of Statistics' Evaluation in Crime and Justice conference*, 24–25 March, Canberra

Taylor N 2003. An empirical investigation of the nature and extent of online credit card fraud against businesses. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Future outputs

Reports

Forthcoming Research and public policy reports:

Charlton K & Taylor N. Online credit card fraud against small business

Sakurai Y. Theft and vandalism at residential building sites in Australia

Forthcoming Trends & issues papers

Charlton K & Taylor N. The impact of police beat shopfronts on retailers in shopping centres

Taylor N. Robberies at post offices

Taylor N. Crimes against ethnic small businesses

The project involved consultation with small business/industry associations, police, the AGD, local councils and other crime prevention agencies.

An AIC small business against crime website was created. Highlights include:

- summary of research conducted to date;
- links to other small business crime prevention websites; and
- tips and guidelines for small business crime prevention.

This research informed the preparation of two Australian Government initiatives, Crime prevention kit for small business, released by the Minister for Justice and Customs in 2004; and E-crime: a crime prevention kit for small business, released by the Hon. Trish Worth. These can be found at:

<http://www.ag.gov.au/www/ncpHome.nsf/Alldocs/RWPC545B0D622E6C623CA256EDE0013A883?OpenDocument&highlight=small%20business#Top>
and

<http://www.ag.gov.au/www/ncpHome.nsf/Alldocs/RWP1CA2FE9386E1B6F4CA256EDE0009180C?OpenDocument&highlight=e-crime>

This research has been funded by the National Crime Prevention program, AGD.

A specific project evaluating a police shopfront was also undertaken to see what impact a shopfront had on crime against retailers in shopping centres in Queensland. The findings will be helpful to the Queensland Police Service in further understanding the degree to which police beats are useful for retailers, and how to improve the relationship between police beat officers and retailers.

The AIC, in consultation with the Master Builders Association of the Australian Capital Territory, undertook a project investigating residential construction site crime in Australia. The overall goal of the project was to provide a full understanding of the nature, scale and impact of common forms of crime (namely, theft and vandalism) experienced by residential builders and contractors. In addition, it aimed at providing a strategic framework for identifying areas for improvement to reduce opportunities for these incidents to take place.

Capacity building

Throughout the year, the AIC conducted several projects aimed at capacity building in crime prevention and reduction with key stakeholders. Among these was the development of a model policy and program management process for crime prevention strategies for New South Wales. This project was commissioned by the New South Wales Attorney-General's Department in March 2003 as a collaborative exercise. The overall goal was to develop a model strategic framework for linking evidence to practice in crime prevention program implementation. A discussion paper was written outlining a range of models and approaches to the analysis of crime prevention program work as the basis of a possible framework to be implemented

through stage two. This framework is to provide a method 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.

A similar project was also conducted for Western Australia, where the AIC was commissioned by the OCP to assist in designing a two-year community safety and crime prevention research agenda. The task was to advise on objectives and funding priorities and to develop options for a strategic framework and project management process.

The AIC was contracted by the South Australia Attorney-General's Department to provide expert strategic advice and guidance on best practice for public safety and crime in relation to the Westwood (Parks) project, a 15-year urban renewal initiative in northern Adelaide. This work was undertaken through direct involvement in and agenda presentations to a series of community planning workshops as well as by direct consultancy advice to the key players in the Westwood project.

Two projects have been funded by NDLRF, one on performance measurement in drug law enforcement, and the second on policing implications of illicit drug use in Indigenous communities. The aim of the performance measurement project is to strengthen current Australian approaches to the practice of performance measurement in drug law enforcement at the national and state and territory levels by systematically reviewing existing systems and processes, where they exist, and then developing and testing a proposed set of enhancements. The aim of the Indigenous project is to improve the law enforcement sector's understanding of illicit drug use by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and to develop

best policing practices that will help prevent and minimise harms from illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities.

The AIC has continued to provide capacity-building programs on a fee-for-service basis in the area of identity-related fraud. In June 2004, six half-day workshops were conducted for ninety counter staff of the New South Wales Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages, and further workshops are planned for both managers and counter staff of a range of other organisations during the next financial year. Each workshop participant receives an extensive package of course materials, with workshops facilitated by qualified training consultants.

As part of its capacity-building work, presentations on evaluation and design were conducted with the Tasmanian and South Australian governments.

Two regional crime prevention forums were held in 2003: in Toowoomba in July, and in Alice Springs in October. In conjunction with the Crime Prevention Branch of the AGD, the AIC organised the forums to discuss key issues of regional crime prevention.

Finally, the AIC has continued to disseminate crime reduction information through *AICrime reduction matters* fact sheets, a monthly publication which is primarily distributed through the AIC email alerting service. A list of *AICrime reduction matters* is available in Appendix 1.

Presentations

General capacity-building seminars

Homel P 2003. Here's hoping the crime prevention program manages to implement itself. The whole of government approach

to crime prevention. Keynote address, *Symposium on what works in crime prevention*, Crime Prevention Victoria, 30 September, Melbourne

Homel P 2003. I just know it's the right approach! Improving the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Makkai T 2004. Evaluating programs: theory and practice. Tasmanian Department of Justice, 14 May, Hobart

Makkai T 2004. Evaluating programs: theory and practice. Social Inclusion Unit, South Australian Department of Premier & Cabinet, 20 May, Adelaide

Regional crime prevention forums

Graycar A 2003. Presentation on crime prevention. *Regional crime prevention forum*, 24 July, Alice Springs

Homel P 2003. Farm crime. *Regional crime prevention forum*, 25 October, Toowoomba

Western Australia crime prevention research and development agenda project

Homel P 2003. A research and development agenda for crime prevention in Western Australia – some issues and challenges. *Western Australia Office of Crime Prevention Research and Development Group Workshop*, 9 December, Perth

Westwood (Parks) urban renewal project: South Australia

Homel P 2003. Organising for effective crime prevention delivery. *South Australian justice agencies symposium*, 25 August, Adelaide

Homel P 2003. A brief overview of what the evidence says about crime reduction and community renewal. *South Australian Urban Renewal Project planning workshop*, 26 August, Westwood, Adelaide

Homel P 2003. Improving the government's response to working with local communities: successful interventions. *Community resilience and crime prevention*, 25 November, Adelaide

Summary table of research projects and outputs

| Project | Outputs in 03–04 | Notes/status |
|---|---|---|
| 2002 National police custody survey | None | Research and analysis completed Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| ACT Police suburban crime prevention team | 2 presentations to AFP 1 report to AFP 1 best practice guide to AFP | Technical and background paper forthcoming Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| ACT recidivist offenders | 1 roundtable | Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Analysis of 2000 International crime victimisation survey (ICVS) | None | Completed bivariate descriptive statistics and multivariate analysis of the Australian component of the ICVS, a telephone survey of approximately 3,000 Australian residents, and the 2001 Australian Election Study, a mail out/mail back survey of approximately 2,000 residents Trends & issues title forthcoming |
| Analysis of 2002 crime and safety survey (CSS) | None | Completed bivariate descriptive statistics and multivariate analysis Trends & issues title forthcoming |
| Assistance to the Australian Agency for International Development regarding the development of a community crime and justice survey in Papua New Guinea | None | Ongoing development of an appropriate survey instrument and methodology for a community survey on crime and safety in Papua New Guinea |
| Australian High Tech Crime Centre | 3 AHTCC seminar papers | Ongoing development of high tech crime monitoring system |

| Project | Outputs in 03-04 | Notes/status |
|--|---|--|
| | 3 conference papers 2 seminar presentations | 2 Trends & issues titles forthcoming <i>High tech crime briefs</i> publication series to be initiated; a short monthly publication on high tech crime topics |
| Bushfire arson | | Research and public policy title forthcoming <i>Bushfire arson bulletins</i> publication series to be initiated; a short monthly publication on arson prevention |
| Crime against residential building sites | None | Research and analysis completed Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Development of a model policy and program management process for crime prevention strategies for NSW | 1 report to the New South Wales Attorney-General's Department | New South Wales Attorney-General's Department considering implications of the report before initiating stage 2 of the project in the 2004-05 financial year |
| Drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) | 1 Trends & issues title 1 Research and public policy | DUCO females survey completed and analysis underway DUCO juveniles data being collected 2 Trends & issues titles forthcoming 1 Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA) | 1 technical workshop 4 quarterly reports 2 Trends & issues titles 17 presentations | Ongoing data collection and analysis |

| Project | Outputs in 03-04 | Notes/status |
|--|---|--|
| Evaluation of police beat shopfronts in Queensland | None | Trends & issues title forthcoming |
| Ex-prisoners, homelessness and the Supported accommodation assistance program (SAAP) | 1 consultancy report 1 presentation | Trends & issues title forthcoming |
| Farm crime surveys | 2 Trends & issues titles 2 presentations | Report to AGD forthcoming |
| Fraud and electronic crime: emerging trends and best practice responses | 1 report to government 2 presentations | Project completed |
| Fraud and white collar crime | 2 presentations 1 workshop presentation 4 presentations | Ongoing |
| ID fraud capacity building | 6 workshops conducted Course materials | Ongoing |
| Implementation and analysis of 2004 International crime victimisation surveys (ICVS) | None | Data collection and analysis underway |
| Inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use for the Parliament of Victoria, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee | 1 report to Victorian Parliament 4 presentations | In progress Final report to be tabled in Victorian Parliament by December |

| Project | Outputs in 03-04 | Notes/status |
|--|---|--|
| International violence against women survey (IVAWS) 2002 | 2 presentations | In progress Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Interventions to prevent crime against older Australians | 1 Research and public policy title | Project completed |
| Juvéniles in detention in Australia | 2 presentations at conferences | Ongoing quarterly data collection and analysis Technical and background paper forthcoming |
| Modelling illicit drug markets (NHMRC) | 1 manuscript | Project completed |
| Monitoring injuries in police custody | 1 consultancy report | Technical and background paper forthcoming Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| National armed robbery monitoring program (NARMP) | 1 Technical and background paper 1 presentation to security industry meeting | Ongoing data collection and analysis Preparation of program annual report undertaken |
| National deaths in custody program (NDICP) | 1 Research and public policy title 2 presentations | Ongoing data collection and analysis NDICP annual report forthcoming |
| National firearms monitoring program (NFMP) | 1 Trends & issues title 1 presentation | Ongoing data collection and analysis |
| National homicide monitoring program (NHMP) | 2 Research and public policy titles 1 Trends & issues title | Ongoing data collection and analysis Research and public policy title forthcoming |

| Project | Outputs in 03–04 | Notes/status |
|--|--|--|
| | 8 presentations 2 non-AIC publications | NHMP annual report forthcoming |
| National project on drink spiking | 1 presentation at conference | Report prepared for AGD |
| NDLERF performance measurement in drug law enforcement | 1 presentation | Literature review completed Discussion paper on current status of drug law enforcement performance measures forthcoming |
| North Queensland drug court evaluation | Interim report | Ongoing |
| Online credit card fraud against small businesses | 1 conference presentation | Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Pilot study on sexual assault and related offences in the ACT | 2 reports to Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Safety | Research on data linkage between agencies in progress Reports to government forthcoming |
| Professional regulation | 1 journal article | Project completed |
| Queensland drug court evaluation | 1 Technical and background paper | Ongoing |
| Regional crime prevention forums | 2 forums conducted | Project completed |
| Research into property crime for the ACT burglary reduction strategy | 1 report to Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Safety | Project completed |
| Research into the policing implications of illicit drug use in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities | None | To date fieldwork has been undertaken in Western Australia and Queensland The literature and program review is underway, and the survey instrument will be piloted soon |

| Project | Outputs in 03-04 | Notes/status |
|--|---|---|
| Review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community | 1 Trends & issues title 1 presentation | Literature review for AGD in publication Report for AGD in publication |
| Review of the interim funds distribution formula for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (ATSILS) | 1 report to ATSIIS | Project completed |
| Reviewing the profile of young offenders in the ACT | 1 report to ACT Chief Minister's Department | Project completed |
| Secretariat for the Criminology Research Council | 3 reports 7 proposals 1 conference paper 3 roundtables | Ongoing administrative duties |
| Serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand | 1 Trends & issues title 2 conference papers 1 presentation | Ongoing |
| Sexual assault (OSW) data analyst | 2 reports 1 conference presentation 1 roundtable conducted 1 workshop presentation | Ongoing |

| Project | Outputs in 03–04 | Notes/status |
|---|--|--|
| Survey of small retail businesses in Fairfield and Cabramatta | None | 2 Trends & issues titles forthcoming |
| Technology and crime | 1 Trends & issues title 1 book chapter 3 journal articles 4 conference papers | Ongoing |
| The regulation of money laundering | 1 workshop presentation | 1 Trends & issues title forthcoming |
| United Nations transnational organised crime | 1 report | 1 Technical and background paper forthcoming |
| WA crime prevention research and development agenda | 1 presentation to Western 1 policy and operational framework | A two-year agreement for collaborative work between the AIC and the Western Australia OCP has been established |
| Weapon involvement in violent crime | None | 1 Research and public policy title forthcoming |
| Westwood (Parks) urban renewal; South Australia | 2 presentations to South Australia government agencies 1 keynote address to seminar | Project completed |

RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES

PUBLISHING

DISSEMINATION AND PROMOTION OF AIC WORK

CONFERENCES

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

SEMINARS

MEDIA LIAISON

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS

INTERNS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Research dissemination and support program

Objectives

The Research dissemination and support program's primary objectives are to:

- publish, disseminate and promote the institute's research, products and capabilities;
- conduct cost-effective conferences, roundtables and seminars;
- coordinate contract research; and
- provide administrative support to Research services, the CRC and the Australian crime and violence prevention awards.

Specific activities of this program include:

- publishing;
- dissemination and promotion of AIC work;
- media liaison;
- public affairs; and
- administration of the Australian crime and violence prevention awards.

Publishing

The institute provides policy advice through a variety of approaches, including presentations, conferences and, most significantly, publications. The AIC has a number of different publication series, each specialising in a different format, from the fortnightly, one-page *Crime facts info* sheets up to longer, in-depth Research and public policy series. The goal of the Research dissemination and support program is to provide a reliable structure through which the research findings produced by AIC analysts can be dispersed to key stakeholders and inform government in the most efficient and effective fashion.

During the 2003–04 financial year, the AIC has continued to produce quality relevant publications in a timely fashion. Over 75 individual publications were published spanning six separate series. The AIC published:

- 21 titles in the *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series
- 5 titles in the Research and public policy series
- 25 issues of *Crime facts info*
- 21 issues of *AICrime reduction matters*
- 1 issue of the AIC newsletter
- 2 Technical and background papers
- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2003*
- *The 2002–03 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council*

The AIC also produces numerous reports to clients on a consulting basis.

A research institute's most visible output is its publications. During this financial year the AIC redesigned its suite of publications, giving them a uniform corporate look and feel. The sizes of the different series remain the same, with the *Trends & issues* series retaining its distinctive 630mm x 297mm gatefolded to three A4; and the Research and public policy series maintaining its B5 monograph look. The layouts have been slightly amended, and minimal punctuation is now used. This new look incorporates the new Australian Government branding.

The closure of the Australian Government bookshop network in October 2003 resulted in the AIC seeking a new agent for the sale of its publications. In addition to being available for sale direct from the AIC, AIC publications are now available via mail-order from CanPrint Information Services.

Publication and review process

All publications are subject to a rigorous refereeing process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are reviewed by internal personnel including the director and senior analysts, along with external reviewers. Since drafts are subject to these multiple reviews and revision stages, the average time it takes for a draft to progress from first receipt to release is 20 weeks. This reviewing process is coordinated by the Research dissemination and support program.

The Research dissemination and support program also coordinates and completes the editing, layout and overall arrangement of publications by means of inhouse editors.

Dissemination and promotion of AIC work

The AIC has continued to hold high quality and relevant conferences, occasional seminars and roundtables. These are presented to, and attended by, various participating groups including academics, law enforcement, policy-makers and other interested parties.

Conferences

The AIC held three national conferences this financial year. Papers from these conferences can be found on the AIC's website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/>

Inhalant use and disorder, 7–8 July 2003, Townsville

This was the first conference of its kind to be held in Australia. Conference participants included government policy advisers, academics, practitioners and community workers.

Major Brian Watters AO, chair of the Australian National Council on Drugs, gave the keynote address. Other plenary speakers included Dr Toni Makkai, research director at the AIC; Dr Peter D'Abbs, Associate Professor at the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at James Cook University; Rachel Atkins from the Townsville Aboriginal and Islander Health Service; and Stan Moore from the Australian Retailers' Association.

After two days of discussion about issues surrounding inhalant misuse, including risk and protective factors, Indigenous communities, health and welfare concerns, early intervention, policing, partnerships and the role of government, the conference closed with a panel session to discuss and debate future challenges for inhalant use and disorder.

Graffiti and disorder (with the Australian Local Government Association), 18–19 August 2003, Brisbane

Keynote addresses at this conference were given by Dr Adam Graycar, director of the AIC, and Councillor Mike Montgomery, President of the Australian Local Government Association. Plenary speakers included Linda Lavarch MP, Chair of the Graffiti Taskforce in Queensland; Dr Philip Fleming, executive director of the Aerosol Association of Australia; and Superintendent David Darcy of the New South Wales Police Service.

Papers covering a wide range of topics, which included law enforcement issues, youth culture perspectives, community perspectives and local government responses, were presented in the concurrent sessions.

Participants at the conference included police, community workers, academics, policy-makers and representatives from all levels of government.

Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future (with the New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice), 1–2 December 2003, Sydney

Dr Toni Makkai, acting director of the AIC, opened the conference. The opening address was delivered by The Hon. Diane Beamer, Minister for Juvenile Justice in New South Wales. Professor James McGuire from the Department of Clinical Psychology at Liverpool University gave the keynote address. Other speakers from overseas included Judge Andrew Becroft, Principal Youth Court Justice in Wellington, New Zealand; Dr Gabrielle Maxwell from Victoria University Wellington; and Kim Pate, Executive Director of the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies in Ontario Canada.

A panel session set the scene early in the conference by discussing juvenile justice issues from the perspective of the past, present and future. Members of this panel included Dr Don Weatherburn from BOCSAR, Associate Professor Christine Alder from the University of Melbourne and Professor Rob White from the University of Tasmania.

After the final panel session in which major conference topics were discussed and analysed, David Sherlock, the Director-General of the New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, closed the conference.

Roundtable discussions

Roundtable discussions are symposiums designed to facilitate exploration by experts and stakeholders of contemporary issues related to public policy. The AIC organises these discussions to develop and maintain a common and current knowledge base relating to significant issues.

Five roundtables were held this financial year.

Diverting young people from the criminal justice system: what works, what's promising? (no 79) 28 July 2003

Held at the AIC, this roundtable was co-hosted by the Crime Prevention Branch of the AGD. The roundtable was a culmination of work commissioned by the Crime Prevention Branch investigating strategies for diverting young people from the criminal justice system, particularly mentoring and youth conferencing and diversion. It provided an opportunity to establish an agenda for pursuing the findings of the commissioned reports.

Diverting young people away from the criminal justice system has become a common and identified goal in all Australian states and territories in recent years, evidenced through the growing popularity and use of youth conferencing and police cautioning, as opposed to the more formal processes of the youth court. It is assumed that both juveniles and society at large will benefit more from strategies which divert youngsters away from and out of the juvenile justice system through being less expensive in the longer term and more effective than court and traditional punitive measures in encouraging rehabilitation. However, while this concept has led to early intervention strategies being devised and applied with vigour, it is essential for policymakers and society more generally to know whether these strategies actually achieve their goals and are effective in preventing young people from coming into further contact with the juvenile justice system.

There were 23 participants at the roundtable from a diverse range of fields, including police, university criminology

departments, juvenile justice departments and other government bodies, and participants were drawn from across Australia.

[Australian Capital Territory recidivist property offenders \(no 80\) 15 August 2003](#)

As part of the AIC's research on Australian Capital Territory recidivist property offenders for the Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Services, a roundtable was held with key stakeholders to discuss the findings of the research study. Representatives from Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Services, Australian Capital Territory AFP, Australian Capital Territory Corrections, Australian Capital Territory Juvenile Justice and the Chief Minister's Department attended the meeting.

The research was commissioned to evaluate a number of competing hypotheses that had been provided anecdotally as explanations for the significant drop in property offending in the Australian Capital Territory. These explanations were the heroin drought, the AFP's intelligence-led Operation Anchorage targeting known property offenders, and changes to the Australian Capital Territory *Bail Act*.

There was considerable discussion over the results ranging from data quality issues through to implications of the work. There were some suggestions for further analyses that the researchers agreed to pursue before finalising the report.

[Adolescent sexual offending \(no 81\) 13 November 2003](#)

Held at the Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, this roundtable was attended by researchers and practitioners involved in adolescent sexual offending programs from all jurisdictions in

Australia and New Zealand.

Discussion centred around the development of a research agenda which could inform both policy and practice. Research topics identified included: the process of therapeutic change, resilience/protective factors, effects of family/individual intervention, the implication of developmental phases and treatment type, group-based interventions, systems intervention/multidisciplinary teams, non-specialised interventions, the effect of removal from home, intensity/duration of intervention, and the effects on treatment providers.

[Property crime in the Australian Capital Territory: identifying trends and developing directions \(no 82\), 21 November 2003](#)

The AIC, in collaboration with the Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Safety presented the key findings of contemporary Australian Capital Territory research into burglary reduction. The purpose of this roundtable was to bring together key Australian Capital Territory stakeholders and encourage discussion on future directions in burglary reduction. Attendees included representatives from the AFP, Australian Capital Territory Department of Corrective Services, Australian Capital Territory Urban Services, and Australian Capital Territory Housing. The outcomes of the roundtable have since been used to inform the development of the 2004 Australian Capital Territory property crime reduction strategy.

[DUMA technical workshop \(no 83\), 2–3 December 2003](#)

The Queensland Police Service in conjunction with the AIC hosted the 2003 DUMA technical meeting. The main focus of the meeting was to provide a forum for discussing ways in which DUMA data are being utilised by each jurisdiction.

Presentations using addendum data highlighted the usefulness of the addendums to garner further information on specific issues. Delegates from some of the police services discussed the ways in which the DUMA data are being used at a strategic/policy level.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the Australian Government departments of Health and Ageing and Attorney-Generals', ACS and the AFP. Representatives from the Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australian, South Australian and Victorian police services were also present, as were representatives from BOCSAR, OCSAR, CMC, PaLMS and the data collectors.

[Sexual assault roundtable \(no 84\), 29 April 2004](#)

As part of the Australian Government's National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault, the OSW commissioned the AIC to conduct research into criminal justice responses to adult sexual assault. The project, which commenced in 2002, extends over a three-year period. The research output of the first year included a comprehensive international literature review on the non-reporting and hidden recording of sexual assault and a study of the rates, risk factors and treatment efficacy for sexual recidivism.

The AIC and OSW convened this roundtable for two primary reasons. The first aim was to report on the findings from a study of prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases, which was conducted during the second year of the project. The second objective was to prioritise the research direction for the third and final year of the project.

Participants included representatives of a range of stakeholder groups, including: Queensland Police Service, ATSI, the

Australian Capital Territory Director of Public Prosecutions, the Northern Territory Department of Justice, Flinders University, Edith Cowan University, the National Association of Services against Sexual Violence, Victim Support Australasia, and the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre.

Following a welcome by Dr Toni Makkai, acting director AIC, Jill Farrelly, assistant secretary OSW, gave a background briefing on the various projects implemented under the initiative. Dr Denise Lievore presented a brief overview of the main findings from the research on prosecutorial decision-making. Participants then discussed various issues arising from the presentation before addressing information needs and priorities for future research. The discussion gave rise to broad agreement on the need for victim-focused research that would address gaps in knowledge about the objectives, decisions and/or experiences of sexual assault survivors within the criminal justice system and how these match with the responses of legal and other agencies.

Seminars

Appendix 4 lists international public seminars hosted by the AIC this financial year. Details of AIC seminars can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/> occasional. The AIC also held a number of in-house staff seminars.

In addition to the more structured roundtables and conferences, the director and staff have disseminated AIC work in the form of presentations to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties. These presentations are listed in Appendix 3.

AIC material is also disseminated through the AIC's email alerting service.

Subscribers to this service receive the fortnightly *Crime facts info* sheets, the monthly *AIC crime reduction matters* sheets, and notification of any new AIC releases or AIC events. During the year subscribers were asked if they wished to remain on the list – results were overwhelmingly positive. New subscribers are always welcome. To subscribe, email aicpress@aic.gov.au.

Media liaison

The AIC conducts its media liaison under the guidance of its media policy.

The AIC continues to be consulted on a wide range of criminological issues by the media. This contact involves the media seeking comment on AIC work, other agencies' work and general background information and statistics on crime within Australia. Table 4 shows the extent of this contact.

During the year, the most media attention was generated by *Contract killings in Australia*, number 53 in the AIC's Research and public policy series, and *Homicide in Australia: 2001–2002 National homicide monitoring program (NHMP) annual report*, Research and public policy series number 46. Copies of media releases for these publications, and all media releases are on the AIC's website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html>

Table 4: Media liaisons

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of media requests * | 599 |
| Number of media releases | 14 |
| Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister | 6 |
| Number of releases of AIC products from other agencies | 1 |

Source: AIC media database [computer file]

* Note: Media calls concerning one topic from the same media identity are recorded once

Over the financial year 2003–04, the AIC was mentioned 20 times in Hansard, the record of Australian parliamentary proceedings.

Australian crime and violence prevention awards

The annual Australian crime and violence prevention awards are designed to reward better practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia, to encourage public initiatives and to assist governments identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community.

Winners of the 2003 Australian crime and violence prevention awards were announced by Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs and Senator for Western Australia, on Tuesday 14 October 2003. The annual awards are sponsored by the heads of Australian Governments and members of the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Ministerial Forum as a joint federal, state and territory initiative. They include monetary awards totalling \$130,000. Three projects were selected as national winners:

LifeWorks – Violence Prevention Program (Victoria)

The program is a whole-of-family, early intervention program for men who abuse their partners and children and for women and children who experience domestic and family violence. The program operates through a suite of therapeutic and educative interventions including individual counselling for men, women, adolescents

and children; men's behaviour change programs; women's anger management programs; women's support groups; young men's groups; facilitated self-help groups; and parents accepting responsibility kids are safe (PARKAS) groups.

Bush Breakaway (Youth Action Program) (South Australia)

Participants are identified through the criminal justice system and community agencies and schools. Participants take part in the challenging offending pathway, where the young person takes part in the course for 12–18 months. The components of the course include a structured challenging offending behaviours education program, a community work program, mentoring, support at school, a bush camp, art and sport and life skills training. At the completion of the course mentors continue to work with participants for up to a year.

New Living (Western Australia)

New Living upgrades older public housing estates, including refurbishment of dwellings, redesigning parks, upgrading lighting and using safe city designs to assist in reducing crime and allowing residents to feel safer. There are seven projects underway in metropolitan Perth and nine in country areas. Security patrols have been used to deter vandalism in New Living areas. The project's goals are to: reduce public housing to under 12 per cent; reduce crime; reduce the social stigma attached to the area; provide a balanced social mix; encourage a sense of security for residents; encourage home ownership; increase property values; and upgrade public housing.

Details of all the winning projects can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/avpa/2003.html>

Interns

Two AIC research internships were granted in 2004. Elizabeth Watson from Griffith University and Neale Williams from La Trobe University joined the AIC from 19 January to 13 February 2004. Elizabeth worked with the Information services program, while Neale worked with the Sophisticated crime, regulation and business program.

Administrative support

The Research dissemination and support program also provides a coordinating role for all research projects undertaken. This involves ensuring that all project contracts, risk assessments, ethics approvals (if required), deliverables and timelines are recorded and met. Allocation of project numbers, and recording of ethics numbers and dataset numbers are part of this role.

This program also provides general clerical support, such as basic data entry, travel bookings, event invitations and organisation and maintenance of the mailing list databases.

*OUTPUT 1.2: LIBRARY, INFORMATION AND
REFERENCE SERVICES*

OBJECTIVE

WEBSITE SERVICES

JV BARRY LIBRARY

INFORMATION SERVICES OUTPUTS

Output 1.2 Library, information and reference services

Objectives

The objectives of the Information services group are

- to deliver to AIC researchers and management a comprehensive information base of published material, research data, research project and administrative information; and
- to provide our stakeholders with information about the work and output of the AIC and a gateway to the wider world of crime and criminal justice information.

These objectives support the institute's delivery of budget output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications.

Core activities include:

- website services;
- JV Barry library services;
- data services;
- CINCH database of Australian crime and criminal justice information; and
- contributions to Australian and international information networks.

Website services

Internet sites

The institute's website (www.aic.gov.au) provides information about the work of the institute and the CRC, and acts as an internet gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

During the year the web team worked on a complete redesign of the AIC and CRC website, including:

- moving all pages to sit within a common template so that future style changes will be implemented across the site automatically;
- completing metadata coding for all relevant pages;
- adding the full text of all past AIC publications and conference papers, where available;
- ensuring compliance with Australian Government branding requirements; and
- ensuring compliance with website accessibility standards.

The revised website was launched in June 2004.

In addition to the website redesign project, Information services continued to add and update web content. The website now includes a bibliography of empirical studies of the relationship between illicit drug use and property crime, funded by the Australian Government National Illicit Drug Strategy. This will be updated automatically as new material is added to the catalogue. The database is at <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/drugs/dpc/>

One of the institute's summer interns compiled information for a section on Indigenous justice.

Updated sections include the directory of researchers in Australian crime and criminology, restorative justice, small business crime, fraud and corrections statistics.

The web team provided assistance in the compilation of relevant sections of the Australian Government Indigenous portal, one of a number of web-based portals compiled by the Australian Government to provide links to information about issues of interest, including environment, health, science, resources etc.

An internal audit of the website was undertaken during the year. Action has been taken on most of its recommendations, with the remainder, mostly concerned with IT security and with online publishing, due for completion during 2004–05.

Use of the website

Use of the AIC's website, measured in terms of requests for pages, currently averages more than 27,400 visitors per day, almost 10,000 more than at the same time last year. *Australian crime: facts and figures* is regularly the most commonly visited page on the website.

Other websites

The institute also manages websites for two other organisations:

- Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Coordinating Group
www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj
The Campbell Crime & Justice Coordinating Group is an international network that prepares, updates and rapidly disseminates systematic reviews of high quality, evidence-based research conducted worldwide on effective methods to reduce crime and delinquency or improve justice; and
- Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau (APMAB)
www.apmab.gov.au
APMAB's mission is to facilitate coordination, cooperation and consultation among the police jurisdictions in Australasia and with ethnic communities to provide a professional response to the challenges of cultural and linguistic diversity.

These websites are all managed by institute staff and operate on an externally located web server.

AIC intranet

The focus of work on the intranet this year has been on updating and improving content in preparation for a major redesign of the style and management of the site in the coming financial year. A major program of adding all current policies has resulted in a more effective service to staff.

Specifications were written and work has been continuing for developing the integrated library management system as a searchable organisational knowledge base on the intranet, covering external and internal information sources.

JV Barry library

Client services

The library provides an integrated information service to research and other staff, comprising both current awareness and research assistance, utilising its own collection and external services, in electronic and paper formats.

The library keeps researchers up to date with new information in their areas of interest as it appears and undertakes literature searches and other reference work to support the work undertaken in individual research projects.

As well as notifying researchers individually as new material is published, the library produces a number of subject alert services. In addition to the existing alerts covering crime prevention, drugs, and people smuggling and trafficking, new alerts in the areas of Indigenous justice and juvenile justice were introduced, and the one on money laundering was

expanded to cover financial and cybercrime.

A media alert was introduced during the year, to ensure that staff are aware of developments in the press in their subject areas.

Information services contributes to the National homicide monitoring and Deaths in custody projects by monitoring press coverage of these topics.

Major reference tasks through the year dealt with drugs and property crime, publications arising from CRC grants, arson, fraud cases, child pornography on the Internet, information and communication technology offences, and road rage.

Starting in 2004, Information services has introduced information sessions for AIC staff on the services available to them. Sessions so far have covered access to electronic journals, the CINCH database, new dataset procedures, and searching the catalogue.

The library responds to external requests for information as fully as resources permit. Averages of 30 public and 20 stakeholder requests are answered each month.

Collection

The institute continues to develop a high quality library-based collection of Australian and overseas material in print and electronic formats. The subject focus of the collection reflects the requirements of the research program. In addition, the library collection covers 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.

The library is also converting individual articles in the collection from paper to electronic copy.

A review of business processes carried out in November and December 2003 laid the groundwork for streamlining cataloguing and indexing processes while ensuring the continuation of records to both Kinetica and CINCH. The review confirmed the suitability of the FIRST integrated library management system as an information management package for institute-wide sources. The consultant for the review was Libraries Alive! Pty Ltd.

During the year 1,020 monographs were acquired. Of these, 739 were gratis or exchange items and 281 were purchased. In the previous year 1,256 monographs were received, 938 being gratis or exchange items and 318 purchased.

At 30 June, the library was receiving 1,427 current serials, of which 175 were paid subscriptions. These include journals, annual reports and report series. The program of culling low-use serials continued this year, as did the serials binding program.

A total of 1,214 monographs and 200 serials were catalogued. The cataloguing contract is held by Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

Loans and interlibrary loans

The library provides loans, interlibrary 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 in the institute's own collection. The library utilises the National Library of Australia's Kinetica document delivery service for the majority of the institute's interlibrary loans work.

There is a decline in the number of loans. This is common across all types of libraries as users and libraries are taking advantage of public domain and paid electronic documents on the intranet and internet.

Data services

The institute acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects. This year, with the establishment of a data section, Information services completed preliminary work on the establishment of a register of datasets and implemented a recording scheme using the integrated library management system. Information is now available on all such datasets, and all project outputs list the datasets used. This information is now used to leverage the data collected to deliver client data services where appropriate.

The Information services group updates the statistics and commentary for *Australian crime: facts and figures*. This is the most popular section of the website. Beginning this year the process has changed from a one-off, annual exercise to a continuous process throughout the year as statistics are released, which should allow a more timely production of future reports.

As statistics are released throughout the year, the website statistics section is also updated, to ensure that the website is kept up to date with current information.

The establishment of a data section has allowed the delivery of a more dynamic client service, both internally and externally, based on published statistics from different sources and the AIC's own datasets.

CINCH

The JV Barry library makes a unique contribution to the dissemination of criminal justice information by producing CINCH, the Australian criminology database. This bibliographic database is an index of Australian subject matter relating to crime, crime prevention and criminal justice. The bibliography is particularly valued for the abstracts it includes.

CINCH is available online through Informit Online, an Internet-based information service from RMIT Publishing at www.informit.com.au

CINCH is also 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.

Informit changed its database software during the year. Significant work was undertaken to clean up records, reconcile subject indexing discrepancies and conform to Informit's new requirements. During the year 1,635 records were added,

Table 5: Summary of library lending and borrowing

| | 2003–04 | 2002–03 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Loans to institute staff | 1,554 | 2,517 |
| Loans to other libraries (interlending) | 238 | 438 |
| Photocopies issued to other libraries | 560 | 601 |
| Monograph titles acquired on interlibrary loan | 38 | 39 |
| Photocopies acquired on interlibrary loan | 198 | 228 |

compared with 1,894 records for the previous year. At the end of June 2004, the database contained over 49,400 records.

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

Contributions to Australian and international information networks

Within Australia, the Information services group maintains close links with the AGD and other relevant agencies and departments.

A directory of Australian and New Zealand criminal justice libraries is maintained on the institute website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/services/directories/libraries/index.html>

Internationally the JV Barry library is an active member of the World Criminal Justice Library Network, making frequent contributions to its listserv. The manager of Information services attended this body's conference in Slovenia in June.

Electronic dissemination of information

Information services 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. Groups included in this information dissemination include Crimnet, the World Criminal Justice Library Network, the Virtual Clearinghouse on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, Indigoz and Australian Policy Online.

Cooperative cataloguing

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 resource in an efficient interlibrary loans service, and supports the provision of reference services.

This year the JV Barry library contributed 645 original cataloguing records to Kinetica, 367 records were upgraded, and holdings were added to 342 records. In the previous year, 402 titles had been added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 267 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded, and 968 holdings were added.

Assistance to Papua New Guinea

The JV Barry library continued to assist the Papua New Guinea Attorney-General's Department by identifying criminal justice and criminological material in Australia to build and supplement the existing collection in the department's library in Papua New Guinea.

Information services outputs 2003–04

- implementation of a register and searchable database of AIC datasets;
- updating and publication of *Australian crime: facts and figures 2003*;
- updated statistics on AIC website;
- searchable drugs and property crime database on AIC website;
- cleaned up CINCH records on AIC and Informit databases;
- 1,635 records added to CINCH;
- specifications for revised intranet developed;
- record structures developed and implemented for adding AIC

submissions, projects, presentations and datasets to the intranet;

- AIC policies added to intranet and updated;
- news alerts introduced;
- current serials alert introduced;
- two new subject alerts introduced, to make a total of six topics covered;
- staff information sessions introduced;
- press monitoring for NHMP and NDICP;
- revised AIC and CRC website launched;
- APMAB and Campbell Collaboration websites maintained; and
- expanded and updated criminology topics on website.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE
DESCRIPTION

Learning and knowledge development

Objective

The objective of this program was 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

Continuing on from the previous year, Learning and knowledge development activities were concerned with establishing this operation on a sound footing (development of courseware and product and promotional lines and recruitment and training of appropriate presenters), whilst simultaneously trying to maintain sufficient momentum (successful marketing of product line) to warrant continuing support from the board.

However, at the AIC board meeting in late 2003 it was decided that the Learning and knowledge development function would not be continued past the new year, as expectations of a sustainable training program on a national basis were not met.

In terms of capitalising on the work that Learning and knowledge development had done, it was decided that those training initiatives that had proven successful, such as in the area of ID-related fraud prevention would continue, but responsibility for organising and conducting them would ultimately devolve to the relevant AIC program, in this case the Sophisticated crime, regulation and business program.

Learning and knowledge development ceased operating as a discrete AIC unit early in 2004, upon expiry of the relevant contract.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OBJECTIVE

DESCRIPTION

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

HUMAN RESOURCES

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

GENERAL SERVICES

ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

PURCHASING

ASSET MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Administrative services

Objective

The objective of the Administrative services program is to provide the highest quality administrative support to the board of management, 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 are undertaken by the Administrative services program, 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;
- building services; and
- all general services.

Corporate governance

Corporate governance practices in the AIC are designed to ensure efficient, effective and ethical use of AIC resources, as well as complying with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving

sound administrative and financial management practices.

Board of management

There were three board meetings held during the year: 10 July 2003 in Perth, 27–28 November 2003 in Canberra and 26 March 2004 in Canberra. Ian Carnell (Australian Government representative) was not able to attend the July meeting, all members attended the November meeting, and there was one apology from Richard Coates (Northern Territory representative) for the March 2004 meeting.

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 of management, to monitor compliance with committee recommendations, and assist the director to ensure compliance with all legislative and other obligations.

The audit committee comprised all members of the board of management, and meetings were coordinated with board meetings.

The audit committee developed the 2003–04 internal audit plan with the assistance of Ascent.

Indemnity and insurance premiums for officers

The AIC, through ComCover, provides indemnity insurance for the director,

members of the board of management and staff. The insurance premium for 2003–04 was \$59,240.

Risk management

The AIC's risk management strategies include:

- the chief executive instructions – during 2003–04, the chief executive instructions were rewritten to reflect government-wide better practice standards as determined by the ANAO and Department of Finance and Administration;
- a rolling internal audit plan – the plan incorporates issues raised by ANAO in its audit of AIC's financial statements, recent ANAO reports on cross-agency matters, upcoming management issues, policy evaluations, previous internal audits and strategic risk management issues; and
- annual ComCover risk surveys/assessments – the program measures AIC's performance in implementing risk management processes and policies against the national benchmark.

The AIC has a number of strategies in place to ensure risks associated with the delivery of information technology (IT) services are identified and managed. Key components are:

- IT access policy;
- acceptable use of IT resources;
- IT change to user access levels procedures;
- IT change control procedures;
- IT problem management and escalation procedures;
- IT disaster recovery plan;
- business continuity plans;
- IT security policy;

- IT services strategy; and
- internet and email acceptable use policy.

Ombudsman/court proceedings

There were no comments by the Ombudsman or court matters raised against the AIC in 2003–04.

Administrative Appeals Tribunal

An application was made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in 2004 for review of a determination made by ComCare. A decision is pending.

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.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2003–04.

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.

Workplace diversity

The institute aims to be an organisation that values fairness, equity and diversity. Consistent with that aim, the institute is committed to preventing and eliminating

discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, sexual preferences, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

Agency agreement

The institute's third agency agreement, which was certified in August 2002, has continued to be implemented during 2003–04 without disputes. The comprehensive agreement covers non-SES staff in the institute and expires in September 2005.

Australian Workplace Agreements (AWAs) were in place with five staff of the institute during 2003–04.

Ethical standards and accountability

The AIC agency agreement and Australian Workplace Agreements contain a commitment from employees to uphold AIC values and comply with the code of conduct.

Performance management scheme

The AIC performance management scheme promotes fairness through clearly defining expectations and building in system controls including:

- use of structured under-performance provisions and strategies;
- use of review processes at six and 11-month cycles;
- individual training and development plans; and
- transparent appraisal outcomes for all staff.

The protocols and policies for this scheme were agreed with staff via a workplace consultative committee and were introduced during 2003–04.

Training and development

The AIC is committed to the training and development of its employees. The institute recognises that doing so will achieve meeting the institute's goals. This is reinforced through the agency agreement and the performance management scheme.

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 2003–04.

There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year. The institute continued to make available to all staff and their families access to an employee assistance program.

Commonwealth disability strategy

A risk assessment of the institute's physical environment was performed to identify any requirements for persons with disabilities. 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.

Information and communication 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.

During 2003–04 a document management system was implemented across the institute, which provides a more efficient and effective system to organise electronic documents.

An internal audit review of IT services was conducted through the year and made 16 recommendations covering policy and operational issues. Key recommendations covered strategic planning, network documentation, user access, IT security policy and disaster management, risk management, software licencing and change management procedures.

Detailed planning for equipment replacement was undertaken throughout 2003–04. The previous equipment refresh was carried out in 2002 and this focused on desktop needs as opposed to the wider network.

Increased emphasis on IT security was rewarded with minimal exposure to virus, spam and content concerns. Throughout the year improved virus scanning was introduced and extensive filtering deployed to minimise the effects of spam and

unsolicited pornographic and other offensive material.

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 reviewed and reported on asset management, legislative compliance specifically the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and a review of the performance of the Administration and Finance program. The IT environment was extensively reviewed during the year and various recommendations have been implemented. 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

Table 6 sets out amounts paid by the institute on advertising and market research in 2003–04.

Consultancy services

During 2003–04, the institute engaged in 20 consultancies valued over \$10,000 at a value of \$1,431,609.

Table 6: 2003–04 expenditure for advertising and market research

| Vendor | Purpose | Cost (\$) |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Advertising campaign into drink spiking | 15,715 |
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Recruitment advertising for the AIC | 9,147 |
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Advertise tender notices and non-campaign material | 8,029 |
| | | 32,891 |

Discretionary grants

The AIC administers two projects which involve the payment of discretionary grants. These projects are the Criminology Research Fund and the Australian crime and violence prevention awards. During this financial year the fund provided eight grants and awards were granted to 36 applicants.

Purchasing

Purchasing activities within the AIC were generally conducted in accordance with the Australian Government procurement guidelines. These were supplemented with internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the AIC chief executive instructions.

Asset management

The AIC manages both current and non-current assets in accordance with guidelines set out in the chief executive's instructions and the Australian accounting standards.

AIC non-current assets are subject to an annual stocktake to ensure the accuracy of asset records. An independent revaluation and stocktake of assets was undertaken by Hymans using the fair value method of valuation as per the Australian accounting standard AASA 1041 *Revaluation of non-current assets*.

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 Australian Government context.

Financial performance

Operating revenues for 2003–04 total \$7,035,068. Revenue was received from Government (\$5,097,000), contract research (\$1,862,307) and other items (\$75,761). Total revenue increased by 3.4 per cent compared with 2002–03. The main factors affecting revenue were an increase in government appropriations of \$1,158,000 and a decline in other revenues of \$923,776.

Operating expenditures in 2003–04 were \$7,023,631 and represented an increase of 5.6 per cent compared to 2002–03.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$11,437 compared to a surplus of \$149,194 in 2002–03.

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 as to how access can be made.

Categories of documents

- 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; and
 - administration – finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.
- use of lighting and air conditioning management systems;
 - water conservation – toilets with dual-flush systems; and
 - 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.

FOI requests during 2003–04

There were no FOI requests made to the AIC in 2003–04. FOI requests can be made by writing to the Manager, Administration and Finance, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.

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 director 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.

Measures include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles, and computer toner;
- installation of equipment, such as desktop computers, photocopiers, dishwashers and printers, that incorporate energy-saving functions;

AIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
STATEMENT BY AIC BOARD AND DIRECTOR
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS



F2004/114

10 September 2004

Dr Toni Makkai
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Dr Makkai

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT 2003-2004
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

The audit of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004 has now been completed. Attached is our Closing Audit Report that summarises the results of our audit.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report was issued on 9 September 2004.

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

Yours sincerely

Willie Tan
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

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 Minister for Justice and Customs

Scope

The financial statements and directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

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

of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2004.

The Members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

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

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position, and of its performance as represented by the statements of financial performance, and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Members of the Board of Management.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and applicable Accounting Standards; and
- (ii) give a true and fair view, of the matters required by 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 2004, and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Willie Tan
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

30 August 2004

Australian Institute of Criminology

Statement by Members of the Board of Management and the Director

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

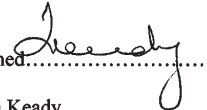
In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Institute will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Signed 

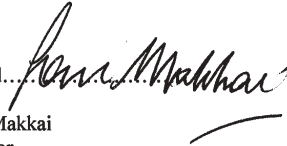
Richard Fox
Chair Board of Management

30 August 2004

Signed 

Tim Keady
Member

30 August 2004

Signed 

Toni Makkai
Director

30 August 2004

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

for the year ended 30 June 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| REVENUE | | | |
| Revenues from ordinary activities | | | |
| Revenue from Government | 5A | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Goods and Services | 5B | 1,862,307 | 2,791,392 |
| Interest | 5C | 72,125 | 70,134 |
| Revenue from sale of assets | 5D | 3,636 | 318 |
| Revenues from ordinary activities | | 7,035,068 | 6,800,844 |
| EXPENSE | | | |
| Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense) | | | |
| Employees | 6A | 3,356,189 | 3,145,900 |
| Suppliers | 6B | 3,358,223 | 3,214,000 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 6C | 307,069 | 287,042 |
| Value of assets sold | 5D | 2,150 | 4,708 |
| Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense) | | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 |
| Borrowing costs expense | | - | - |
| Net surplus | | 11,437 | 149,194 |
| Net debit to asset revaluation reserve | 11 | (849,353) | - |
| Decrease in accumulated results on application of transitional provisions in accounting standard AASB 1041 <i>Revaluation of Non-current Assets</i> | 11 | (33,090) | - |
| Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity | | (882,443) | - |
| Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with the Australian Government as owners | | (871,006) | 149,194 |

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

as at 30 June 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Cash | 12B | 1,448,036 | 1,354,656 |
| Receivables | 7A | 249,876 | 446,548 |
| Total financial assets | | 1,697,912 | 1,801,204 |
| Non-financial assets | | | |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 8A, C | 643,391 | 1,634,967 |
| Intangibles | 8B, C | 39,731 | 33,156 |
| Other non-financial assets | 8D | 73,717 | 114,447 |
| Total non-financial assets | | 756,839 | 1,782,570 |
| Total assets | | 2,454,751 | 3,583,774 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Provisions | | | |
| Employees | 9A | 783,652 | 843,057 |
| Total provisions | | 783,652 | 843,057 |
| Payables | | | |
| Suppliers | 10A | 142,437 | 219,663 |
| Other payables | 10B | 574,043 | 695,429 |
| Total payables | | 716,480 | 915,092 |
| Total liabilities | | 1,500,132 | 1,758,149 |
| NET ASSETS | | 954,619 | 1,825,625 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Parent entity interest | | | |
| Contributed equity | 11 | 996,276 | 996,276 |
| Reserves | 11 | 1,079,510 | 1,928,863 |
| Accumulated deficits | 11 | (1,121,167) | (1,099,514) |
| Total parent entity interest | | 954,619 | 1,825,625 |
| Total equity | | 954,619 | 1,825,625 |
| Current assets | | 1,771,629 | 1,915,650 |
| Non-current assets | | 683,122 | 1,668,124 |
| Current liabilities | | 1,055,365 | 1,324,400 |
| Non-current liabilities | | 444,767 | 433,749 |

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 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Operating Activities | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Goods and services | | 1,965,403 | 1,607,081 |
| Appropriations | | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Interest | | 71,199 | 74,270 |
| GST received from ATO | | 167,849 | 144,788 |
| Total cash received | | 7,301,451 | 5,765,139 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | 3,415,595 | 2,933,460 |
| Suppliers | | 3,589,450 | 3,309,456 |
| GST paid to ATO | | - | - |
| Total cash used | | 7,005,045 | 6,242,916 |
| Net cash from/(used by) operating activities | 12A | 296,406 | (477,777) |
| Investing Activities | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment | | 3,636 | 318 |
| Total cash received | | 3,636 | 318 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | 183,085 | 85,443 |
| Purchase of intangibles | | 23,577 | 5,031 |
| Total cash used | | 206,662 | 90,474 |
| Net cash used by investing activities | | (203,026) | (90,156) |
| Financing Activities | | | |
| Cash used | | | |
| Capital use charge paid | | - | 116,000 |
| Total cash used | | - | 116,000 |
| Net cash used by financing activities | | - | (116,000) |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash held | | | |
| Cash at the beginning of the reporting period | | 93,380 | (683,933) |
| Cash at the end of the reporting period | 12B | 1,354,656 | 2,038,589 |
| | | 1,448,036 | 1,354,656 |

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2004

| | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| By Type | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| Operating leases ¹ | 1,031,567 | 1,156,993 |
| Total other commitments | <u>1,031,567</u> | <u>1,156,993</u> |
| Commitments receivable | <u>(93,779)</u> | <u>(105,181)</u> |
| Net commitments | <u>937,788</u> | <u>1,051,812</u> |
| By Maturity | | |
| Operating lease commitments | | |
| One year or less | 450,484 | 526,726 |
| From one to five years | 581,083 | 630,267 |
| Over five years | - | - |
| Total other commitments | <u>1,031,567</u> | <u>1,156,993</u> |
| Commitments receivable | <u>(93,779)</u> | <u>(105,181)</u> |
| Net Commitments | <u>937,788</u> | <u>1,051,812</u> |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

¹Operating 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 |

SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

There are no known contingencies.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2004

| Note | Description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Summary of Significant Accounting Policies |
| 2 | Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005-2006 |
| 3 | Economic Dependency |
| 4 | Events Occurring After Reporting Date |
| 5 | Operating Revenues |
| 6 | Operating Expenses |
| 7 | Financial Assets |
| 8 | Non-Financial Assets |
| 9 | Provisions |
| 10 | Payables |
| 11 | Equity |
| 12 | Cash Flow Reconciliation |
| 13 | Contingent Liabilities and Assets |
| 14 | Director Remuneration |
| 15 | Related Party Disclosures |
| 16 | Remuneration of Officers |
| 17 | Remuneration of Auditors |
| 18 | Average Staffing Levels |
| 19 | Financial Instruments |
| 20 | Appropriations |
| 21 | Assets Held in Trust |
| 22 | 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 Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2004)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The AIC Statement 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 recognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 13).

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 2002-03.

Property, plant and equipment assets are being revalued progressively as explained in Note 1.11. Revaluations up to 30 June 2002 were done on a 'deprival' basis; since that date, revaluations have been done on a fair value basis. Revaluation increments and decrements in each year of transition to fair value that would otherwise be accounted for as revenue or expense are taken directly to accumulated results in accordance with the transitional provisions of AASB 1041 *Revaluation of Non-Current Assets*.

In 2002-03, the Finance Minister's Orders introduced an impairment test for non-current assets which were carried at cost and not subject to AAS10 *Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets*. There were no indications of impairment of these assets.

In 2003-04, the impairment test provisions of the FMOs have been extended to cover non-current assets carried at deprival value. There were no indications of impairment of these assets.

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 time proportional basis taking into account the effective yield on the relevant 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 the contract to provide the service. 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 as revenue 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 and sick leave are measured at their nominal amounts. Other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are also measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

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 short hand method as at 30 June 2004. 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 Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course.

The AIC makes employer contributions to the Australian Government at rates determined by the actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Australian Government 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.

1.5 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. In operating leases, 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 beginning of the lease term and a liability recognised at the same time and for the same amount. The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. 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 2003-04 or 2002-03.

1.7 Grants

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services, provide facilities or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, the AIC recognises grant liabilities 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. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.

1.9 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 19.

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 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**Basis*

Library resources, 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 |
| Library resources | Written down current cost | Depreciated replacement cost |

Under both deprival and fair value, assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2004 the AIC held no surplus assets (30 June 2003: \$Nil).

The financial effect of this change in policy relates to those assets recognised at fair value for the first time in the current period where the measurement basis for fair value is different to that previously used for deprival value. The financial effect of the change is given by the difference between the fair values obtained for those assets in the current period and the deprival-based values recognised at the end of the previous period. The financial effect by class is as follows:

| Asset Class | Increment/(decrement) to asset class | Contra Account |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment | 2004: \$(141,211) 2003: \$Nil | Revaluation Reserve Accumulated Results |
| Library Resources | 2004: \$(741,232) 2003: \$Nil | Revaluation Reserve |

Total financial effect was to decrease the carrying amount of infrastructure, plant and equipment by \$141,211, the carrying amount of library resources by \$741,232, decrease revaluation reserves by \$849,353 and decrease accumulated results by \$33,090.

Frequency

Library resources, infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are revalued progressively in successive three year cycles. Library resources were revalued during the financial year 2003-04.

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

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

The Finance Minister's Orders require that all property, plant and equipment assets be measured at up-to-date fair values from 30 June 2005 onwards. The current year is therefore the last year in which AIC will undertake progressive revaluations.

Conduct

All valuations are conducted by an independent qualified valuer.

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 depreciated 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 reporting 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:

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 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 6C.

1.12 Impairment of Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets carried at up-to-date fair value at the reporting date are not subject to impairment testing.

Non-current assets carried at cost or deprival value and held to generate net cash inflows have been tested for their recoverable amounts at the reporting date. The test compared the carrying amounts against the net present value of the future cash inflows. No write down to recoverable amount was required (2003: \$Nil).

The non-current assets carried at cost or deprival value, which are not held to generate net cash inflows have been assessed for indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment exist, the carrying amount of the asset is compared to its net selling price and depreciated replacement cost and is written down to its higher of the two amounts, if necessary. No write down to net selling price or depreciated replacement cost was required (2003: \$Nil).

1.13 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.

1.14 Insurance

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

1.15 Comparative Figures

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

Note 2. Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005-2006

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued replacement Australian Accounting Standards to apply from 2005-06. The new standards are the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The new standards cannot be adopted early. The standards being replaced are to be withdrawn with effect from 2005-06, but continue to apply in the meantime.

The purpose of issuing Australian Equivalents to IFRSs is to enable Australian entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001* to be able to more readily access overseas capital markets by preparing their financial reports according to accounting standards more widely used overseas.

For-profit entities complying fully with the Australian Equivalents will be able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs as well as with the Australian Equivalents.

It is expected that the Finance Minister will continue to require compliance with the Accounting Standards issued by the AASB, including the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs, in his Orders for the Preparation of Authorities' financial statements for 2005-06 and beyond.

The Australian Equivalents contain certain additional provisions which will apply to not-for-profit entities, including the Australian Institute of Criminology. Some of these provisions are in conflict with the IFRSs and therefore AIC will only be able to assert compliance with the Australian Equivalents to the IFRSs.

Existing AASB standards that have no IFRS equivalent will continue to apply.

Accounting Standard AASB 1047 *Disclosing the Impact of Adopting Australian Equivalents to IFRSs* requires that the financial statements for 2003-04 disclose:

- An explanation of how the transition to the Australian Equivalents is being managed, and
- A narrative explanation of the key differences in accounting policies arising from the transition.

The purpose of this Note is to make these disclosures.

Management of the transition to Australian Equivalents to IFRSs

AIC has taken the following steps for the preparation towards the implementation of Australian Equivalents:

- Development of a plan to effectively address the transition to and implementation of the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs.
- The plan requires the following steps to be undertaken:
 - Identification of all major accounting policy differences between current AASB standards and the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs progressively to 30 June 2004;
 - Identification of systems changes necessary to be able to report under the Australian Equivalents, including those necessary to enable capture of data under both sets of rules for 2004-05, and the testing and implementation of those changes;
 - Preparation of a transitional balance sheet as at 1 July 2004, under Australian Equivalents, within two months of 30 June 2004;
 - Preparation of an Australian Equivalent balance sheet at the same time as the 30 June 2005 statements are prepared;
 - Meeting reporting deadlines set by Finance for the 2005-06 balance sheet under Australian Equivalent Standards;
- The plan also addresses the risks to successful achievement of the above objectives and includes strategies to keep implementation on track to meet deadline.

Major changes in accounting policy

Changes in accounting policies under Australian Equivalents are applied retrospectively i.e. as if the new policy had always applied. This rule means that a balance sheet prepared under the Australian Equivalents must be made as at 1 July 2004, except as permitted in particular circumstances by AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*. This will enable the 2005-06 financial statements to report comparatives under the Australian Equivalents also.

Changes to major accounting policies are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Property, plant and equipment

Under the new AASB 116 *Property, plant and equipment* the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. A corresponding provision for these costs is also recognised as a liability under the new AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Intangibles

AIC currently recognises internally developed software assets on the cost basis. The carrying amounts include amounts that were originally measured at deprival valuation and subsequently deemed to be at cost under transitional provisions available on the introduction of AAS 38 *Revaluation of Non-current Assets* in 2000-01 and AASB 1041 of the same title in 2001-02.

The Australian Equivalent on Intangibles does not permit intangibles to be measured at valuation unless there is an active market for the intangible. AIC's internally developed software is specific to the needs of the Institute and is not traded. Accordingly, AIC will derecognise the valuation component of the carrying amount of these assets on adoption of the Australian Equivalent.

Impairment of Non-Current Assets

AIC's policy on impairment of non-current assets is at note 1.12.

Under the new AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, all assets will be subject to assessment for impairment and, if there are indications of impairment, measurement of the amount of impairment. The impairment test is that the carrying amount of an asset must not exceed the greater of (a) its fair value less costs to sell and (b) its value in use. 'Value in use' is the net present value of net cash inflows for for-profit assets and depreciated replacement cost for other assets which would be replaced if the Institute were deprived of them.

The most significant change is that assets carried at up-to-date fair value, whether for-profit or not, may nevertheless be required to be written down if costs to sell are significant.

Employee Benefits

Currently AIC measures the liability for annual leave at its nominal amount.

Under the new AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, employee liabilities due more than 12 months from reporting date must be discounted to their present value.

Note 3: 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 4: Events Occurring After Reporting Date

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

Note 5: Operating Revenues

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Note 5A: Revenues from Government</u> | | |
| Appropriations for outputs | <u>5,097,000</u> | <u>3,939,000</u> |
| <u>Note 5B: Sales of Goods and Services</u> | | |
| Services | <u>1,862,307</u> | <u>2,791,392</u> |
| Rendering of services to: | | |
| Related entities | 1,017,654 | 2,754,189 |
| External entities | <u>844,653</u> | <u>37,203</u> |
| <i>Total rendering of services</i> | <u>1,862,307</u> | <u>2,791,392</u> |
| <u>Note 5C: Interest Revenue</u> | | |
| Deposits | <u>72,125</u> | <u>70,134</u> |
| <u>Note 5D: Net Gain from Sale of Assets</u> | | |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment: | | |
| Proceeds from disposal | 3,636 | 318 |
| Net book value of assets disposed | (2,150) | - |
| Write-offs | - | (4,708) |
| <i>Net gain / (loss) from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment</i> | <u>1,486</u> | <u>(4,390)</u> |
| Total proceeds from disposals | 3,636 | 318 |
| Total value of assets disposed | <u>(2,150)</u> | <u>(4,708)</u> |
| <i>Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of assets</i> | <u>1,486</u> | <u>(4,390)</u> |

Note 6: Operating Expenses

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Note 6A: Employee Expenses</u> | | |
| Wages and salaries | 2,635,756 | 2,528,268 |
| Superannuation | 398,164 | 320,563 |
| Leave and other entitlements | 222,577 | 244,297 |
| Separation and redundancy | - | - |
| Other employee benefits | <u>88,501</u> | <u>46,433</u> |
| <i>Total employee benefits expenses</i> | <u>3,344,998</u> | <u>3,139,561</u> |
| Workers compensation premiums | <u>11,191</u> | <u>6,339</u> |
| <i>Total employee expenses</i> | <u>3,356,189</u> | <u>3,145,900</u> |

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 6B: Supplier Expenses | | |
| Goods from related entities | - | - |
| Goods from external entities | - | - |
| Services from related entities | 271,646 | 499,725 |
| Services from external entities | 2,469,560 | 1,944,383 |
| Operating lease rentals | 617,017 | 769,892 |
| Total supplier expenses | 3,358,223 | 3,214,000 |

Note 6C: Depreciation and Amortisation

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 290,066 | 271,823 |
| Amortisation of software | 17,003 | 15,219 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | 307,069 | 287,042 |

The aggregate amounts of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 141,119 | 123,282 |
| Library resources | 148,947 | 148,541 |
| Intangibles | 17,003 | 15,219 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | 307,069 | 287,042 |

Note 7: Financial Assets

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7A: Receivables | | |
| Goods and services | 224,549 | 437,495 |
| GST receivable | 21,001 | 5,654 |
| Interest receivable | 4,326 | 3,399 |
| Total receivables (net) | 249,876 | 446,548 |

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Not overdue | 249,876 | 9,053 |
| Overdue by: | | |
| Less than 30 days | - | 190,659 |
| 30 to 60 days | - | - |
| 60 to 90 days | - | - |
| more than 90 days | - | 246,836 |
| | - | 437,495 |
| Total receivables (gross) | 249,876 | 446,548 |

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

| | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Note 8A: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment | | |
| <i>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</i> | | |
| - at cost | - | 88,258 |
| - Accumulated depreciation | - | (10,042) |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>78,216</u> |
| - at 2000-2001 valuation (deprival) | - | 453,392 |
| - Accumulated depreciation | - | (234,320) |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>219,072</u> |
| - at 2003-2004 valuation (fair value) | 195,891 | - |
| - Accumulated depreciation | - | - |
| | <u>195,891</u> | <u>-</u> |
| <i>Library resources</i> | | |
| - at 2001-02 valuation (deprival) | - | 1,486,220 |
| - Accumulated depreciation | - | (148,541) |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>1,337,679</u> |
| - at 2003-04 valuation (fair value) | 1,620,500 | - |
| - Accumulated depreciation | (1,173,000) | - |
| | <u>447,500</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (non-current) | <u>643,391</u> | <u>1,634,967</u> |

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. In 2003-04, an independent valuer, Hymans Professional Services, undertook the revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment. Also, in 2003-04, an independent valuer, International Valuation Consultants, undertook the revaluation of library resources.

Movement in Asset Revaluation Reserve

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------|
| Decrement for Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment | 108,121 | - |
| Decrement for Library Resources | 741,232 | - |
| | <u>849,353</u> | <u>-</u> |

Note 8B: Intangibles

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Computer software – at cost | 80,426 | 56,848 |
| Accumulated amortisation | (40,695) | (23,692) |
| Total intangibles | <u>39,731</u> | <u>33,156</u> |

Note 8C: Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant, Equipment, Library Resources and Intangibles
TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment, library resources and intangibles

| Item | Infrastructure, plant and equipment | | Library resources | | Intangibles | | TOTAL |
|---|---|--|----------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | |
| As at 1 July 2003 | | | | | | | |
| Gross book value | 541,650 | | 1,486,220 | | 56,848 | | 2,084,718 |
| Accumulated depreciation / amortisation | (244,362) | | (148,541) | | (23,692) | | (416,595) |
| Net book value | 297,288 | | 1,337,679 | | 33,156 | | 1,668,123 |
| Additions | | | | | | | |
| by purchase | 183,084 | | - | | 23,577 | | 206,661 |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | (141,211) | | (741,232) | | - | | (882,443) |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense | (141,119) | | (148,947) | | (17,003) | | (307,069) |
| Recoverable Amount write-downs | - | | - | | - | | - |
| Disposals | | | | | | | |
| Other disposals | (2,150) | | - | | - | | (2,150) |
| As at 30 June 2004 | | | | | | | |
| Gross book value | 195,891 | | 1,620,500 | | 80,426 | | 1,896,817 |
| Accumulated depreciation / amortisation | - | | (1,173,000) | | (40,695) | | (1,213,695) |
| Net book value | 195,891 | | 447,500 | | 39,731 | | 683,122 |

TABLE B – Assets at valuation

| Item | Total Library Resources \$ | Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment \$ | TOTAL \$ |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| As at 30 June 2004 | | | |
| Gross value | 1,620,500 | 195,891 | 1,816,391 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,173,000) | - | (1,173,000) |
| Net book value | 447,500 | 195,891 | 643,391 |
| As at 30 June 2003 | | | |
| Gross value | 1,486,220 | 453,392 | 1,939,612 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (148,541) | (234,320) | (382,861) |
| Net book value | 1,337,679 | 219,072 | 1,556,751 |
| | | 2004 | 2003 |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Note 8D: Other Non-Financial Assets | | | |
| Other prepayments | | 73,717 | 114,447 |

Note 9: Provisions

| | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Note 9A: Employee Provisions | | |
| Salaries and wages | - | 78,239 |
| Leave | 783,652 | 756,133 |
| Superannuation | - | 8,685 |
| Aggregate employee entitlement liability | 783,652 | 843,057 |
| Workers' compensation | - | - |
| Aggregate employee benefit liability and related on costs | 783,652 | 843,057 |
| Current | 338,885 | 409,308 |
| Non-current | 444,767 | 433,749 |
| | 783,652 | 843,057 |
| Note 9B: Capital Use Charge Provision | | |
| Capital Use Charge | - | - |
| Balance owing 1 July | - | 15,000 |
| Capital Use Charge provided for during the period | - | 101,000 |
| Capital Use Charge Paid | - | (116,000) |
| Balance owing 30 June | - | - |

Note 10: Payables

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 10A: Supplier Payables | | |
| Trade creditors | 142,437 | 219,663 |
| Operating lease rentals | - | - |
| Total supplier payables | 142,437 | 219,663 |
| All supplier payables are current. | | |
| Note 10B: Other Payables | | |
| Unearned Income | 574,043 | 695,429 |
| All other payables are current. | | |

Note 11: Equity

| Item | Accumulated Results | | Asset Revaluation Reserve | | Total Contributed Equity | | TOTAL EQUITY | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Opening balance 1 July | \$ (1,099,514) | \$ (1,147,709) | \$ 1,928,863 | \$ 1,928,863 | \$ 996,276 | \$ 996,276 | \$ 1,825,625 | \$ 1,777,430 |
| Net surplus/deficit | 11,437 | 149,194 | - | - | - | - | 11,437 | 149,194 |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | - | - | (849,353) | - | - | - | (849,353) | - |
| Increase (decrease) in accumulated results on application of transitional provisions in accounting standard AASB 1041 <i>Revaluation of Non-Current Assets</i> | (33,090) | - | - | - | - | - | (33,090) | - |
| Transactions with owner: | | | | | | | | |
| Distributions to owner: | | | | | | | | |
| Returns on Capital: | | | | | | | | |
| Dividends | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capital use charge | - | (101,000) | - | - | - | - | - | (101,000) |
| 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 | (1,121,167) | (1,099,514) | 1,079,510 | 1,928,863 | 996,276 | 996,276 | 954,619 | 1,825,625 |
| Less: outside equity interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total equity attributable to the Australian Government | (1,121,167) | (1,099,514) | 1,079,510 | 1,928,863 | 996,276 | 996,276 | 954,619 | 1,825,625 |

Note 12: Cash Flow Reconciliation

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 12A: Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities | | |
| Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities | | |
| Operating surplus before extraordinary items | 11,437 | 149,194 |
| Non-Cash Items | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 307,069 | 287,042 |
| Gain on disposal of assets | (1,486) | (318) |
| Net write down of non-current assets | - | 4,708 |
| Changes in Assets and Liabilities | | |
| (Increase) / decrease in receivables | 196,673 | (36,473) |
| (Increase) / decrease in other assets | 40,730 | (4,171) |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions | (59,405) | 212,440 |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables | (77,226) | 100,099 |
| Increase / (decrease) in other payables | (121,386) | (1,190,298) |
| <i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i> | <u>296,406</u> | <u>(477,777)</u> |

Note 12B: Reconciliation of Cash

Cash balance comprises:

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Cash on hand | | |
| Cash at bank | 597,016 | 1,354,656 |
| Petty cash | 1,020 | - |
| Deposits at call | 850,000 | - |
| Total cash | <u>1,448,036</u> | <u>1,354,656</u> |
| Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows | <u>1,448,036</u> | <u>1,354,656</u> |

Note 13: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2004 or 30 June 2003.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2004.

Note 14: Director Remuneration

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|----------------|----------|
| The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands | | |
| | <i>Number</i> | Number |
| • \$Nil - \$9,999 | 7 | 7 |
| • \$160,000 - \$169,999 | 1 | - |
| • \$240,000 - \$249,999 | 1 | - |
| • \$250,000 - \$259,999 | - | 1 |
| Total number of directors of the AIC | 9 | 8 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Other remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC | 409,982 | 258,022 |
| Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC | 409,982 | 258,022 |

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

Note 15: Related Party Disclosures**Directors of the Institute**

The Board of Management during the year were:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Monash University | |
| Dr Adam Graycar (AIC Director), Australian Institute of Criminology | (to 10.09.03) |
| Dr Toni Makkai (AIC Director), Australian Institute of Criminology | (from 11.09.03) |
| Mr Ian Carnell, Attorney-Generals Department, Commonwealth | (to 23.03.04) |
| Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Commonwealth | |
| Dr Kenneth Levy, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland | (to 10.11.03) |
| Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Attorney-General's Department, NSW | (to 25.03.04) |
| Dr Alan Piper, Department of Justice, WA | (to 25.03.04) |
| Mr Richard Coates, Department of Justice, Northern Territory | |
| Mr Norman Reaburn, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | (from 25.03.04) |
| Mr Terry Ryan, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland | (from 24.05.04) |
| Mr Timothy Keady, , Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT | (from 25.03.04) |

Membership of the Board of Management of the AIC comprises the director of the AIC, four members nominated by the Criminology Research Council (CRC) and three members nominated by the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

The AIC advises the CRC in relation to criminological research, provides secretariat and administrative services (for which the AIC receives \$100,000) and provides advice and assistance in relation to any research funded wholly or partly with money out of the Criminology Research Fund.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 14.

Note 16: Remuneration of Officers

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more: | | |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| • \$120,000 - \$129,999 | - | 1 |
| • \$130,000 - \$139,999 | 1 | - |
| • \$150,000 - \$159,999 | - | 1 |
| Total | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> |
| | \$ | \$ |
| The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above. | <u>133,618</u> | <u>277,654</u> |

The officer remuneration includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2003-04 except the Director. Details in relation to the Directors have been incorporated into Note 14. In the 2002-03 notes to the financial statements, 3 employees were included as officers but did not form part of the management of the AIC. These employees are not recorded as officers in the officer numbers above for 2004.

Note 17: Remuneration of Auditors

| | \$ | \$ |
|---|---------------|--------|
| Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period. | | |
| The fair value of the services provided was: | <u>20,000</u> | 21,010 |

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

Note 18: Average Staffing Levels

| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| The average staffing levels for the AIC during the year were: | <u>44.7</u> | 47.91 |

Note 19: Financial Instruments

Note 19A - 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 | 12B | 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. |
| Term deposits | 12B | Term deposits are recognised at cost. Interest is accrued as it is earned. | Term deposits are with the AIC's bank, and earn an effective rate of interest of 5.03% (2003: Nil%) payable at maturity. |
| Receivables for goods & services | 7A | 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 (2003: 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 | 10A | 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 19B – 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 | |
|--|-------|------------------------|------------------|--|----------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|-------|
| | | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | % |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash on hand | 12B | 598,036 | 1,354,656 | - | - | - | - | 598,036 | 1,354,656 | 3.75% | 3.25% |
| Term deposit | 12B | - | - | 850,000 | - | - | - | 850,000 | - | 5.03% | - |
| Receivables for goods and services (gross) | 7A | - | - | - | - | 249,876 | 446,548 | 249,876 | 446,548 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | 598,036 | 1,354,656 | 850,000 | - | 249,876 | 446,548 | 1,697,912 | 1,801,204 | | |
| Total Assets | | | | | | | | 2,454,751 | 3,583,774 | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 10A | - | - | - | - | 142,437 | 219,663 | 142,437 | 219,663 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | - | - | - | - | 142,437 | 219,663 | 142,437 | 219,663 | | |
| Total Liabilities | | | | | | | | 1,500,132 | 1,758,149 | | |

Note 19C – Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

| | Notes | 2004 | | 2003 | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Net Fair Value \$ | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Net Fair Value \$ |
| Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Cash on hand | 12B | 598,036 | 598,036 | 1,354,656 | 1,354,656 |
| Term Deposit | 12B | 850,000 | 850,000 | - | - |
| Receivables for goods and services | 7A | 249,876 | 249,876 | 446,548 | 446,548 |
| | | <u>1,697,912</u> | <u>1,697,912</u> | <u>1,801,204</u> | <u>1,801,204</u> |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 10A | 142,437 | 142,437 | 219,663 | 219,663 |
| | | <u>142,437</u> | <u>142,437</u> | <u>219,663</u> | <u>219,663</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 19D – 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 significant 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 20: Appropriations

| Particulars | Departmental Outputs | | Total | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Year ended 30 June 2004 | | | | |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | - | - | - | - |
| Appropriation Acts 1 and 3 | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Available for payment of CRF | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Payments made out of CRF | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Balance carried forward to next year | - | - | - | - |
| 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 21: Assets Held in Trust**Research Trust Account**

Purpose - monies for specified research 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.

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | 62,808 | 111,699 |
| Receipts during the year | 127,616 | 102,518 |
| Available for payments | 190,424 | 214,217 |
| Payments made | (141,454) | (151,409) |
| Balance carried forward to next year as held by AIC | 48,970 | 62,808 |

Note 22: Reporting of Outcomes**Note 22A – Outcomes of the AIC**

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

There are two Outputs identified for the Outcome.

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications

Note 22B – Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

| | Outcome 1 | | Total | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Administered expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental expenses | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 |
| Total expenses | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 |
| <i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i> | | | | |
| Administered | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental | 844,653 | 37,203 | 844,653 | 37,203 |
| Total costs recovered | 844,653 | 37,203 | 844,653 | 37,203 |
| <i>Other external revenues</i> | | | | |
| Departmental | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of goods and services – to related entities | 1,017,654 | 2,754,189 | 1,017,654 | 2,754,189 |
| Interest | 72,125 | 70,134 | 72,125 | 70,134 |
| Donation and bequests | - | - | - | - |
| Revenue from sale of assets | 3,636 | 318 | 3,636 | 318 |
| Industry contributions | - | - | - | - |
| Reversal of previous asset writedowns | - | - | - | - |
| Net foreign exchange gains | - | - | - | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - |
| Total Departmental | 1,093,415 | 2,824,641 | 1,093,415 | 2,824,641 |
| Total other external revenues | 1,093,415 | 2,824,641 | 1,093,415 | 2,824,641 |
| Net cost/(contribution) of outcome | 5,085,563 | 3,789,806 | 5,085,564 | 3,789,806 |

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

Note 22C - Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

| | Outcome 1 Output 1.1 | | Outcome 1 Output 1.2 | | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | |
| Employees | 2,786,136 | 2,724,400 | 570,053 | 421,500 | 3,356,189 | 3,145,900 |
| Suppliers | 3,150,407 | 3,013,785 | 207,816 | 200,215 | 3,358,223 | 3,214,000 |
| Grants | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 158,121 | 138,501 | 148,948 | 148,541 | 307,069 | 287,042 |
| Write-down of assets | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Value of assets disposed | 2,150 | 4,708 | - | - | 2,150 | 4,708 |
| Borrowing costs expense | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Extraordinary loss | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total operating expenses | 6,096,814 | 5,881,394 | 926,817 | 770,256 | 7,023,631 | 6,651,650 |
| Funded by: | | | | | | |
| Revenues from Government | 4,514,000 | 3,358,927 | 583,000 | 580,073 | 5,097,000 | 3,939,000 |
| Sale of goods and services | 1,834,195 | 2,739,904 | 28,112 | 51,488 | 1,862,307 | 2,791,392 |
| Interest | 72,125 | 70,134 | - | - | 72,125 | 70,134 |
| Donations and bequests | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Industry contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revenue from Sale of Assets | 3,636 | 318 | - | - | 3,636 | 318 |
| Reversal of previous asset writedowns | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net foreign exchange gains | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other non-taxation revenues | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total operating revenues | 6,423,956 | 6,169,283 | 611,112 | 631,561 | 7,035,068 | 6,800,844 |

The AIC's outcomes and outputs are described at Note 22A.

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

PART 2: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL



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 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2004.

Yours sincerely

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

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council
30 September 2004

Telephone 02 6260 9200 Facsimile 02 6260 9201
GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Introduction

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

The function of the CRC is to control and administer the Criminology Research Fund, and to that purpose 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 to ensure CRC-supported criminological research is disseminated effectively. It is essential to the effort by the Australian Government 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 nine members who represent the Australian Government, the states and the territories. This composition of the CRC ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state priorities. The Australian Government representative is appointed by the Attorney-General; state and territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General on the nomination of the responsible state or territory minister.

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

- March – to establish council strategies and priorities for the forthcoming year;
- July – to target specific areas for grants and strategic development; and
- November – to determine general grants.

Since 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, state and territory governments.

In conjunction with the AIC, the CRC ensures that Australian research into criminological issues remains relevant and focused 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 programs of, criminological research. Without such research, the role of the Australian Government in the vitally important tasks of law making and law enforcement would remain relatively uninformed and lacking in important policy insights.

Details of projects funded during the year together with summaries of completed projects received during the year are provided in the following section, Research projects. Further information is available on the council's website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc>

Reports of completed projects undertaken with council funds are distributed to each council member, who ensure that relevant persons and agency sections are made aware of the availability of the reports. Council members also seek expert advice from their jurisdictions on the possibility of further research and reports identified to be of interest.

Two copies of each report are lodged in the JV Barry library at 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. Details of CRC-funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, are posted on the CRC's website. Reports are also available from the JV Barry library through interlibrary 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 *Trends & issues* series.

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 2003–04 financial year totalled \$455,000. In the 2003–04 Agency Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$0.295 million. The council had one budget outcome: criminological research which informs the Australian Government and the states. The appropriation to the CRC was to meet 'administered' costs for the single government outcome. Each state and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

| | \$ |
|------------------------------|--------|
| New South Wales | 54,039 |
| Victoria | 39,658 |
| Queensland | 30,169 |
| Western Australia | 15,683 |
| South Australia | 12,370 |
| Tasmania | 3,849 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2,621 |
| Northern Territory | 1,611 |

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 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. Associate Professor Patrick Jobes, from the University of New England, was appointed to the research fellow position for a two-year period and commenced duty in August 2003.

During the year members of the council were as follows:

New South Wales

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman of the CRC
Director-General
Attorney-General's Department

Australian Government

Ian Carnell
General Manager
Criminal Justice and Security
Attorney-General's Department
(April 2000–March 2004)

Victoria

Penny Armytage
Secretary
Department of Justice

Queensland

Dr Kenneth Levy
Director-General
Department of Justice
(December 1990–November 2003)

Terrence Ryan
Director, strategic policy
Department of Justice and Attorney-General
(from May 2004)

Western Australia

Alan Piper
Director-General
Department of Justice

South Australia

Kate Lennon
Chief Executive

Attorney-General's Department and
Department of Justice
(March 2003–February 2004)

Tasmania

Norman Reaburn
Director
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

Northern Territory

Richard Coates
Chief Executive Officer
Department of Justice

Australian Capital Territory

Tim Keady
Chief Executive Officer
Department of Justice and Community
Safety
Attorney-General's Department
(from July 2003)

Meetings

The meeting held on 10 July 2003 was convened in Perth, Western Australia; the meetings held on 27 November 2003 and 25 March 2004 were convened at the AIC.

At the meeting on 25 March 2004, Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected chair of the council. At this meeting, the CRC appointed its representatives from the Northern Territory, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania 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 2004 consultation meeting was convened on 25 March 2004 at the AIC and was

attended by academics, council members, the acting director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, together with the council's adviser and research fellow.

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:

- resilience to offending in high-risk groups;
- juror stress and debriefing;
- mental health issues audit; and
- chronic offenders and poly-users: young people's 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:

- public policy relevance;
- the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- the cost effectiveness of the research;
- the soundness of the design and methodology and the feasibility of the research;
- the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate;
- availability of data, where required; and

- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

A panel comprising the academic adviser to the council and two senior criminologists (selected by the council from recommendations by the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc.) considers applications for general grants. The panel this year comprised Dr Russell G Smith, Dr Janet Chan and Dr Paul Mazerolle, who forwarded their recommendations to the CRC for consideration at the November meeting.

Appreciation

The council wishes to express its appreciation to Dr Ken Levy, the Queensland representative on the council from 1990–2003; Ian Carnell, the Australian Government representative from 2000–04; Kate Lennon, the South Australian representative from 2003–04; Dr Russell Smith, academic adviser to the council; panel members Dr Janet Chan and Dr Paul Mazerolle; and staff members of the institute.

Freedom of information

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 2004.

Appropriations and outcomes

The following section 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 35 grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 27 November 2003, six of which were approved. A further four grants were deferred. Subsequently, after applicants addressed issues of concern raised by council, two deferred grants were reconsidered and approved by council at its meeting held on 25 March 2004. Council will reconsider the remaining two deferred grants at its July 2004 meeting.

Particulars of approved grants are as follows:

1. Risk factors and treatment outcomes in intra-familial adolescent sex offenders – Associate Professor Jan Grant, Dr David Indermaur, Dr Jenny Thornton, Christabel Chamarette and Sue DeSouza, Curtin University of Technology. The CRC made a grant of \$148,042 for this project.

The purpose of this study is to investigate risk factors and other predictors of treatment outcome in intra-familial adolescent sex offenders. It aims to evaluate how risk factors relate to treatment efficacy and what impact treatment has on reducing risk factors and relapse. This is an exploratory study wherein qualitative data will be derived from semi-structured clinical interviews and quantitative data in the form of psychometric measures taken pre-post treatment and at one-year follow-up. This study will contribute to the development of improved risk assessment methodologies for adolescent intra-familial sex offenders and contribute to the development of best-practice treatment procedures.

2. Caring for data: law, professional codes and the negotiation of confidentiality in Australian criminological research –

Associate Professor Mark Israel and Robert Chalmers, Flinders University. The CRC made a grant of \$8,948 for this project.

The aim of this research is to investigate how criminologists and their associated organisations and institutions can manage the laws governing the protection and disclosure of criminological data. Drawing on a literature review of legal and criminological material, the research will:

- analyse the current law and professional codes relating to confidentiality and privacy;
- consider contemporary developments in European and North American jurisdictions and investigate likely future developments; and
- examine the ways that criminological researchers, their clients and their host institutions (in the government, educational and private sectors) can develop appropriate risk management strategies for handling criminological data.

The project will cover situations in which researchers are required or able to protect sources and those in which they are required or wish to make disclosures of information that may be confidential or sensitive.

3. Predictors of violence, antisocial behaviour and relational aggression in Australian adolescents: a longitudinal study – Associate Professor John Toumbourou, Professor Richard Catalano, Dr Sheryl Hemphill and Jackie Clements, Centre for Adolescent Health, Murdoch Children's Research Institute. The CRC made a grant of \$75,275 for this project.

The aim of this study is to identify individual, family and peer predictors of violence, antisocial behaviour and

relational aggression in youth using a state-wide representative sample of school students. Data will be analysed from the International Youth Development Study, a large longitudinal cross-national study of grade 5 and years 7 and 9 students in Victoria, Australia and Washington, USA. The first wave of data collection was completed in 2002 and the second wave of data collection is currently under way. By contrasting Australian predictors against those from a comparable USA sample, this study will add to understanding of the relevance of USA crime prevention science for Australia.

4. [The extent and impact of money laundering in and through Australia and the region in 2003 – Neil Jensen, John Walker, John Van Groningen, Gavin Brown and Michael Benes, AUSTRAC. The CRC made a grant of \\$79,200 for this project.](#)

The aim of this research is to update John Walker's highly acclaimed 1995 *Estimates of the extent of money laundering in and through Australia*, and where possible (through cooperative arrangements with other financial intelligence units and contacts in the region) extend the work to include assessments of the linkages to crime and money laundering in the Asia Pacific region, and an examination of the linkages to terrorism in the region.

5. [Police cautioning in Queensland: the impact on juvenile offending trajectories – Dr Anna Stewart and Dr Susan Dennison, Griffith University. The CRC made a grant of \\$34,310 for this project.](#)

This project will examine the impact of police cautioning on the offending trajectories of young people. The pathways from child maltreatment to juvenile offending project (CRC 29/00-01) completed by the principal researchers in 2002 investigated the links between child protection and finalised juvenile justice

appearances for the 1983 birth cohort. The principal researchers also hold a database involving a 1984 birth cohort. This project aims to extend the database by including police data on diversion for the 1983 and 1984 birth cohort of children. This will enable the children's first official contacts with the police and their subsequent contacts with the courts to be examined. This research will address questions concerning maltreatment, repeat cautioning, recidivism and offending trajectories.

6. [Operational performance reviews: the impact on crime in Queensland – Associate Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, Griffith University. The CRC made a grant of \\$62,747 for this project.](#)

The project will evaluate the impact of Queensland Police Service's version of COMPSTAT, known as Operational Performance Reviews (OPRs). The study will examine the impact of OPRs on crime in Queensland and assess whether the OPRs have led to any crime reductions across the 29 police districts in Queensland. It will examine whether specific categories of crime (for example, break and enters) are reduced more than others (for example, violent crimes, property crimes) by the introduction of OPRs. It will also examine the district-by-district impact of OPRs on different categories of crime.

7. [An investigation into the effective and ethical interviewing of suspected sex offenders – Associate Professor Mark Kebbell and Dr Paul Mazerolle, James Cook University. The CRC made a grant of \\$58,754 for this project.](#)

The aim of the research is to provide information on how the interviewing of suspected sex offenders can be improved. Participants will be convicted sex offenders, people suspected of sexual

offences but not convicted, and police officers. Participants will be asked to complete a survey concerning their own interview experiences and beliefs about how interviews should be conducted. Sex offenders will state why they admitted or denied guilt in their police interview. Sex offenders and police officers will also respond to a number of vignettes to allow an experimental manipulation of factors that are likely to impact on confession rates.

8. Patterns of substance use, overdose and recidivism among recently released prisoners in Queensland – Stuart Kinner, Professor Jakob Najman, Jane Fischer and Angela Bates, University of Queensland. The CRC made a grant of \$79,159 for this project.

Prisoners released to the community are characterised by chronic social disadvantage, poor mental health and high rates of drug use. Recently released prisoners are also characterised by a high rate of recidivism and a markedly increased rate of both fatal and non-fatal overdose. Using a prospective design, this project will investigate patterns of drug use, socioeconomic status and mental health in a sample of adult ex-prisoners. In addition, the incidence of and factors contributing to drug overdoses and re-incarceration in this population will be investigated. Participants will be interviewed prior to release, and again four and 12 weeks after release.

Research in progress (in addition to the new projects above)

Attitudes toward employability of non-violent ex-offenders: employer, corrective services worker, employment support worker and offender perspectives – Associate Professor Joe Graffam, Kay

Smith and Alison Shinkfield, Deakin University, CRC 26/02-03.

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

Correctional offender rehabilitation programs: the national picture in Australia – Professor Kevin Howells, Dr Andrew Day, Assistant Professor Rick Sarre, Karen Heseltine and Cheryl Clay, University of South Australia, CRC 4/02-03.

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

A study of morbidity in Western Australian prisoners after release from gaol – Professor Michael Hobbs, Dr Ralph Chapman, Louise Stewart and Steve Ridout, University of Western Australia, CRC 19/02-03.

Preventing cyberstalking: a national investigation into the use of electronic communications to cyberstalk – Dr Monica Whitty, John Bidewell and Vaughn Bowie, University of Western Sydney, CRC 23/02-03.

Pathways to prevention: evaluation of an early intervention crime prevention program – Dr Kate Freiberg and Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University, CRC 27/01-02.

The prevalence of victimisation and violent behaviour in the seriously mentally ill – Professor Alexander McFarlane, Dr Clara Bookless and Dr Geoff Schrader, University of Adelaide, CRC 16/02-03.

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 Social

Policy Research Group, University of South Australia, was the successful tenderer for stage 2, which aims to conduct research into the adult remand process as it operates in the courts in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The final report for stage 2 is due for completion by mid-July 2004.

Reviews, scoping papers and roundtables

Mental health issues audit roundtable

A roundtable to address the issues of how to identify and assess those mentally impaired people recycling through the system, how to identify them earlier and to look at treatment and management through to release was conducted in Melbourne on Tuesday, 7 October 2003.

A research proposal concerning questions of the means and responsibility for the identification of individuals with mental health problems in the criminal justice system is currently being developed for the consideration of council at the July 2004 meeting.

Chronic offenders and multiple service users roundtable

A roundtable was convened in Adelaide on 21 November to consider a number of issues identified in a scoping paper *Evaluation of offending and service provision and mapping of service provision* by Professor Rob White from the University of Tasmania.

The roundtable presented a broad and thorough discussion about the relationship between being a chronic offender and being a multiple user of social services; identified areas where current research and inquiry are lacking; and established a methodology for collecting and analysing data. A research design has since been

developed and will be considered by council at its July 2004 meeting.

Juror stress and debriefing roundtable

A meeting to develop a research proposal in relation to juror stress and debriefing was convened in Sydney on 29 June 2004. Council will consider a report on the outcomes of the meeting in July 2004.

Research strategy – resiliency to offending in high-risk groups

Council assigned the task of identifying a research strategy from the *Resilience to offending in high-risk groups* scoping paper (previously supplied by Professor Leslie Samuelson and Associate Professor Boni Robertson, from the GUMURRII Centre, Griffith University) to Professor Stephen Zubrick and Anna Robson from the West Australian Institute for Child Health Research. Council proposes to pursue a specific area of research identified in the strategy in the near future.

Literature review on genetics and criminal behaviour: ethical and public policy implications

Professor Wayne Hall and Katherine Morley, University of Queensland, were engaged by council to provide a review of the scientific literature on the genetics of criminal behaviour. The review *Is there a genetic susceptibility to engage in criminal acts?* was also published in the AIC's *Trends & issues* series in October 2003.

Criminology Research Council research fellow

The CRC's research fellow, Dr Patrick Jobes, produced the following summary reviews/reports/papers for council:

- A draft proposal, *Information for applicants for a consultancy on the use of multiple social services among chronically offending youth*;
- A draft proposal, *Information for applicants for a consultancy on Indigenous community structure and crime: the collection and analysis of data from Council of Australian Government (COAG) sites in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory*;
- A report of the CRC sub-group roundtable on juror stress and debriefing;
- A report of the CRC roundtable on general mental disorder and crime;
- A report summarising *Policing in rural New South Wales*, presented at a forum on agricultural crime and rural policing 2004 in Gunning, New South Wales;
- A draft proposal, *Information for applicants for a consultancy on specialty courts in Australia*;
- A proposal, *A proposal to assess, compare and summarise contributions to publications and to public policy in criminology and social justice through research funded by the CRC*;
- A draft proposal, *Information for a consultancy on behalf of the CRC to conduct research on general mental disorder and crime*;
- A paper, *Understanding the Criminology Research Council* presented by Laurie Glanfield AM at the 2003 Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference;
- A paper, *Social disorganisation, conflict and crime in four rural Australian communities* (with Elaine Crosby and Joseph F Donnermeyer),

presented at the 2003 Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference; and

- A paper, *A structural analysis of social disorganisation and crime in rural communities in Australia* (with Elaine Crosby and Joseph F Donnermeyer) presented at the Australian Institute of Criminology 2004 seminar series.

CRC session at Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference

To publicise the work of the council and explain the application procedures, council chair, Laurie Glanfield AM, presented a paper and conducted an information session at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference held in Sydney in October 2003.

The paper introduced the Criminology Research Council, described its role, structure and functions, and provided information on how applications for funding are received and processed. In particular, it explained the meaning of policy-relevant research and how this is interpreted by the council when assessing applications for funding and determining funding for consultancies. The paper also reviewed some of the key areas for research that have been funded in recent years and new areas that could be targeted for funding in the future.

Reports received of completed research 2003–2004

The council received 12 reports of completed research projects during the year. Summaries of these reports are given below.

1. Hearing loss and communication disability within the criminal justice system
– Dr Al Yonovitz and Grant Preston,
Menzies School of Health Research,
Royal Darwin Hospital, CRC 15/97-8

This research project examined the role of hearing loss and communication disability within the Northern Territory criminal justice system. In particular, the research project focused on the identification of areas of disadvantage to Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons involved within the criminal justice system. Methods of identification included assessment of audiological function of inmates, identification of current and appropriate follow-up services, consequences of deleterious acoustic factors in courtrooms and rooms through all stages of the criminal justice system as well as identifying current professional opinion of aspects of hearing loss in the criminal justice system. A focus group consisting of medical staff, audiologists, lawyers, hearing service providers, police and prison staff outlined issues pertinent to the study as well as provided recommendations to assist in the development of appropriate models of service delivery.

2. Identification of characteristics and patterns of male domestic partner abusers
– Professor Jeffrey Richards and Dr Angus McLachlan, University of Ballarat, CRC 4/00-01

One hundred men identified as domestic partner abusers were recruited from four community agencies in regional Victoria. Before participating in a men's behaviour change program, they were assessed on a range of physiological, psychopathological, personality and cognitive measures. Based on the direction of heart rate responses when participating in an analogue domestic conflict situation, two types of abusers were identified:

- type 1 men were more assaultive, verbally aggressive and held stronger sexist attitudes than type 2 men; they were also more impulsive and more disinhibited than type 2 men; and
- the second group (PG2) consisting of 44 men were characterised by disinhibited, impulsive behaviours and drug abuse.

Thirty of the 100 men were re-assessed after participation in a men's behaviour change program. Participation was associated with overall reductions in levels of anger, and apparent reductions in assaultiveness, and indirect and verbal aggression. However, after involvement in the program, the type 1 men evidenced more cynical hostility and the PG2 men reported stronger sexist attitudes. Fourteen women provided interviews after their partners had participated in the program. Their responses confirmed questionnaire results that participation was useful for many men but that results were variable. The research concluded that the men's behaviour change program was useful for many male domestic partner abusers, but other options need to be considered/developed for men with the characteristics identified above.

3. Safeguarding fairness for children in interactions with adults in authority – Associate Professor Jeanette Lawrence, University of Melbourne, CRC 35/00-01

The aims of this research were to examine systematically young people's understanding of procedural fairness and specifically their preferences for procedural safeguards for young offenders in encounters with authoritative adults. The research is grounded in (1) calls for fair procedures when dealing with young offenders, made by the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Australian Law Reform and Human Rights

Commissioners (1997); and (2) in the independent significance of fair procedures (as distinct from outcome decisions) in judicial and organisational aspects of adult institutional life. Surprisingly, the young participants would rely on an authoritative adult to act fairly, more than on an offender being able to actively participate in the proceedings or to have a voice or someone else to speak up for them. Either young people are simply content to invest procedural protection in the adults in authority, or they do not know it could be done differently. Clearly adults are not always so even-handed and procedurally fair. In moves for procedural reform in institutions, young people seem to have been left behind. Understanding of young people's lack of concern about their active participation and voice and to build educative programs to help inform their expectations is needed.

4. 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

This study provided an overview of the current operation of closed circuit television (CCTV) in Australian public spaces. This study was not intended to be an evaluation. Rather it aimed to provide a more informed context within which future discussion and research into Australian open-street CCTV, both theoretical and empirical, can proceed. The use of CCTV in open-street settings in Australia appears poised to expand. Increasingly, these systems will be integrated, with coverage ranging across public and private space. The precise impact CCTV has upon crime and perceptions of safety in particular locations requires more thorough research. Despite ambiguous findings, many local councils remain enthusiastic about CCTV, although few see it as a panacea. However it remains to be established in what

locations and under what conditions CCTV will prove most effective. Rigorous independent assessments of both the intended and unintended consequences of systems will assist in clarifying this picture. Future research should also include detailed ethnographic studies of control room operations and more sophisticated study of the impact of CCTV upon policing practice.

5. 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

This study surveyed a wide range of Australian professionals (n=721) about their experiences of violence, threats and intimidation as they engaged in their professional role as protectors of children. It was found that more than 90 per cent of the sample had experienced these unwanted and unwarranted behaviours in the last five years and over 40 per cent reported ongoing harassment. Professionals were subjected to these behaviours from a wide range of sources: peers, line managers, other professionals and related agencies, parents of the child being protected and their supporters, the perpetrator of child abuse, and even child victims. While most respondents (69 per cent) did not think that violence had increased over time, almost 75 per cent of respondents reported that nothing in their professional training had prepared them for the experience of threats, intimidation and violence they experienced. The study, therefore, has considerable significance for professional trainers and university educators in all professions dealing with children where maltreatment has occurred or is suspected. The effects of the unwanted behaviours were reported by respondents as predominantly psychological, with fear being the most prevalent effect. Over two-thirds of the

respondents reported feeling burnt out by their work, with teachers reporting burnout more frequently than other professionals. This level of burnout is well above levels previously reported and points to an urgent need to investigate the working conditions of professionals whose role includes the protection of children.

6. *Youth justice: criminal trajectories – Dr Mark Lynch, Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission, CRC 22/01-02*

The youth justice criminal trajectories research project used data from the Queensland Department of Families, the Queensland Police Service and the Queensland Department of Corrective Services to determine the extent to which juveniles on supervised orders in 1994–95 progressed to the adult corrections system. The results showed that a significant proportion of the research cohort progressed to the adult corrections system and that multiple factors increased the risk of progression. Risk factors included gender, Indigenous status and the presence of a care and protection order.

The key findings of the project were:

- by September 2002, 79 per cent of those juveniles on supervised orders in 1994–95 had progressed to the adult corrections system and 49 per cent had been subject to at least one term of imprisonment;
- by September 2002, 89 per cent of male Indigenous juveniles on supervised orders in 1994–95 had progressed to the adult corrections system, with 71 per cent having served at least one prison term;
- by September 2002, 91 per cent of the juveniles who had been subject to a care and protection order, as well as a supervised justice order, had progressed to the adult corrections system with 67 per cent

having served at least one term of imprisonment; and

- over time, the probability of those juveniles on supervised orders in 1994–95 who are subject to multiple risk factors, (that is, male, Indigenous, care and protection order) progressing to the adult corrections system will closely approach 100 per cent.

The very high rate of progression from juvenile supervised orders to the adult corrections system means it is reasonable to question the adequacy and appropriateness of our current responses to juvenile offending. The results showed a clear need for multidisciplinary interagency interventions that address the precursors to juvenile offending and help established offenders desist from further offending. These responses will need to involve a wide range of government departments – some of which may not immediately see their core business as incorporating a crime prevention dimension – such as housing, education, health, police, families, treasury, public amenities and transport.

7. *Risk assessment by mental health professionals and the prevention of future violent behaviour – Associate Professor Bernadette McSherry, Monash University, CRC 18/00-01*

This report examined the current legal and ethical background to risk assessment for the purpose of preventing future serious injury to others.

It outlined the development of the concepts of risk assessment and risk management and the different ways in which risk can be measured. It now appears that there is some degree of consensus that well-trained mental health professionals should be able to predict a patient's short-term potential for violence.

The report also set out the forensic context for risk assessment and outlines some of the areas of law where mental health professionals may be required to write reports or give evidence concerning risk of harm to others. In the criminal law field, this includes writing reports in relation to the risk of an accused reoffending for the purposes of bail applications, sentencing and preventive detention, the disposition of offenders with mental disorders and parole. The report then turned to legal and ethical arguments relating to breaching confidentiality when a health professional believes a patient is at risk of harming others. While there were strong ethical justifications for preserving confidentiality, it appears that the majority of health professionals and ethicists view confidentiality as being relative rather than absolute.

8. Civil litigation by citizens against Australian police between 1994 and 2002 – Dr Jude McCulloch and Darren Palmer, Deakin University, CRC 19/01-02

This research was the first detailed attempt to describe, understand and analyse the nature and extent of civil litigation against police in Australia. It used interviews with police, lawyers and ombudsmen and an analysis of civil cases to identify the key issues involved in civil litigation against police. The report identified a partial shift in police responses to civil litigation from an adversarial approach towards a risk management approach. However, concerns about being seen as 'too soft', and the need to maintain police officer morale through rigorous defence of civil suits are limiting a fuller shift to a risk management approach.

The research concluded that courts are increasingly willing to award aggravated and punitive damages against police. A risk management approach that utilises meaningful apologies may lessen the risk

of aggravated damages and satisfy many complainants. Further, the case analysis and interviews indicated that matters being litigated are serious breaches of police standards, are not generally heat-of-the-moment split-second decisions, and that civil litigation provides an additional means of making police accountable.

9. Investigating the incidence of criminal and antisocial behaviour by young people on the Strand in Townsville – Dr Glen Dawes and Bruce Drummond, James Cook University, CRC 16/01-02

The Townsville Strand was redeveloped in 1999 and while attracting praise for its aesthetic appeal, it is also a public space that attracts young people who engage in antisocial and criminal forms of behaviour such as driving modified cars, skateboarding along the promenade and participating in acts of vandalism such as the production of illegal graffiti.

The outcomes of this research identify a number of key issues which challenge popular and often inaccurate public perceptions linking youth to antisocial or criminal behaviour. First, the majority of youth who utilise the Strand perceive that they are unfairly labelled as engaging in deviant behaviour because of their age, that they are easily identifiable by virtue of their alliance to specific subcultures. Secondly, there is a shared perception that a minority of youth engage in antisocial behaviour on the Strand. Thirdly, young people have responded by resolving to resist attempts to marginalise their presence on the Strand which highlights the contested nature of public spaces by various stakeholders and questions the effectiveness of increased forms of policing and security aimed at regulating young people. The study highlights the need for alternative strategies to the perceived problem of youth and forms of antisocial or criminal behaviour on the Strand.

10. *A longitudinal investigation of psychosocial risk factors for speeding offences among young motor car drivers* – Peter Palamara and Associate Professor Mark Stevenson, University of Western Australia, CRC 13/01-02

A longitudinal cohort study of a sample of 17-year-old Western Australian drivers has shown that the incidence of novice driver speeding offences increases significantly after the first year of driving with a peak at 24-months and a decline thereafter. The data suggests that the vast majority of offences are for speeding between 10 and 19km/hour above the speed limit, with 'excessive' speeding offences being highest in frequency in the first year and then declining in frequency thereafter. The unadjusted rates of the incidence of speeding drivers showed that males are more likely than females to incur one or more speeding infringements.

The combination of a longitudinal design and the application of multivariate analytical techniques to objective speeding offence data has addressed many of the shortcomings of previous investigations of the psychosocial risk factors for speeding by young drivers. In particular, the reported findings have clarified the causal role of previously identified risk factors while adjusting for their co-variation with other known driver factors. This point is exemplified by the non-significant association of normative beliefs for speeding and attitudes toward speeding, which have been previously identified as significant independent contributors to speeding behaviour.

11. *A conditional probability approach to risk assessment for child sexual offenders with different classes of victim* – Dr Michael Proeve, Dr Andrew Day, Dr Phil Mohr and Katherine Hawkins, University of South Australia, CRC 1/02-03

Specific scales were developed for discriminating child sexual offenders with different classes of victim. The project demonstrates a method of individualising scores on actuarial risk assessment measured in a way that makes them more meaningful for those involved in decision-making about individual child sexual offenders. At present, the only quantifiable approach to specific decision-making relies on a general prediction of future behaviour, based on group data. The Bayesian approach is one method that can be used to assist decision-makers to use this information in ways that lead to the more appropriate management of risk. Ultimately, the better management of known child sexual offenders will lead to fewer offences and a reduction in the number of children whose lives are profoundly affected by sexual victimisation.

12. *Facilitators and inhibitors of mandatory reporting of suspected child abuse* – Dr Beverley Blaskett and Dr S. Caroline Taylor, University of Ballarat, CRC 9/01-02

This study examined the questions of whether professionals charged with caring for children and young people favour mandatory reporting of child physical and sexual abuse and whether professionals perceive conflicts between their obligations to report abuse and their professional concern to support families. This survey of 452 Victorian professionals, including mandated doctors, nurses, teachers and psychiatrists and non-mandated

psychologists, social workers and childcare workers, established general support for mandatory reporting. Many professionals consult with one another over the decision of whether to report suspected child abuse to authorities, and most counsel one another to report. However, one-fifth reported that on occasion they have chosen not to report child abuse. Reasons for under-reporting relate to perceived necessity to establish conclusive proof of abuse, a lack of confidence in the child protection system and fear of damage to their supportive relationship with the child's family. This study also discovered that more experienced professionals may only report those cases which they believe will trigger action by child protection services.



F2004/113

10 September 2004

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM
Chair
Criminal Research Council
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Glanfield

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT 2003-2004

The audit of the Criminal Research Council's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004 has now been completed. Attached is our Closing Audit Report that summarises the results of our audit.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report was issued on 9 September 2004.

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

Yours sincerely

Willie Tan
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

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 Minister for Justice and Customs

Scope

The financial statements and directors' responsibility

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

of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2004.

The Council Members are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

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

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Criminology Research Council's financial position, and of its performance as represented by the statements of financial performance, and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Council Members.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and applicable Accounting Standards; and
- (ii) give a true and fair view, of the matters required by 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 2004, and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Willie Tan
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

30 August 2004

Criminology Research Council

Statement by Council Members

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997.

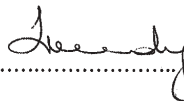
In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Signed 

Laurie Glanfield
Chair

30 August 2004

Signed 

Tim Keady
Member

30 August 2004

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

for the year ended 30 June 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------|
| REVENUE | | | |
| Revenues from ordinary activities | | | |
| Revenue from Government | 5A | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| Interest | 5B | 52,195 | 41,967 |
| Other revenue | 5C | 160,000 | 187,999 |
| Total revenues from ordinary activities | | 507,195 | 518,966 |
| EXPENSE | | | |
| Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense) | | | |
| Employees | 6A | 195,990 | 108,344 |
| Suppliers | 6B | 88,817 | 83,612 |
| Grants | 6C | 352,868 | 210,154 |
| Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense) | | 637,675 | 402,110 |
| Borrowing costs expense | | - | - |
| Net surplus/(deficit) | | (130,480) | 116,856 |
| 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 | | - | - |
| Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with the Australian Government as owners | | (130,480) | 116,856 |

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

as at 30 June 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Cash | 10B | 899,483 | 884,415 |
| Receivables | 7A | 10,962 | 48,481 |
| <i>Total financial assets</i> | | <u>910,445</u> | <u>932,896</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>910,445</u> | <u>932,896</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Payables | | | |
| Suppliers | 8 | 117,099 | 9,070 |
| <i>Total payables</i> | | <u>117,099</u> | <u>9,070</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>117,099</u> | <u>9,070</u> |
| NET ASSETS | | <u>793,346</u> | <u>923,826</u> |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Parent entity interest | | | |
| Contributed equity | | 36,018 | 36,018 |
| Accumulated surpluses | | 757,328 | 887,808 |
| <i>Total parent entity interest</i> | | <u>793,346</u> | <u>923,826</u> |
| Total equity | 9 | <u>793,346</u> | <u>923,826</u> |
| Current assets | | 910,445 | 932,896 |
| Non-current assets | | - | - |
| Current liabilities | | 117,099 | 9,070 |
| Non-current liabilities | | - | - |

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 2004

| | Notes | 2004 \$ | 2003 \$ |
|--|------------|----------------|----------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Appropriations | | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| Interest | | 51,317 | 49,002 |
| State and territory contributions | | 160,000 | 143,999 |
| Grant | | 44,000 | - |
| GST received from ATO | | 53,288 | 36,582 |
| Total cash received | | 603,605 | 518,583 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | 89,767 | 111,581 |
| Suppliers | | 145,611 | 117,522 |
| Grants | | 353,159 | 243,705 |
| Total cash used | | 588,537 | 472,808 |
| Net cash from operating activities | 10A | 15,068 | 45,775 |
| Net increase in cash held | | | |
| Cash at the beginning of the reporting period | | 884,415 | 838,640 |
| Cash at the end of the reporting period | 10B | 899,483 | 884,415 |

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2004

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| By Type | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| Other commitments ¹ | 674,140 | 551,741 |
| Total other commitments | <u>674,140</u> | <u>551,741</u> |
| Commitments receivable | (61,285) | (50,158) |
| Net commitments | <u>612,855</u> | <u>501,583</u> |
| By Maturity | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| One year or less | 608,644 | 525,741 |
| From one to five years | 65,496 | 26,000 |
| Over five years | - | - |
| Total other commitments | <u>674,140</u> | <u>551,741</u> |
| Commitments receivable | (61,285) | (50,158) |
| Net commitments | <u>612,855</u> | <u>501,583</u> |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

¹ As at 30 June 2004, 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.

SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

There are no known contingencies.

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***for the year ended 30 June 2004*

| Note | Description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Summary of Significant Accounting Policies |
| 2 | Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005-2006 |
| 3 | Economic Dependency |
| 4 | Events Occurring After Reporting Date |
| 5 | Operating Revenues |
| 6 | Operating Expenses |
| 7 | Financial Assets |
| 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 Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2004)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the 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 2002-03.

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 time proportional basis taking into account the effective yield on the relevant asset.

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 the contract to provide the service. 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 as revenue 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 and 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.

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 short hand method as at 30 June 2004. 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 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 Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course.

The CRC makes employer contributions to the Australian Government at rates determined by the

actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Australian Government 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

There were no lease costs expensed for 2003-04 or 2002-03.

1.6 Borrowing Costs

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2003-04 or 2002-03.

1.7 Grants

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services, provide facilities or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, the CRC recognises grant liabilities 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, called 'Comcover'. 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: Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005-2006

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued replacement Australian Accounting Standards to apply from 2005-06. The new standards are the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), which are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The new standards cannot be adopted early. The standards being replaced are to be withdrawn with effect from 2005-06, but continue to apply in the meantime.

The purpose of issuing Australian Equivalents to IFRSs is to enable Australian entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001* to be able to more readily access overseas capital markets by preparing their financial reports according to accounting standards more widely used overseas.

For-profit entities complying fully with the Australian Equivalents will be able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs as well as with the Australian Equivalents.

It is expected that the Finance Minister will continue to require compliance with the Accounting Standards issued by the AASB, including the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs, in his Orders for the Preparation of Authorities' financial statements for 2005-06 and beyond.

The Australian Equivalents contain certain additional provisions, which will apply to not-for-profit entities, including the CRC. Some of these provisions are in conflict with the IFRSs and therefore CRC will only be able to assert compliance with the Australian Equivalents to the IFRSs.

Existing AASB standards that have no IFRS equivalent will continue to apply.

Accounting Standard AASB 1047 *Disclosing the impact of Adopting Australian Equivalents to IFRSs* requires that the financial statements for 2003-04 disclose:

- An explanation of how the transition to the Australian Equivalents is being managed, and
- A narrative explanation of the key differences in accounting policies arising from the transition.

The purpose of this Note is to make these disclosures.

Management of the transition to Australian Equivalents to IFRSs

CRC has taken the following steps in preparation towards the implementation of Australian Equivalents:

- Development of a plan to effectively address the transition to and implementation of the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs.
- The plan requires the following steps to be undertaken:

- Identification of all major accounting policy differences between current AASB standards and the Australian Equivalents to IFRSs progressively to 30 June 2004;
- Identification of systems changes necessary to be able to report under the Australian Equivalents, including those necessary to enable capture of data under both sets of rules for 2004-05, and the testing and implementation of those changes;
- Preparation of a transitional balance sheet as at 1 July 2004, under Australian Equivalents, within two months of 30 June 2004;
- Preparation of an Australian Equivalent balance sheet at the same time as the 30 June 2005 statements are prepared; and.
- Meeting reporting deadlines set by Finance for the 2005-06 balance sheet under Australian Equivalent Standards.
- The plan also addresses the risks to successful achievement of the above objectives and includes strategies to keep implementation on track to meet deadline.

Major changes in accounting policy

Changes in accounting policies under Australian Equivalents are applied retrospectively i.e. as if the new policy had always applied. This rule means that a balance sheet prepared under the Australian Equivalents must be made as at 1 July 2004, except as permitted in particular circumstances by AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*. This will enable the 2005-06 financial statements to report comparatives under the Australian Equivalents also.

Changes to major accounting policies are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Employee Benefits

Any future employee benefits incurred by CRC would be accounted for under the new AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, employee liabilities due more than 12 months from reporting date must be discounted to their present value.

Note 3: 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 4: Events Occurring After Reporting Date

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

Note 5: Operating Revenues

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Note 5A: Revenues from Government</u> | | |
| Appropriations for outputs | <u>295,000</u> | <u>289,000</u> |
| <u>Note 5B: Interest Revenue</u> | | |
| Deposits | <u>52,195</u> | <u>41,967</u> |
| <u>Note 5C: Other Revenue</u> | | |
| Contribution to the CRF by state and territory governments | 160,000 | 147,999 |
| Other revenue | - | 40,000 |
| <i>Total other revenue</i> | <u>160,000</u> | <u>187,999</u> |

Note 6: Operating Expenses

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Note 6A: Employee Expenses</u> | | |
| Wages and salaries ¹ | 173,796 | 104,660 |
| Superannuation | 18,058 | 2,117 |
| Leave and other entitlements | - | - |
| Separation and redundancy | - | - |
| Other employee benefits | 4,136 | 1,567 |
| <i>Total employee benefits expense</i> | <u>195,990</u> | <u>108,344</u> |
| Workers compensation premiums | - | - |
| <i>Total employee expenses</i> | <u>195,990</u> | <u>108,344</u> |
| <u>Note 6B: Supplier Expenses</u> | | |
| Services from related entities ² | 16,542 | 55,110 |
| Services from external parties | 72,275 | 28,502 |
| <i>Total supplier expenses</i> | <u>88,817</u> | <u>83,612</u> |

¹ The CRC paid \$85,632 for employee services during 2003-04 under the administrative support agreement between the CRC and the AIC (\$90,192 in 2002-03).

² The CRC paid \$14,368 for administrative support services during 2003-04 under the administrative support agreement between the CRC and the AIC (\$9,808 in 2002-03).

Note 6C: Grants Expense

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Private sector – non-profit institutions | <u>352,868</u> | <u>210,154</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|

The CRC makes grants to support criminological research.

Note 7: Financial Assets

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7A: Receivables | | |
| Goods and services | 291 | 44,000 |
| Interest receivable | 4,090 | 3,213 |
| GST receivable | 6,581 | 1,268 |
| Total receivables (net) | 10,962 | 48,481 |

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not overdue | 5,627 | 4,481 |
| Overdue by: | | |
| - Less than 30 days | 291 | 44,000 |
| - 30 to 60 days | | - |
| - 60 to 90 days | | - |
| - more than 90 days | 5,044 | - |
| | 5,335 | 44,000 |
| Total receivables (gross) | 10,962 | 48,481 |

Note 8: Payables

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 8: Supplier Payables | | |
| Trade creditors | 117,099 | 9,070 |

All supplier payables are current.

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

| Item | Accumulated Results | | Total Contributed Equity | | TOTAL EQUITY | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Opening balance as at 1 July | 887,808 | 770,952 | 36,018 | 36,018 | 923,826 | 806,970 |
| Net surplus / (deficit) | (130,480) | 116,856 | - | - | (130,480) | 116,856 |
| Closing balance as at 30 June | 757,328 | 887,808 | 36,018 | 36,018 | 793,346 | 923,826 |
| Less: outside equity interests | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total equity attributable to the Australian Government | 757,328 | 887,808 | 36,018 | 36,018 | 793,346 | 923,826 |

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| 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 / (deficit) before extraordinary items | (130,480) | 116,856 |
| Changes in Assets and Liabilities | | |
| (Increase) / decrease in receivables | 37,519 | (32,068) |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions | - | (3,237) |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables | 108,029 | (2,227) |
| Increase / (decrease) in grants payable | - | (33,550) |
| Net cash from operating activities | 15,068 | 45,775 |

Note 10B: Reconciliation of cash

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Cash balance comprises: | | |
| Cash at bank | 49,483 | 184,415 |
| Deposits at call | 850,000 | 700,000 |
| Total cash | 899,483 | 884,415 |
| Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows | 899,483 | 884,415 |

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2004 or 30 June 2003.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2004 or 30 June 2004.

Note 12: Director Remuneration

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

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

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|--------|--------|
| | Number | Number |
| The number of members appointed was 9. The ACT representative was appointed to the Council on 3 July 2003. | 9 | 8 |

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 | 30.07.91 | |
| Mr Ian Carnell (Commonwealth), Deputy Secretary, Criminal Justice and Security, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department | 11.04.00 | 23.03.04 |
| Dr Kenneth Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland | 12.12.90 | 10.11.03 |
| Dr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia | 18.07.01 | |
| Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Tasmanian Legal Aid Commission, Tasmania | 09.10.00 | |
| Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory | 19.09.02 | |
| Ms Kate Lennon, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia | 04.03.03 | 11.02.04 |
| Ms Penny Armatage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria | 19.06.03 | |
| Mr Timothy Keady, Chief Executive, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory | 03.07.03 | |
| Mr Terry Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland | 24.05.04 | |

Funding of \$160,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above. Following are the amounts received:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Attorney-General's Department, NSW | \$54,039 |
| Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Qld | \$30,169 |
| Department of Justice, WA | \$15,683 |
| Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | \$3,849 |
| Northern Territory Department of Justice | \$1,611 |
| Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA | \$12,370 |
| Department of Justice, Victoria | \$39,658 |
| Department of justice and Community Safety, ACT | \$2,621 |

Funding of \$295,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department | \$295,000 |
|--|-----------|

The Council purchases \$100,000 of administrative and support services from the Australian Institute of Criminology. The AIC is governed by a Board of Management that has at least four of its members nominated by the Council.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 12.

Note 14: Remuneration of Officers

There were no executive or officers employed by the CRC.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

| | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period. | | |
| The fair value of services provided was: | <u>9,500</u> | <u>8,140</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>-</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 | Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. 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. |
| Term deposits | 10B | Term 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 5.35% (2003: 4.6%) payable at maturity. |
| Receivables for goods & services | 7A | 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 (2003: 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 | 8 | 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 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 | |
|--|-------|------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------|
| | | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | % |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash on hand | 10B | 49,483 | 184,415 | - | - | - | - | 49,483 | 184,415 | 3.75% | 3.25% |
| Term deposit | 10B | - | - | 850,000 | 700,000 | - | - | 850,000 | 700,000 | 5.35% | 4.6% |
| Receivables for goods and services (gross) | 7A | - | - | - | - | 10,962 | 48,481 | 10,962 | 48,481 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | 49,483 | 184,415 | 850,000 | 700,000 | 10,962 | 48,481 | 910,445 | 932,896 | | |
| Total Assets | | | | | | | | 910,445 | 932,896 | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8 | - | - | - | - | 117,099 | 9,070 | 117,099 | 9,070 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | - | - | - | - | 117,099 | 9,070 | 117,099 | 9,070 | | |
| Total Liabilities | | | | | | | | 117,099 | 9,070 | | |

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

| Notes | 2004 | | 2003 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Net Fair Value \$ | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Net Fair Value \$ | |
| Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Cash on hand | 10B | 49,483 | 49,483 | 184,415 | 184,415 |
| Term deposit | 10B | 850,000 | 850,000 | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Receivables for goods and services | 7A | 10,962 | 10,962 | 48,481 | 48,481 |
| | | <u>910,445</u> | <u>910,445</u> | <u>932,896</u> | <u>932,896</u> |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8 | 117,099 | 117,099 | 9,070 | 9,070 |
| | | <u>117,099</u> | <u>117,099</u> | <u>9,070</u> | <u>9,070</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 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 18: Appropriations

| Particulars | Departmental Outputs | |
|--|----------------------|----------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Year ended 30 June 2004 | | |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | - | - |
| Appropriation Acts 1 and 3 | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| Available for payment of CRF | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| Payments made out of CRF | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| <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 CRC. When received by the CRC, the payments made are legally the money 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 States.

Only one Output is identified for the Outcome.

Note 19B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

| | Outcome 1 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Administered expenses | - | - |
| Departmental expenses | 637,675 | 402,110 |
| Total expenses | 637,675 | 402,110 |
| <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 | 160,000 | 187,999 |
| Interest | 52,195 | 41,967 |
| Donations and bequests | - | - |
| Revenue from sale of assets | - | - |
| Industry contributions | - | - |
| Reversal of previous asset writedowns | - | - |
| Net foreign exchange gains | - | - |
| Other | - | - |
| Total Departmental | 212,195 | 229,966 |
| Total other external revenues | 212,195 | 229,966 |
| Net cost/(contribution) of outcome | 425,480 | 172,144 |

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

| | Outcome 1 | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Output 1.1 | |
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Employees | 195,990 | 108,344 |
| Suppliers | 88,817 | 83,612 |
| Grants | 352,868 | 210,154 |
| Total operating expenses | 637,675 | 402,110 |
| Funded by: | | |
| Revenues from Government | 295,000 | 289,000 |
| Interest | 52,195 | 41,967 |
| Other revenue | 160,000 | 187,999 |
| Total operating revenues | 507,195 | 518,966 |

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

AIC PUBLICATIONS
NON-AIC PUBLICATIONS
PRESENTATIONS
SEMINARS
SUBMISSIONS
STAFF AND ASSOCIATES
REFEREES

Appendix 1: AIC publications released in 2003–04

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series

ISSN 0817–8542

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 250 | Experiences of child complainants of sexual abuse in the criminal justice system, Eastwood C, ISBN 0 642 24298 4, May 2003 |
| 254 | Electronic monitoring in the criminal justice system, Black M & Smith RG, ISBN 0 642 53801 8, May 2003 |
| 257 | The uses and abuses of heroin supply indicators, Morrison S, ISBN 0 642 53804 2, June 2003 |
| 258 | Drug use among a sample of juvenile detainees, Wei Z, Makkai T & McGregor K, ISBN 0 642 53809 3, June 2003 |
| 259 | Addressing bullying: theory and practice, Rigby K, ISBN 0 642 53810 7, June 2004 |
| 260 | The validity and reliability of self-reported drug use, McGregor K & Makkai T, ISBN 0 642 53811 5, June 2003 |
| 261 | Australian homicide rates: a comparison of three data sources, Mouzos J, ISBN 0 642 53815 8, July 2003 |
| 262 | Promoting integration: the provision of prisoner post-release services, Baldry E & Borzycki M, ISBN 0 642 53812 3, September 2003 |
| 263 | Is there a genetic susceptibility to engage in criminal acts? Morley K & Hall W, ISBN 0 642 53816 6, October 2003 |
| 264 | The female criminal: an overview of women's drug use and offending behaviour, Willis K & Rushforth C, ISBN 0 642 53825 5, October 2003 |
| 265 | Youth justice: criminal trajectories, Lynch M, Buckman J & Krenske L, ISBN 0 642 53817 4, September 2003 |
| 266 | Results from the 2001–02 National farm crime survey, McCall M, ISBN 0 642 53820 3, October 2003 |
| 267 | Key findings from the Drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) study, Payne J & Makkai T, ISBN 0 642 53823 9, November 2003 |
| 268 | Preventing crime on Australian farms: issues, current initiatives and future directions, McCall M & Homel P, ISBN 0 642 53826 3, November 2003 |

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 269 | Firearm-related deaths in Australia, 1991–2001, Mouzos J & Rushforth C, ISBN 0 642 53821 2, November 2003 |
| 270 | Identifying and responding to risks of serious fraud, Sakurai Y & Smith R, ISBN 0 642 53822 0, December 2003 |
| 271 | Public CCTV in Australia: a comparative study of establishment and operation, Sutton A & Wilson D, ISBN 0 642 53827 1, November 2003 |
| 272 | Crimestoppers, Challinger D, ISBN 0 642 53827 1, December 2003 |
| 273 | Violence, threats and intimidation in the lives of professionals whose work involves child protection, Briggs F, Broadhurst D & Hawkins R, ISBN 0 642 53831 X, February 2004 |
| 274 | Police and community responses to gangs, White R, ISBN 0 642 53832 8, March 2004 |
| 275 | Understanding non-compliance in the marine environment, Smith RG & Anderson K, ISBN 0 642 53838 7, May 2004 |

Research and public policy series

ISSN 1445–7261

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|---|
| 50 | Deaths in custody in Australia: 2002 National deaths in custody program (NDICP) annual report, Collins L & Ali M, ISBN 0 642 53803 4, July 2003 |
| 51 | A safe and secure environment for older Australians, James M, Graycar A & Mayhew P, ISBN 0 642 53807 7, August 2003 |
| 52 | Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated male offenders, Makkai T & Payne J, ISBN 0 642 53819 0, January 2003 |
| 53 | Contract killings in Australia, Mouzos J & Venditto J, ISBN 0 642 53828 X, February 2004 |
| 55 | Homicide in Australia: 2002–2003 National homicide monitoring program (NHMP) annual report, Mouzos J & Segrave M, ISBN 0 642 53835 2, June 2004 |

Technical and background paper series

ISSN 1445–7261

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 6 | Final report on the South East Queensland drug court, Makkai T & Veraar K, ISBN 0 642 53814 X |
| 7 | An exploratory analysis of armed robbery in Australia, Mouzos J & Borzycki M, ISBN 0 642 53833 |

Crime facts info series

ISSN 1445–7288

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 53 | Bank robbery in Australia, 8 July 2003 |
| 54 | Decrease in firearm homicides, 22 July 2003 |
| 55 | Intelligence-led policing, 5 August 2003 |
| 56 | Indigenous deaths in custody in Australia, 19 August 2003 |
| 57 | Family homicide in Australia, 2 September 2003 |
| 58 | Reporting crime to police, 16 September 2003 |
| 59 | Self-reported drug use, 30 September 2003 |
| 60 | Indigenous juvenile detention rates, 14 October 2003 |
| 61 | Fraud risk factors, 28 October 2003 |
| 62 | Weapon use in commission of an offence, 11 November 2003 |
| 63 | Persons in prison custody, 25 November 2003 |
| 64 | Farm crime, 9 December 2003 |
| 65 | Female drug use and criminal behaviour, 6 January 2004 |
| 66 | Firearm-related deaths, 20 January 2004 |
| 67 | Prisoner post-release services, 3 February 2004 |
| 68 | Key findings from the Drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) study, 17 February 2004 |

| Number | Title |
|--------|---|
| 69 | Closed circuit television effectiveness and cost, 2 March 2004 |
| 70 | Measuring crime victimisation, 16 March 2004 |
| 71 | Facts and figures: motor vehicle theft, 30 March 2004 |
| 72 | Recidivism of sexual offenders, 13 April 2004 |
| 73 | Threats of violence against professionals whose work involves children, 27 April 2004 |
| 74 | Contract killings, 11 May 2004 |
| 75 | Evaluating crime stoppers, 25 May 2004 |
| 76 | Recorded crime – victims 2003, 8 June 2004 |
| 77 | Homicide incidents, 22 June 2004 |

AICrime reduction matters series

ISSN 1448–1383

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

| Number | Title |
|--------|---|
| 4 | Developmental and early intervention approaches to crime prevention, 1 July 2003 |
| 5 | Working with communities to prevent and reduce crime, 15 July 2003 |
| 6 | The capacity of the criminal justice system to prevent crime, 29 July 2003 |
| 7 | The public health approach to crime prevention, 12 August 2003 |
| 8 | Preventing violence: the public health approach, 26 August 2003 |
| 9 | Understanding occupational violence, 9 September 2003 |
| 10 | Prevention of occupational violence, 23 September 2003 |
| 11 | Homicide prevention: reducing the risk where the risk is greatest, 7 October 2003 |
| 12 | Repeat victimisation, 21 October 2003 |
| 13 | The role of sport and physical activity programs in crime prevention, 4 November 2003 |
| 14 | Preventing ID-related fraud, 18 November 2003 |

| Number | Title |
|--------|--|
| 15 | Measuring crime prevention program costs and benefits, 2 December 2003 |
| 16 | Building a policy scorecard to compare crime prevention program costs and benefits, 16 December 2003 |
| 17 | Understanding problem-oriented policing, 13 January 2004 |
| 18 | Closed circuit television (CCTV) as a crime prevention measure, 27 January 2004 |
| 19 | Why local government has a major role in crime prevention, 10 February 2004 |
| 20 | Restorative justice as a crime prevention measure, 24 February 2004 |
| 21 | The 'whole of government' approach to crime prevention, 9 March 2004 |
| 22 | Does drug use cause crime? 1 April 2004 |
| 23 | Australian approaches to drug-crime diversion, 6 May 2004 |
| 24 | Drug courts, 3 June 2004 |

Other AIC publications

| Date | Title |
|-----------------|--|
| September 2003 | AIC newsletter, no 20 http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/ |
| October 2003 | Annual report 2002–2003: Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council ISSN 0311–449X http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2003/ |
| February 2004 | Australian crime: facts and figures 2003 ISBN 0 642 24219 4 http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2003/index.html |
| Quarter 3, 2003 | DUMA newsletter |
| Quarter 4, 2003 | DUMA newsletter |
| Quarter 1, 2004 | DUMA newsletter |
| Quarter 2, 2004 | DUMA newsletter |

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2003–04.

| Author | Title |
|-----------------|---|
| Patrick C Jobes | Colonialization and crime: contemporary consequences of invasion on Indigenous peoples in rural places. <i>International review of sociology</i> 14(1) 2004: 51–71 |
| | Ranching communities. K Christensen & D Levinson (eds) <i>Encyclopedia of community: from the village to the virtual world</i> . Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage 2003: 1139–1142 |
| | Globalisation and regional renewal revisited. <i>Australian journal of social issues</i> 38(1) 2003: 73–79 |
| | Human ecology and rural policing: a grounded theoretical analysis of how personal constraints and community characteristics influence strategies of law enforcement in rural New South Wales. Dilip K Das (ed) <i>Australian police practice and research: an international journal</i> 4(1) Routledge 2003: 3–9 |
| | (with EM Barclay, H Weinand & JP Donnermeyer) A structural analysis of social disorganisation and crime in rural communities in Australia 2004. <i>The Australian and New Zealand journal of criminology</i> 37(1) 2004: 114–140 |
| | Book review: Political corruption in Australia: a very wicked place? By John Peter Perry, <i>Australasian journal of regional studies</i> 9(1): 127–129, 2004 |
| Denise Lievore | <i>Non-reporting and hidden recording of sexual assault: an international literature review</i> . Canberra: Office of the Status of Women 2003 |
| | <i>Recidivism of sexual assault offenders: rates, risk factors and treatment efficacy</i> . Canberra: Office of the Status of Women 2004 |
| Toni Makkai | Substance use, psychological distress and crime. <i>Medical journal of Australia</i> 179(8) 2003: 399–400 |
| | (with Bruce Taylor, Henry Brownstein, Charles Parry, Andreas Pluddemann, Trevor Bennett and Kate Holloway) Monitoring the use of illicit drugs in four countries through the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program. <i>Criminal justice: an international journal of policy and practice</i> 3(3) 2003: 269–286 |

| Author | Title |
|-----------------|---|
| | (with Ian McAllister) Antisocial behaviour among young Australians while under the influence of illicit drugs. <i>The Australian and New Zealand journal of criminology</i> 36(2) 2003: 211–222 |
| Rob McCusker | The legal environment. I Brooks, J Weatherston & G Wilkinson (eds) <i>The international business environment</i> . London: Financial Times/Prentice Hall April 2004: 324–361 |
| | China, globalisation and crime: a potential victim of its own prospective success? <i>Journal of financial crime</i> 12(1) 2004 |
| Jenny Mouzos | Women homicide offenders in Australia: research in progress, in MD Smith, PH Blackman & JP Jarvis (eds), <i>New directions in homicide research: proceedings from the 2001 Annual Meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group</i> , Washington DC, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2003: 133–143 |
| | (with Shackelford TK) A comparative, cross-national analysis of partner killing by women in cohabiting and marital relationships in Australia and the United States. <i>Aggressive behaviour</i> , vol 30, 2004: 206–216 |
| Jerry Ratcliffe | Geocoding crime and a first estimate of a minimum acceptable hit rate. <i>International journal of geographical information science</i> 18(1) January 2004: 61–72 |
| Jo Sallybanks | Profile of young offenders: national comparison report to the ACT Chief Minister's Department 2003 |
| Russell G Smith | Book review: The prosecution of corporations by Jonathan Clough and Carmel Mulhern. <i>Monash University law review</i> 29(1) 2003: 197–200 |
| | Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational cybercrimes. <i>International councillor</i> 2(18) 2003: 17–19 |
| | Crime in the professions. <i>Security Oz</i> July/August 24 2003: 42–4 |
| | Travelling in cyberspace on a false passport: controlling transnational identity-related crime in R Tarling (ed) <i>The British criminology conference: selected proceedings vol 5, papers from the British Society of Criminology conference</i> . Keele: British Society of Criminology August 2003 |

| Author | Title |
|----------------|--|
| | (with Peter Grabosky) Digital crime in the twenty-first century in DS Wall (ed) <i>Cyberspace crime</i> , International library of criminology, criminal justice and penology. Aldershot: Ashgate 39–57 2003 |
| | (with Gregor Urbas) Computer crime legislation in Australia. <i>Internet law bulletin</i> 7(2) April 2004: 1–4 |
| | (with Jamie Walvisch) <i>Inquiry into fraud and electronic commerce: final report</i> Melbourne: Government Printer January 2004 |
| | (with Jamie Walvisch) <i>Inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use: discussion paper</i> Melbourne: Government Printer May 2004 |
| Natalie Taylor | Understanding taxpayer attitudes through understanding taxpayer identities in V Braithwaite (ed) <i>Taxing democracy: understanding tax avoidance and evasion</i> . Aldershot: Ashgate 2003: 71–92 |
| | Petrol service stations as victims of crime: their risks and vulnerabilities. <i>Crime prevention and community safety: an international journal</i> 6(1) 2004: 31–41 |
| | (with Michael Wenzel) Toward evidence-based tax administration. <i>Australian journal of social issues</i> 38(3) August 2003: 409–430 |
| Matthew Willis | Ex-prisoners, SAAP housing and homelessness in Australia: final report. Consultancy report to the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services 2004 |

Appendix 3: Presentations by the director and staff

Presentations by the directors

Graycar A 2003. Opening address. *Inhalant use and disorder conference*, 7 July, Townsville

Graycar A 2003. Presentation on AIC work. Office of Crime Prevention, 9 July, Perth

Graycar A 2003. Presentation on crime prevention. *Regional crime prevention forum*, 24 July, Alice Springs

Graycar A 2003. Presentation to Thailand Ministry of Justice Official Training Institute delegation, 14 August, Canberra

Makkai T & McCall M 2003. An overview of inhalant use in Australia. *Inhalant use and disorder conference*, 7–8 July, Townsville

Makkai T & Graycar A 2003. Diverting young people from the criminal justice system: what works, what's promising. *AIC roundtable 79*, 28 July, Canberra

Makkai T 2003. Drugs and crime: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 14 August, Goulburn

Makkai T & McGregor K 2003. Motivated drug offenders: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 14 August, Goulburn

Makkai T, Ratcliffe J, Veraar K & Collins L 2003. Australian Capital Territory recidivist property offenders. *AIC roundtable 80: recidivist offenders*, AIC, 15 August, Canberra

Makkai T & Graycar A 2003. Presentation on AIC research to Minister for Justice & Customs and advisor, AIC, 20 August, Canberra

Mazerolle P, Makkai T, McGregor K & Weiarter S 2003. Consequences of exposure to family violence: assessing outcomes in adulthood among DUMA participants. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Makkai T 2003. Opening address. *Australian crime and violence prevention awards*, AIC, 14 October, Canberra

Makkai T 2003. Presentation on AIC research to Criminal Law Branch, Attorney-General's Department, AIC, 17 October, Canberra

Makkai T 2003. Opening address, *Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future*. AIC and New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, 1–2 December, Sydney

Makkai T 2003. Drugs and crime: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 4 February, 4 March, 24 June, 14 August, Goulburn

Makkai T & Segrave M 2004. Community policing in the ACT: an evaluation of the Suburban crime prevention team initiative. Presentation to AFP, 1 March, Canberra

Makkai T 2004. Quantifying the links between drugs and crime: methodological issues. *The Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society meeting*, 27 April, Canberra

Makkai T 2004. Presentation at *Sexual assault roundtable 84*, AIC and Office of the Status of Women, 29 April, Canberra

Makkai T 2004. DUMA program. *46th meeting of Australasian Police Minister's Council Senior Officers' Group*, Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice, 13 May, Hobart

Makkai T 2004. Evaluating programs: theory and practice. Tasmanian Department of Justice, 14 May, Hobart

Makkai T 2004. Evaluating programs: theory and practice. Social Inclusion Unit, South Australian Department of Premier & Cabinet, 20 May, Adelaide

Makkai T 2004. Drugs and crime: data from the DUMA project. *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 24 June, Goulburn

Other presentations by staff

Anderson K 2004. Findings from the national farm crime survey. National Crime Prevention, Attorney-General's Department, 2 February, Canberra

Anderson K 2004. Rural crime. *Meeting of Boorowa Labor Party cell*, Boorowa Labor Party, 26 February, Gunning

Anderson K 2004. Compliance and enforcement issues. *Infiltration by organised criminal activity into the fishing industry*, Australasian Fisheries, 16–18 June, Darwin

Borzycki M 2003. Easing the transition: models of post-release service delivery. *Inside out post release issue conference*, 4–5 September, Kempsey

Charlton K 2003. Business Watch as a crime prevention tool for businesses. *Safer towns and cities workshop*, New South Wales Crime Prevention, 30 October, Sydney

Charlton K 2003. Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention: patterns in the national data. *Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future*, AIC and New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, 1–2 December, Sydney

Datson E 2003. What! They changed their name again? Keeping up with serials, bridging services – embracing reality. *12th ALIA national library technicians conference*, 9–12 September, Brisbane

Homel P 2003. Organising for effective crime prevention delivery. *South Australian justice agencies symposium*, 25 August, Adelaide

Homel P 2003. A brief overview of what the evidence says about crime reduction and community renewal. *South Australian Urban Renewal Project planning workshop*, 26 August, Westwood, Adelaide

Homel P 2003. Here's hoping the crime prevention program manages to implement itself. The whole of government approach to crime prevention. Keynote address, *Symposium on what works in crime prevention*, Crime Prevention Victoria, 30 September, Melbourne

Homel P 2003. I just know it's the right approach! Improving the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Homel P 2003. Farm crime. *Regional crime prevention forum*, 25 October, Toowoomba

Homel P 2003. Improving the government's response to working with local communities: successful interventions. *Community resilience and crime prevention*, 25 November, Adelaide

Homel P 2003. A research and development agenda for crime prevention in Western Australia – some issues and challenges. *Western Australia Office of Crime Prevention Research and Development Group Workshop*, 9 December, Perth

Homel P 2004. Performance measurement in drug law enforcement. *Meeting on NDLERF project*, National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordination Committee, 27 February, Canberra

Jobs P, Crosby E & Donnermeyer JF 2003. Social disorganisation, conflict and crime in four rural Australian communities. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Jobs P 2003. (presented by Laurie Glanfield AM). Understanding the Criminology Research Council. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Jobs P 2004. Rural policing in Australia. *Meeting of Boorowa Labor Party cell*, Boorowa Labor Party, 26 February, Gunning

Jobs P, Crosby E & Donnermeyer JF 2004. Sociological theory, social change and crime in rural communities. International Sociological Association, 29 May, Ottawa

Jobs P 2003. General mental illness and crime. *Criminology Research Council roundtable*, 7 October, Melbourne

Jobs P 2003. Chronic offenders and crime. *Criminology Research Council roundtable*, 21 November, Adelaide

Jobs P 2004. Juror stress and debriefing. *Criminology Research Council roundtable*, 29 June, Sydney

Krone T 2003. The limits of prosecution authority. *Regnet occasional seminar series*, Regnet, Australian National University, 18 November, Canberra

Krone T 2003. Who controls the prosecutor? *Commonwealth Ombudsman's occasional seminar series*, Commonwealth Ombudsman, 2 December, Canberra

- Krone T 2004. Evidential issues in high tech crime investigations. *Forensic computing and computer investigations workshop*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 5 April, Canberra
- Krone T 2004. Child pornography and digital technology: meeting the law enforcement challenges in Australia. *Societies of Criminology key issues conference*, 14 May, Paris
- Krone T 2004. Pirates of the South Pacific: recent developments in copyright law enforcement in Australia. London School of Economics, 17 May, London
- Krone T 2004. Global agenda from an Australian perspective. *5th International conference for combating online paedophile information networks in Europe*, 24–26 May, Cork, Ireland
- Krone T 2004. A typology of child pornography offending. *Australian High Tech Crime Centre internal seminar series*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 10 June, Canberra
- Lawrence R 2003. Fatal neglect: rethinking traditional understandings. *Ninth Australasian conference on child abuse and neglect*, 26 November, Sydney
- Lievore D 2003. Castles In the air? Sexual assault law reform and secondary victimisation. *Innovation: promising practices for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice system*, National victims of crime conference, 23–24 October, Canberra
- Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases: an Australian study. *Sexual assault roundtable 84*, AIC and Office of the Status of Women, 29 April, Canberra
- Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases: an Australian study. *Sexual assault workshop*, AIC, Office of the Status of Women and New South Wales Police, 13 May, Sydney
- McCall M 2004. Overview of the 2002–2003 national farm crime survey. Briefing to Attorney-General's National Crime Prevention Branch, 2 February, Canberra
- McCall M 2004. Deaths in custody: analysis of deaths in police watchhouses 1980–2003. *Queensland Police Watchhouse conference*, Queensland Police 15–18 June, Brisbane
- McCusker R 2003. E-commerce and trade: myopic conduits of crime? *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney
- McCusker R 2004. Presentation on the AIC and transnational crime and international law, visit by an Indonesian delegation, AIC, June 10, Canberra
- McGregor K & Makkai T 2003. Drug use during the heroin shortage: examining the 'switching' myth. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Western Australia. *Western Australia Police Organised Crime Investigation Group*, Western Australia Police, 14 October, Perth

- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. *Western Australia Police Organised Crime Investigation Group*, Western Australia Police, 14 October, Perth
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. Sallenger Centre, Edith Cowan University, 15 October, Perth
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: an overview. Northern Territory Office of Crime Prevention, 16 October, Darwin
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: an overview. Northern Territory Department of Health, Drug and Alcohol section, Northern Territory Office of Crime Prevention, 17 October, Darwin
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the 'switching' myth. Queensland Premier & Cabinet, Law & Justice Policy Section, Queensland Premier & Cabinet, 20 October, Brisbane
- Milner L 2003. Amphetamine use: results from the amphetamine addendum. *DUMA technical workshop*, AIC, 2–3 December, Brisbane
- Milner L 2004. Offenders and drug treatment: estimating the potential size of the demand for treatment among offenders. *15th International conference on the reduction of drug-related harm*, Australian Drug Foundation, The Centre for Harm Reduction, 21 April, Melbourne
- Milner L 2004. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Queensland. *Queensland Police Watchhouse conference*, Queensland Police, 15–18 June, Brisbane
- Mouzos J & Makkai T 2003. The International violence against women survey – an overview of methodology, *European Society of Criminology conference*, 27–30 August, Helsinki, Finland
- Mouzos J & Venditto J 2003. Merging research and practice: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings in Australia. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney
- Mouzos J 2003. Risk patterns in homicide victimisation and offending: can we reduce the risk? *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney
- Mouzos J & Venditto J 2003. Merging research and practice: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings. Keynote address: *Senior Detectives course*, New South Wales Police, 20 October, Goulburn
- Mouzos J 2003. The Australian Institute of Criminology's National armed robbery monitoring program. *Security and Allied Industry Federation meeting*, 4 December, Melbourne
- Mouzos J 2004. Women's experience of lethal and non-lethal violence. Homicide Research Working Group, 3 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

- Mouzos J 2004. Linking data to practice in homicide/violence prevention: the Australian experience, 4 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
- Mouzos J 2004. The lethal and non-lethal nature of violence in Australia: findings from the International violence against women survey & the National homicide monitoring program. National Institute of Justice, 7 June, Washington DC, USA
- Mouzos J 2004. Merging research and practice: an examination of contract killings in Australia. Homicide Research Working Group, 6 June, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
- Mouzos J 2004. The nature of violence in Australia: an overview of AIC research. Department of Justice, 9,11 June, Ontario, Canada
- Mouzos J 2004. Preventing crime through gun control: an assessment of the Australian firearms buyback. Canadian Firearms Research Centre, 11 June, Ottawa, Canada
- Putt J 2003. An overview of the existing research. *National Indigenous juvenile justice conference*, 14–15 October, Adelaide
- Putt J & McCall M 2003. Deaths in custody: figures and trends. *Justice summit of national Indigenous community controlled organisations 2003*, National Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee, 19–21 November, Canberra
- Putt J 2004. Policing implications of illicit drug use in Indigenous communities. *National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators Committee meeting*, National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinating Committee, 27 February, Canberra
- Sakurai Y & Smith RG 2003. Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney
- Sakurai Y 2003. Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime. *13th Annual National Association for Gambling Studies conference*, 27 November 2003, Canberra
- Sakurai Y 2004. Identifying and responding to risks of serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand. *Occasional seminar series*, School of International Business, Queensland University of Technology, 18 March, Brisbane
- Segrave M, Ratcliffe J & Makkai T 2003. Community policing and graffiti: considering a response and future opportunities. *Graffiti and disorder: local government, law enforcement and community responses conference*, AIC and Australian Local Government Association, 18–19 August, Brisbane
- Smith J 2004. Introduction to the AIC. University of Michigan summer tour, AIC, 4 February, Canberra
- Smith J 2004. Introduction to using the web and library collection. University of Michigan summer tour, AIC, 4 February, Canberra
- Smith J 2004. Information management at the AIC. Australian Law Librarians Group, Australian Capital Territory Branch, AIC, 28 April, Canberra

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud in telecommunications. *Telstra corporate fraud unit workshop*, Werribee Park, 11 July, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Addressing identity-related fraud. *8th Cards Australasia conference*, 3 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Credit card fraud: industry-wide perspective – panel presentation. *8th Cards Australasia conference*, 3 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2003. Investigating cybercrime: barriers and solutions. *Association of Certified Fraud Examiners: Pacific Rim conference*, 11 September, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud. *Financial crimes investigation management course*, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, 16 September, Canberra

Smith RG 2003. Cyber criminals on trial: punishment and sentencing of cyber criminals. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. Addressing identity-related fraud in the financial services sector. *IIR conferences retail financial services forum*, 9 October, Sydney

Smith RG 2003. The situation of economic crime and money laundering in Australia. *United Nations Asia and Far East Institute preparatory meeting*, 11th UN Congress workshop on economic crime including money laundering, 13–14 October, Tokyo

Smith RG 2003. Identity-related fraud. *Financial investigations program*, Australian Federal Police, 28 November, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Understanding tertiary crime prevention in controlling fraud: the effectiveness of criminal justice system responses. *IIR conferences fraud summit 2004*, 30 March, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational high tech crime. *Forensic Computing and Computer Investigations Workshop*, Australian High Tech Crime Centre, 5 April, Canberra

Smith RG 2004. Punishing the computer or the computer criminal? Dilemmas in the use of criminal forfeiture and restriction of use orders in cyber crime sentencing. *Societies of Criminology key issues conference*, 14 May, Paris

Taylor N 2003. The cost of crime in Australia. Australian Security Industry Association, 10 July, Sydney

Taylor N 2003. An empirical investigation of the nature and extent of online credit card fraud against businesses. *Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference*, 1–3 October, Sydney

Taylor N 2003. Who goes into juvenile detention and why? *Juvenile justice: from the lessons of the past to a road map for the future*, AIC and New South Wales Department of Juvenile Justice, 1–2 December, Sydney

Taylor N 2004. Improving the empirical base on drink spiking: findings from a telephone survey with victims. *Club Health 2004 conference*, NDARC Centre for Population Health, 18–20 April, Melbourne

Taylor N 2004. Preliminary findings from the Fairfield/Cabramatta business crime survey. *Fairfield City Council crime prevention reference group*, Fairfield City Council, 15 June, Sydney

Willis M 2004. Ex-prisoners, homelessness and SAAP: overview of report and findings. *Research workshop of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) National Coordination and Development Committee (CAD)*, Department of Family and Community Services, 10 June, Brisbane

Appendix 4: AIC seminars

| Date | Seminar |
|-------------------|---|
| 25 September 2003 | The failure of the legal system in Indonesian financial corruption cases. Dr Merly Khouw, Executive director, Quest Research Pty Ltd |
| 8 October 2003 | Setting crime reduction targets for England and Wales, and planning to deliver them. Steve Wilkes, Head of Burglary and Business Crime (Policing and Crime Reduction Group) Home Office, United Kingdom |
| 11 December 2003 | Do specialised courts work for child abuse cases? A Canadian experience. Professor Jane Ursel, University of Manitoba |
| 17 December 2003 | What works (and doesn't work) in reducing offending. Professor Paul Gendreau, University Research Professor, University of New Brunswick at Saint John, Canada |
| 21 January 2004 | Using GIS to investigate spatio temporal links between disorder, crime and the fear of crime. Bruce Doran, Australian National University |
| 7 April 2004 | Profiling the re-assimilation experiences of Australasian undercover police officers. Dr Nicole French, Queensland University of Technology |
| 28 April 2004 | Investigating sexual assault. Detective Superintendent Kim McKay, Child protection and sex crimes squad, NSW Police Service |
| 30 June 2004 | Calls to the police: communicating risks and needs. Susanne Karstedt, Keele University, United Kingdom and Visiting Fellow, Australian National University |

Appendix 5: Submissions

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

| Date | Submission |
|------------------|---|
| 5 August 2003 | Inquiry into child custody arrangements. House of Representatives, Canberra |
| 15 October 2003 | Discussion paper: Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act. New South Wales Ombudsman, Sydney |
| 9 February 2004 | Inquiry into Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Amendment Bill 2003. Standing Committee on Legal Affairs, ACT Legislative Assembly Canberra, ACT |
| 18 February 2004 | Juvenile justice system in South Australia. Select Committee on the Juvenile Justice System, Adelaide, SA |
| 23 March 2004 | Copyright Law Review Committee – Crown copyright. Attorney-General's Department, Canberra |
| 8 April 2004 | Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Bill 2004. Attorney-General's Department, Canberra |
| 16 April 2004 | Provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Bill 2004. Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Canberra |
| 23 April 2004 | Children (Criminal Proceedings) Amendment (Adult Detainees) Act 2001. NSW Ombudsman, Sydney |
| 2 June 2004 | Review of Weapons Prohibition Act 1998. NSW Ministry of Police, Sydney |
| 3 June 2004 | Coronial investigations into police pursuit-related deaths. Attorney-General, Melbourne |

Appendix 6: Staff and associates

Staffing information as at 30 June 2004

| Category | Salary less than \$40,000 no. | Salary from \$40,000 to \$60,000 no. | Salary \$60,000 and above no. | Total no. |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Females | | | | |
| Full-time | 5 | 15 | 10 | 30 |
| Part-time | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| LWOP/other | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 5 | 18 | 11 | 34 |
| Males | | | | |
| Full-time | 3 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Part-time | | | | |
| LWOP/other | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Total staff | 8 | 24 | 16 | 48 |

LWOP = leave without pay

Program managers as at 30 June 2004

| | |
|--|--|
| Research programs | |
| Violence, property crime and drugs | Jenny Mouzos BA(Psych), GradDip Arts(Crim), MCrim, PhD(Melb) |
| Sophisticated crime, regulation and business | Russell Smith BA(Hons) (Melb), LLB(Melb), DipCrim(Melb), LLM(Melb), PhD(London) |
| Social policy and crime | Natalie Taylor BA(Hons), PhD(ANU) |
| Research dissemination and support | Leanne Huddy BA(Lib) (UC) |
| Information services | Janet Smith BA(ANU), GradDipLib(UC) |
| <hr/> | |
| Administrative services | Geoff Chapman BA(Acc) (UC) |
| <hr/> | |
| Learning and knowledge development | Stephen Bond BA(ANU), M.Mgt.Studies(UNSW) |
| <hr/> | |

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, Victoria |
| Jon Bright | Head, New Deal for Communities Program, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, London, United Kingdom |
| Dr Roderic Broadhurst | Associate Professor, Centre for Criminology, Department of Sociology, University of Hong Kong |
| Simon Bronitt | Faculty of Law, Australian National University, Canberra |
| Associate Professor Kathy Daly | School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland |
| Professor Andrew Goldsmith | School of Law, Flinders University, South Australia |
| Professor Peter Grabosky | Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra |
| Professor Riaz Hassan | Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Flinders University, South Australia |
| Professor Kevin Howells | School of Psychology, University of South Australia |

| Name | Affiliation |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 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, Queensland |
| Professor Graeme Hugo | Professor of Geography, Director, National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS, University of Adelaide, South Australia |
| Dr David Indermaur | Senior Research Fellow, Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia |
| Dr Lorraine Mazerolle | School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland |
| David McDonald | National Centre for Epidemiology and Health, Australian National University, Canberra |
| 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 |

Appendix 8: Publications referees

The AIC would like to thank the following people for their services as referees for AIC publications released during the year.

Richard Batten

Greg Byrne

Eric Chui

David de Vaus

Jackie Fitzgerald

Richard Fox

Gilbert Geis

Peter Grabosky

Alun Jackson

Patrick C Jobs

Derek Jory

Dimity Kingsford Smith

Chris Kordzik

Murray Lampard

Ruth Lawrence

Robyn Lincoln

John McKinlay

Bernadette McSherry

Bronwyn Naylor

Jerry Ratcliffe

Stuart Ross

Anton Schneider

Nick Sellars

Anna Stewart

Jeremy Travis

Peter Whowell

Joy Wundersitz

Margaret Zahn

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