



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND  
THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT 2004–05**





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**ANNUAL REPORT 2004–05**

Canberra

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# Contents

## Part 1: Australian Institute of Criminology annual report

Letter of transmittal

Director's certificate of compliance

The year in review

Agency overview

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

    Research services

    Public affairs

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

Corporate services

AIC financial statements

Appendices

## Part 2: Criminology Research Council annual report

Letter of transmittal

Introduction

The Council

Criminology Research Fund

Research projects

Consultancy

Roundtable

Criminology Research Council Fellow

CRC financial statements

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## List of tables and figures

- Box 1: Probative value of NHMP data
- Box 2: Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators 2005
- Box 3: Key results from the Australian component of the International Crime Victimization Survey
- Box 4: An overview of the national research project into criminal justice responses to adult sexual assault 2002-05
- Box 5: The Australian High Tech Crime Centre and Australian Institute of Criminology research partnership
- Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology
- Table 1: AIC Board of Management
- Table 2: Total resources for outcome 1
- Table 3: Summary of 2004-05 research outputs: national monitoring programs and research projects
- Table 4: Media liaisons
- Table 5: Loans and interlibrary loans
- Table 6: 2004-05 expenditure for advertising and market research

## Abbreviations and acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACSPRI	Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
AHTCC	Australian High Tech Crime Centre
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
APMAB	Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau
APMC	Australasian Police Ministers' Council
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CINCH	The Australian criminology database
CMC	Crime and Misconduct Commission

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CRC	Criminology Research Council
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
DUCO	Drug use careers of offenders project
DUMA	Drug use monitoring in Australia program
FOI	Freedom of information
ICVS	International crime victimisation survey
IVAWS	International violence against women survey
MCDS	Ministerial Council on the Drug Strategy
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
NJDMP	National juveniles in detention monitoring program
NPCS	National police custody survey
OCP	Office of Crime Prevention
OSW	Office of the Status of Women
RCIADIC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
SRC	Social Research Centre
UN	United Nations



*PART 1: AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY*

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**Australian Government**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**

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

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 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 2005.

Yours sincerely

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

Richard Fox  
Chair  
Board of Management  
20 September 2005

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### 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 2005 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Toni Makkai', written in a cursive style.

Toni Makkai



*THE YEAR IN REVIEW*

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This year the Australian Institute of Criminology has continued to undertake leading edge policy-relevant research in the field of criminal justice – work on high tech crime, transnational and organised crime issues, the monitoring and analysis of patterns in major crimes such as homicide, sexual assault, armed robbery and firearms, detailed studies of victimisation and the link between drugs and crime have dominated the Institute's work program throughout the past year.

With increasingly sophisticated data collection systems and analytical tools it is becoming possible to show the variability of criminal activity and the links between many forms of crime. It is also the case that we are seeing that offenders often appear with multiple problems – welfare dependency, child abuse, mental health problems and drug and alcohol addiction. We are also seeing old forms of crime manifest themselves in new and often more virulent ways, the prime example being identity related crimes. The Institute's ability to provide this evidence base for policy makers, however, is dependent on access to individual level data stored in administrative systems across the country. To be able to accurately describe, analyse and present the form and extent of these issues, data linkages across administrative systems and access to data for research purposes are key to ensuring that policy responses are both targeted at those in greatest need and based on evidence.

Because of the many and varied factors associated with offenders, victims, criminal markets and networks, it is increasingly necessary to bring varied skills together to analyse a particular crime or justice problem. This means that traditional sub-disciplinary boundaries within criminology are being broken down and that analysts at the Institute must work across these boundaries. I

am grateful to staff at the Institute who have worked diligently throughout the year to analyse these problems. They have produced an impressive range of publications which have included 23 *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers and 10 *Research and public policy* monographs.

An exciting development at the Institute has been the creation of the Crime Reduction and Review Program. The program focuses specifically on working with crime prevention and justice agencies to ensure that policies and programs are based on a solid evidence base. A key and consistent finding in evaluations of criminal justice interventions is that they often fail because of implementation, not because the original ideas were flawed. In view of this finding, this program is also focused on conducting evaluations that will improve the implementation of those interventions. Fundamentally the program is about turning knowledge into practice with the ultimate goal of ensuring that policy initiatives are based on a philosophy of what works, or at least looks promising, and fixing problems as they arise, rather than waiting until the intervention fails. Such work is time consuming however, and significant impacts or outcomes are often not evident for many years.

A number of initiatives were embarked upon during this period in Institute governance. We have invested considerable resources in updating Chief Executive Instructions, building a policy compendium on the intranet, rolling out a new IT system and updating related security systems. In addition a new financial management system was developed and trialled through the year. This has enabled detailed financial reporting to the Board of Management as well as separately to the Department of

Finance and Administration and program managers.

The Board of Management's Audit Committee continued to be actively involved in the oversight of the Institute's work with seven audits being conducted throughout the year. I would like to thank the Board, under the leadership of the chair, Professor Fox, for its support and advice throughout the year.

The Institute has continued to work closely with the Minister's office and the Attorney-General's Department. The Minister provided the Institute with his expectations for 2005-06 (see p11) and the Institute has responded with a statement of its intentions. In addition, the Board of Management and the Minister have approved a new corporate plan for the agency.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank staff for their considerable efforts, the Board for its continuing support, the Minister's office and the Department, as well as the many external agencies that provide support to the Institute's research projects. Positive relationships with key state and territory criminal justice agencies and access to data are critical to the ongoing work of the Institute.

## Outlook for 2005–06

The Institute will continue to focus on its core mandate of conducting timely, policy-relevant research and the dissemination of important research findings to policy makers and practitioners. Looking ahead, 2005-06 will involve some significant changes – the agency agreement is currently being negotiated, the Institute is actively considering its options in terms of space as its lease is due to expire at the end of 2006, and the Institute is required to join the Fedlink system by the end of 2005.

As a small agency the Institute continues to fulfil its legislative requirements, and to risk manage central and bureaucratic oversight while recognising that its core mandate is to undertake policy-relevant research and to widely disseminate the resulting information.

**Toni Makkai**  
**Director**



## *AGENCY OVERVIEW*

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NATIONAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES  
EXTERNAL GOVERNANCE  
INTERNAL GOVERNANCE  
PERFORMANCE, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS  
ADDRESS



The AIC is Australia's national research centre for the analysis and dissemination of criminological data and information. Its research is mostly funded by the Australian Government, while individual projects may also be funded by state and territory governments or nongovernment agencies. Most of the Institute's work falls under the Australian Government's national research priority area of safeguarding Australia, and in particular the third priority goal of protecting Australia from terrorism and crime (see below).

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; 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 research projects and corporate issues and directions, and the intranet.

### National research priorities

The AIC's revised implementation plan to address the national research priorities was provided to the Chief Scientist in 2004-05, along with a progress report on implementing the plan.

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 goal of strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric under priority area 2, promoting and

maintaining good health. As part of its implementation plan, the AIC has continued to pursue the following key strategies:

- consultations and collaboration with key stakeholder groups;
- building internal capacity; and
- adding value to existing datasets.

AIC research outputs and information services during the year have made a significant contribution to the key result areas, including community safety, border and economic security, under priority area 4. They have improved the evidence base for policy and practice, and public awareness of major types of offending, victimisation risk factors, and effective measures to reduce and prevent crime. AIC work in relation to transnational, organised, economic and high tech crime has informed efforts to tackle emerging and complex crimes, that often lie outside traditional boundaries and make use of increased globalisation and technological developments.

### External governance

#### Enabling legislation

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, the Australian Capital Territory 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 programmes 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, of the Australian Capital Territory 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.

### Minister and portfolio

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

The Hon Chris Ellison, the Minister for Justice and Customs has issued a statement of expectations to the AIC, which becomes effective from the start of the 2005-06 financial year. Included in this statement are the expectations that the AIC will:

- undertake impartial and policy relevant research;
- work co-operatively with the Attorney-General's department and portfolio agencies; and
- maintain and produce research information of value to key stakeholders.

The AIC formally committed to meet these expectations through the implementation of key performance indicators. These are available on the website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/statementOfIntent.html>

### Board of Management

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

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 appointment at 30 June 2005.

The Board primarily:

- provides general policy and strategic direction;
- sets strategic research priorities;
- ensures that strategic and corporate plans are in place and objectives met;
- ensures that effective financial management structures and systems are in place;
- ensures that effective systems of internal accountability, planning and control are in place;
- ensures the Institute operates within its charter and legislation and adheres to a high standard of financial and ethical conduct;
- endorses the Institute's annual report and transmits it to the Minister together with an audited financial statement;
- oversees the Institute's general performance; and
- provides advice to the Director on Institute matters.

There were three Board meetings during the year: 28 July 2004 in Sydney, 25 November 2004 in Canberra and 7 April 2005 in Canberra.

### 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 the approved audit work plan as approved by the Board of Management, monitor compliance with Committee recommendations and with legislative and other obligations.

The Audit Committee comprised all members of the Board of Management, and meetings were coordinated with Board meetings on 28 July 2004, 25 November 2004 and 7 April 2005. The audits are reported on in the Corporate affairs section of this report

A risk assessment was undertaken by staff in consultation with Ascent Audit and Governance Services Pty Ltd and forms the basis of the draft audit work plan for 2005-08.

### AIC Ethics Committee

The AIC Ethics Committee has been in operation since 1992 and 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, Australian National University. The purpose of this Committee is to advise the Director whether approval should be granted for projects to proceed under AIC auspices. The Committee reviews proposed research projects involving human subjects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist for conduct of the research to be consistent with ethical standards. During this reporting period the Committee reviewed and approved twelve proposals.

**Table 1: AIC Board of Management as at 30 June 2005**

Director	Appointed	Resigned
Dr Toni Makkai, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology (Acting Director 11.9.03 – 31.7.04)	1.8.04	
<b>Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia</b>		
Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Deputy Dean, Faculty of Law, Monash University	29.4.98	
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Director, Building Industry Taskforce, Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations	11.4.00	
Ms Joanne Blackburn, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department	10.12.04	
<b>Appointed by the CRC</b>		
Mr Tim Keady, Chief Executive, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory	25.3.04	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	25.3.04	
Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	7.4.05	
Mr Terry Evans, Deputy Chief Executive, Attorney General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia	7.4.05	
<b>Terms completed</b>		
Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	20.3.03	7.4.05
Mr Terry Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland	24.5.04	7.4.05

## Internal governance

### Corporate plan

A new AIC corporate plan for 2005-2009 was developed in 2004-2005 and was subsequently endorsed by the Board of Management and the Minister.

### Organisation structure

In 2004-05 the Australian Institute of Criminology had four branches: Research services, Information services, Public affairs and Corporate services. The organisation's structure is shown in Figure 1.

The Research services group 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 Information services group is responsible for library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications. Information services administers the JV Barry library and AIC website

The Corporate services group is responsible for the provision of corporate services, information and advice to support all elements of the AIC.

The Public affairs group is responsible for the publishing and dissemination of the Institute’s research and the facilitation of conferences, roundtables, seminars and media liaison.

**Research 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.

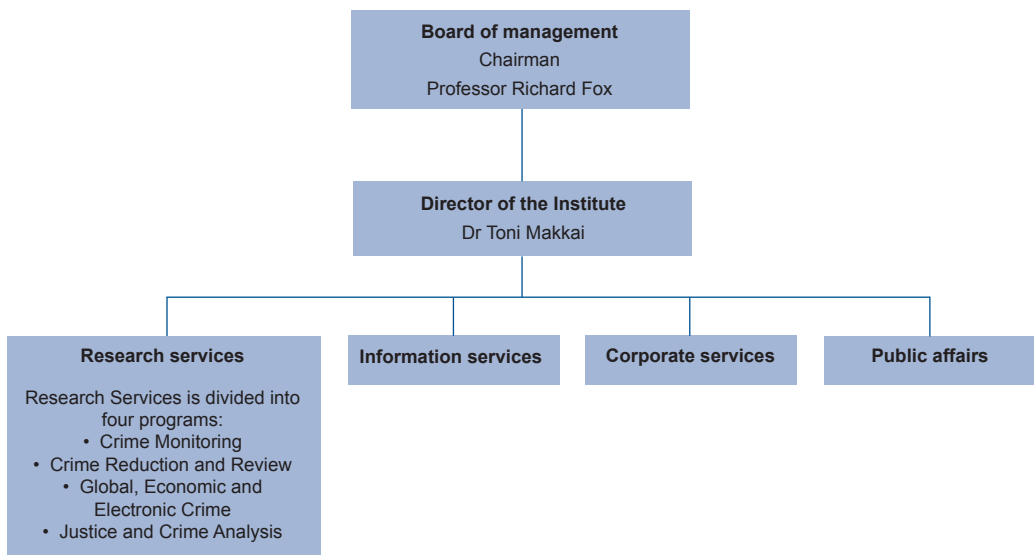
Prior to any research project being carried out, a value/risk assessment is undertaken, a scheme implemented in 2003-04. This assessment takes into account all issues that could arise from the research, from the integrity of the methodology, to compliance with relevant legislation and stakeholder obligations.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

**Corporate accountability**

Corporate governance practices in the AIC are designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management. These include:

- an audit plan;
- development of Chief Executive Instructions; and

**Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology**



- a comprehensive range of policies and procedures developed and available to staff on the intranet.

### Management committees

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.

The **Budget Review Committee** has responsibility for developing the initial budget for the year and then actively monitoring progress on a monthly basis. The Committee provides advice to the Director on key financial issues as they arise.

The **Information Technology Review Committee** was established to oversee the implementation of the new IT system and to actively monitor the performance of the IT system and the IT service provider. It considers general matters of IT policy and staff IT issues. The Committee meets fortnightly. Major matters considered this year included the upgrading of the IT network, communication channels between staff, management and IT staff, reporting requirements for the IT contract, and security and risk management.

### 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; and
- 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.

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 (Table 3) lists outputs and outcome/impact indicators for national monitoring programs and key research projects during the reporting period.

Table 2 shows resources allocated in meeting this outcome.

### Address

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

**Table 2: Total resources for Outcome 1**

	2004-05 budget \$'000	2004-05 actual \$'000	2005-06 budget estimate \$'000
<b>Revenue from Government</b>			
Outcome 1 - To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime			
Output 1.1 - Policy advice and publications	4,520	4,520	4,604
Output 1.2 - Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	680	680	688
<b>Total revenue from Government contributing to price of departmental outputs</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,292</b>
<b>Revenue from other sources</b>			
Outcome 1 - To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime			
Output 1.1 - Policy advice and publications	928	1,860	626
Output 1.2 - Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	31	54	40
<b>Total revenue from other sources</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>Total revenue from departmental outputs</b> (Total revenues from government and from other sources)			
	<b>6,159</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>5,958</b>
<b>Price of departmental outputs</b>			
Outcome 1 - To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime			
Output 1.1 - Policy advice and publications	5,448	5,902	5,230
Output 1.2 - Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	711	693	728
<b>Total price of departmental outputs</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>5,958</b>
<b>Total estimated resourcing for Outcome 1</b> (Total price of outputs and administered appropriations)			
	<b>6,159</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>5,958</b>
<b>Average staffing level (number)</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>

Note:

Budget 2004-05: refer to 2004-05 Portfolio Budget Statements, 2004-05 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements and 2004-05 Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements No. 2.

Actual 2004-05: as per the Audited 2004-05 Financial Statements.

*OUTPUT 1.1: POLICY ADVICE AND PUBLICATIONS*

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RESEARCH SERVICES  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS



## Research Services

### Objective

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

### 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 work programs

During the financial year 2004-05, there were four research programs within Research services, each with a different focus. They were:

- Crime Monitoring
- Crime Reduction and Review
- Global, Economic and Electronic Crime
- Justice and Crime Analysis

This section presents a brief summary of each of the research programs, including their objectives and main activities over the past financial year. Immediately following this are highlights of the national monitoring programs and key projects, including significant developments and outputs. A summary for the year of outputs and outcome/impact indicators for all the monitoring programs and projects is provided at the end of the chapter.

The Crime Monitoring Program's main objectives are to enhance and promote knowledge of some of Australia's central crime issues: homicide, armed robbery, firearms, and illicit drug use and crime through the analysis of longitudinal data, and to undertake studies on violent crime and victimisation. Specifically, the program aims to:

- maintain accurate datasets collected as part of the AIC's core monitoring programs;
- inform key stakeholders through AIC publications, and data housed on both the secure AIC website and public website of changes in patterns and trends in the key monitored areas in a timely manner; and
- analyse trends in crime offending and victimisation.

Within this program, there are four national monitoring programs:

- National homicide monitoring program (NHMP)
- National firearms monitoring program (NFMP)
- National armed robbery monitoring program (NARMP)
- Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Program.

In addition to the monitoring programs, there were several major research projects:

- bushfire arson;
- International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) 2004;
- weapon involvement in violent crime; and
- violence associated with motor vehicle use.

The Crime Reduction and Review Program is a new area in the AIC's research program. It reflects a further commitment by the AIC to implement ways to promote research, evaluation and knowledge exchange among crime reduction practitioners and policy makers in Australia.

As the program's name implies, it is designed to assist in bringing rigour to the task of improving the evidence base for informing the design and implementation of Australian crime reduction and prevention programs. It does this by contributing to organisational capacity building through strategies such as collaborative projects and undertaking specific crime reduction research and evaluation studies.

Major research projects within this program during 2004-05 included:

- an evaluation of the NSW government's local crime prevention planning process;
- collaborative research and development projects with the WA Office of Crime Prevention (OCP);
- an evaluation of north Queensland drug courts;
- a national review of specialty courts;
- a study of performance measurement in drug law enforcement; and
- analysis of policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities.

The aim of the Global, Economic and Electronic Crime program is to provide information on and analysis of the causes, extent, prevention and control of transnational criminal activity, economic crime, high tech crime and other complex and sophisticated criminal activity, including the identification of emerging criminal threats and response strategies.

Major research projects in 2004-05 included:

- transnational organised crime;
- regulation of money laundering;
- serious taxation fraud;
- crime in Australian fisheries; and
- collaborative research with the Australian High Tech Crime Centre (AHTCC).

The main objectives of the Justice and Crime Analysis Program are to identify the nature and extent of particular crimes within the community, to identify the number and characteristics of people detained in custody and to identify trends in crime across time. Specifically, the program aims to:

- maintain and enhance an accurate and useful database of deaths which occur in police, prison and juvenile custody or custody-related operations;
- identify trends in Indigenous and non-Indigenous custody over time;
- explore issues relating to sexual assault;
- identify trends (time series) in crime data;
- use secondary data to add value to existing knowledge about particular crime issues; and
- improve understanding about young people in the criminal justice system.

The three national monitoring programs under this research program are:

- National deaths in custody program (NDCP);
- National police custody survey (NPCS); and
- National juveniles in detention monitoring program (NJDMP).

Major research projects in 2004-05 included:

- Drug use careers of offenders (adult females and juveniles);
- National drink spiking project;
- International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS);
- Criminal justice responses to sexual assault; and
- Analysis of ACT family violence data.

Research activities within the Institute fall into two main categories: national monitoring programs and crime and justice projects.

### National monitoring programs

Monitoring programs are core research activities of the Institute. The AIC is a leader in the field of crime and justice monitoring, administering seven highly productive national monitoring programs. These programs collect data at regular intervals and produce annual reports, conference papers and publications on trends and topical issues.

#### *National homicide monitoring program (NHMP)*

The NHMP was established in 1990 following a recommendation from the National Committee on Violence. The program collects and analyses information on all homicides (murder and manslaughter, but excluding driving causing death) in Australia. In its fifteenth

year of operation the NHMP continues to provide strategic policy and operational information on homicide in Australia.

As a data source it is recognised 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. (See Box 1.)

### Publications

Mouzos J & Venditto J 2004. Contract killings in Australia. *Australian police journal* 58(4):154-161

Mouzos J 2004. Linking data to practice in homicide and violence prevention. In V Pottie Bunge, CR Block & M Lane (eds) *Linking data to practice in homicide and violence prevention: proceedings of the 2004 meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group*. Chicago: HRWG Publications

Mouzos J 2004. Women's experience of lethal and non-lethal violence. In V Pottie Bunge, CR Block & M Lane (eds) *Linking data to practice in homicide and violence prevention: proceedings of the 2004 meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group*. Chicago: HRWG Publications

Mouzos J 2004. Merging research and practice: an examination of contract killings in Australia. In V Pottie Bunge, CR Block & M Lane (eds) *Linking data to practice in homicide and violence prevention: proceedings of the 2004 meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group*. Chicago: HRWG Publications

## Presentations

Mouzos J & Venditto J 2004. Murder for hire: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings in Australia. Presented at iFocus: NSW Police intelligence conference, 15 December, Goulburn

Mouzos J 2004. Domestic homicides in Australia: trends and patterns. Presented at Domestic violence liaison officers forum, 2 September, Goulburn

Mouzos J 2005. Murder and manslaughter in the Australian Capital Territory: findings from the National Homicide Monitoring Program. Presented at ACT Office of Victims of Crime Coordinator seminar, 15 April, Canberra

Mouzos J 2005. Monitoring crime in Australia: the do's and don'ts of setting up a monitoring program. Presented at

Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy, Australian Institute of Criminology conference 6-7 June, Canberra

### *National firearms monitoring program (NFMP)*

The NFMP was established in 1997 in response to an Australian Police Ministers Council (APMC) resolution tasking the AIC with the responsibility of monitoring 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 Australian Government

#### **Box 1: Probative value of NHMP data – R v Dupas [2004] VSC 253 (21 July 2004)**

During 2004, the NHMP data were used by the Crown in the case R v Dupas [2004] VSC 253 (21 July 2004) in support of its submission of similar fact evidence, namely that the removal of a breast or breasts from the deceased women was a unique feature. The submission was based on a report provided to the Victoria Police Homicide Squad, who had requested a manual review of all homicides between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2000 to determine whether there had been any previous homicide cases with similar fact evidence. The defence counsel argued that the report based on the NHMP lacked any probative value. His Honour, Justice J Kaye found that:

I do not accept that submission. In my view, the evidence of Ms Mouzos does have probative value. The National Homicide Monitoring Programme statistics to be adduced by her covers a period of over one decade, and are nation wide. The question of what weight the evidence ought to be accorded is a matter for a jury, but I do not find that it lacks any or any sufficient relevance or probative value. On the contrary, the evidence is clearly relevant to establish that the excision of a breast or breasts of a deceased woman, after her murder, is either unique or extremely rare in Australia over a period of almost one decade ... That evidence is relevant to support the Crown proposition that the removal of a breast or breasts from a deceased woman after her homicide is a rare and unusual feature.

The offender was found guilty of murder and imprisoned for the rest of his natural life and without the opportunity for release on parole (R v Dupas [2004] VSC 281).

Attorney-General's Department (AGD) and leading providers of information and statistics such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

### Presentations

Mouzos J 2004. Guns, drugs and crime: the Australian experience. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Mouzos J 2005. Firearms theft in Australia: a six-month exploratory analysis. Presented to APMC Firearms Policy Working Group, 23 March, Coolangatta

Mouzos J 2005. Firearms and crime: the Australian experience. Presented at Sporting Shooters Association of Australia conference, 22-23 April, Adelaide

Mouzos J 2005. Criminal exploitation of technology: sourcing firearms online. Presented at eBay firearms seminar, 11-12 May, Sydney

### *National armed robbery monitoring program (NARMP)*

The NARMP was established as the result of a resolution by the APMC to monitor armed robbery in Australia. The main aim of the program is to examine in greater detail weapon use in armed robbery, and to monitor trends and patterns over time in the commission of the offence.

This program began in 2001 following consultations with key stakeholders in the area. Since 2003, state and territory police services have been forwarding armed robbery data on agreed variables to the AIC for analysis and reporting. This ongoing program has collated data for the calendar year 2003. The data were analysed and the outcomes of this examination were 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 are published on a secure AIC website accessed by key law enforcement stakeholders.

### Publications

Borzycki M, Sakurai Y & Mouzos J 2004. *Armed robbery in Australia: 2003 National armed robbery monitoring program annual report*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

### *Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA)*

Established in 1999, the DUMA program currently collects quarterly drug use information from police detainees at seven sites across Australia: 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 program include the examination of the relationship between drugs and crime and the monitoring of local drug markets and drug use patterns by detainees across time.

Funded under the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy until 2008, the success of the DUMA program is dependent upon the in-kind assistance and continued support of the state police services involved. Funding for the Elizabeth site from the South Australian Attorney General's Department has been confirmed until 2007.

DUMA is the only drug monitoring program in Australia that validates self-report data with urine testing. The quarterly data collection provides an opportunity for policy-makers and law enforcement agencies to respond to early warning indicators and emerging issues 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, with the subject and questions developed in consultation with key stakeholders. During 2004, addenda were included on weapons, drug driving, drug dealing, mental health and amphetamines.

DUMA data are disseminated to key stakeholders through newsletters, the AIC website, publications, technical workshops and presentations at conferences and police training. One of the main access points for information on DUMA is from the DUMA section on the AIC website. Secure web pages 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 has access to the non-secure pages, which contain information about the program as well as the most up to date published aggregated data from the program. The website also contains links to the DUMA reports published by the AIC.

### Publications

Milner L 2004. Drug use monitoring in Australia. *Of substance* 2(4): 23-24

Milner L & McGregor K 2004. Cocaine use among a sample of police detainees. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 276. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Putt J, Payne J & Milner L 2005. Indigenous male offending and substance abuse. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 293. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Schulte C, Mouzos, J & Makkai T 2005. Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2004 annual report on drug use among police detainees. *Research and public policy* no 65. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

### Presentations

Makkai T 2004. Drugs and crime. Presented to UN Office of Drugs and Crime, 23 August, Vienna Austria

Makkai T 2005. DUMA overview and 2004 results. Presented to Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy, 19 May 2005, Canberra

Mouzos J 2004. Guns, drugs and crime: the Australian experience. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Mouzos J 2004. Guns, drugs and crime: results from the weapons addendum. Presented to DUMA technical meeting, 8-9 November, Canberra

Mouzos J & Payne J 2005. Researching drugs and crime at the Australian Institute of Criminology. Presented to Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, 10 February, Canberra

Schulte C 2004. The prevalence of drug driving amongst the DUMA sample. Presented to DUMA technical meeting, 8-9 November, Canberra

Schulte C 2005. A dangerous mix: an exploratory analysis of drug driving amongst a sample of police detainees in Australia. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and

**Box 2: Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators 2005**

The 2005 report by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision on Overcoming indigenous disadvantage: key indicators employs a wide range of indicators on strategic areas of action – early child development and growth, school engagement and performance, transition to adulthood, substance misuse, families and communities, environmental health systems and economic participation.

Data from several AIC monitoring programs are used as indicators to monitor progress in overcoming disadvantage. The report draws extensively on the NHMP data to examine trends over four years and to compare Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide incidents in terms of sex of offenders and victims, the main method and motives of killing, and the relationship between victim and offender. Statistics over five years from the National juvenile detention monitoring program are also presented to show trends in the rates of detention for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles.

Other references are made in the report to AIC research on the link between Indigenous adult male substance abuse and offending, and on reducing young people's offending through their involvement in sport and physical activity.

New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Wellington, 9-11 February

***National deaths in custody program (NDCP)***

The NDCP commenced in 1992 to produce and disseminate regular reports on the number of deaths in custody in Australia, and the patterns and trends observed in those deaths. The program examines the circumstances of deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention around Australia on an ongoing basis. Its purpose is to provide accurate, up-to-date information that will contribute to public policy and increase public understanding of the issues. The program is part of the Australian Government's commitment to implementing the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC). Annual reports are published by the AIC on national deaths in custody, as well as occasional *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers which focus on particular aspects

of deaths in custody, such as gender.

**Publications**

McCall, M 2004. Deaths in custody in Australia: 2003 national deaths in custody program annual report. *Technical and background paper* no 12. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

***National police custody survey (NPCS)***

One key recommendation of the RCIADIC was to monitor the number of people placed in police custody and the over-representation of Indigenous people in police custody, to assist in determining the degree to which recommendations from the RCIADIC were being implemented. The first NPCS 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 by the AIC and the findings were published in early 2005. The survey covers every occasion upon which a person was taken into police custody and

physically lodged in a police cell, for any period of time, at any location in Australia, during a specified one month period.

### Publications

Taylor N & Bareja M 2005. 2002 National police custody survey. *Technical and background paper* no 13. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

#### *National juveniles in detention monitoring program (NJDMP)*

The NJDMP provides a comprehensive annual overview of juvenile detention statistics across Australia, dating from 1981. The statistics are derived from quarterly reports on juvenile detention submitted to the AIC by the relevant juvenile justice authorities in each Australian jurisdiction. The data provided by each of these authorities contain information on the number of young people in the custody of the juvenile justice agency on the last day of each quarter in the year. Details include gender and age of juvenile, whether they are on remand or sentenced, and Indigenous status.

### Publications

Charlton K & McCall M 2004. Statistics on juvenile detention in Australia: 1981-2003. *Technical and background paper* no 10. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

#### Crime and justice projects

The AIC conducts a range of research projects in addition to the monitoring programs. For the purposes of this annual report, the projects are grouped into the following six categories:

- offenders and offences;
- victims and victimisation;
- criminal justice responses;

- transnational and organised crime;
- economic and high tech crime; and
- capacity building.

The following section details key projects during 2004-05.

#### *Offenders and offences*

A major focus of the Institute's research is on offenders and specific offence types. To improve understanding of the criminal justice system it is vital to know something about the characteristics of offenders and why people commit crime. Over the 12-month period, research on offenders and offences has focused on four key projects: drug use and offending histories of incarcerated offenders, violence associated with motor vehicle use, bushfire arson, and fisheries crime.

The Drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) project, funded by the National Illicit Drugs Strategy through the AGD is a survey-based study of incarcerated people that examines the relationship between their lifetime use of drugs and criminality. There were three stages of the DUCO project: a survey of incarcerated males, a survey of incarcerated females and a survey of incarcerated juveniles. The first two stages have been completed with the main report on the adult male prisoners' survey released in 2003 and the main report on the adult female prisoners' survey released in 2004. Data collection for juvenile DUCO was conducted in all jurisdictions between December 2003 and December 2004, with the final report on the key findings due for release in the near future.

Violence associated with motor vehicle use, more commonly referred to as 'road rage', has attracted considerable public interest in recent years. In 2004, AIC staff were engaged as consultants by the Victorian Parliament's Drugs and Crime



Prevention Committee for its inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use. A discussion paper was released in May 2004 and the final report which was tabled in April 2005 examines definitional issues, the extent of the problem in Victoria and overseas, the nature and impact of incidents of road violence, causes, preventive strategies and legal and legislative responses.

The AIC in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, has completed the first year of 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. Major outputs from the project have included a comprehensive literature review, regular bushfire arson bulletins, roundtables, and conference presentations.

There is increasing and widespread concern about the extent and scope of illegal activity in Australia's fishing industry. The AIC was funded by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to examine the nature and extent of crime in Australia's fishing industry. There are two stages to the project. Stage 1 included consultations Australia-wide with Australian Government stakeholders, fisheries enforcement officers, police and industry representatives. In addition, a review of all state, territory and Commonwealth fisheries-related legislation was undertaken. Key issues from Stage 1 were summarised by an AIC *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* paper released in April 2005.

To be completed by December 2005, Stage 2 includes a review of relevant Australian and overseas literature relating to fisheries crime, law enforcement powers and penalty regimes. An analysis will also be undertaken of reported fisheries crime in selected Australian jurisdictions, prosecution rates, and sentencing outcomes in selected Australian jurisdictions. A survey of fisheries officers Australia-wide will also be conducted during Stage 2.

In conjunction with the AHTCC the Institute undertook research into the nature and extent of online child pornography and those who commit it. A range of presentations and publications during the year outlined characteristics of the crime and offenders. Further details are provided under the section on economic and high-tech crime.

### Publications

Anderson KM & McCusker R 2005. Crime in the Australian fishing industry: key issues. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 297. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Johnson H 2004. Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated female offenders. *Research and public policy* no 63. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Johnson H 2004. Key findings from the drug use careers of female offenders study. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 289. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Makkai T & Payne J 2005. Illicit drug use and offending histories: a study of male incarcerated offenders in Australia. *Probation journal* 52(2): 153-168

Victoria. Parliament. Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2005. *Inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use: final report*. Melbourne: Parliament of Victoria. (Smith RG & Walvisch J consultants)

Willis M 2005. Bushfire arson: a review of the literature. *Research and public policy* no 61. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

### **Presentations**

Anderson KM & McCusker R 2004. National study into crime in the fishing industry. Presented to the Australian Fisheries Management Forum, December 2004

Johnson H 2004. Comparative analysis of drug use by incarcerated offenders. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Johnson H 2005. Co-morbid drug and mental health problems among incarcerated women. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Wellington, 11 February

Smith RG 2005. Measuring road rage. Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 6-7 June, Canberra

Smith RG & Walvisch J 2004. Inquiry into violence associated with motor vehicle use. Presented at Public hearings of Parliament of Victoria, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, 19 August and 9 September, Melbourne

Willis M 2004. Bushfire arson in Australia. Presented at 1st annual Bushfire CRC conference, 6-8 October, Perth

Willis M 2005. Program C 'self sufficient communities'. Increasing community self-sufficiency in managing the bushfire risk. Program overview presented to the Bushfire CRC forum, 29 April, Canberra

Willis M 2005. Human caused: bushfire arson in Australia. Presented at Fire in the Australian environment seminar at School of Resources, Environment and Society ANU, 13 May, Canberra

Willis M 2005. Fire-bugged poster. Presentation to Bushfire CRC Fire Managers Meeting, 6-9 June, Beechworth

### *Victims and victimisation*

To obtain a better picture of the causes and impact of crime, it is important to understand types of crime and its victims, and the risk factors surrounding victimisation. In 2004-05 the AIC released the key findings from international surveys of crime victimisation and of violence against women, a major report on the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia, and reports on online credit card fraud against small business, and on the predictors and prevention of crimes against business.

Crime victimisation surveys provide an important complement to official police statistics. In 2004, the AIC managed the Australian component of the ICVS in which 7001 people were interviewed about their experiences and perceptions of crime. The ICVS is an international project which has involved over 60 countries worldwide since its inception in 1989. It is a wide-ranging survey focusing on experiences with three personal and six household crimes, details of the impact of these crimes and whether they were reported to the police, and perceptions of personal safety. There is no other national survey of this scope and detail undertaken in Australia.

The 2004 ICVS serves the purpose of providing comparable international data, and has also been adapted to focus on some specific policy issues of interest to the Australian government. Funding was provided by the AGD with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. Key results from the survey were released in April 2005 (see Box 3).

IVAWS was commissioned by the then Australian Government Office of the Status of Women. This was an Australia-wide survey designed to capture information about violence against women in Australia. The IVAWS was conducted across Australia between December 2002 and June 2003. A total of 6,677 women aged between 18 and 69 years participated in the survey, and provided information on their experiences of physical and sexual violence. A final report was published in September 2004, describing the type of violence (including threats of violence) by current and former intimate male partners, other known males, such as relatives, friends and acquaintances, and strangers. It also examined women's reported experiences of childhood violence, as well as their perceptions and reactions to the violence they experienced. The survey will contribute to an international dataset for cross-cultural analysis of violence against women.

In July 2003 the AIC was commissioned by the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department, on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS), to conduct research investigating the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia. Drink spiking was targeted as an emerging issue for examination under the alcohol priority area identified by the MCDS. The key aims of the research were to estimate the extent of drink spiking and associated

criminal victimisation; document current legislative and procedural arrangements relating to drink spiking; and identify effective communication and educational initiatives to prevent and respond to drink spiking. The report was released by the Minister for Justice and Customs at the MCDS meeting in November 2004.

To assist small businesses deal with crime, the Australian Government, through the then National Crime Prevention Program, commissioned the AIC to conduct specialist crime prevention research, analysis and evaluation. From 1999 to 2004, the project resulted in a substantial amount of material. In 2004-05 the final outputs from this project were released, including a major report on online credit card fraud against small business and a report on the predictors and prevention of crimes against business.

### Publications

Charlton K & Taylor N 2004. Online credit card fraud against small businesses. *Research and public policy* no 60. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

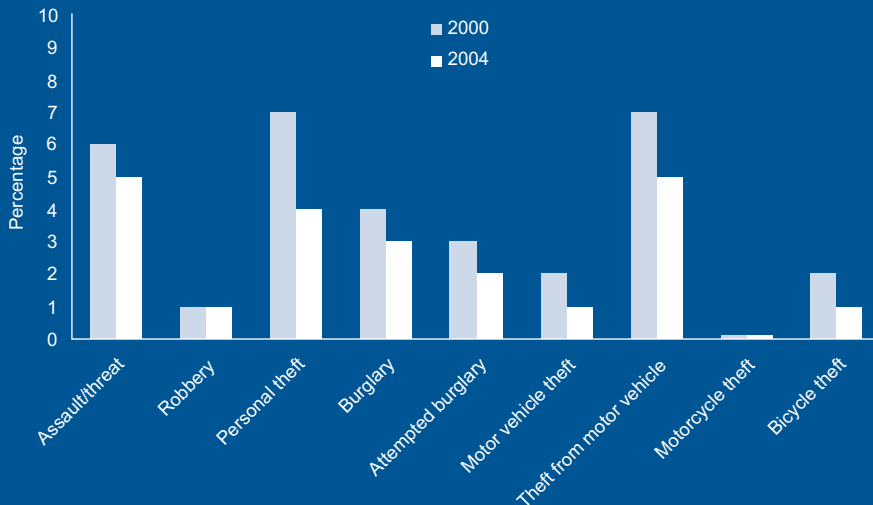
Charlton K & Taylor N 2005. The trouble with business watch: why business watch programs fail. *Security journal* 18(2): 7-18

Johnson H 2005. Crime victimisation in Australia: key results of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey. *Research and public policy* no 64. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

**Box 3: Key results from the Australian component of the International Crime Victimisation Survey (ICVS)**

Results show that both recent rates of crime victimisation and fear levels have declined since the last ICVS in 2000. Fifty-two per cent of Australian adults had experienced at least one incident of crime in the five years prior to the 2004 survey, a drop from 55 per cent reported in 2000. Seventeen per cent were victims of crime in the preceding 12 months, down from 24 per cent in 2000. Comparing rates of victimisation within the preceding 12 months over the two time periods, declines were statistically significant for personal theft (without violence), burglary and theft of property from motor vehicles. Fear of crime levels have also improved: 72 per cent of Australians reported feeling safe while walking alone in their area after dark in 2004 compared with 64 per cent in 2000.

**Percentage of the population experiencing victimisation in the previous 12 months, 2000 and 2004**



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimisation Survey, 2000 and 2004 [computer files].

Reporting to police varied according to crime type. Crimes most likely to be reported to police were those involving substantial property losses that were likely to be insured, such as theft of motor vehicles (94%) and motorcycles (88%). Burglary, which involves invasion of one’s home and property and property loss or damage, and has the potential to increase fear, also had high rates of reporting (84%). Other crimes were reported at a lower rate:

- Bicycle theft: 56%;
- Theft from motor vehicles: 55%;
- Robbery: 53%.

For further results see <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi298.html>

Johnson H 2005. Crime victimisation in Australia: key findings of the 2004 International Crime Victimisation Survey. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 298. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Mouzos J & Makkai T 2004. Women's experiences of male violence: findings from the Australian component of the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS). *Research and public policy* no 56. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N & Charlton K 2005. Police shopfronts and reporting to police by retailers. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 295. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor N, Prichard J & Charlton K 2004. National Project on Drink Spiking: investigating the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia. Report prepared for the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy. Available online at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/reports/2004-11-drinkspiking.pdf>

Taylor N 2005. Drink spiking: identifying the problem and understanding the needs of victims. *Of substance* 3(2): 24-25

### Presentations

Makkai T & Mouzos J 2005. The International Violence Against Women Survey: overview of findings from Australia. Presented at 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok

Taylor N 2004. National project on the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia, stage one. Presented at the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy meeting, 12 November, Brisbane

Taylor N 2005. Drink spiking: the latest research and reforms. Presented at

Underage Drinking Forum, 22 June, Canberra

### Criminal justice responses

The effectiveness of the criminal justice system and the impact of changes over time are significant areas for research from a policy and practice perspective. The AIC continues to add to the evidence base on how the system is operating through research, evaluations and national reviews. In particular, it has been involved in a major research project over the past three years into criminal justice system responses to adult sexual assault (see Box 4).

In 2004-05 the AIC also continued to evaluate drug courts in Queensland, and was funded to conduct a review of specialty courts within Australia. Policing is a crucial component at the front end of the criminal justice system, and during the year the AIC has conducted major projects on drug law enforcement. To assist criminal justice practitioners in Australia and overseas stay in touch with major trends in criminal justice operations the AIC produces relevant crime fact sheets and gives presentations at conferences, workshops and roundtables using monitoring data and specific research findings.

In 2002 the AIC was commissioned by the then Australian Government Office of the Status of Women to conduct research into criminal justice responses to adult sexual assault. The overarching aim of the project was to inform the evidence base and ensure a sound policy platform for the Australian Government's National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault. Originally funded for a two-year period, the support was extended to enable the project to run to June 2005. A series of review and empirical studies was conducted within each twelve-month stage. Each of the studies

addressed a different aspect of the topic, used different methodologies and data sources, and built on various aspects of the previous studies. Feedback from stakeholders indicates that the project contributed significantly to the field by identifying and addressing key gaps in local knowledge. The results have been disseminated through conference presentations, monographs, short papers and roundtables.

The Institute was engaged by the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General to evaluate Queensland drug courts. The primary aim was to determine the impact of drug court participation on drug use, and criminal activity and community health risks associated with drug dependency. The report on the south east Queensland drug court was released in 2003. In 2004-05 the focus was on the north Queensland drug court. Important information has emerged on administering drug courts in regional settings, and on the efficacy of participation.

Over the past decade there has been an exponential growth in the number and range of specialty courts, including drug courts, in Australia and overseas. In 2004-05 the AIC was funded by the Criminology Research Council (CRC) to undertake a national review of specialty courts, to identify the number, location and type of courts across Australia, and the factors that have contributed to their development.

During the year the AIC conducted two major projects related to drug law enforcement funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). The first, on performance measurement in drug law enforcement, aims to strengthen current Australian approaches at the national, state and territory level. Part of this project involved testing a proposed set of enhancements

at the national and state level. The second project, jointly undertaken with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, examined the policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities and identified good policing practice to prevent and minimise harms associated with such use.

Two reports prepared by the AIC and released by external agencies during the year had a community corrections focus. With funding from AGD, the Institute undertook a review of post-release interventions for prisoners returning to the community. The main report, comprising a literature review and a detailed description of services, was released in 2005. Another report, undertaken for the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services examined issues confronting ex-prisoners in relation to housing and homelessness.

## Publications

Borzycki M 2005. *Interventions for prisoners returning to the community*. Canberra: Attorney-General's Department

Lievore D 2004. *Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases: an Australian study*. Canberra: Australian Government Office of the Status of Women

Lievore D 2005. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 291. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lievore D 2004. Victim credibility in adult sexual assault cases. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 288. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Willis M 2004 *Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness*. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services

### Presentations

Borzycki M 2004. Corrections of place: alternatives for managing offenders in the community. Presented at South Australia Community Corrections conference, 30 July, Adelaide

Lievore D 2004. Victim credibility in adult sexual assault cases. Presented at Home truths: stop sexual assault & domestic violence - a national challenge, CASA forum, VicHealth, 16 September, Melbourne

Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Makkai T & Payne J 2004. Drug courts. Presented to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, 24 August, Vienna

Makkai T & Payne J 2004. Who graduates from a drug court? Presented to the European Society of Criminology, 26 August, Amsterdam

Payne J & Wiman G 2005. Working across government: the forgotten dimension to drug court evaluations. Presented at At the cutting edge: therapeutic jurisprudence in magistrates courts conference, 5 May, Perth

Putt J 2005. Australian corrective services and prison based research. Presented at International conference on criminal corrections, 1-3 June, Chiayi, Taiwan

### *Transnational and organised crime*

In recognition of how globalisation and

new technologies are influencing the nature and extent of criminal activity, the AIC has strategically focused some of its resources on transnational and organised crime research since 2003. The initial focus was on updating an overview of Australian law enforcement efforts to combat transnational organised crime, followed by collaborative work with AGD on the nature and extent of money laundering in Australia and the impact of responses since 1995. Throughout the year a series of roundtables and presentations at conferences and police forums on transnational crime and money laundering were held. Several *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers, listed in the following section under economic crime, have also been released on two areas that can facilitate transnational and organised crime, identity fraud and spam.

The Institute has worked in collaboration with a number of law enforcement and intelligence agencies within Australia including the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police, the AGD, the Office of National Assessments and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) to ensure that the Institute's knowledge is widely disseminated. The nature of that collaboration has included the provision of briefings on transnational crime types, the evaluation of agency crime and trend assessments and presentations and workshops on key issues.

In the past year, the AIC continued to provide support for United Nations activities and meetings related to crime prevention and criminal justice. Background briefings on each of the six workshops of the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok in April 2005 were prepared for AGD in the lead

#### **Box 4: An overview of the national research project into criminal justice responses to adult sexual assault 2002-2005**

Undertaken over three years and funded by the Australian Government's then OSW the national project had the overarching aim of informing policy and practice as part of the National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault. Two studies were completed in the first year of the project. The initial phase comprised a comprehensive international literature review on the non-reporting and hidden recording of sexual assaults perpetrated against females aged 16 years and older. The review found that most victims decide not to report because of factors associated with shame, stigma, fear, mistrust of police or the cultural myths about 'real rape'. The second study comprised a review of rates and risk factors for sexual recidivism, an overview of sex offender treatment programs available in each state and territory, and a small-scale empirical study of recidivism among persons apprehended for sex offences in Victoria. Specific predictors of sexual recidivism include sexual deviance, criminal history, age, early onset of offending, childhood victimisation and psychological maladjustment. However, it appears a different set of processes contribute to sexual recidivism compared with violent recidivism.

The major project for the second year of the project involved a multi-jurisdictional study of legal and extralegal factors that influence prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases. The exercise of prosecutorial discretion is one of the most important but least understood aspects in the administration of criminal justice, as the process is rarely subject to external scrutiny. The statistical results indicated that prosecutors' case-processing decisions are largely driven by legal and evidentiary considerations related to the prospects of conviction. They also raise questions about the significantly higher withdrawal of cases involving prior relationships.

In 2004-05 the focus of the research was on why women do not seek legal redress. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 36 female victim/survivors of adult sexual assault recruited through sexual assault services across Australia. Sexual assault counsellors and specialist service providers were also consulted about their views on factors that influence women's decisions to report sexual assault to police and to continue through or withdraw from the criminal justice process. In addition, 55 staff at 14 sexual assault services across Australia were consulted about their experiences of collaborating with criminal justice and forensic medical personnel. Outputs from this research will be reported in 2005-06.

Reports and papers based on the research over the three years can be found on the AIC website.

up to the congress. The Institute also participated as a member of the official Australian Government delegation at the congress. AIC staff were actively involved as the scientific rapporteur for the workshop on measures to combat economic crime, including money laundering, and as a panellist at the workshop on enhancing criminal justice reform.

#### **Publications**

Australian Institute of Criminology 2004. The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia. *Technical and background paper* no 9. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. (Report prepared for the United Nations Crime Program meeting, October 2004, Vienna)



Makkai T & McCusker R 2005. What do we need to know? Improving the evidence base on trafficking in human beings in the Asia Pacific region. *Development bulletin* no 66: 36-42

McCusker R 2004. China, globalisation and crime: a potential victim of its own prospective success? *Journal of financial crime* 12(1): 44-52

McCusker R 2005. Issues of corruption and crime: transnational crime syndicates and trafficking. *Development bulletin* no 66: 48-52

### Presentations

Anderson K 2004. The tuna industry in the western and central Pacific Ocean: understanding and resolving legislative non-compliance. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Makkai T 2005. Scientific rapporteur's technical overview of Workshop on Economic Crime and Money Laundering session 1: Economic crime, 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April 2005 Bangkok

Makkai T 2005. Scientific rapporteur's technical overview of Workshop on Economic Crime and Money Laundering session 2: Money laundering, 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok

Makkai T & McCusker R 2004. People trafficking in the East Asia-Pacific: how reliable is the data? Presented at Symposium on people trafficking: issues of human security and development, 1-2 September, Canberra

McCusker R 2004. Issues of corruption and crime: transnational crime syndicates and trafficking. Presented at Symposium on people trafficking: issues

of human security and development, 1-2 September, Canberra

McCusker R 2005. Law enforcement cooperation in the Asia-Pacific. Presented at Workshop 1: Enhancing Law Enforcement Cooperation, including Extradition, 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok

McCusker R 2004. Transnational crime: lateral thinking. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

McCusker R 2005. Strategies and control plans for anti-money laundering and terrorist financing. Presented at National Fraud Summit, 24 March, Sydney

McCusker R 2005. Anti-money laundering and compliance issues. Presented to Australian Compliance Institute, 12 May, Melbourne

McCusker R 2005. Crime management: from the global to the local. Presented at Crime Managers' Course, NSW Police College, 25 May, Goulburn

### *Economic and high tech crime*

The AIC has continued its innovative research into economic and high tech crime. As part of its collaborative research, and in close cooperation with the AHTCC, the AIC develops new research projects and provides reports and analysis for the AHTCC on issues related to fighting high tech crime in Australia. The outcomes of this research are published in a series of jointly-badged AIC/AHTCC publications, including *High tech crime briefs* and *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers, as well as various public and in-house presentations (see Box 5).

Links have been developed with other high tech crime researchers in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. In order to better understand developments in high tech crime law enforcement in the former soviet states and to explore opportunities for research collaboration, the high tech crime analyst visited the computer crime research centre in the Ukraine.

As computer-related crime becomes more widespread globally, both scholarly and journalistic accounts have tended to focus on the ways in which the crime has been committed and how it could have been prevented. Very little has been written about what follows: the capture, possible extradition, prosecution, sentencing and incarceration of the cyber criminal. Released in 2004, the book *Cyber criminals on trial*, co-authored by the AIC's principal criminologist, was the first international study of the manner in which cyber criminals have been dealt with by the judicial process in recent times. Some of the most prominent cases from around the globe are presented in an attempt to discern trends in the disposition of cases and common factors and problems that emerged during the processes of prosecution, trial and sentencing. To provide succinct overviews of a number of these issues, the AIC has also published several *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers in crime and criminal justice on the investigation and sentencing of high tech crimes.

The AIC has conducted extensive work on economic crime and its prevention and control. Several key papers and articles were released in 2004-05 drawing on earlier research conducted on serious fraud and on the nature and extent of crime in the professions. A new project funded by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) commenced in March 2005, which entails the analysis of all serious cases

of taxation fraud prosecuted by the ATO between 2000 and 2004.

## Publications

Goldstraw J, Smith RG & Sakurai Y 2005. Gender and serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 292. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Graycar A & Smith RG 2004. Identifying and responding to corporate fraud in the 21st century. In A Bellur (ed) *Corporate fraud: trends and lessons*. Punjagutta, India: ICFAI Books

Krone T 2004. A typology of online child pornography offending. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 279. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Krone T 2005. Does thinking make it so? Defining online child pornography possession offences. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 299. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

McCusker R 2005. Spam: nuisance or menace? Prevention or cure? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 294. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG, Grabosky PN & Urbas GF 2004. *Cyber criminals on trial*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Smith RG, Grabosky PN & Urbas GF 2005. *Cyber criminals on trial*. Criminal justice matters, 58: 22-23

Smith RG 2004. Regulating dishonest conduct in the professions. In R Johnstone & R Sarre (eds), Regulation: enforcement and compliance. *Research and public policy* no 57. Australian Institute of Criminology: 91-105

Smith RG 2004. Criminal forfeiture and restriction-of-use orders in sentencing high tech offenders. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 286. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG 2004. Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational high tech crime. *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice* no 282. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

### Presentations

Krone T 2004. Quantifying online child exploitation. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Krone T 2004. International trade in child pornography: law enforcement response. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Krone T 2004. Cyberstalking. Presented at International policing conference: safety and security in a hi-tech world, 1 November, Adelaide

Krone T 2005. The Australian High Tech Crime Centre: evidence of links between computer crime in Australia and former soviet bloc countries. Presented at occasional seminar, American University, 5 May, Washington

Krone T 2005. Reporting, investigating and prosecuting online child exploitation in Australia. Presented at University of Toronto conference on online child exploitation, 2 May, Toronto

Krone T 2005. Recent developments in hacking laws in Australia. Presented at occasional seminar series, Department of Justice, 28 April, Ottawa

Krone T 2005. Plan or panic: responding to online child exploitation in Australia. Presented at Occasional seminar series, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, 28 April, Ottawa

Krone T 2005. Spiders on the web: the danger in chat rooms. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Wellington, 9-11 February

Krone T 2005. Policing online child sexual abuse. Presented at Online child sexual exploitation team investigator's conference, 7 February, Gold Coast

McCusker R 2005. New practical approaches in managing identity fraud for the finance sector. Presented at Finance sector fraud conference, 10 May, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Strategic fraud control initiatives for Victoria Police. Presented at Victoria Police fraud forum, 6 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2004. Key issues in the prosecution of financial crime and corruption. Presented at 5th National investigations symposium NSW ICAC and NSW Ombudsman, 5 November, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Understanding tertiary crime prevention in controlling cyber crime: the effectiveness of criminal justice system responses. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Smith RG 2005. Understanding fraud reporting as an effective risk-management tool. Presented at IIR Conferences: National fraud summit, 22 March, Sydney

Smith RG 2005. Consumer fraud research agenda. Presented at Consumer fraud prevention strategy workshop, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, 23 May, Melbourne

### Capacity building

Under the new Crime Reduction and Review research program, the AIC continued to help key stakeholders build capacity to prevent and reduce crime. In addition to several studies already mentioned in the section on criminal justice responses, specific program reviews included an evaluation of the NSW Government's local crime prevention planning processes. The NSW project examined the overall quality of the plans produced and the processes used to develop and implement them, as well as measuring the general impact of the initiative on crime. More recently,

the AIC was contracted to design a detailed process and outcome evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the WA Government's Responsible Parenting Initiative.

Capacity building initiatives range from the establishment of collaborative research and development arrangements with partner organisations and formal workshop and conference presentations. In 2004-05 the AIC entered into a two-year collaborative research and development project with the WA OCP. The project is designed to develop processes for better linking crime prevention and community safety

#### Box 5: The Australian High Tech Crime Centre and Australian Institute of Criminology research partnership

Soon after the AHTCC was established in 2003, it entered into a groundbreaking research partnership with the Australian Institute of Criminology. Under the terms of the partnership the Institute provides dedicated criminological research services to the Centre focusing on high tech crime. The AIC's high tech crime research analyst has unprecedented access to the operations of the Centre as part of the research collaboration. Outputs of the research collaboration include conference and training presentations, and topical contributions to the *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series as well as a new series devoted to high tech crime issues called *High tech crime briefs*. Topics covered include online child pornography offending, phishing, hacking, copyright offences, and evidence.

The work conducted under the research partnership is designed to directly inform police operations. As an example of this practical focus, the AIC high tech crime research analyst worked with the Centre in the early stages of Operation Auxin to provide a preamble for the search warrant applications that summarised the research literature on online child pornography offending.

Building links with overseas experts is crucial to address crime that occurs in the virtual world and beyond the confines of national borders. In May 2005, the high tech crime analyst, with the financial support of University of Toronto, participated in an international conference on online child exploitation. The AHTCC funded additional travel to attend meetings in Ottawa, Washington and London to advance a project to develop a methodology to estimate the costs of high tech crime and a project to develop educational materials for judges and prosecutors in relation to computer forensic evidence. The trip also included a visit to the computer crime research centre in the Ukraine to enhance links with computer crime researchers working in the former soviet states.

Publications produced as part of the AIC/AHTCC research partnership are on the AIC website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/projects/0074.html>

research to strategic policy, program implementation and evaluation functions, as well as delivering professional development opportunities for both agencies. So far this initiative has resulted in the organisation of a nationally attended workshop to examine options for anticipating and responding to future crime problems in Western Australia and the commencement of a project to evaluate the impact of the WA Government's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnership initiative.

The AIC also entered into the second phase of a collaborative project with the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department to develop an improved crime prevention program management model. This project will develop a new policy-program framework that can be used to better connect research and evaluation evidence to crime prevention policy development and program delivery.

Police oriented reports released during the year included an evaluation of the ACT police suburban crime prevention teams, and a report that outlines the feasibility and utility of monitoring injuries in police custody. During 2004-05 the Institute also provided assistance to the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) regarding the development of a community crime and justice survey in Papua New Guinea.

The AIC has continued to provide capacity building programs on a fee-for-service basis in the area of identity-related fraud. In May 2005, two full-day workshops were conducted for managers and supervisors in universities in Queensland. These workshops dealt with identity-related fraud risks in the tertiary education sector such as fraudulent registration of students, funding fraud, plagiarism and the use of counterfeit testamurs by students and staff.

Finally, the AIC's materials on identity-related fraud were provided for use in a training initiative in Cambodia aimed at strengthening regional security through enhanced border control capacity.

An important role of the AIC is to disseminate crime reduction information and the *Crime reduction matters* series of monthly fact sheets continues to address important ideas and issues relevant to enhancing the effectiveness of crime reduction and prevention policies and programs.

### Publications

Hemel P 2004. The whole of government approach to crime prevention. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 287. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hemel P 2005. A short history of crime prevention in Australia. *Canadian journal of criminology and criminal justice* 47(2): 255-368

Sallybanks J 2005. Monitoring injuries in police custody: a feasibility and utility study. *Technical and background paper* no 15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Segrave M & Collins L 2005. Evaluation of a suburban crime prevention team. *Technical and background paper* no 14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

### Presentations

Hemel P & Nutley S 2004. Reviewing the implementation of multi-faceted policy programmes: lessons from the UK. Presented at Crime Reduction Programme, ECCA conference, 4 July, Wellington, New Zealand

Hemel P 2004. Evaluating the impact of legislation in the real world. Presented at

the Australian Evaluation Society/IPAA (WA Branch) seminar on evaluating public policy, 25 August, Perth

Homel P 2004. Current issues: what works and doesn't work in crime prevention. Presented at Australian and New Zealand crime prevention practitioners' workshop, 9-10 December, Adelaide

Homel P 2005. Joining up the pieces: what central agencies need to do to support effective local crime prevention. Presented at workshop on the implementation of local crime prevention measures, Norwegian Police Academy/ Rutgers University, 7-10 May, Slavern, Norway

Prichard J & Willis K 2004. Sporting and physical programs for youths: a crime prevention overview. Presented at Sport versus crime conference, 22-24 November, Dubai

Putt J 2005. Violent crime: the big picture and local prevention. Presented at Northern Territory crime prevention forum, 14 February, Darwin

Putt J 2005. Violence reduction: the need for ongoing investment in research. Presented to senior New Zealand police, 16 March, Wellington

**Table 3: Summary table of 2004-05 research outputs: national monitoring programs and research projects**

Programs/projects	Key Outputs	Outcome/impact indicators
<b>National monitoring programs</b>		
NHMP	3 published conference papers 1 journal article 4 presentations	Listed as an indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage Probative value in court case
NFMP	4 presentations	Informs the deliberations of the APMC firearms policy working group
NARMP	1 annual report	Increased awareness amongst the public and industry groups of armed robbery characteristics and trends
DUMA	1 annual report 2 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> papers 4 newsletters Technical workshop 7 presentations	Data cited in numerous international and national reports including the International Narcotics Control Board report Recognition of research expertise in drugs and crime through membership in national drug advisory committees
NDCMP	1 annual report	Monitoring implementation and impact of various RCIADIC recommendations
NPCS	1 major report	Monitoring implementation and impact of various RCIADIC recommendations Used as indicator of progress in the APMC Reconciliation plan
NJDMF	1 major report	Annual Report on government services by the Steering Committee on Government Services uses and presents program data Used in Commonwealth Grants Commission funding process Listed as an indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage

Programs/projects	Key Outputs	Outcome/impact indicators
<b>Crime and justice projects</b>		
<b>Offenders and offences</b>		
DUCO	1 major report 1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper 1 presentation	Results used to inform corrections and drug policy, and inquiry into corrections
Violence associated with motor vehicle use	Input into major inquiry report 2 presentations	Informing legislative and road traffic policy reforms Increased public awareness through media coverage
Bushfire arson	1 major report 17 bushfire arson bulletins 2 roundtables 2 presentations	Media coverage of report during 2004-05 summer Stakeholder awareness of issues increased through range of products
Crime in the Australian fishing industry	1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper 2 presentations 1 roundtable	Informing key national policy fora Legislative changes
<b>Victims and victimisation</b>		
ICVS – Australian component	1 major report 1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper	Informing policy and practice with most up to date national information on victimisation risks and on levels of reporting to police Informing policy and practice with most up to date national information on violence against women
IVAWS – Australian component	1 major report	



Programs/projects	Key Outputs	Outcome/impact indicators
Drink spiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 major report</li> <li>1 journal article</li> <li>2 presentations</li> </ul>	<p>Report currently being considered by Ministers and leading drug policy stakeholders</p> <p><i>Hansard</i> records of Commonwealth and NSW parliaments refers to report's findings</p> <p>Proposed legislative changes in a number of jurisdictions</p> <p>Media coverage increased public awareness</p> <p>Increased awareness of risks and responses amongst key stakeholders, including small business</p>
Crimes against small business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 major reports</li> <li>1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper</li> <li>1 journal article</li> </ul>	
<b>Criminal justice responses</b>		
Criminal justice responses to adult sexual assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 major report</li> <li>2 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> papers</li> <li>2 presentations</li> </ul>	<p>Informing policy and practice reforms in the criminal justice sector and amongst key support services</p> <p>Further funding commitment from the Office for Women</p>
Queensland drug courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report submitted to Qld Department of Justice and Attorney General</li> <li>3 presentations</li> </ul>	<p>Informed policy deliberations on the continuation of the drug courts</p>
Specialty courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report submitted to CRC</li> </ul>	
Performance measurement in drug law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due September 2005</li> </ul>	
Policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report submitted to NDLERF Board</li> </ul>	
Post release services for prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 major report</li> </ul>	<p>Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders across jurisdictions, of range and scale of services</p>

Programs/projects	Key Outputs	Outcome/impact indicators
Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness	1 major report	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of ex-prisoners' housing issues
<b>Transnational and organised crime</b>		
Transnational and organised crime	1 major report 3 journal articles	Facilitated collaboration between key stakeholders Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of TOC issues Informed law enforcement training
<b>Economic and high tech crime</b>		
AHTCC research collaboration	1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper 9 <i>High tech crime briefs</i> 8 presentations	Research informed search warrant applications for policing operation against online child pornography Used for tertiary teaching and police training Raised public awareness of online child pornography
High tech crime	1 book (co-author) 3 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> papers	Informed policy development and legislative reform (cited in <i>Hansard</i> ) Cited in UN Congress papers Used for tertiary teaching and police training
Fraud	1 book chapter 1 <i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i> paper 5 presentations	Used by business for fraud risk management Used for tertiary teaching and police training Informing policy development and legislative reform
Regulation of professionals	1 major report	Informing policy development and legislative reform
<b>Capacity building</b>		
NSW local crime prevention planning evaluation	Report provided to NSW AGD	Extension and further development and collaboration
Evaluation framework for the WA Responsible Parenting Initiative	Report provided to WA Premier's Department	
Collaborative research and development project with WA OCP	1 roundtable Evaluation material provided to WA OCP	Improved planning and project frameworks by WA OCP

Programs/projects	Key Outputs	Outcome/impact indicators
Collaborative project with NSW Crime Prevention Division to develop an improved crime prevention program management model	Due December 2005	
Identity related fraud training	2 fee for service workshops	Informed participant organisations' policy responses to the issue
AusAID community crime and justice survey in PNG	3 technical briefings provided to AusAID.	Improved research instrument

## Public Affairs

### Objectives

The primary objectives of Public affairs are to:

- publish, disseminate and promote the Institute's research, products and capabilities; and
- conduct cost-effective conferences, roundtables and seminars.

Specific activities include:

- publishing;
- dissemination and promotion of AIC work;
- media liaison;
- seminars, roundtable discussions and conferences;
- administration of the Australian crime and violence prevention awards;
- provision of administrative support to the Australian crime and violence prevention awards; and
- administering AIC internships.

### 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 the longer, in-depth *Research and public policy* series. The goal of Public affairs is to provide a reliable structure through which the research findings produced by AIC analysts can be disseminated to key stakeholders and the public and inform government in the most efficient and effective fashion.

During the 2004-05 financial year, the AIC has continued to produce quality relevant publications in a timely fashion. More than 102 individual publications were published, spanning 10 separate series. The AIC published:

- 23 titles in the *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series
- 10 titles in the *Research and public policy* series
- 22 issues of *Crime facts info*
- 10 issues of *AICrime reduction matters*
- 2 issues of the AIC newsletter
- 8 *Technical and background papers*
- 17 *Bushfire arson bulletins*
- 9 *High tech crime briefs*
- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2004*
- The 2003-04 annual report of the AIC and the Criminology Research Council.

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

Hard copy versions of AIC publications are available for sale from the AIC. Electronic versions of all publications are available on the AIC's web site at: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/>

### Publication and review process

All publications are subject to a rigorous refereeing process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are reviewed by AIC staff including the Director and senior analysts, along with external reviewers. During the year the AIC was accepted by the Department of Education, Science and Training as an accredited publisher for purposes of university funding under the higher education research data collection requirements. This accreditation covers the peer reviewed, and commercially

published *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* and *Research and public policy* series.

## 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 researchers, law enforcement agencies, policy-makers and other interested parties.

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 *AICrime reduction matters* sheets, and notifications of any new AIC releases or AIC events. The Institute is engaged in developing an improved email alerting system, which will allow subscribers to choose the subjects and information to be sent to them.

## Conferences

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

### **Crime in Australia: international connections, 29-30 November 2004, Melbourne**

The conference was a means of exploring and communicating ideas and strategies

about existing and emerging forms of crime. Crime in the 21st century is no longer a local issue. Many elements of crime in Australia are now increasingly linked across state/territory borders and to international criminal activities. While Australia is more secure than many countries, the changing trends in crime present new threats and new challenges.

Keynote addresses were given by Dr Jay Albanese from the US National Institute of Justice and Commissioner Mick Keely, of the Australian Federal Police (AFP). Other plenary speakers included Mr Robert Cornall, Secretary of the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (AGD); Dr Don Weatherburn, Director, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; and Professor Arie Freiberg, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Monash University.

After two days of discussion about issues surrounding crime challenges and alternative perspectives, enforcement, regulation and control and borders, mobility and technologies of control, the conference closed with a panel session debating future challenges for existing and emerging forms of criminality, their impact on Australia and the links to transnational crime, as well as policy responses.

### **Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy, 6-7 June 2005, Canberra**

This conference was held in conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and followed the Evaluation in crime and justice: trends and methods conference held in March 2003.

The keynote speaker was Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director of the NSW Attorney General's Department who spoke on research, evaluation and policy in criminology. Other plenary speakers included Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant

Secretary in the Community Safety and Justice Branch of AGD, Mr Steve Larkin, the Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies and Dr Holly Johnson, a visiting fellow at the AIC.

Papers covering a wide range of topics including jurisdictional data comparisons, data limitations, program evaluation, implications for policy of new technologies and research design and data quality were presented in the concurrent sessions.

### Roundtable discussions

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

Twelve roundtables were held this financial year.

#### **People trafficking, current issues and future solutions: policy options for the UN and Australian Government (no 85) 3 September 2004**

The aim of this roundtable was to explore the current situation and emerging issues of people trafficking in Australia. The roundtable was attended by experts from many countries, including China, the Philippines and Cambodia, lending their expertise and experience to the discussion. The issues were considered in domestic, regional and international contexts to ascertain people trafficking policy options for the UN and Australian governments. This roundtable was organised in conjunction with the Development Studies Network, ANU.

#### **National study into fisheries crime: Australian Government agency perspectives (no 86) 6 September 2004**

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) funded the AIC to research the extent of illegal/organised criminal activity in Australia's fishing industry. The purpose of this roundtable was to consult with stakeholders, whose views were sought on: the sectors of the fishing industry they believe are vulnerable to illegal/organised criminal activity; legislative weaknesses and strengths; and the level of inter-agency cooperation. The roundtable was organised with DAFF.

#### **National armed robbery monitoring program (no 87) 10 September 2004**

The AIC held a roundtable discussion to gather stakeholder feedback on the National armed robbery program, specifically regarding information on the AIC secure website and a draft annual report, to ensure the program was meeting stakeholder requirements. Operational officers and statistical staff from police services in all jurisdictions and staff from relevant national agencies were invited and representatives from NSW, Victoria, the ACT, South Australia, the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), and AGD attended. At the roundtable the AIC agreed to undertake a survey of statistical staff in all jurisdictions. This was done and the results informed refinements to the program.

#### **Drug use monitoring in Australia (DUMA) (no 88) 8-9 November 2004**

The AIC hosted this roundtable, which served as a technical meeting for the DUMA project. An overview on the major developments in the DUMA dataset and methods over the previous year was presented by the AIC. Other presenters were from the NSW, Queensland, South

Australian and Western Australian police services, the Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission, and the SA Office of Crime Statistics and Research. The roundtable provided an opportunity for local data collectors, local police and researchers to discuss key issues and problems. This covered both the technical details of running a DUMA site and the sharing of information activities at individual sites.

**Online child exploitation: a forum for Australian government agencies (no 89) 9 December 2004**

This roundtable sought to capture information and views from 14 Australian government departments and agencies about their current understanding of the problem of online child exploitation, initiatives that are currently in place, and suggestions for finding a way forward. Those attending the roundtable were asked to consider:

- the best long-term and effective strategies to deal with online child abuse;
- the scope to improve coordination in Australian government agencies;
- pathways/obstacles to the regulation of online child pornography; and
- potential areas for legislative and policy reform.

**The International crime victimisation survey (ICVS) (no 90) 13 December 2004**

The aim of this roundtable was to present to, and discuss with, funding agencies the preliminary results, technical/methodological issues and protocols for release of data for the 2004 ICVS. Participants included representatives from AGD, Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), the Social Research Centre

(SRC) and the AIC. The SRC presented an overview of the survey methodology and technical aspects of the project, whilst the AIC presented an overview of the survey results for the main community sample and the migrant sample.

**Bushfire arson ACT stakeholders (no 91) 14 December 2004**

The AIC and the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety facilitated a roundtable discussion for local stakeholders on the Bushfire arson project. Participants included representatives from the ACT Emergency Services Commission, the Rural Fire Service, Department of Urban Services and the Office for Youth, Children and Family Support who participated and generated valuable discussion which will help shape directions and priorities in future bushfire arson research.

**The impact of Indigenous service delivery on crime and violence: a forum for Australian government agencies (no 92) 22 February 2005**

The Ministerial Taskforce on Indigenous Affairs identified safer communities as one of its priorities last year. The purpose of the roundtable was to identify how the AIC could contribute to meeting this goal by undertaking research and data analysis on crime and justice matters. The roundtable focused on Indigenous service delivery and its impact on community safety. Participants at the roundtable included representatives from a range of Australian government agencies, including the AGD, Prime Minister and Cabinet, Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, Office of Evaluation and Planning, Health and Ageing and Family and Community Services.

### **Future crime trends (no 93) 23 March 2005**

The AIC jointly conducted a workshop with the WA Office of Crime Prevention in Perth focusing on methods and approaches to anticipating crime trends for the development of appropriate preventive responses. The workshop involved a combination of formal presentations on crime trends and theory about anticipatory analysis. It also involved some group activity intended to engage participants in the practical processes of undertaking anticipatory analysis and applying it to crime prevention. The workshop highlighted the need for better developed and analysed datasets. It also provided a useful insight into the breadth and complexities of the tasks involved in successfully implementing anticipatory analysis techniques in the criminological field.

### **Bushfire arson (no 94) 31 March to 1 April 2005**

This roundtable brought together bushfire researchers and practitioners from around Australia, and highlighted the AIC's important role in bushfire arson research. This research aims to reduce the impact of deliberately lit bushfires in Australia.

### **Recidivism (no 95) 8 June 2005**

The aim of this roundtable was to bring together researchers and practitioners from within the criminal justice arena to discuss the definitional elements of recidivism and their applications to research and practice. The roundtable was well attended by representatives from all Australian states and territories. As a result of the roundtable, the AIC has agreed to convene a recidivism working group whose task will be to establish a national framework for studying and measuring recidivism. A key output will be the development of a national working

paper to clarify important elements in defining and applying recidivism research to criminal justice policy development.

### **Transnational organised crime and international criminal law: developments and debates (no 96) 14 June 2005**

This roundtable, hosted jointly by the University of Queensland and the AIC, involved the delivery and discussion of papers by a range of law enforcement and government agencies and international academics in relation to four themes, namely:

- Transnational organised crime: global developments, local perspectives;
- Drug trafficking: regional dimensions and responses;
- Trafficking in children and child pornography; and
- The way ahead: regional and international cooperation.

A range of invited participants engaged with the speakers to discuss the nature, volume and mitigation of those four themes. Representatives from AGD, the Australian Agency for International Development, ACC, Australian Customs Service, AFP, ANU, Central Police University, Taiwan, DIMIA, Queensland Police Service, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, University of Queensland and the Western Australia Police Service attended the roundtable.

### **Seminars**

Occasional seminars are held at the Institute on a variety of topics. Speakers are generally visiting Canberra for policy discussions or research, and are invited to make a short presentation to AIC staff and invited participants. The seminars are informal, and give participants an opportunity to learn first hand about



developments and issues in other places. Appendix 4 lists 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 seminars where staff present papers to be delivered to other meetings, or findings from their research.

**Media liaison**

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.

Copies of all media releases are on the AIC’s website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html>

Considerable media attention focused on the publications relating to bushfire arson, crime in the Australian fishing industry and the research which the AIC is doing in conjunction with the AHTCC on online child pornography.

Over the financial year 2004-05, the AIC was mentioned substantively 12 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 good 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. 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 Australian Government, state and territory initiative. They include monetary awards totaling \$130,000.

The 2004 Australian crime and violence prevention awards were presented to the winners by Senator the Hon. Chris Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs and Senator for Western Australia, on Wednesday 24 November 2004. Three projects were selected as national winners:

**Pathways to Prevention Project (Queensland)**

The project promotes and sustains children’s wellbeing through building a nurturing context for their development. It focuses on the transition to school in the most disadvantaged urban area of Queensland, and involves the integration

Number of media requests*	439
Number of media releases	18
Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister/other Ministers	7

Source: AIC media database [computer file]

\* Note: Media calls concerning one topic from the same media representative are recorded only once

of family support programs with pre-school and school-based programs in seven schools within a community development framework. This is achieved through: reducing behavioural problems and increasing communication skills and prosocial behaviours; enhancing children's readiness for school and ameliorating early social disadvantage; encouraging the participation of parents in the education of their children; enhancing social, family and school interaction patterns; reducing levels of social isolation within the community; and supporting families with practical assistance to promote family independence and resilience.

This award winning project was also presented at a workshop convened at the 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok from 18-25 April 2005.

### **Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge (Tasmania)**

This project is an enquiry-based competition for school students. They are invited to work in groups to explore their connections with the community, their own beliefs, motivations of others and also design creative and practical solutions to assist in reducing crime. Students learn about the consequences of crime on the victim, offender and the community as a whole. The objective of the program is for the students to understand the context of crime and its consequences, understand the formal processes of solving crime, and to reduce crime by increasing the number and quality of calls to Crime Stoppers.

### **Glendonald Park Improvement Initiative (Victoria)**

The redevelopment of Glendonald Park is a community development project which commenced in 1999. The park forms a linear 'spine' through Glendonald Estate, a neighbourhood that has a high concentration of public housing. The estate had a poor self-image and was also perceived as a threat to other people living nearby. As a direct result of the Glendonald community taking ownership and control of their own situation, and with the support of the local council, the area was substantially improved. The park project provided a focal point for the community and contributed to change the perceptions and actual experiences of safety in public areas in Glendonald. It also provided an opportunity to attend to poor urban design features within the park, to improve the amenity/aesthetics of the park and to add equipment and infrastructure that encourages active and passive use of the park.

### **Internships**

Summer interns are selected from students at Australian universities in their last or second last year of study. Internships are intended to provide the students with a working knowledge of the work the AIC undertakes and to establish good relations with the key policy-makers and researchers of the future. This year, the AIC appointed six work experience interns, who undertook a range of tasks relating to armed robbery recidivism, water theft, future trends in local crime, Indigenous-police relations and bushfire arson, as well as work updating the drugs section of the AIC website.



*OUTPUT 1.2: LIBRARY, INFORMATION SERVICES  
TO SUPPORT POLICY ADVICE AND PUBLICATIONS*

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OBJECTIVES

WEBSITE SERVICES

JV BARRY LIBRARY SERVICES

DATA SERVICES

CINCH

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUSTRALIAN AND

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION

NETWORKS

INFORMATION SERVICES OUTPUTS

## Objectives

The objectives of the Information services group are:

- to ensure that AIC researchers maintain their competitive edge through access to the most up to date and relevant information;
- to facilitate AIC access to and management of corporate information and research data; 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.

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

The AIC website was named as one of the five most useful websites worldwide for policing research and analysis during the year, together with the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the UK Home Office and the UK Crime Reduction website.

Source: Clarke, RV and Schultze, PA, 2005. *Researching a problem*. Washington DC: US Department of Justice. Problem-solving tools series no 2. <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1463>

## Internet sites

The Institute's website ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)) provides information about the work of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council, and acts as a gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia. During the year the web team continued to fine tune the design of the website, to improve its user focus. As an example, crime statistics are now listed by subject first, rather than jurisdiction. All Information services sections continued to add and update web content.

The bibliography and results summary of empirical studies of the relationship between illicit drug use and property crime, mentioned last year, has been updated throughout the year. The database is at <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/drugs/dpc/>. Following work to link the catalogue and the website to produce this bibliography automatically, a further specialised bibliography, on arson, is now available at <http://web.aic.gov.au:8080/firstopac/arson.html>, and work is progressing on specialty courts, and drugs and crime bibliographies.

New subject sections added to the website include:

Indigenous justice

<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/indigenous/>;

Property crime

<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/property/>;

Arson

<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/arson/>;

Transnational crime

<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/transnational/>; and

Cybercrime

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

One of the Institute's summer interns provided invaluable assistance in updating the section on illicit drugs and alcohol. Other updated sections include the Directory of Australian crime and criminal justice libraries; Statistics; Sport and crime; Older people and crime; Young people and crime; Corrections; Occupational violence; Rural crime; Policing; and Local government crime prevention.

The web team provided considerable assistance in updating relevant sections of the Australian Government Women's portal and Indigenous portal.

A new search engine, Panoptic, was installed on the AIC website in June. It is expected that users will find search results more accurate and useful as a result.

The external host for the AIC website was changed during the year. The current contract holder is Netspeed Communications.

### *Use of the website*

The program used to monitor use of the AIC's website was changed during the year, to provide a more accurate picture of actual usage. Even with the slightly lower counts than last year that this involves, usage figures are higher than in previous years. The website currently averages more than 28,100 visitors per day. Australian crime: facts and figures is regularly the most commonly visited page on the web site.

### *Other websites*

The Institute also manages websites for two other organisations:

- Campbell Collaboration's Crime & Justice Coordinating Group  
www.aic.gov.au/campbellicj  
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*

A comprehensive redesign and reload of the Institute's intranet was undertaken during the year, with the new site launched in February. The redesign was guided by a focus group of AIC staff. The intranet is now much simpler to use and popular with staff. A major program of listing all current policies, with links to the policy documents in the document management system has resulted in a more effective service to staff.

As far as possible, information on the intranet is managed through the integrated library system employed in the AIC, so that details are recorded once only and updating is automatic. This applies to information about policies and guidelines; datasets; research projects; staff presentations; roundtables, as well as to traditional library material and CINCH records.

## JV Barry Library services

### Client services

The library provides an integrated information service to research and other staff, comprising both current awareness and research assistance, utilising our own collection and external services, in electronic and paper formats. The explosion of material available on the Internet has changed the nature of library work, which is now targeted to finding and filtering the available material to identify the credible and original work needed to support research activity and provide trusted resources to the Minister, the responsible stakeholder agencies, media and the public.

Information services held a planning day during the year to identify the key indicators and priorities for staying ahead of the rapidly changing information environment to ensure that information is managed effectively to enhance research performance. This is revealed in both current awareness and on-demand client service. Interest in the news and subject alerting service is strengthened, with the subject alerts now also available to selected stakeholders. As some other libraries have found, the number of ready reference inquiries is not increasing, but demand for in-depth client assistance throughout the life of a project has increased markedly. 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 so much of the Institute's work uses and relies on data, client services includes a data officer, who is active in the provision of a client service, primarily to research staff, but also to external

inquirers. Client service work is thus based on an intertwining of public domain literature and data.

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, Indigenous justice and Juvenile justice a new alert on Evaluation was introduced. The focus of the Financial/Cyber Crime alert was changed to cover all types of cybercrime. A new staff alert was introduced for new books and reports received during the previous week.

Information Services continued to contribute to the National homicide monitoring program and the National deaths in custody program by monitoring press coverage of these topics in addition to the daily media alert for all staff.

Major reference work through the year is driven by AIC research activity, and was undertaken on the impact of AIC and CRC funded research; arson; vehicle violence; specialty courts; property crime; Indigenous drug issues; jury trials; victim treatment in sexual assault cases; fisheries crime; illicit markets; federal offenders and stalking.

The library responds to external requests for information as fully as resources permit. Averages of 46 public and 25 stakeholder requests are answered each month. Requests made to client services are monitored for trends, particularly in public inquiries, so that demand can be anticipated and provided for with additional information on the website. Crime and criminal justice statistics are the primary area for this activity.

## Collection

The Institute continues to develop a high quality library-based collection of Australian and overseas material in print and electronic formats, comprising both gratis and purchased material. The subject focus of the collection reflects the requirements of the research program. In addition, the library collection covers Australasian criminological literature comprehensively.

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. We have taken part in seminars this year to consider the short and long term problems of access to digital material.

In many ways electronic reports are less straightforward to deal with than print ones. They are harder to find out about, elusive, and often on websites only transiently. There are issues with long term accessibility, whether downloaded or linked. Despite the advantages of Internet publishing, there is still a valuable body of material in hard copy, including the body of literature on which the discipline is based, and the library will continue to operate with a hybrid collection for the foreseeable future.

The library has changed its way of cataloguing material and contributing to the national union catalogue. All records are now created using a CINCH record format and subject headings, with records sent to the AIC catalogue, Informat for the CINCH database, and the National Library for the national union catalogue, as required. This change, which required substantial task redesign and testing with external recipients and the online public access catalogue, has resulted in efficiencies and savings in processing

costs and times, and permitted the recording of additional types of material, such as policies and staff presentations. All cataloguing is now done in-house.

During the year 967 monographs were acquired in print or electronic format. Of these, 809 were gratis or exchange items and 158 were purchased. In the previous year, 1020 monographs were received; 739 being gratis or exchange items and 281 purchased. The smaller intake reflects both a sharper focus in collecting, and resource constraints.

At 30 June, the library was receiving 1364 current serials, of which 152 were paid subscriptions. These include journals, annual reports and report series. Wherever subscriptions are also available in electronic format, we subscribe to them, to give staff desktop access to the material they need. At the end of the financial year, over 85 titles are available electronically. The program of culling low use serials continued this year, with a reorganisation and rationalisation of the annual report collection.

## 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.

Following a reduction in such activity in recent years, the library has revived its participation in cooperative interlibrary lending schemes, where no charges are made for interlibrary loans. This facility has been extended to criminal justice libraries in Australia, and members of the ALIES (Emergency management), Gratisnet (Health) and GLASS (Social sciences) networks. The library utilises the National Library of Australia's Kinetica



**Table 5: Loans and interlibrary loans**

	2004-05	2003-04
Loans to Institute staff	808	1554
Loans to other libraries (inter-lending)	255	238
Photocopies issued to other libraries	512	560
Monograph titles acquired on inter-library loan	63	38
Photocopies acquired on inter-library loan	251	198

Document Delivery service for the rest of its interlibrary loans work. Full text fee for service databases are increasingly used for recent journal articles.

There continues to be a decline in some of these figures, reflecting the availability of public domain and paid electronic documents on the intranet and Internet. Material acquired on interlibrary loan for AIC researchers shows an increase, however, reflecting increased use of all library services and the wider range of subjects being researched, for example, fisheries, in which we have limited holdings.

The decrease in loans to staff reflects the increasing availability of material in electronic format. Staff use of this material through the catalogue is not recorded as a loan. Indicators of staff service, monographs and articles acquired on interlibrary loan, have increased this year.

### Data services

The Institute acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects, and these are all recorded using the integrated library management system. All project outputs list the datasets numbers 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 & figures*. This is the most popular section of the website

and is also a widely distributed print publication.

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.

### CINCH

The JV Barry Library makes a unique contribution to the dissemination of Australian 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 reached its 50,000th record during the year. CINCH is available online through Informit Online, an Internet-based information service from RMIT Publishing at [www.informit.com.au](http://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. This is the last year that these products will be produced. Informit is changing its royalties payment model to reflect online database usage. From the end of June 2005, CINCH records will be available to external users through the upgraded library OPAC, accessible from the AIC website.

CINCH records have been reloaded this year; many records had been cleaned up during the year, and all data display problems related to new Informat software were resolved. During the year 1734 records were added, compared with 1635 records for the previous year. At the end of June 2005, the database contained over 50,820 records. The contractor for indexing for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

### Contributions to Australian and international information networks

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>. It was updated during the year, and will be expanded next financial year.

Internationally the JV Barry Library is an active member of the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network (WCJLN), making frequent contributions about AIC and other Australian activities to its listserv.

As their focus changes from emergency services to community safety, the library was invited to join the Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Services (ALIES) network this year, and participated in their annual workshop at Mount Macedon. Information services has offered to host a listserv for the police subsection of the group, and to include other criminal justice sector libraries as well.

Apart from the cooperative interlibrary lending networks mentioned earlier, the library also belongs to the Australian Government Libraries Information Network (AGLIN), a group covering government libraries at the federal level. As well as providing a communication mechanism for these libraries, this group

makes a very practical contribution to efficient management by negotiating standard contracts with a panel of suppliers for subscriptions, monographs and services, to save member libraries from having to undertake this work individually to meet federal financial requirements.

### 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 other information of interest to the wider criminological community. Groups included in this information dissemination include Crimnet, WCJLN, the Virtual Clearinghouse on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, Indigoz and Australian Policy Online. A new network to which contributions are made is the Indigenous network established by Crime Prevention International.

### 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. As mentioned earlier, the library has changed the way it contributes records. The new mechanism was developed during the year, and has resulted in a successful transfer of relevant records to date. A file will now be sent monthly, rather than creating the records onto the National Library's system

and downloading them weekly to the AIC. As a result of the savings this change has produced, the library will now be able to contribute records for individual *AICrime reduction matters* and *Crime facts info* releases.

The library has been invited by the National Library to participate in a project to ensure the capture of digital Australian Government publications. Investigations are continuing into whether this is best achieved through metadata harvesting from the AIC website or the catalogue records transfer method recently developed. The National Library has developed the project in response to concerns about continuing access to digital publications.

This year the JV Barry Library contributed 547 original cataloguing records to Kinetica, and holdings were added to 889 records. In the previous year, 645 titles had been added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 367 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded, and 342 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 2004-05

- Updated and publication of *Australian crime: facts and figures 2004*
- Updated statistics pages on AIC website
- Searchable arson database on AIC website; regularly updated drugs and property crime database
- Cleaned up CINCH records on AIC and Informit databases
- 1734 records added to CINCH
- Revised intranet launched
- 133 AIC policies added to intranet and updated
- 111 AIC research projects added to intranet and updated
- Around 150 AIC procedures, guidelines and tips added to intranet and updated
- 20 AIC staff presentations added to intranet and updated
- 11 AIC roundtables added to intranet and updated
- Current new books alert introduced
- New subject alert introduced, to make total of seven topics covered
- Daily press monitoring for NHMP and NDICP
- APMAB and Campbell Collaboration websites maintained
- Expanded and updated criminology topics on website

## *CORPORATE SERVICES*

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OBJECTIVES  
DESCRIPTION  
CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY  
HUMAN RESOURCES  
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS  
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGY SERVICES  
ADVERTISING AND MARKET  
RESEARCH

## Objective

The objective of Corporate services is to provide accurate, cost effective and timely corporate services information and advice to support all elements of the Institute. These core activities include information and communication technology (ICT), records management, human resources, financial and accounting services and procurement and facilities management.

## Description

The Institute's corporate plan and portfolio budget statements set out performance expectations and planned use of resources at the broadest level.

A wide range of corporate and support services are provided by Corporate services, including:

- human resource management;
- ICT;
- financial management and reporting;
- accounts payable and receivable;
- contractual arrangements;
- asset management;
- fleet and stores management;
- freedom of information;
- occupational health and safety;
- insurance;
- office services;
- building services;
- security management;
- risk management;
- fraud control;
- environmental policies; and
- all general services.

## Corporate accountability

Corporate governance practices in the AIC are designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management. These include:

- an audit plan;
- development of Chief Executive Instructions; and
- over 133 policies and procedures developed and available to staff on internal intranet.

## Audits

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 is responsible for the timetable of audits to be undertaken during the year. The following internal audit/reviews were undertaken during 2004-05:

- legislative compliance (July 2004);
- annual financial statements and quality assurance of processes (August 2004);
- adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS) (August 2004);
- Goods and Services Tax and Fringe Benefits Tax compliance (September 2004);
- conferences and procedures (January 2005);
- travel procedures (June 2005); and
- risk assessment (June 2005).

## Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework aims to provide a systematic way to make informed decisions and a

visible assurance that risks have been recognised and managed. The primary components of our risk management strategy are:

- the Chief Executive Instructions – reflecting best practice in finance and administration;
- a rolling internal audit;
- annual ComCover risk surveys/ assessments – the program measures AIC’s performance in implementing risk management processes and policies against the national benchmark; and
- major risk assessment of key activities such as ICT management and preparation for Fedlink accreditation.

Major work was undertaken during the year to update the Chief Executive Instructions and make them available on the intranet.

AIC has a number of strategies in place to ensure risks associated with the delivery of ICT services are identified and managed. Key components are:

- IT facilities code of conduct;
- acceptable use of IT resources (including home internet);
- IT services strategy;
- IT threat risk assessment;
- portable computer and handheld device code of conduct;
- risk treatment plan;
- IT contingency plan; and
- IT change management policy.

These were reviewed and comprehensively revised during the year.

## Fraud control plan

The AIC maintains a fraud control plan in accordance with the requirement of the revised Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines of May 2002. The fraud plan is an important strategic document that links with our risk management framework and draws together fraud prevention and detection initiatives into one consolidated document.

## Ombudsman/courts and proceedings

There were no investigations or reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman or court matters raised against the AIC in 2004-05.

## Administrative Appeals Tribunal

An application was made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in 2004 for review of a determination made by Comcare on behalf of the AIC. This matter was settled by conciliation in 2004-05.

## Freedom of information (FOI)

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). 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.

### FOI requests during 2004–05

There were no FOI requests made to the AIC in 2004-05. FOI requests can be made by writing to the Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 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 Act, the Directors of the AIC must ensure that a report prepared under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* complies with the reporting provisions (subsection 6) of the EPBC Act.

The AIC has continued its commitment during the past year to improving its energy efficiencies in order to fulfill its obligations under the EPBC Act.

Measures include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles, and computer toner;
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, dishwashers and printers;
- compliance with recommendations from the Australian Greenhouse Office in relation to the purchase of motor vehicles;

- use of lighting and air conditioning management systems;
- water conservation – toilets with half-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 nor have any appropriations directly related to these issues.

### 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.

Staffing levels and numbers are listed in Appendix 7.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2004-05.

### Workforce planning

The executive management of the Institute continually reviews its workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to the output requirements arising from requests for research and support activities.

## Workplace diversity

The Institute values fairness, equity and diversity. Consistent with that aim, the Institute is committed to preventing and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual preference, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

## Agency agreement

With the exception of the Director, staff at the AIC are covered by the *Australian Institute of Criminology Agency Agreement 2002-2005*. This is the Institute's third agency agreement. It was certified in August 2002 and has continued to be implemented during 2004-05 without disputes. During the reporting period, the AIC staff and management commenced negotiations to replace the current agency agreement which will expire in September 2005.

In addition, staff have access to Australian workplace agreements (AWAs). During 2004-05, five staff of the Institute were employed under AWA conditions.

## AIC values and code of conduct

The AIC values and code of conduct provides information on the conduct expected of all AIC employees in carrying out their responsibilities. The code was reviewed during 2004-05 and forms a part of the compendium of documents providing guidance to employees of the AIC.

## 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 eleven month cycles;
- providing individual training and development plans; and
- transparent appraisal outcomes for all staff.

The protocols and policies for this scheme were agreed with staff during the 2002-05 AIC agency agreement.

## Training and development

The AIC is committed to training and the development of its employees. All employees have the opportunity to participate in relevant training and development activities which have a clear connection with Institute work and will assist the ongoing career development of its employees. This support may also include on and off the job training, work placements, formal study and the reimbursement or payment for these activities. The Institute recognises that doing so will contribute to meeting Institute goals.

## 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 2004-05. There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year.



The AIC, through the Employee Assistance Program, continues to provide access to professional counselling services for its staff and their families. This service is offered to assist staff with any personal or work-related problems.

### 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 2004-05 was \$59,934. The safety, rehabilitation and compensation of work-injured employees are covered by ComCare. The insurance premium for 2004-05 was \$21,264.

### 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 Commonwealth context.

### Financial performance

Operating revenues for 2004-05 total \$7,113,903. Revenue was received from Government (\$5,200,000), contract research (\$1,819,704), and other items (\$94,199). Total revenue increased by 1.1 per cent compared with 2003-04. The main factors affecting revenue were an increase in government appropriations (\$37,000) for costs associated with Fedlink connectivity, an increase in interest earned (\$22,074) and a decline in other revenue (\$42,603).

Operating expenditures in 2004-05 were \$6,595,410 and represented a decrease of 6.4 per cent compared to 2003-04. The reduction resulted from a management decision to not fill all vacancies to enable flexibility for the 2005-06 budget due to agency agreement negotiations, leasing/refurbishment options and Fedlink uncertainties.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$518,493 compared with a surplus of \$11,437 in 2003-04.

### Consultancy services

During 2004-05, the Institute engaged 16 consultancies with contract values over \$10,000 at a total cost of \$1,375,242. These are for services such as IT network maintenance and help desk services, assistance with software developments, contract procurement assistance, and advice on financial accountability, legislative changes and good practice procedures. Details are available on request.

### Discretionary grants

The AIC administers discretionary grants on behalf of the Criminology Research Fund (fund) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. During the financial year, the fund provided seven grants while awards were made to 36 applicants. Further information is contained in the CRC annual report.

### Purchasing

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the AIC Chief Executive Instructions and are in accordance with the *Finance Minister's (CAC Act Procurement) Directions 2004*.

## Asset management

The AIC manages both current and non-current assets in accordance with guidelines set out in the Chief Executive Instructions and the Australian accounting standards.

AIC non-current assets are subject to an annual stocktake which is used to update and verify the accuracy of asset records. Assets are depreciated at rates applicable for each asset class and are verified by audit during the annual financial statements process.

Library resources, plant and equipment assets are subject to a formal valuation every four years. Formal valuations were last carried out by an independent qualified valuer in 2003-04.

## 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.

The ICT environment continued to require extensive effort and resourcing to ensure achievement of our strategy of compliance with government Fedlink

accreditation during 2004-05. A similar level of activity will be required during the coming year to meet the 31 December 2005 deadline.

Significant ICT infrastructure changes have been implemented as a part of the AIC's response to the Fedlink initiative. Changes include an extensive refresh of services and desktop hardware and software, comprehensive upgrade to antivirus, anti-spam and content management services, extensive documentation of ICT policies and procedures and detailed analysis of compliance tasks due for completion in readiness for Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) and Fedlink accreditation reviews.

A management review of ICT help and maintenance services was commenced in late 2004-05. Broadly, the review brought together, through external consultants Ascent Audit and Governance Services Pty Ltd, the views of senior staff, management and ICT technicians, regarding the most appropriate ICT help and maintenance model for the AIC in readiness for market testing the model in early 2005-06.

## Advertising and market research

Table 6 sets out amounts paid by the Institute on advertising and market research in 2004-05.

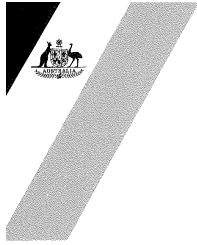
**Table 6: 2004-05 expenditure for advertising and market research**

Vendor	Purpose	Cost (\$)
HMA Blaze Pty Ltd	Recruitment advertising for the Australian Institute of Criminology	8,894
HMA Blaze Pty Ltd	Advertise tender notices and non campaign material	3,952
HMA Blaze Pty Ltd	Advertising campaign for video use to record evidence project	1,578
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,424</b>



*AIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

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## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

### Scope

#### *The financial statements and Members of the Board of Management's responsibility*

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Members of the Board of Management, Director and Chief Finance Officer;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for the year ended 30 June 2005.

The Members of the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology are responsible for preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Australian Institute of Criminology that comply with accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, and the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The Members of the Board of Management are also responsible 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*, including 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 the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

#### Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position as at 30 June 2005 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with:
  - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
  - (ii) applicable accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White  
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
1 September 2005

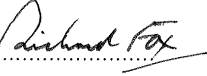
## Australian Institute of Criminology

### Statement by Members of the Board of Management, Director and the Chief Finance Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2005 have been prepared 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 AIC 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

31 August 2005

Signed  .....

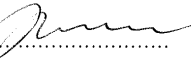
Joanne Blackburn  
Member

31 August 2005

Signed  .....

Toni Makkai  
Director

31 August 2005

Signed  .....

Geoff Chapman  
Chief Finance Officer

31 August 2005

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

*for the year ended 30 June 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>			
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>			
Revenue from Government	5A	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000
Goods and services	5B	<b>1,819,704</b>	1,862,307
Interest	5C	<b>94,199</b>	72,125
Revenue from sale of assets	5D	-	3,636
<i>Revenues from ordinary activities</i>		<b>7,113,903</b>	7,035,068
<b>EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</b>			
Employees	6A	<b>3,198,773</b>	3,356,189
Suppliers	6B	<b>3,248,964</b>	3,358,223
Depreciation and amortisation	6C	<b>147,273</b>	307,069
Write down and impairment of assets	6D	<b>400</b>	-
Value of assets sold	5D	-	2,150
<i>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</i>		<b>6,595,410</b>	7,023,631
<i>Net profit</i>		<b>518,493</b>	11,437
Net credit/(debit) to asset revaluation reserve	11	-	(882,443)
<b>Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(882,443)</b>
<b>Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with the Australian Government as owner</b>		<b>518,493</b>	<b>(871,006)</b>

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



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

*as at 30 June 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash	12B	1,843,776	1,448,036
Receivables	7A	208,752	249,876
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>2,052,528</b>	<b>1,697,912</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	8A, C	543,414	643,391
Intangibles	8B, C	24,948	39,731
Other non-financial assets	8D	89,239	73,717
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>657,601</b>	<b>756,839</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,710,129</b>	<b>2,454,751</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employees	9A	806,112	783,652
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>806,112</b>	<b>783,652</b>
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	10A	204,701	142,437
Other payables	10B	226,204	574,043
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>430,905</b>	<b>716,480</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,237,017</b>	<b>1,500,132</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,473,112</b>	<b>954,619</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Parent entity interest</b>			
Contributed equity	11	996,276	996,276
Reserves	11	1,079,510	1,079,510
Accumulated profits/(deficits)	11	(602,674)	(1,121,167)
<b>Total parent entity interest</b>		<b>1,473,112</b>	<b>954,619</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,473,112</b>	<b>954,619</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2,141,767</b>	<b>1,771,629</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>568,362</b>	<b>683,122</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>786,123</b>	<b>1,055,365</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>450,894</b>	<b>444,767</b>

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 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Goods and services		1,611,336	1,965,403
Appropriations		5,200,000	5,097,000
Interest		93,533	71,199
GST received from ATO		125,791	167,849
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>7,030,660</b>	<b>7,301,451</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		3,177,717	3,415,595
Suppliers		3,424,290	3,589,450
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>6,602,007</b>	<b>7,005,045</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	12A	<b>428,653</b>	296,406
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	3,636
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3,636</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		32,913	183,085
Purchase of intangibles		-	23,577
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>32,913</b>	<b>206,662</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(32,913)</b>	<b>(203,026)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>395,740</b>	93,380
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		1,448,036	1,354,656
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>	12B	<b>1,843,776</b>	<b>1,448,036</b>

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY  
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2005

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>By Type</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	765,386	1,031,567
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>765,386</b>	<b>1,031,567</b>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>	<b>(69,581)</b>	<b>(93,779)</b>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<b>695,805</b>	<b>937,788</b>
<b>By Maturity</b>		
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	476,542	450,484
From one to five years	288,844	581,083
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>765,386</b>	<b>1,031,567</b>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>	<b>(69,581)</b>	<b>(93,779)</b>
<b>Net Commitments by maturity</b>	<b>695,805</b>	<b>937,788</b>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

<sup>1</sup> Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

<i>Nature of Lease</i>	<i>General description of leasing arrangement</i>
Leases for office accommodation	Lease payments are subject to review every two years
Leases for computers and office equipment	The lessor provides all computer and office equipment, as specified in the supply contracts, for three years

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

*for the year ended 30 June 2005*

<b>Note:</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 2005));
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

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 unrecognised 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 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 proportionate basis that takes 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.

Receivables for goods and services are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.

*Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations*

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

**1.3 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 twelve 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 2005. 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 an 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 last day of the year.

**1.4 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' leasehold improvements and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

**1.5 Borrowing Costs**

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2004-05 or 2003-04.

**1.6 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 the agreement.

**1.7 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.

**1.8 Other Financial Assets**

Term deposits are recognised at cost.

**1.9 Other Financial Liabilities**

Trade 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).

### 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.

#### *Revaluations*

##### *Basis*

Library resources, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at valuation.

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

Asset class	Fair Value measured at:
Plant & equipment	Market selling price
Library resources	Written down current cost

Assets that are surplus to requirements are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2005 the AIC held no surplus assets (30 June 2004: \$Nil).

Library resources, plant and equipment assets are subject to a formal valuation every three years. Formal valuations are carried out by an independent qualified valuer.

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.

#### *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:

	2005	2004
Library resources	<b>13 years</b>	10 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	<b>1 to 10 years</b>	3 to 10 years
Intangibles	<b>3 to 5 years</b>	3 to 5 years



Management have reassessed the useful life of library resources from 10 to 13 years. This resulted in a reduction in depreciation expenses of \$33,582.

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 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 (2004: \$Nil).

The non-current assets carried at cost, which are not held to generate net cash inflows, have been assessed for indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset is written down to the higher of its net selling price and, if the entity would replace the asset's service potential, its depreciated replacement cost.

There were no impaired assets at 30 June 2005 (2004: \$Nil).

#### **1.13 Intangibles**

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the AIC software is 3 to 5 years (2004: 3 to 5 years)

All software assets are assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2005. No write down from impairment was required.

#### **1.14 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.

#### **1.15 Insurance**

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

## 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 (AEIFRS). The International Financial Reporting Standards 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, including reporting periods ending on 30 June 2005.

The purpose of issuing AEIFRS is to enable Australian reporting 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 with AEIFRS will be able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as well as a statement that the financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

AEIFRS contain certain additional provisions which will apply to not-for-profit entities, including not-for-profit Australian Government Authorities. Some of these provisions are in conflict with the IFRSs, therefore the AIC will only be able to assert that the financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

AAS 29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments* will continue to apply under AEIFRS.

Accounting Standard AASB 1047 *Disclosing the Impacts of Adopting Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* requires that the financial report for 2004-05 disclose:

- an explanation of how the transition to the AEIFRS is being managed;
- narrative explanations of the key differences arising from the adoption of AEIFRS;
- any known or reliably estimable information about the impacts on the financial report had it been prepared using the Australian equivalents to IFRS; and
- if the impacts of the above are not known or reliably estimable, a statement to that effect.

Where an entity is not able to make a reliable estimate, or where quantitative information is not known, the entity should update the narrative disclosures of the key differences in accounting policies that are expected to arise from the adoption of AEIFRS.

The purpose of this Note is to make these disclosures.

### *Management of the transition to AEIFRS*

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

- Development of a plan to effectively address the transition to and implementation of the AEIFRS.

- The plan requires the following steps to be undertaken:

- All major accounting policy differences between current AASB standards and the AEIFRS were identified;
- System changes necessary to be able to report under the AEIFRS, including those necessary to enable capture of data under both sets of rules for 2004-05, and the testing and implementation of those changes;
- A transitional balance sheet as at 1 July 2004 under AEIFRS is to be finalised;

An AEIFRS compliant balance sheet is also in progress during the preparation of the 2004-05 statutory financial reports; and

The 2004-05 Balance sheet under AEIFRS will be reported to the Department of Finance and Administration in line with their reporting deadlines.

The plan also addresses the risks to successful achievement of the above objectives and includes strategies to keep implementation on track to meet deadline.

Consultants were engaged where necessary to assist with each of the above steps.

### *Major changes in accounting policy*

The AIC believes that the first financial report prepared under AEIFRS i.e. 30 June 2006, will be prepared on the basis that AIC will be a first time adopter under AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*. Changes in accounting policies under AEIFRS are applied retrospectively i.e. as if the new policy had always applied except in relation to the exemptions available and prohibitions under AASB 1. This means that an AEIFRS compliant balance sheet has to be prepared as at 1 July 2004. This will enable the 2005-06 financial statements to report comparatives under AEIFRS.

A first time adopter of AEIFRS may elect to use exemptions under paragraphs 13 to 25E. When developing the accounting policies applicable to the preparation of the 1 July opening balance sheet, no exemptions were applied by AIC.

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

Management's review of the quantitative impacts of AEIFRS represents the best estimate of the impacts of the changes as at reporting date. The actual effects of the impacts of AEIFRS may differ from these estimates due to:

- Continuing review of the impacts of AEIFRS on AIC operations;
- Potential amendments to the AEIFRS and AEIFRS Interpretations; and
- Emerging interpretation as to the accepted practice in the application of AEIFRS and the AEIFRS Interpretations.

### *Property, plant and equipment*

It is expected that the 2005-06 Finance Minister's Orders will continue to require property plant and equipment assets to be valued at fair value in 2005-06.

It is expected that the FMO's for 2005-06 will elect to expense all borrowing costs under AEIFRS.

### *Intangible Assets*

The AEIFRS standard 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 to the AIC and is not traded. An assessment of the Intangible Assets has been completed and all Intangible Assets are held at their original cost.

*Impairment of Intangibles and Property, Plant and Equipment*

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

Under AEIFRS these assets will be subject to assessment for impairment and, if there are indications of impairment, measurement of any impairment (impairment measurement must also be done, irrespective of any indications of impairment, for intangible assets not yet available for use). 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 cash generating units assets of the AIC and depreciated replacement cost for other assets that would be replaced if the AIC were deprived of them.

An impairment assessment of the AIC's intangible assets indicated that no adjustments will be required.

*Decommissioning, Restoration and Make-good*

When assessing accommodation leases for the preparation of the opening balance sheet, no obligations under the leases for make-good were determined.

In relation to non-financial assets, AIC is still assessing at reporting date whether any obligation for decommissioning, restoration or make good is reliably estimable.

*Employee Benefits*

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

The 2003-04 Financial report noted that AEIFRS may require the market yield on corporate bonds to be used. The AASB has decided that a deep market in high quality corporate bonds does not exist and therefore national government bonds will be referenced.

AEIFRS also requires that annual leave that is not expected to be taken within 12 months of balance date is to be discounted. After assessing the staff leave profile, the AIC does not expect that any material amounts of the annual leave balance will not be taken in the next 12 months. Consequently, there are no adjustments for non-current annual leave.

*Financial Instruments*

AEIFRS include an option for entities not to restate comparative information in respect of financial instruments in the first AEIFRS report. It is expected that Finance Minister's Orders will require entities to use this option. Therefore, the amounts for financial instruments presented in the AIC 2004-05 primary financial statements are not expected to change as a result of the adoption of AEIFRS.

The AIC will be required by AEIFRS to restate the carrying amount of financial instruments at 1 July 2005 to align with the accounting policies required by AEIFRS. It is expected that the carrying amounts of most financial instruments held by AIC will be unaffected by this requirement.

**Note 3: Economic Dependency**

The 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**

	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b><u>Note 5A: Revenues from Government</u></b>		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>5,200,000</u>	<u>5,097,000</u>
<b><u>Note 5B: Sales of Goods and Services</u></b>		
Services	<u>1,819,704</u>	<u>1,862,307</u>
Rendering of services to:		
Related entities	<u>1,087,397</u>	1,017,654
External entities	<u>732,307</u>	844,653
<b><i>Total rendering of services</i></b>	<u><b>1,819,704</b></u>	<u><b>1,862,307</b></u>
<b><u>Note 5C: Interest Revenue</u></b>		
Deposits	<u>94,199</u>	<u>72,125</u>
<b><u>Note 5D: Revenue from Sale of Assets</u></b>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal	-	3,636
Net book value of assets disposed	-	(2,150)
Write-offs	-	-
<b><i>Net gain / (loss) from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment</i></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,486</u>
Total proceeds from disposals	-	3,636
Total value of assets disposed	-	(2,150)
<b><i>Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of assets</i></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,486</u>

**Note 6: Operating Expenses**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6A: Employee Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	2,477,451	2,635,756
Superannuation	407,396	398,164
Leave and other entitlements	255,356	222,577
Other employee benefits	37,306	88,501
<b>Total employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>3,177,509</b>	<b>3,344,998</b>
Workers compensation premiums	21,264	11,191
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<b>3,198,773</b>	<b>3,356,189</b>

**Note 6B: Supplier Expenses**

Services from related entities	209,301	271,646
Services from external entities	2,479,041	2,469,560
Operating lease rentals	560,622	617,017
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>3,248,964</b>	<b>3,358,223</b>

**Note 6C: Depreciation and Amortisation**

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	129,602	290,066
Amortisation of software	17,671	17,003
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>147,273</b>	<b>307,069</b>

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	73,683	141,119
Library resources	55,919	148,947
Intangibles	17,671	17,003
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>147,273</b>	<b>307,069</b>

**Note 6D: Write-down of Assets**

Other disposals	400	-
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**Note 7: Financial Assets**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 7A: Receivables</b>		
Goods and services	167,114	224,549
GST receivable	36,645	21,001
Interest receivable	4,993	4,326
<b>Total receivables (net)</b>	<b>208,752</b>	<b>249,876</b>

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

Not overdue	90,972	249,876
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	62,780	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
60 to 90 days	55,000	-
more than 90 days	-	-
	117,780	-
<b>Total receivables (gross)</b>	<b>208,752</b>	<b>249,876</b>

**Note 8: Non-Financial Assets****Note 8A: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment****Infrastructure, plant and equipment**

– at cost	30,025	-
– Accumulated depreciation	(2,534)	-
	27,491	-
– at 2003-2004 valuation (fair value)	194,823	195,891
– Accumulated depreciation	(70,482)	-
	124,341	195,891

**Library resources**

– at 2003-04 valuation (fair value)	1,620,500	1,620,500
– Accumulated depreciation	(1,228,918)	(1,173,000)
	391,582	447,500

<b>Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (non-current)</b>	<b>543,414</b>	<b>643,391</b>
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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)
	-	(849,353)

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 8B: Intangibles</b>		
Computer software – at cost	83,314	80,426
Accumulated amortisation	(58,366)	(40,695)
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<b>24,948</b>	<b>39,731</b>

**Note 8C: Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant and 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
	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2004			
Gross book value	195,891	1,620,500	80,426
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	-	(1,173,000)	(40,695)
Opening Net book value	195,891	447,500	39,731
Additions by purchase	30,025	-	2,888
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(73,683)	(55,918)	(17,671)
Recoverable Amount write-downs	-	-	-
Disposals			
Write-down of assets	(400)	-	-
<b>As at 30 June 2005</b>			
Gross book value	224,848	1,620,500	83,314
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	(73,016)	(1,228,918)	(58,366)
<b>Closing Net book value</b>	<b>151,832</b>	<b>391,582</b>	<b>24,948</b>

**TABLE B – Assets at valuation**

Item	Total Library Resources	Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at 30 June 2005</b>			
Gross value	1,620,500	194,823	1,815,323
Accumulated depreciation	(1,228,918)	(70,482)	(1,299,400)
<b>Closing Net book value</b>	<b>391,582</b>	<b>124,341</b>	<b>515,923</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2004</b>			
Gross value	1,620,500	195,891	1,816,391
Accumulated depreciation	(1,173,000)	-	(1,173,000)
Closing Net book value	447,500	195,891	643,391



	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 8D: Other Non-Financial Assets</b>		
Other prepayments	<u>89,239</u>	<u>73,717</u>

**Note 9: Provisions****Note 9A: Employee Provisions**

Salaries and wages	10,712	-
Leave	793,965	783,652
Superannuation	1,435	-
<i>Aggregate employee entitlement liability</i>	<u>806,112</u>	<u>783,652</u>
Current	355,218	338,885
Non-current	450,894	444,767
	<u>806,112</u>	<u>783,652</u>

**Note 10: Payables****Note 10A: Supplier Payables**

Trade creditors	<u>204,701</u>	<u>142,437</u>
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All supplier payables are current.

**Note 10B: Other Payables**

Unearned Income	<u>226,204</u>	<u>574,043</u>
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All other payables are current.

## Note 11: Equity

Item	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Total Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Opening balance 1 July	\$ (1,121,167)	\$ (1,099,514)	\$ 1,079,510	\$ 1,928,863	\$ 996,276	\$ 996,276	\$ 954,619	\$ 1,825,625
Net surplus/deficit	518,493	11,437	-	-	-	-	518,493	11,437
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)
<b>Transactions with owner:</b>								
Distributions to owner:								
Returns on Capital:								
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns of Capital:								
Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns of contributed equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by owner:								
Appropriations (equity injections)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from)/between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>(602,674)</b>	<b>(1,121,167)</b>	<b>1,079,510</b>	<b>1,079,510</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>1,473,112</b>	<b>954,619</b>
Less: outside equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total equity attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>(602,674)</b>	<b>(1,121,167)</b>	<b>1,079,510</b>	<b>1,079,510</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>996,276</b>	<b>1,473,112</b>	<b>954,619</b>

**Note 12: Cash Flow Reconciliation**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 12A: Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities</u></b>		
<b>Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities</b>		
Operating surplus before extraordinary items	518,493	11,437
<b>Non-Cash Items</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	147,273	307,069
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(1,486)
Net write down of non-current assets	400	-
<b>Changes in Assets and Liabilities</b>		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	41,124	196,673
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(15,522)	40,730
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	22,460	(59,405)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	62,264	(77,226)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	(347,839)	(121,386)
<b>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>428,653</b>	<b>296,406</b>

**Note 12B: Reconciliation of Cash**

Cash balance comprises:

Cash on hand		
Cash at bank	762,756	597,016
Petty cash	1,020	1,020
Deposits at call	1,080,000	850,000
<b>Total cash</b>	<b>1,843,776</b>	<b>1,448,036</b>
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows		
	<b>1,843,776</b>	<b>1,448,036</b>

*Cash*

Temporarily surplus funds, are placed on term deposit with the AIC's banker. Interest is paid at maturity.

**Note 13: Contingent Liabilities and Assets**

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2005 or 30 June 2004.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2005 (2004: \$Nil).

**Note 14: Director Remuneration**

	2005	2004
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	-	-
\$260,000 - \$269,999	-	-
\$270,000 - \$279,999	-	-
\$280,000 - \$289,999	1	-
<b>Total number of directors of the AIC</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
	\$	\$
Other remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC	282,732	409,982
<b>Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC</b>	<b>282,732</b>	<b>409,982</b>

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 AIC**

The Board of Management during the year were:

Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Monash University	
Dr Toni Makkai (AIC Director), Australian Institute of Criminology	
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Commonwealth	
Mr Timothy Keady, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	
Ms Joanne Blackburn, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	(from 10.12.04)
Ms Penny Armytage, Department of Justice, Victoria	(from 07.04.05)
Mr Terry Evans, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia	(from 07.04.05)
Mr Richard Coates, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	(to 07.04.05)
Mr Terence Ryan, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland	(to 07.04.05)

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 and provides secretariat and administrative services (for which the AIC receives \$100,000). The AIC also 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

	2005	2004
The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more:		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
\$130,000 - \$139,999	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	\$	\$
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above.	<u>135,882</u>	<u>133,618</u>

The officer remuneration includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2004-05 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 14.

#### 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>21,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
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>40</u>	<u>45</u>

## Note 19: Financial Instruments

## Note 19A – 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	
		2005 \$	2004 \$	2005 \$	2004 \$	2005 \$	2004 \$	2005 \$	2004 \$	2005 %	2004 %
<b>Financial assets</b>											
Cash on hand	12B	763,776	598,036	-	-	-	-	763,776	598,036	3.83	3.75
Term deposit	12B	-	-	1,080,000	850,000	-	-	1,080,000	850,000	5.14	5.03
Receivables for goods and services (gross)	7A	-	-	-	-	167,114	224,549	167,114	224,549	n/a	n/a
Accrued Interest	7A	-	-	-	-	4,993	4,326	4,993	4,326	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>763,776</b>	<b>598,036</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>172,107</b>	<b>228,875</b>	<b>2,015,883</b>	<b>1,676,911</b>		
<b>Total Assets</b>								<b>2,710,129</b>	<b>2,454,751</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>											
Trade creditors	10A	-	-	-	-	204,701	142,437	204,701	142,437	n/a	n/a
Other payables	10B	-	-	-	-	226,204	574,043	226,204	574,043	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>430,905</b>	<b>716,480</b>	<b>430,905</b>	<b>716,480</b>		
<b>Total Liabilities</b>								<b>1,237,017</b>	<b>1,500,132</b>		

NB: Comparative figures for 2004 have been amended to take into account the exclusion of GST in receivables for goods and services, and the addition of a separate item for accrued interest.

**Note 19B – Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

	Notes	2005		2004	
		Total Carrying Amount \$	Aggregate Net Fair Value \$	Total Carrying Amount \$	Aggregate Net Fair Value \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash on hand	12B	763,776	763,776	598,036	598,036
Term Deposit	12B	1,080,000	1,080,000	850,000	850,000
Receivables for goods and services	7A	167,114	167,114	224,549	224,549
Accrued Interest	7A	4,993	4,993	4,326	4,326
		<u>2,015,883</u>	<u>2,015,883</u>	<u>1,697,912</u>	<u>1,697,912</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade creditors	10A	204,701	204,701	142,437	142,437
Other payables	10B	226,204	226,204	574,043	574,043
		<u>430,905</u>	<u>430,905</u>	<u>716,480</u>	<u>716,480</u>

NB: Comparative figures for 2004 have been amended to take into account the exclusion of GST in receivables for goods and services, and the addition of a separate item for accrued interest.

*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 19C – 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	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Year ended 30 June</b>				
Balance carried forward from previous year	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Acts 1, 3 and 5	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000
Available for payment of CRF	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000
Cash payments made out of CRF	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000	<b>5,200,000</b>	5,097,000
<b>Balance carried forward to next year</b>	-	-	-	-
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. Moneys 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.

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous year	<b>48,970</b>	62,808
Receipts during the year	<b>148,091</b>	124,475
Interest received	<b>2,851</b>	3,141
Available for payments	<b>199,912</b>	190,424
Payments made	<b>(125,524)</b>	(141,454)
<b>Balance carried forward to next year held by AIC</b>	<b>74,388</b>	48,970

**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
	2005 \$	2004 \$	
Expenses			
Administered	-	-	-
Departmental	6,595,410	7,023,631	6,595,410 7,023,631
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>6,595,410</b>	<b>7,023,631</b>	<b>6,595,410 7,023,631</b>
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>			
Administered	-	-	-
Departmental	732,307	844,653	732,307 844,653
<b>Total costs recovered</b>	<b>732,307</b>	<b>844,653</b>	<b>732,307 844,653</b>
<i>Other external revenues</i>			
Departmental			
Sale of goods and services – to related entities	1,087,397	1,017,654	1,087,397 1,017,654
Interest	94,199	72,125	94,199 72,125
Donation and bequests	-	-	-
Revenue from sale of assets	-	3,636	- 3,636
Industry contributions	-	-	-
Reversal of previous asset writedowns	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total Departmental</i>	<b>1,181,596</b>	<b>1,093,415</b>	<b>1,181,596 1,093,415</b>
<b>Total other external revenues</b>	<b>1,181,596</b>	<b>1,093,415</b>	<b>1,181,596 1,093,415</b>
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome</b>	<b>4,681,507</b>	<b>5,085,563</b>	<b>4,681,507 5,085,563</b>

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						Total		
	Output 1.1		Output 1.2						
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>Operating expenses</b>									
Employees	2,712,699	2,786,136	486,074	570,053	3,198,773	3,356,189			
Suppliers	3,097,387	3,150,407	151,577	207,816	3,248,964	3,358,223			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Depreciation and amortisation	91,354	158,121	55,919	148,948	147,273	307,069			
Write-down of assets	400	-	-	-	400	-			
Value of assets disposed	-	2,150	-	-	-	2,150			
Borrowing costs expense	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Extraordinary loss	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>5,901,840</b>	<b>6,096,814</b>	<b>693,570</b>	<b>926,817</b>	<b>6,595,410</b>	<b>7,023,631</b>			
<b>Funded by:</b>									
Revenues from Government	4,520,000	4,514,000	680,000	583,000	5,200,000	5,097,000			
Sale of goods and services	1,766,085	1,834,195	53,619	28,112	1,819,704	1,862,307			
Interest	94,199	72,125	-	-	94,199	72,125			
Donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Industry contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Revenue from Sale of Assets	-	3,636	-	-	-	3,636			
Reversal of previous asset writedowns	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Net foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other non-taxation revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>6,380,284</b>	<b>6,423,956</b>	<b>733,619</b>	<b>611,112</b>	<b>7,113,903</b>	<b>7,035,068</b>			

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.



## *APPENDICES*

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AIC PUBLICATIONS RELEASED IN  
2004-05  
NON-AIC PUBLICATIONS  
PRESENTATIONS BY THE DIRECTOR  
AND STAFF  
AIC SEMINARS  
SUBMISSIONS  
PUBLICATIONS REFEREES  
STAFFING SUMMARY

## Appendix 1: AIC publications released in 2004-05

### *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series*

ISSN 0817-8542

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

Number	Title
276	Cocaine use among a sample of police detainees, Milner L & McGregor K, May 2004
277	Indigenous courts and justice practices in Australia, Marchetti E & Daly K, May 2004
278	Diffusion of benefits: evaluating a policing operation, Ratcliffe J & Makkai T, July 2004
279	A typology of online child pornography offending, Krone T, July 2004
280	Assessment of the risk of reoffending by Indigenous male violent and sexual offenders, Allan A & Dawson D, July 2004
281	Risk assessment by mental health professionals and the prevention of future violent behaviour, McSherry B, July 2004
282	The 'Teen Triple P' positive parenting program: a preliminary evaluation, Ralph A & Sanders MR, August 2004
283	Understanding male domestic partner abusers, Richards JC, MacLachlan AJ, Scott W & Gregory R, October 2004
284	Current trends in the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, Day A, Howells K & Rickwood D, October 2004
285	Impediments to the successful investigation of transnational high tech crime, Smith RG, October 2004
286	Criminal forfeiture and restriction-of-use orders in sentencing high tech offenders, Smith RG, October 2004
287	The whole of government approach to crime prevention, Homel P, November 2004
288	Victim credibility in adult sexual assault cases, Lievore D, November 2004
289	Key findings from the drug use careers of female offenders study, Johnson H, November 2004
290	Patterns of antisocial behaviour from early to late adolescence, Smart D, Vassallo S, Sanson A & Dussuyer I, December 2004
291	Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases, Lievore D, January 2005
292	Gender and serious fraud in Australia and New Zealand, Goldstraw J, Smith RG & Sakurai Y, January 2005

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293	Indigenous male offending and substance abuse, Putt J, Payne J & Milner L, February 2005
294	Spam: nuisance or menace, prevention or cure?, McCusker R, March 2005
295	Police shopfronts and reporting to police by retailers, Taylor N & Charlton K, March 2005
297	Crime in the Australian fishing industry: key issues, Anderson K M & McCusker R, April 2005
298	Crime victimisation in Australia: key findings of the 2004 International crime victimisation survey, Johnson H, April 2005
299	Does thinking make it so? Defining online child pornography possession offences, Krone T, April 2005

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### *Research and public policy series*

ISSN 1445-7261

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

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Number	Title
56	Women's experiences of male violence: findings from the Australian component of the International violence against women survey, Mouzos J & Makkai T, 2004
57	Regulation: enforcement and compliance, Johnstone R & Sarre R, 2004
58	Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2003 annual report on drug use among police detainees, Milner L, Mouzos J & Makkai T, 2004
59	Sentencing the multiple offender: judicial practice and legal principle, Lovegrove A, 2004
60	Online credit card fraud against small businesses, Charlton K & Taylor N, 2004
61	Bushfire arson: a review of the literature, Willis M, 2004
62	Armed robbery in Australia: 2003 National armed robbery monitoring program annual report, Borzycki M, Sakurai Y & Mouzos J, 2004
63	Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated female offenders, Johnson H, 2004
64	Crime victimisation in Australia: key results of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey, Johnson H, 2005
65	Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2004 annual report on drug use among police detainees, Schulte C, Mouzos J & Makkai T, 2005

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*Technical and background paper series*

ISSN 1445-7261

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

Number	Title
8	Crime Stoppers Victoria: an evaluation, Challinger D, 2004
9	The worldwide fight against transnational organised crime: Australia, 2004
10	Statistics on juvenile detention in Australia: 1981–2003, Charlton K & McCall M, 2004
11	Crimes against business: a review of victimisation, predictors and prevention, 2004
12	Deaths in custody in Australia: 2003 National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) annual report, McCall M, 2004
13	2002 National police custody survey, Taylor N & Bareja M, 2005
14	Evaluation of a suburban crime prevention team, Segrave M & Collins L, 2005
15	Monitoring injuries in police custody: a feasibility and utility study, Sallybanks J, 2005

*Crime facts info series*

ISSN 1445-7288

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

Number	Title
78	Marine crime, 6 July 2004
79	Indigenous victims of violence, 20 July 2004
80	Victims of robbery 1994-2003, 3 Aug 2004
81	Sentencing of drink-drivers in NSW, 17 Aug 2004
82	DUMA drug market characteristics, 31 Aug 2004
83	Childhood victimisation as indicators of adult victimisation, 20 Oct 2004
84	A typology of online child pornography offending, 2 Nov 2004
85	Controlling behaviours of male partners, 16 Nov 2004
86	Drink spiking under-reported, 30 Nov 2004
87	Juvenile detention rates 1994-2003, 14 Dec 2004

88	Prison custody deaths 1982-2003, 4 Jan 2005
89	Key findings from the Drug Use Careers of Female Offenders (DUCO) study, 18 Jan 2005
90	Gender differences in the sequence of drug use and crime, 1 Feb 2005
91	The importance of victim credibility in prosecuting adult sexual assault cases, 15 Feb 2005
92	Sentencing and administration of federal offenders, 1 Mar 2005
93	Findings from the national police custody survey: offences, 15 Mar 2005
94	Losses from online credit card fraud against small business, 29 Mar 2005
95	Weapon use in armed robbery, 12 Apr 2005
96	The incidence of road violence in Victoria, 26 Apr 2005
97	Decline in rates of crime victimisation, 10 May 2005
98	Methylamphetamine use stabilising, 24 May 2005
99	Computer crime trends, 7 June 2005
100	Community corrections in Australia, 21 June 2005

### *AICrime reduction matters series*

ISSN 1448-1383

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

Number	Title
25	Working with Indigenous communities to reduce crime, 1 July 2004
26	Night patrols, 5 Aug 2004
27	Understanding deterrence, 4 Nov 2004
28	Preventing retail theft, 2 Dec 2004
29	Preventing crime against older Australians, 12 Jan 2005
30	Is crime predictable?, 3 Feb 2005
31	Reducing residential burglary: the British experience, 3 Mar 2005
32	The market reduction approach to reducing property crime, 7 Apr 2005
33	Prisoner re-entry to the community, 5 May 2005
34	Preventing road violence, 2 June 2005



*Bushfire arson bulletin series*

*An initiative of the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Bushfire Cooperative Research Council and the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.*

ISSN 1832-2743

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

Number	Title
1	What is arson?, 9 Nov 2004
2	The cost of bushfires, 23 Nov 2004
3	Arson legislation in Australia, 7 Dec 2004
4	Motives for committing arson: part 1 – general arson, 21 Dec 2004
5	Motives for committing arson: part 2 – children firesetters, 4 Jan 2005
6	Motives for committing arson: part 3 – bushfires, 25 Jan 2005
7	Motives for committing arson: part 4 – a bushfire arson typology?, 1 Feb 2005
8	The arsonist's mind: part 1- psychopathology and firesetting, 15 Feb 2005
9	The arsonist's mind: part 2- pyromania, 1 Mar 2005
10	The arsonist's mind: part 3 - personality disorders, 15 Mar 2005
11	The arsonist's mind: part 4 – the rational firesetter, 29 Mar 2005
12	Focus on new research – part 1, 12 Apr 2005
13	Focus on new research – part 2, 26 Apr 2005
14	Treatment interventions: part 1 – assessment, 10 May 2005
15	Treatment interventions: part 2 – evaluating interventions, 24 May 2005
16	Firefighter arson: part 1 – incidence and motives, 6 June 2005
17	Firefighter arson: part 2 – profile, 21 June 2005

*High tech crime briefs series**Sponsored by the Australian High Tech Crime Centre.*

ISSN 1832-3413

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

Number	Title
1	Concepts and terms
2	Child exploitation
3	Copyright offences
4	Evidence
5	Hacking offences
6	Hacking motives
7	Hacking techniques
8	Child pornography sentencing in NSW
9	Phishing

*Other AIC publications*

Date	Title
2004	AIC newsletter, no 21
May 2005	AIC newsletter, no 22 <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/">http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/</a>
November 2004	Annual report 2003-2004: Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council ISSN 0311-449X <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2004/">http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2004/</a>
2005	Australian crime: facts and figures 2004 ISBN 0 642 53869 7 <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2004/index.html">http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2004/index.html</a>
Quarter 3, 2004	DUMA newsletter
Quarter 4, 2004	DUMA newsletter
Quarter 1, 2005	DUMA newsletter

## Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of Institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2004-2005.

Author	Title
Maria Borzycki	<i>Interventions for prisoners returning to the community</i> . Canberra: Attorney-General's Department 2005
Peter Homel	(with S Nutley, B Webb & N Tilley) Investing to deliver: reviewing the implementation of the UK Crime Reduction Programme. <i>Home office research study</i> 281. London: Home Office 2004 (with S Nutley, B Webb & N Tilley) Making it happen from the centre: managing for the regional delivery of crime reduction outcomes. <i>Home office online report</i> 54. London: Home Office 2004 A short history of crime prevention in Australia. <i>Canadian journal of criminology and criminal justice</i> 47(2): 355-368, 2005
Patrick Jobes	(with L Glanfield) Understanding the Criminology Research Council. <i>Current issues in criminal justice</i> 16(2): 258-266, 2004 (with E Barclay & J Donnermeyer) The dark side of gemeinschaft within rural communities. <i>Crime prevention and community safety: an international journal</i> 6(3): 7-22, 2004
Toni Makkai	(with R McCusker) What do we need to know? Improving the evidence base on trafficking in human beings in the Asia-Pacific region. <i>Development bulletin</i> no 66: 36-43, 2004 (with J Payne) Illicit drug use and offending histories: a study of male incarcerated offenders in Australia. <i>Probation journal</i> 52(2):153-168, 2005
Rob McCusker	Issues of corruption and crime: transnational crime syndicates and trafficking. <i>Development bulletin</i> no 66: 48-53, 2004 China, globalisation and crime: a potential victim of its own prospective success? <i>Journal of financial crime</i> 12(1): 44-52, 2004
Russell Smith	(with A Graycar) Identifying and responding to corporate fraud in the 21st century. In A Bellur (ed) <i>Corporate fraud: trends and lessons</i> . India: ICFAI Books 2004 (with P Grabosky & G Urbas) Criminals on trial. <i>Criminal justice matters</i> no 58: 22-23, 2004 (with P Grabosky & G Urbas) <i>Cyber criminals on trial</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2004
Natalie Taylor	Drink spiking: identifying the problem and understanding the needs of victims. <i>Of substance</i> 3(2): 24-25, 2005 (with K Charlton) The trouble with Business Watch: why business watch programs fail. <i>Security journal</i> 18(2): 7-18, 2005

(with M Wenzel) An experimental evaluation of tax-reporting schedules: a case of evidence-based tax administration. *Journal of public economics* 88(12): 2785-2799, 2004

Matthew Willis *Ex-prisoners, SAAP, housing and homelessness*. Canberra: Department of Family and Community Services 2004

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### Appendix 3: Presentations by the director and staff

Anderson KM 2004. The tuna industry in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean: understanding and resolving legislative non-compliance. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Borzycki M 2004. Corrections of place: alternatives for managing offenders in the community. Presented at South Australia community corrections conference, 30 July, Adelaide

Homel P & Nutley S 2004. Reviewing the implementation of multi-faceted policy programmes – lessons from the UK. Presented at Crime reduction programme, ECCA conference, 4 July, Wellington, New Zealand

Homel P 2004. Evaluating the impact of legislation in the real world. Presented at the Australian Evaluation Society/IPAA (WA Branch) seminar on evaluating public policy, 25 August, Perth

Homel P 2004. Current issues: what works and doesn't work in crime prevention. Presented at Australian and New Zealand crime prevention practitioners' workshop, 9-10 December, Adelaide

Homel P 2005. Joining up the pieces: what central agencies need to do to support effective local crime prevention. Presented at workshop on the implementation of local crime prevention measures, Norwegian Police Academy/Rutgers University, 7-10 May, Slavern, Norway

Jobes, P 2005. A retrospective analysis of research grants submitted to the Criminology Research Council 1989-2002. Presented at Crime community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Johnson H 2004. Comparative analysis of drug use by incarcerated offenders. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Johnson H 2005. Co-morbid drug and mental health problems among incarcerated women. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Krone T 2004. Cyberstalking. Presented at 2nd International policing conference: safety and security in a hi-tech world, 1 November, Adelaide

Krone T 2004. Quantifying online child exploitation. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Krone T 2004. International trade in child pornography: law enforcement response. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Krone, T 2005. Policing online child sexual abuse. Presented at Online child sexual exploitation team investigator's conference, 7 February, Gold Coast

Krone T 2005. Spiders on the web. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Krone T 2005. Anticipating the future of high tech crime. Presented at Australian High Tech Crime Centre forensic computing and computer investigations workshop, 30 March, Canberra

Krone T 2005. Digital evidence in the courtroom: developing a training package for judges and lawyers. Presented to Australian High Tech Crime Centre forensic computing and computer investigations workshop, 1 April, Canberra

Krone T 2005. Recent developments in hacking laws in Australia. Presented at Department of Justice Occasional seminar series, 28 April, Ottawa, Canada

Krone T 2005. Plan or panic: responding to online child exploitation in Australia. Presented at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters Occasional seminar series, 28 April, Ottawa, Canada

Krone T 2005. Reporting, investigating and prosecuting online child exploitation in Australia. Presented at University of Toronto Conference on online child exploitation, 2 May, Toronto, Canada

Krone T 2005. The Australian High Tech Crime Centre: evidence of links between computer crime in Australia and former Soviet bloc countries. Presented at American University Occasional seminar, 5 May, Washington, United States

Krone T 2005. The nature and extent of online child abuse: implications for law enforcement. Presented at Managers of serious crime course, 16 June, Canberra

Krone T 2005. The challenge of policing high tech crime. Presented at Tasmanian Police fraud investigation course, 21 June, Hobart

Krone T 2005. Short of far sighted: anticipating the future in the midst of constant change. Presented to Australian Taxation Office IT security forum, 22 June, Canberra

Lievore D 2004. Victim credibility in adult sexual assault cases. Presented at Home truths: stop sexual assault & domestic violence - a national challenge, CASA forum, VicHealth, 16 September, Melbourne

Lievore D 2004. Prosecutorial decisions in adult sexual assault cases. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference 29-30 November, Melbourne

Makkai T 2004. Drugs and crime. Presented to UN Office of Drugs and Crime, 23 August, Vienna, Austria

Makkai T 2004. Overview of AIC work. Presented at Meeting of International Directors of Justice Research, UK Home Office, 25 August, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Makkai T 2004. AIC and how to use their reports. Presented at NSW Police Leadership Development Program Workshop, NSW Police, 13 October, Parramatta

Makkai T 2004. Presentation on AIC Work, Rotary Club meeting, Belconnen Rotary, 27 October, Canberra

Makkai T 2004. Applied knowledge: being prepared for the future. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Makkai T 2005. DUMA overview and 2004 results. Presented to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy meeting, 19 May, Canberra

Makkai T 2005. Brief overview of crime trends in Australia. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Makkai T 2005. Managing the ethics committee at the AIC. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Makkai T 2005. Scientific rapporteur's technical overview. Presented at Workshop on economic crime and money laundering session 1: Economic crime 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok, Thailand

Makkai, T 2005. Scientific rapporteur's technical overview. Presented at Workshop on economic crime and money laundering session 2: Money laundering 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok, Thailand

Makkai, T & Mouzos J 2005. The International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) – overview of findings from Australia. Presented at 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok, Thailand

Makkai T & Payne J 2004. Who graduates from a drug court? Presented to European Society of Criminology, 26 August, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

McCusker R 2004. Issues of corruption and crime: transnational crime syndicates and trafficking. Presented at Symposium on people trafficking: issues of human security and development, Australian National University, 1 September, Canberra

McCusker R 2004. Transnational crime: lateral thinking. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

McCusker R 2005. Corruption, transnational crime and the facilitation of trafficking in persons. Presented at AUS-CSCAP meeting, 10 February, Canberra

McCusker R 2005. An overview of research at the Australian Institute of Criminology. Presented at Crime managers' conference, 16 February, Goulburn

McCusker R 2005. New practical approaches in managing identity fraud for the finance sector. Presented at Australian Financial Markets Association, Finance Sector Fraud Conference, 10 May, Sydney

- McCusker R 2005. Anti-money laundering and compliance issues. Presented to Australian Compliance Institute, Finance Sector Forum – the year ahead: beyond survival Rydges Hotel, 12 May, Melbourne
- McCusker R 2005. Crime management: from the global to the local. Presented at Crime Managers' Course NSW Police Service College, 25 May, Goulburn
- McCusker R 2005. Law enforcement cooperation in the Asia-Pacific. Presented at Workshop 1: enhancing law enforcement cooperation, including extradition, 11th United Nations Congress on Crime and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok, Thailand
- Mouzos J 2004. Domestic homicides in Australia: trends and patterns. Presented at 2004 Domestic violence liaison officers' forum, NSW Police Service/NSW Police College, 2 September, Goulburn
- Mouzos J 2004. Guns, drugs and crime: the Australian experience. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne
- Mouzos J 2004. Murder for hire: an examination of attempted and completed contract killings in Australia. Presented at NSW police intelligence conference, IFOCUS, 4 December, Goulburn
- Mouzos J & Payne J 2005. Researching drugs and crime at the Australian Institute of Criminology. Presented to Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, 10 February, Canberra
- Mouzos J 2005. Criminal exploitation of technology: sourcing firearms online. Presented to eBay firearms seminar, 11-12 May, Sydney
- Mouzos J 2005. Monitoring crime in Australia: the do's and don'ts of setting up a monitoring program. Presented at Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy AIC/ABS conference, 6 June, Canberra
- Payne J & Wiman G 2005. Working across government: the forgotten dimension in drug court evaluations. Presented at At the cutting edge: therapeutic jurisprudence in Magistrates Courts conference, 5 May, Perth
- Payne J 2005. Recidivism: researching re-offending. Presented at Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy AIC/ABS conference, 6-7 June, Canberra
- Prichard J & Willis K 2004. Sporting and physical programs for youths: a crime prevention overview. Presented at Sport versus crime conference, 22-24 November, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Prichard J 2005. Systemic functioning of the Tasmanian juvenile justice system 1991-2001; police gatekeeping and netwidening. Presented at Empirical findings on restorative justice conference, 23-25 February, Canberra
- Putt J 2005. Violent crime: the big picture and local prevention. Presented at Northern Territory crime prevention forum, 14 February, Darwin



Putt J 2005. Violence reduction: the need for ongoing investment in research. Presented to senior New Zealand police, 16 March, Wellington, New Zealand

Putt J 2005. Australian corrective services and prison based research. Presented at International conference on criminal corrections, National Hung Cheng University, 1-3 June, Chiayi, Taiwan,

Schulte C 2005. A dangerous mix: an exploratory analysis of drug driving amongst a sample of police detainees in Australia. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Smith RG 2004. Careers in criminology. Presented at Careers information day for law and legal studies students, La Trobe University, 6 August, Melbourne

Smith RG 2004. Strategic fraud control initiatives for Victoria Police. Presented at Victoria Police fraud forum, 6 September, Melbourne

Smith RG 2004. Computer crime legislation in Australia. Presented to the delegation from the Information Security Supervision Bureau, Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Australian Institute of Criminology, 19 October, Canberra

Smith RG 2004. Key issues in the prosecution of financial crime and corruption. Presented at the 5th National investigations symposium, New South Wales ICAC and New South Wales Ombudsman, 5 November, Sydney

Smith RG 2004. Understanding tertiary crime prevention in controlling cyber crime: the effectiveness of criminal justice responses. Presented at Crime in Australia: international connections, Australian Institute of Criminology conference, 29-30 November, Melbourne

Smith RG, Grabosky P & Urbas G 2005. Cyber criminals on trial: authors meet readers. Presented at Crime, community and the state, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, 9-11 February, Wellington, New Zealand

Smith RG 2005. Understanding fraud reporting as an effective risk-management tool. Presented at IIR Conferences: national fraud summit, 22 March, Sydney

Smith RG 2005. Consumer fraud research agenda. Presented at Consumer fraud prevention strategy workshop, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, 23 May, Melbourne

Smith RG 2005. Measuring road rage. Presented at Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy AIC/ABS conference, 7 June, Canberra

Taylor N 2004. National project on drink spiking: investigating the nature and extent of drink spiking in Australia stage one, Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy, 12 November, Brisbane

Taylor N 2004. Crime in Australia: an overview of trends, research and prevention strategies. Presented at Asia Pacific conference on crime problems and prevention strategies, 1-4 December, Taipei, Taiwan

Taylor N 2005. Drink spiking: the latest research and reforms. Presented at Senator Guy Barnett's underage drinking forum, Parliament House, 22 June, Canberra

Willis M 2004. Bushfire arson in Australia. Presented at 1st annual Bushfire CRC conference, 6-8 October, Perth

Willis M 2005. Program C 'self sufficient communities'. Increasing community self-sufficiency in managing the bushfire risk. Program overview presented to the Bushfire CRC forum, 29 April, Canberra

Willis M 2005. Human caused: bushfire arson in Australia. Presented at Fire in the Australian environment seminar at School of Resources, Environment and Society ANU 13 May, Canberra

Willis M 2005. Shifting sands: conducting field research with ex-prisoners. Presented at Safety, crime and justice: from data to policy AIC/ABS conference 6 June, Canberra

Willis M 2005. Fire-bugged poster. Presentation to Bushfire CRC Fire Managers Meeting, 6-9 June, Beechworth

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## Appendix 4: AIC seminars

Date	Seminar
2 December 2004	Responding to the changing nature of crime from local to transnational: the role of the National Institute of Justice in both the US and the international community in advancing criminal justice research and practice. Jay Albanese, Chief, International Centre, US National Institute of Justice.
2 March 2005	The health of young people in custody in NSW. Mark Allerton, Director, Psychological and Specialist Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, New South Wales.
22 March 2005	A theory of offending. John MacLeod, Research Development and Statistics Directorate, Home Office, United Kingdom.
6 April 2005	Using data mining techniques to detect criminal networks. John Zeleznikow, Victoria University, Melbourne.
13 May 2005	'Moral panic' and the backlash against child pornography laws in North America: the difference constitutional rights make. Professor Radha Jhappan, Carleton University, Canada.

## Appendix 5: Submissions

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

Date	Submission
20 August 2004	State priorities: information required for preparation of paper for Board of Management. Australian Bureau of Statistics National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit
22 November 2004	Inquiry into strategies to reduce harmful alcohol consumption. Victoria. Parliament. Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee
15 December 2004	Majority verdicts in criminal trials. New South Wales Law Reform Commission
13 January 2005	Discrimination in employment on the basis of criminal record. Australia. Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. Inquiry into Discrimination in Employment on the Basis of Criminal Record
29 April 2005	Inquiry by the Senate Select Committee on Mental Health. Australia. Parliament. Senate Select Committee on Mental Health
23 June 2005	Inquiry into sentencing in the criminal jurisdiction in the ACT. Australian Capital Territory. Legislative Assembly. Standing Committee on Legal Affairs

## Appendix 6: Publications referees

The AIC would like to thank the following people for their services as referees for AIC publications released during the year:

David Biles	Ruth Lawrence
Freda Briggs	Gloria Laycock
Rod Broadhurst	Paul Mazerolle
Angela Carr	Pat Mayhew
Julie Clark	Shane McKenzie
Margaret Cunneen	Louise Palfreyman
Deborah Dawson	Debra Rickwood
Jennifer Farley	Jo Sallybanks
Robyn Flynn	Bruce Taggart
Peter Grabosky	David Tait
Luke Grant	Chris Tennant
Deirdre Grey	Paul Thomas
Richard Harding	Steve Vaughan
David Indermaur	Gino Vumbaca
Derek Jory	Damian Voltz
Leigh Krenske	Joy Wundersitz
Kati Kraszlan	

## Appendix 7: Staffing summary

Aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year are shown below.

2004-05 staffing by classification as at 30 June 2005 (count of staff)									
Classification	Ongoing				Non-ongoing				Total
	Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
AIC2	2	1		2	2	3			10
AIC3		2			1				3
AIC4	1					1			2
AIC5									0
AO1									0
AO2/3		1			6	5			12
AO4/5		6		1		4		1	12
SAO					2	4		1	7
EO1	1					1			2
EO2									0
Director		1							1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>

2004-05 staffing by gender, salary band and tenure as at 30 June 2005 (EFT staff)								
Category	Salary less than \$40,000		Salary from \$40,000-\$60,000		Salary \$60,000 and above		Total	
	No.	EFT staff years	No.	EFT staff years	No.	EFT staff years	No.	EFT staff years
<b>Females</b>								
Full time	3	1.10	14	15.91	9	8.96	26	25.97
Part time			3	1.38	2	1.24	5	2.62
LWOP/other			3	1.09			3	1.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29.68</b>
<b>Males</b>								
Full time	6	1.77	3	3.12	6	5.89	15	10.78
Part time							0	0.00
LWOP/other							0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10.78</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40.46</b>

EFT = equivalent full time

LWOP = Leave without pay



## *PART 2: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL*

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INTRODUCTION  
THE COUNCIL  
CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH FUND  
RESEARCH PROJECTS  
CONSULTANCY  
ROUNDTABLE  
CRC RESEARCH FELLOW





**Australian Government**  
**Criminology Research Council**

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

21 SEP 2005

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 2005.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurie Glanfield'.

Laurie Glanfield  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council  
20 September 2005

## 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 criminological issues in Australia today.

The function of the CRC is to control and administer the Criminology Research Fund (the 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 advising the Council in relation to the need for, and programs of, criminological research and providing secretarial and administrative services to the Council.

The principal objective of the CRC is to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research, and ensure that 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 ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state/territory priorities. The Australian Government representative is appointed by the Attorney-General; state and territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General on the nomination of the responsible state or territory minister.

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

- March/April – 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 criminological research and to allocate moneys from the fund to specific research projects in universities, government agencies and elsewhere. The fund itself is built up from money allocated every year by the national, 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 vital 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 section, Research projects. Further information is available on the CRC website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc>

Reports of completed projects undertaken with Council funds are distributed to all Council members, 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 fulfillment 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 in crime and criminal justice* 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.

## The Council

During the year members of the Council were as follows:

New South Wales  
Mr Laurie Glanfield  
Chairman of the CRC  
Director-General  
Attorney General's Department

Australian Government  
Ms Joanne Blackburn  
First Assistant Secretary  
Criminal Justice Division  
Attorney-General's Department  
(from December 2004)

Victoria  
Ms Penny Armytage  
Secretary  
Department of Justice

Queensland  
Mr Terry Ryan  
Director, Strategic Policy  
Department of Justice and Attorney  
General

Western Australia  
Mr Alan Piper  
Director-General  
Department of Justice

South Australia  
Mr Terry Evans  
Deputy Chief Executive  
Attorney General's Department and  
Department of Justice  
(from January 2005)\*

Tasmania  
Mr Norman Reaburn  
Director  
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

Northern Territory  
Mr Richard Coates  
Chief Executive Officer  
Department of Justice

Australian Capital Territory  
Mr Tim Keady  
Chief Executive Officer  
Department of Justice and Community  
Safety

The following acted as representatives at meetings:

Dr Dianne Heriot  
Assistant Secretary  
Community Safety and Justice Branch  
Attorney-General's Department  
represented the Australian Government at Council meetings convened in November 2005 and April 2005

Ms Joy Wundersitz  
Director  
Office of Crime Statistics and Research  
Attorney General's Department  
represented South Australia at Council meetings convened in July and November 2004 and April 2005

The Council itself does not employ any staff members but provides a fee to the AIC to provide academic advice and secretariat and administrative services for the Council. Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist, acted as academic adviser to the Council and Kathy Mildren acted as CRC administrator throughout the year.

## Meetings

The meeting held on 27 July 2004 was convened in Sydney; the meetings held on 27 November 2004 and 7 April 2005 were convened at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 7 April 2005, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected chair of the Council. At this meeting, the CRC appointed its representatives from the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia as members of the Board of Management of the AIC.

## Consultation

The CRC relies heavily on the work of Australia's academic community. The 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 Council's next consultation meeting will be convened in 2006.

## Appreciation

The Council wishes to express its appreciation to Dr Pat Jobes, CRC Fellow from July 2003 to June 2005; Dr Russell Smith, academic adviser to the Council; panel members Dr Anna Stewart and Dr Paul Mazerolle; and staff members of the Institute.

## Freedom of information

The statement made in the AIC's annual report concerning Freedom of Information also applies to the Council.

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2005.

## Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2004-05 financial year totalled \$467,000. In the 2004-05 *Portfolio budget statement*, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$301,000. The Council has 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 territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

	\$
New South Wales	55,840
Victoria	41,060
Queensland	31,707
Western Australia	15,683
South Australia	12,760
Tasmania	3,983
Australian Capital Territory	2,697
Northern Territory	1,653

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

### Funding criteria

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 Anna Stewart and Dr Paul Mazerolle, who forwarded their recommendations to the CRC for consideration at the November meeting.

### Research projects

#### New projects

The Council considered 36 grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 25 November 2004, of which seven were approved.

Particulars of approved grants are as follows:

1. *The impact of penalty severity on juvenile recidivism* – Dr Don Weatherburn and Mr Neil Donnelly, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The CRC made a grant of \$309,715 for this project.

The purpose of this study is to see whether and by how much the imposition of a custodial penalty on a juvenile offender reduces/increases the risk of recidivism. The study is also intended to provide information on how a variety of other policy-relevant factors (e.g. attachment to parents, peer influence, school performance, drugs use) influence the risk of re-offending.

2. *Getting the story in forensic interviews with child witnesses* – Dr Pamela Snow and Dr Martine Powell, La Trobe University. The CRC made a grant of \$29,495 for this project.

This study is to determine the extent to which investigative interviews with child witnesses are successful at eliciting a linguistically complete narrative account of events. Narrative competence emerges during childhood and is related to cognitive development, in particular the ability to take the perspective of a naïve listener. It is sensitive to a range of developmental factors of interest in high-risk children. The interviewing micro skills employed by police will also be examined, to determine which techniques promote/inhibit the eliciting of fully formed narratives in two witness age-groups.

*3. An investigation into serious violence associated with motor vehicle use: is 'road rage' a valid or useful construct?* – Dr Andrew Carroll and Professor James Ogloff, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$14,350 for this project.

This is a case control study. Cases will include offenders convicted of crimes of violence in the County and Supreme Courts, whose offence took place in the context of vehicle use and was perpetrated against strangers. Controls will be a sample convicted of similar offences in non-road related contexts. The groups will be compared on demographic, criminological, psychiatric and offence-related situational variables.

*4. The relation between psychological adjustment and post-release challenges to community reintegration for ex-prisoners: development of a multi-variable reintegration model* – Associate Professor Joe Graffam, Ms Alison Shinkfield and Dr Stephen Mihailides, Deakin University. The CRC made a grant of \$46,670 for this project.

The aim is to develop a model examining associations of depression, anxiety and anger with level of social support and difficulty in reintegration for ex-prisoners

and how these factor relate to successful reintegration. Eighty prisoners will complete a pre-release questionnaire. Post-release they will complete the same questionnaire on three occasions over six months with the emotional state measures repeated at 2-3 months post-release. Expected outcomes include increased understanding of relations between psychological adjustment and reintegration challenges, and improved support conditions for ex-prisoners.

*5. Schizophrenia and offending: area of residence and the impact of social disorganisation and disadvantage* – Mr Frank Morgan, Ms Vera Morgan, Professor Assen Jablensky, Ms Anna Ferrante and Ms Guilietta Valuri, University of Western Australia. The CRC made a grant of \$41,934 for this project.

This proposal builds on existing resources unique to Western Australia to investigate the influence of area of residence, particularly social disorganisation/ disadvantage, on offending prevalence in schizophrenia. Earlier work indicates most people with schizophrenia are arrested before diagnosis. The overriding aim is to generate valid data to provide a rational basis for debate on offending in schizophrenia.

*6. Disability and deviance: a population-based study of offending by people with disabilities* – Ms Anna Ferrante and Mr Neil Morgan, University of Western Australia. The CRC made a grant of \$85,100 for this project.

The research is a comprehensive, population-based study of offending by people with disabilities. It will explore the prevalence and development of offending by this group and answer two key questions – which offenders have disabilities and which people with disabilities offend? The study will identify

correlates to offending and identify differential justice outcomes for offenders with disability. The study will identify gaps in the (early) identification of people with disabilities in the criminal justice system and lay the foundation for exploration into the legal and policy issues surrounding their treatment.

*7. The young adult outcomes of childhood and adolescent antisocial behaviour: an Australian cohort* – Professor Jake Najman, Dr William Bor, Dr Michael O’Callaghan, Professor Gail Williams and Ms Tara McGee, University of Queensland. The CRC made a grant of \$56,445 for this project.

The study aims to examine from a longitudinal perspective the broad outcomes of children and adolescents with antisocial behaviour. These outcomes include self-reported antisocial behaviour, mental health symptoms and disorder, relationship difficulties and economic life (income, education). The study intends to utilise the data set of the Mater University Study of Pregnancy which has followed up young people from maternal antenatal care to age 21 years.

## Research in progress

*The extent and impact of money laundering in and through Australia and the region in 2003* – Mr Neil Jensen, Mr John Walker, Mr John Van Groningen, Mr Gavin Brown and Mr Michael Benes, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), CRC 33/03-04

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

*A study of morbidity in WA prisoners after release from gaol* – Professor Michael Hobbs, Dr Ralph Chapman, Ms Louise

Stewart and Mr 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, Mr John Bidewell and Mr Vaughn Bowie, University of Western Sydney, CRC 23/02-03. Final report for this project to be tabled at the July meeting of Council

*Risk factors and treatment outcomes in intra-familial adolescent sex offenders* – Associate Professor Jan Grant, Dr David Indermaur, Dr Jenny Thornton, Mrs Christabel Chamarette and Mrs Sue DeSouza, Curtin University of Technology, CRC 5/03-04

*An investigation into the effective and ethical interviewing of suspected sex offenders* – Associate Professor Mark Kebbell and Dr Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University, CRC 12/03-04.

*Operational performance reviews: the impact of crime in Queensland* – Associate Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, Griffith University, CRC 22/03-04

*Patterns of substance use, overdose and recidivism among recently released prisoners in Queensland* – Mr Stuart Kinner, Professor Jakob Najman, Ms Jane Fischer and Ms Angela Bates, University of Queensland, CRC 27/03-04

## Reports of completed research

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

1. *Attitudes toward employability of non-violent ex-offenders: employer, corrective services worker, employment support worker and offender perspectives* – Associate Professor Joe Graffam, Ms Kay Smith and Ms Alison Shinkfield, Deakin University, CRC 26/02-03

This study investigated attitudes of employers, employment services workers, corrective services workers, and prisoners and offenders toward the employability of ex-prisoners and ex-offenders. A survey of 1,181 participants was conducted in Queensland and Victoria. Participants rated the probability of people from several disadvantaged groups obtaining and maintaining employment. Forensic histories were rated fourth highest of five groups in relation to both obtaining and maintaining employment. Ex-prisoners with training were rated more likely to be employed than people with single or multiple convictions. Employer ratings were lowest of the four groups, and employment services worker ratings were highest. Next, participants rated the likelihood that ex-prisoners, ex-offenders, and members of the general workforce exhibit certain employment-related skills and characteristics. Members of the general workforce were rated highest, followed by ex-offenders and ex-prisoners respectively. Employment services worker ratings of ex-prisoners and ex-offenders were lowest of the four groups; prisoners and offenders, followed by employers were highest. Previous experience with employment of ex-prisoners or ex-offenders had a positive effect on ratings in both parts of the study.

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

This project sought to describe the types of treatment programs that are currently offered to offenders in Australia. Data on correctional rehabilitation programs offered in each state and territory were collected through interviews with departmental representatives and review

of program manuals. All jurisdictions have dedicated significant resources to the development and delivery of a suite of offender rehabilitation programs. There is a high level of similarity between states and territories in the types of program currently offered. There is an opportunity for closer collaboration between jurisdictions in the further development of both offender treatment programs and quality assurance processes.

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

The aim of this study was to determine the lifetime rates of victimisation including physical and sexual assaults in a population of psychiatric inpatients, and to examine the associations between a history of victimisation and adverse outcomes. The study highlights that psychiatric patients are not just perpetrators of violence but also the victims of such acts, and suggest that those with a mental illness are highly vulnerable to physical and sexual assault. The findings in this study highlight the adverse impact which victimisation may have on the resilience of a person who has a mental illness and provide evidence that irrespective of whether victimisation is aetiologically related to mental illness, such experiences may have a deleterious effect on the longitudinal natural history of mental illness. The findings suggest that the social environments of some mentally ill individuals militate against the resolution of chronic psychiatric illness and may in fact lead to recidivism and the subsequent escalation of social and economic costs. In the shift from institutional to community care the adverse effects of the community are seldom discussed. These results highlight the need for careful attention



to the nature of the social environment a system considers appropriate for a highly vulnerable and disadvantaged group, the mentally ill.

*4. 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 Ms Jackie Clements, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, CRC 26/03-04

The United States of America (USA) has substantially higher rates of incarceration rates than Australia, including those in juvenile detention. This could be explained in two ways: first, there may be higher levels of problematic behaviour in the USA than Australia; or second, there may be policy differences in the responses to problematic behaviour, with more punitive approaches in the USA. This important project has drawn on longitudinal, cross-national data from state-representative samples of 5,769 students recruited in 2002 when they were in school years 5, 7 and 9 in Victoria, Australia and Washington State, USA. The objectives of this project were to: examine the frequency of antisocial behaviour and societal responses to antisocial behaviour (e.g. arrests, school suspensions) in each state; and investigate the risk and protective factors that predict subsequent antisocial behaviour, as well as exploring the influence of societal responses, controlling for other factors. The project has met all of the objectives and found that the frequency of antisocial behaviour in the two states was comparable (with small differences for specific antisocial acts). However, more punitive societal responses to antisocial behaviour were found in Washington than in Victoria. The findings suggest the existence of policy differences between the two states such

that students exhibiting a similar level of antisocial behaviour in Washington State are more likely to be exposed to punitive societal responses.

*5. Caring for data: law, professional codes and the negotiation of confidentiality in Australian criminological research* – Associate Professor Mark Israel and Mr Robert Chalmers, Flinders University, CRC9/03-04

In this report, the researchers offer guidance to criminologists attempting to navigate, and manage the impact of, laws that relate to the protection and disclosure of confidential and personal information that they gather in the course of their research. They start by providing examples of the impact of relevant laws on the practice of criminologists to set this work in its proper context, and then provide a general overview of laws relating to issues such as privacy, confidentiality and compelled disclosure. Drawing on this background, the report provides brief responses to frequently asked questions covering the ways researchers gather, store, use, disclose and reuse information. The report concludes by examining possible future developments.

Throughout the report the researchers attempt to illustrate how the practice of criminological research intersects practically with relevant laws. This intersection can be painful as relevant laws are by no means tailored to suit the environment of such research. However, the aim is to help criminologists and their institutions reach better informed decisions about management of legal risks although, of course, this report is not a substitute for specific advice.

6. *Police cautioning in Queensland: the impact of juvenile offending trajectories* – Dr Anna Stewart and Dr Susan Dennison, Griffith University, CRC 35/03-04

Contained in this report are the results of a study linking two birth cohorts (1983 and 1984) across three Queensland government administrative data systems (child protection, police cautioning and finalised court appearances). Within this study there are two projects. The first extends the work of the Pathways from child maltreatment to juvenile offending report, by adding an additional birth cohort and widening the definition of juvenile offending from finalised court appearances to include formal police cautioning. The second project examines the efficacy of police cautioning in preventing re-offending among young people.

In Queensland, one in four males under the age of 17 and one in ten females came into contact with the juvenile justice system, either through a police caution or a finalised court appearance, for offending behaviour. Similar to the findings of the original study, children who were the victims of child maltreatment were more likely to offend than children who had not been maltreated. Furthermore, the nature and timing of the victimisation contributed to the likelihood of children offending. These findings were more pronounced among males and Indigenous children. The majority of young people who came into contact with the juvenile justice system received a police caution. Of these young people just over 30 per cent re-offended and were either cautioned or ended up in court. Young people whose first contact with the juvenile justice system resulted in a finalised court appearance were more likely to re-offend than those whose first contact resulted in a police caution.

## Consultancy

In the past, Council funds had been distributed entirely through a research grants program. More recently, Council has specified a topic or areas of broad interest for particular funding rounds. In addition to these research grants, the Council now operates a research consultancy program which was established to conduct research designed to meet highly specific objectives to which the Council has accorded priority. Such research, for example, could be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations, or state/territory initiatives which have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia. Recent consultancy research projects are as follows:

### Factors that influence remand in custody

The Social Policy Research Group, University of South Australia, is currently conducting research into the adult remand process as it operates in the courts in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. It is expected that the consultants will have completed their final report by November 2005.

### Specialty courts

The CRC, with the cooperation of relevant departments in the states and territories and the AIC will summarise and analyse the establishment, operation and effectiveness of specialty courts across Australia. The aim is to address accessibility of specialty courts to offenders across jurisdictions; the effectiveness with which specialty courts have met stated objectives; the cost-effectiveness of specialty courts; and the adequacy of evaluations and assessment of specialty courts in Australia.

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

### The identification of mental disorders in the criminal justice system

The Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health was awarded this project. The research objectives of the study are to delineate the most effective methods for measuring mental disorders among offenders, to summarise the methods used in Australia to measure mental disorders among offenders, to understand how those methods affect the implementation of law enforcement, judgement, custody and treatment of offenders and the policy implications which follow from these findings

### The use of multiple social services among chronically offending youth – stage 2

Stage 1 of this consultancy demonstrated that the relationship between chronic offending and multiple services use has important implications for juvenile offenders, the community social services and criminal justice. The purposes of Stage 2 are to document the extent of the relationship in South Australia, the factors that link chronic offending and multiple service use, the effectiveness of existing procedures for treating juveniles and to identify optimal practices for future procedures. The South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research was awarded the project and will initially conduct a feasibility study to determine the availability of appropriate data.

## Roundtable

### Juror satisfaction phase 2

A roundtable to discuss and develop methodologies to measure the experiences of jurors and the

administrative practices concerning jurors across participating jurisdictions was conducted in Sydney on 10 June 2005.

A research proposal to provide an informative foundation for establishing the most effective procedures and best practice for administering juries is currently being developed for the consideration of Council.

## Criminology Research Council research fellow

The Council funds a research fellow, who is located within the AIC and undertakes research at the direction of the Council. Dr Patrick Jobes retired from his post as research fellow on 21 June 2005. Mr Damon Muller, a doctoral candidate from the University of Melbourne, was appointed to the position for a two year period and commenced duty on 28 June 2005.

Dr Patrick Jobes produced the following summary reviews/reports/papers for Council in addition to assisting in the development of the Council's research activities:

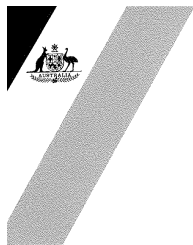
- a paper, A retrospective analysis of research grants submitted to the Criminology Research Council 1989-2002, presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference in Wellington, New Zealand;
- a draft research proposal, Juror satisfaction;
- a research proposal, Specialty courts in Australia;
- a draft report, *An analysis of the submission and funding of proposals to the Criminology Research Council and their contributions to publication and policy*; and

- an article, Understanding the Criminology Research Council, co-authored with the CRC Chairman, Mr Laurie Glanfield, published in *Current issues in criminal justice* 16(2) 2004.



*CRC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

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## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

### Scope

#### *The financial statements and Council Members' responsibility*

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members, Director and Chief Finance Officer;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Criminology Research Council, for the year ended 30 June 2005.

The Council Members of the Criminology Research Council are responsible for preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Criminology Research Council that comply with accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, and the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The Council Members are also responsible 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*, including 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 the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

#### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the Criminology Research Council's financial position as at 30 June 2005 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with:
  - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
  - (ii) applicable accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White  
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
1 September 2005



**Criminology Research Council**

**Statement by Council Members of the Criminology Research Council and the Director and Chief Finance Officer of the Australian Institute of Criminology**

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In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2005 have been prepared 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*

Laurie Glanfield  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council

31 August 2005

Signed *Joanne Blackburn*

Joanne Blackburn  
Member  
Criminology Research Council

31 August 2005

Signed *Toni Makkai*

Toni Makkai  
Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology

31 August 2005

Signed *Geoff Chapman*

Geoff Chapman  
Chief Finance Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology

31 August 2005

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

*for the year ended 30 June 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>			
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>			
Revenue from Government	5A	301,000	295,000
Interest	5B	53,680	52,195
Other revenue	5C	166,000	160,000
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>		<b>520,680</b>	<b>507,195</b>
<b>EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</b>			
Employees	6A	80,271	110,358
Suppliers	6B	133,473	174,449
Grants	6C	371,118	352,868
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</b>		<b>584,862</b>	<b>637,675</b>
<b>Net profit/(deficit)</b>		<b>(64,182)</b>	<b>(130,480)</b>
Net credit to asset revaluation reserve		-	-
<b>Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with the Australian Government as owners</b>		<b>(64,182)</b>	<b>(130,480)</b>

NB: The deficit of \$64,182 in 2004/05 has resulted from the expenditure of surplus revenue received in prior financial years.

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

*as at 30 June 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash	10B	730,769	899,483
Receivables	7	11,199	10,962
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>741,968</u>	<u>910,445</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>741,968</u>	<u>910,445</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	8	12,804	117,099
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>12,804</u>	<u>117,099</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>12,804</u>	<u>117,099</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>729,164</u>	<u>793,346</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Parent entity interest</b>			
Contributed equity		36,018	36,018
Accumulated profits		693,146	757,328
<i>Total parent entity interest</i>		<u>729,164</u>	<u>793,346</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	9	<u>729,164</u>	<u>793,346</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		741,968	910,445
<b>Non-current assets</b>		-	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>		12,804	117,099
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		-	-

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 2005*

	Notes	2005 \$	2004 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Appropriations		301,000	295,000
Interest		56,988	51,317
State and territory contributions		166,292	160,000
Grants		-	44,000
GST received from ATO		53,520	53,288
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>577,800</b>	<b>603,605</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		80,271	89,767
Suppliers		295,124	145,611
Grants		371,119	353,159
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>746,514</b>	<b>588,537</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	<b>10A</b>	<b>(168,714)</b>	<b>15,068</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(168,714)</b>	<b>15,068</b>
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		899,483	884,415
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>10B</b>	<b>730,769</b>	<b>899,483</b>

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

## CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2005

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>By Type</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Grant commitments <sup>1</sup>	745,654	674,140
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>745,654</u>	<u>674,140</u>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>	(67,787)	(61,285)
<b>Net commitments</b>	<u>677,867</u>	<u>612,855</u>
<b>By Maturity</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	463,821	608,644
From one to five years	281,833	65,496
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u>745,654</u>	<u>674,140</u>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>	(67,787)	(61,285)
<b>Net commitments</b>	<u>677,867</u>	<u>612,855</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

- As at 30 June 2005, 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.

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

*for the year ended 30 June 2005*

<b>Note:</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 2005));
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

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 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 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.

Receivables for goods and services are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.

*Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations*

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

### 1.3 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 twelve 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 2005. 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 Government of the superannuation entitlements of the CRC's employees.

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

### 1.4 Leases

There were no lease costs expensed for 2004-05 or 2003-04.



**1.5 Borrowing Costs**

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2004-05 or 2003-04.

**1.6 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.

**1.7 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.

**1.8 Other Financial Assets**

Term deposits are recognised at cost.

**1.9 Other Financial Liabilities**

Trade 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).

Interest payable is accrued over time.

**1.10 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 is covered under the AIC and is insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund, called 'Comcover'. Workers' compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

## 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 (AEIFRS). The International Financial Reporting Standards 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, including reporting periods ending on 30 June 2005.

The purpose of issuing AEIFRS 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 with AEIFRS will be able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as well as a statement that the financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards.

AEIFRS contain certain additional provisions that will apply to not-for-profit entities, including not-for-profit Australian Government Authorities. Some of these provisions are in conflict with IFRSs, therefore the CRC will only be able to assert that the financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

AAS 29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments* will continue to apply under AEIFRS.

Accounting Standard AASB 1047 *Disclosing the Impacts of Adopting Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* requires that the financial statements for 2004-05 disclose:

- an explanation of how the transition to the AEIFRS is being managed;
- narrative explanations of the key policy differences arising from the adoption to AEIFRS;
- any known or reliably estimate information about the impacts on the financial report had it been prepared using the Australian Equivalents to IFRS; and
- if the impacts of the above are not known or reliability estimable, a statement to that effect.

Where the CRC is not able to make a reliable estimate, or where quantitative information is not known, the CRC should update the narrative disclosures of the key differences in accounting policies that are expected to arise from the adoption of AEIFRS.

The purpose of this Note is to make these disclosures.

### *Management of the transition to AEIFRS*

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

- Development of a plan to effectively address the transition to and implementation of the AEIFRS. The plan requires the following steps to be undertaken:
  - All major accounting policy differences between current AASB standards and the AEIFRS were identified;
  - System changes necessary to be able to report under the AEIFRS, including those necessary to enable capture of data under both sets of rules for 2004-05, and the testing and implementation of those changes;

A transitional balance sheet as at 1 July 2004, under AEIFRS is in progress;

An AEIFRS compliant balance sheet is also in progress during the preparation of the 2004-05 statutory financial reports; and

The 2004-05 balance sheet under AEIFRS will be reported to the Department of Finance and Administration in line with their reporting deadlines.

The plan also addresses the risks to successful achievement of the above objectives and includes strategies to keep implementation on track to meet deadline.

Consultants were engaged where necessary to assist with each of the above steps.

#### *Major changes in accounting policy*

CRC believes that the first financial report prepared under AEIFRS i.e. at 30 June 2006, will be prepared on the basis that the CRC will be a first time adopter under AASB 1 *First-time adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*. Changes in accounting policies under AEIFRS are applied retrospectively i.e. as if the new policy had always applied except in relation to the exemptions available and prohibitions under AASB 1. This means that an AEIFRS compliant balance sheet has to be prepared as at 1 July 2004. This will enable the 2005-06 financial statements to report comparatives under AEIFRS.

A first time adopter of AEIFRS may elect to use exemptions under paragraphs 13 to 25E. When developing the accounting policies applicable to the preparation of the 1 July opening balance sheet, no exemptions were applied by the CRC.

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

Management's review of the quantitative impacts of AEIFRS represents the best estimate of the impacts of the changes as at reporting date. The actual effects of the impacts of AEIFRS may differ from these estimates due to:

Continuing review of the impacts of AEIFRS on CRC operations;

Potential amendments to the AEIFRS and AEIFRS Interpretations; and

Emerging interpretation as to the accepted practice in the application of AEIFRS and the AEIFRS Interpretations.

#### *Employee Benefits*

The provision for long service leave is measured at present value of the estimated future cash outflows using market yields as the reporting date on national government bonds.

The 2003-04 financial reports noted that AEIFRS may require the market yield on corporate bonds to be used. The AASB has decided that a deep market in high quality corporate bonds does not exist and therefore national government bonds will be referenced.

AEIFRS also requires that annual leave is not expected to be taken within 12 months of balance date is to be discounted. After assessing the staff leave profile, CRC does not expect that any material amounts of annual leave balance will not be taken in the next 12 months. Consequently, there are no adjustments for non-current annual leave.

*Financial Instruments*

AEIFRS include an option for entities not to restate comparative information in respect of financial instruments in the first AEIFRS report. It is expected that Finance Minister's Orders will require entities to use this option. Therefore, the amounts for financial instruments presented in the CRC's 2004-05 primary financial statements are not expected to change as a result of the adoption of AEIFRS.

**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**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 5A: Revenues from Government</u></b>		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>301,000</u>	<u>295,000</u>
<b><u>Note 5B: Interest Revenue</u></b>		
Deposits	<u>53,680</u>	<u>52,195</u>
<b><u>Note 5C: Other Revenue</u></b>		
Contribution to the CRF by state and territory governments	<u>166,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>

**Note 6: Operating Expenses**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6A: Employee Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	67,988	88,164
Superannuation	11,838	18,058
Other employee benefits	445	4,136
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<b>80,271</b>	<b>110,358</b>

**Note 6B: Supplier Expenses**

Services from related entities <sup>1</sup>	116,995	102,174
Services from external parties	16,478	72,275
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>133,473</b>	<b>174,449</b>

<sup>1</sup> Under the administrative support agreement between the CRC and the AIC, the CRC contributed \$76,566 towards AIC employee services (\$85,632 in 2003-04).

In the 2003-04 financial statements, the AIC employee services included as part of the administrative support agreement between the CRC and the AIC were disclosed as CRC salary expenses. Due to a change in accounting policy this expense is now shown only as a supplier expense.

**Note 6C: Grants Expense**

Private sector – non-profit institutions	288,598	324,268
Government sector	82,520	28,600
<b>Total grant expenses</b>	<b>371,118</b>	<b>352,868</b>

The CRC makes grants to support criminological research.

**Note 7: Financial Assets**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 7: Receivables</b>		
Goods and services	-	291
Interest receivable	783	4,090
GST receivable	10,416	6,581
<b>Total receivables (net)</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>10,962</b>
All receivables are current assets		
Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	11,199	5,627
Overdue by:		
- Less than 30 days	-	291
- 30 to 60 days	-	-
- 60 to 90 days	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	5,044
<b>Total receivables (gross)</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>5,335</b>
	<b>11,199</b>	<b>10,962</b>

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

Trade creditors	12,804	117,099
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All supplier payables are current.

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

Item	Accumulated Results		Total Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July	757,328	887,808	36,018	36,018	793,346	923,826
Net surplus / (deficit)	(64,182)	(130,480)	-	-	(64,182)	(130,480)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>693,146</b>	<b>757,328</b>	<b>36,018</b>	<b>36,018</b>	<b>729,164</b>	<b>793,346</b>
Less: outside equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total equity attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>693,146</b>	<b>757,328</b>	<b>36,018</b>	<b>36,018</b>	<b>729,164</b>	<b>793,346</b>

**Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Note 10A: Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>		
<b>Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided from operating activities:</b>		
Operating surplus / (deficit) before extraordinary items	(64,182)	(130,480)
<b>Changes in Assets and Liabilities</b>		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(237)	37,519
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(104,295)	108,029
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(168,714)</b>	<b>15,068</b>

**Note 10B: Reconciliation of cash**

Cash balance comprises:		
Cash at bank	130,769	49,483
Deposits at call	600,000	850,000
<b>Total cash</b>	<b>730,769</b>	<b>899,483</b>
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	730,769	899,483

**Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets**

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2005 or 30 June 2004.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2005 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 and Territories.

	2005	2004
	Number	Number
\$ Nil - \$9,999	9	7

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2004: \$Nil).

**Note 13: Related Party Disclosures**

The members of the CRC during the year were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	
Ms Joanne Blackburn (Commonwealth), First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	(appointed 10.12.04)
Dr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Tasmanian Legal Aid Commission, Tasmania	
Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	
Ms Penny Armatage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	
Mr Timothy Keady, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory	
Mr Terence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland	
Mr Terry Evans, Deputy Chief Executive, Attorney-General's and Justice Department, South Australia	(appointed 27.01.05)

Funding of \$166,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above. Following are the amounts received:

Attorney-General's Department, NSW	\$55,840
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Qld	\$31,707
Department of Justice, WA	\$16,300
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$3,983
Northern Territory Department of Justice	\$1,653
Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA	\$12,760
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$41,060
Department of justice and Community Safety, ACT	\$2,697

Funding of \$301,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	\$301,000
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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**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.		
The fair value of services provided was:	<u>10,000</u>	<u>9,500</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>1</u>	<u>-</u>

Two staff were employed during the year. A new employee commenced on 28 June 2005. In the 2003-04 financial statements, the average staffing level was reported by the AIC.

## Note 17: Financial Instruments

## Note 17A: 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	
		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
<b>Financial assets</b>											
Cash on hand	10B	130,769	49,483	-	-	-	-	130,769	49,483	3.83	3.75
Term deposit	10B	-	-	600,000	850,000	-	-	600,000	850,000	5.37	5.35
Receivables for goods and services (gross)	7	-	-	-	-	-	291	-	291	n/a	n/a
Accrued Interest	7	-	-	-	-	783	4,090	783	4,090	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>130,769</b>	<b>49,483</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>731,552</b>	<b>903,864</b>		
<b>Total Assets</b>								<b>741,968</b>	<b>910,445</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>											
Trade creditors	8	-	-	-	-	12,804	117,099	12,804	117,099	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,804</b>	<b>117,099</b>	<b>12,804</b>	<b>117,099</b>		
<b>Total Liabilities</b>								<b>12,804</b>	<b>117,099</b>		

NB: Comparative figures for 2004 have been amended to take into account the exclusion of GST in receivables for goods and services, and the addition of a separate item for accrued interest.

**Note 17B: Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

	Notes	2005		2004	
		Total Carrying Amount \$	Aggregate Net Fair Value \$	Total Carrying Amount \$	Aggregate Net Fair Value \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash on hand	10B	130,769	130,769	49,483	49,483
Term deposit	10B	600,000	600,000	850,000	850,000
Receivables for goods and services	7	-	-	291	291
Accrued interest	7	783	783	4,090	4,090
		<u>731,552</u>	<u>731,552</u>	<u>903,864</u>	<u>903,864</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade creditors	8	12,804	12,804	117,099	117,099
		<u>12,804</u>	<u>12,804</u>	<u>117,099</u>	<u>117,099</u>

NB: Comparative figures for 2004 have been amended to take into account the exclusion of GST in receivables for goods and services, and the addition of a separate item for accrued interest.

*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 17C: 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	
	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Year ended 30 June</b>		
Balance carried forward from previous year	-	-
Appropriation Acts 1 and 3	<b>301,000</b>	295,000
Available for payment of CRF	<b>301,000</b>	295,000
Cash payments made out of CRF	<b>301,000</b>	295,000
<b><i>Balance carried forward to next year</i></b>	-	-
Represented by:		
Appropriations Receivable	-	-

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for payment to 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	
	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Administered expenses	-	-
Departmental expenses	<b>584,862</b>	637,675
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>584,862</b>	637,675
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	-	-
<b>Total costs recovered</b>	-	-
<i>Other external revenues</i>		
Departmental		
Sale of goods and services – to related entities	<b>166,000</b>	160,000
Interest	<b>53,680</b>	52,195
<b>Total Departmental</b>	<b>219,680</b>	212,195
<b>Total other external revenues</b>	<b>219,680</b>	212,195
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome</b>	<b>365,182</b>	425,480

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	
	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Operating expenses</b>		
Employees	<b>80,271</b>	110,358
Suppliers	<b>133,473</b>	174,449
Grants	<b>371,118</b>	352,868
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>584,862</b>	637,675
<b>Funded by:</b>		
Revenues from Government	<b>301,000</b>	295,000
Interest	<b>53,680</b>	52,195
Other revenue	<b>166,000</b>	160,000
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>520,680</b>	507,195

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.

**A**

abbreviations and acronyms iv  
 address 15  
 Administrative Appeals Tribunal 63  
 advertising and market research 67  
 agency agreement 7, 65  
 armed robbery 18, 22, 47  
 asset management 67  
 Attorney-General's Department  
     11, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32  
 Audit Committee 7, 12, 62  
 Australasian Police Ministers Council 21, 22  
 Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau  
     55  
 Australian Agency for International Development  
     38  
 Australian Capital Territory 20, 26, 38  
 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards  
     50-51  
 Australian Crime Commission 32  
 Australian Federal Police 32  
 Australian High Tech Crime Centre  
     19, 26, 34, 37  
 Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait  
     Islander Studies 31  
 Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis  
     Centre 32  
 Australian Taxation Office 35

**B**

bibliographies 54  
 Board of Management 6-7, 11-13  
 Budget Review Committee 15  
 bushfire arson 19, 26, 48, 49, 54  
 business, crimes against 28

**C**

Cambodia 38  
 Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group  
     55  
 capacity building 37-39  
 Chief Executive Instructions 6, 62, 63  
 children 37, 50-51, 126-127, 128  
     pornography 26, 37, 48, 49  
 CINCH 57, 58-59  
 committees 15  
 Commonwealth Grants Commission 40  
 conferences 46-47

consultancy services 66, 67  
 corporate governance 13, 14-15, 62-64  
 Corporate services 14, 62-67  
 court cases  
     AIC evidence 21  
     cybercrime 35  
 credit card fraud, online 28  
 Crime Monitoring Program 18-19  
 crime reduction 19, 37-38, 50-51  
 Crime Reduction and Review Program 6, 19  
 crime trends 38, 49  
 criminal justice projects 25-39  
 criminal justice system 20, 30-32, 33  
*Criminology Research Act 1971* 10-11, 123  
 Criminology Research Council 11, 122-158  
     council members 12, 124-125  
     consultancies 31, 131-132  
     consultation 125  
     financial management 136-158  
     freedom of information 125  
     research fellow 125, 132-133  
     research projects 123-124, 126-131  
 Criminology Research Fund 66, 125-126  
 current awareness services 46, 56, 59  
 cybercrime 26, 28, 32, 34-35, 37, 48, 54

**D**

data 6, 19, 20, 46-47, 54, 55, 58, 130  
 deaths in custody 19, 24  
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry  
     26  
 Department of Education, Science and Training  
     45  
 Department of Family and Community Services  
     31  
 Department of Immigration, Multicultural and  
     Indigenous Affairs 28  
 Director's certificate of compliance 3  
 discretionary grants 66  
 drink spiking 20, 28  
 domestic violence 20, 28  
 drugs  
     drug courts 19, 31  
     law enforcement 19, 31  
     monitoring 18, 22-23, 24  
     offenders 20, 22-23, 24, 25  
     property crime 54  
     trafficking 49

Drug use careers of offenders 20, 25  
 Drug use monitoring in Australia program  
 18, 22-23, 24, 47-48

**E**

ecologically sustainable development 64  
 economic crime 34-35  
 email alerts 46, 56, 59  
 Ethics committee 12  
 evaluation 6, 30, 31, 37  
 Executive management committee 15  
 external governance 10-13

**F**

fear of crime 29  
 Fedlink 7, 67  
 financial management 6, 66-67  
 firearms 18, 21-22  
 fisheries crime 19, 26, 47  
 fraud 28, 35, 38, 63  
 freedom of information 63-64, 125

**G**

Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program  
 19

**H**

*Hansard* 42, 50  
 homelessness 31  
 homicide 18, 20-21  
 human resources 64-66, 119

**I**

identity fraud 32, 38  
 Indigenous communities 19, 24, 31, 48, 54  
 information and communication technology 6, 67  
 Information services 14, 54-60  
 Information Technology Review Committee 15  
 insurance 66  
 interlibrary loans 57-58  
 internal audits 12, 62  
 internal governance 13-15  
 International crime victim survey (ICVS)  
 19, 27-30, 48  
 International Narcotics Control Board 40  
 International violence against women survey  
 (IVAWS) 20, 28  
 interns 51, 54  
 intranet 55

**J**

juries 132  
 Justice and Crime Analysis Program 19-20  
 juveniles in detention 19, 25, 126, 130

**L**

law enforcement 19, 26, 31, 35, 37  
 legislation 10, 123  
 letter of transmittal 2, 122  
 library services 56-60  
 local government 37, 51

**M**

media 41, 42, 50  
 mental health 127-128, 129, 132  
 Minister 7, 11  
 Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy 28  
 money laundering 19, 32  
 monitoring programs 18, 20-25, 47-48

**N**

National armed robbery program 18, 22, 47  
 National Crime Prevention Program 28  
 National deaths in custody program 19, 20, 24, 56  
 National firearms monitoring program 18, 21-22  
 National homicide monitoring program  
 18, 20-21, 24, 56  
 National Illicit Drugs Strategy 22, 25  
 National juveniles in detention monitoring program  
 20, 24, 25  
 National Library of Australia 57  
 National police custody survey 20, 24-25  
 National research priorities 10  
 National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund 31  
 New South Wales 19, 22, 37, 38

**O**

occupational health and safety 65  
 offenders and offences 25-27, 126-129  
 Office for Women 28, 30, 33  
 Office of National Assessments 32  
 Ombudsman/court proceedings 63  
 online offences  
 child pornography 26, 37, 48  
 credit card fraud 28  
 Operation Auxin 37  
 organisation structure 13-14  
 outcomes and outputs 11, 15-16, 40-44, 45, 60  
 outlook 7

**P**

Papua New Guinea 38, 60  
 parenting 37  
 peer review 45, 118  
 people trafficking 47, 49  
 performance 11, 15  
 performance management scheme 65  
 police custody 20  
     deaths 20, 24  
     injuries 38  
     juveniles 20  
 portfolio 11  
 presentations by AIC staff 110-115  
 prisoners  
     deaths 24  
     drug use 20, 25  
     post-release 31, 127, 128-129  
     remand 131  
 professions 35  
 property crime 29, 54  
 Public affairs 14, 45-51  
 publications 38, 45-46, 102-109  
 purchasing 66

**Q**

Queensland 19, 22, 31, 38, 50-51

**R**

recidivism 49, 126  
*Report on government services* 40  
 research framework 14  
 research projects 25-44, 123-124, 126-131  
 Research services group 13, 18-44  
 risk management 14, 62-63  
 roundtables 46, 47-49  
 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in  
     Custody 24

**S**

seminars 49-50, 116  
 sex offences 19, 28, 30-31, 33, 37  
 small business 28  
 South Australia 22  
 specialty courts 19, 31, 54, 131  
 staff development 65  
 student fraud 38  
 submissions 117

**T**

Tasmania 51  
 taxation fraud 19, 35  
 training 38  
 transnational and organised crime  
     19, 32-34, 46, 49, 54

**U**

United Nations 32-33, 43, 47, 51  
 universities 38  
 urban design 51

**V**

vehicle violence 19, 25-26, 127  
 victims and victimisation 27-30, 48, 129  
 Victoria 21, 25-26, 51  
 violent crime 19, 28-29

**W**

weapons 19, 23  
 websites 51, 54-55  
 Western Australia 19, 22, 37-38  
 women 20, 25, 28, 33  
 workforce planning 64  
 workplace diversity 65

**Y**

year in review 6-7  
 youth 19, 20, 25, 51, 128, 130, 131, 132



