



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute of Criminology
ANNUAL REPORT 2005–06

Criminology Research Council
ANNUAL REPORT 2005–06

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Australian Institute of Criminology

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Criminology Research Council

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Abbreviation and acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| AFP | Australian Federal Police |
| AGD | Australian Government Attorney-General's Department |
| AHTCC | Australian High Tech Crime Centre |
| AIC | Australian Institute of Criminology |
| APMC | Australasian Police Ministers' Council |
| AUSTRAC | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre |
| CINCH | The Australian criminology database |
| CRC | Criminology Research Council |
| DAFF | Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry |
| DUCO | Drug use careers of offenders project |
| DUMA | Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Program |
| FOI | Freedom of Information |
| NARMP | National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program |
| NDCP | National Deaths in Custody Program |
| NDLERF | National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund |
| NHMP | National Homicide Monitoring Program |
| NJDMP | National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program |
| OCP | Office of Crime Prevention |
| RCIADIC | Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |

PART 1: AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The year in review

Agency overview

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

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

Corporate services

AIC financial statements

Appendixes



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

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GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

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 2006.

Yours sincerely

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

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management

22 SEP 2006

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 2006 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Toni Makkai". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Toni Makkai

THE YEAR IN REVIEW



This has been a successful year with the Institute performing well on a range of key indicators. In particular we have released a number of influential publications, achieved our highest earnings from external revenue, continued to effectively disseminate relevant information and forged close working relationships with key partners. The agency continues to produce research that informs policy in a cost effective and efficient manner.

Both nationally and internationally our work on the criminal justice system is highly regarded, particularly by policy officers and practitioners who rely on our publications to provide them with timely, authoritative and clear summaries of key research findings. Two specific research projects that highlight the relevance and impact of our work were our evaluation of a drug court pilot for the Queensland Department of Justice and an experimental assessment of the impact of CCTV and taped evidence on jury deliberations in adult sexual assault cases for the Attorney General's Department of New South Wales.

The *Criminology Research Act 1971* requires the Institute to undertake research which will assist all levels of government. These two projects are examples of the high value accorded by the states and territories to the Institute's independent research, particularly the quality and timeliness of the work. The findings from both projects have had direct impacts on policy formation and development not only within their own jurisdictions, but also nationally.

As a direct result of an earlier pilot project that demonstrated the value of firearms theft monitoring, the Minister provided additional funding for a program in this area. As a significant policy concern for all jurisdictions this program will ensure that

an investment is made in the collection of consistent data over the long term. Unlike many other fields such as economics and health there are no national long term datasets in the criminal justice sector. It is essential to invest in such basic infrastructure to better understand both our current criminal justice environment and how that environment is changing.

The Institute could not undertake this work without a significant in kind contribution from the states and territories; and this applies to well over 80 percent of the Institute's work. Such cooperation is due to a number of interrelated factors including the facilitative and supportive role of the Board of Management with its state and territory representation, the hard work of AIC staff in building collaborative and trusting relations with key stakeholders, and the Institute's role as a national independent agency that has judiciously sought to build a research infrastructure and analytical base for policy development and reform in the criminal justice system.

The Institute has published throughout the year in a range of key areas – illicit drugs and alcohol, sexual assault, high tech crime, and violent crime – and focused on some key groups such as juveniles, women and Indigenous people. The Institute has for many years monitored deaths in custody and noted the high rate of incarceration among Indigenous people. With financial support from the National Drug Law Enforcement Fund a major study of illicit drugs in Indigenous communities in regional Australia was finalised during the year. This study represented a cooperative arrangement between the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies and the Institute. A second example of cooperative arrangements at the national level was the statistical support that the Institute

provided to the Australian Law Reform Commission's sentencing review of federal offenders. These analyses are the most comprehensive of federal offenders conducted to date.

An important aspect of the Institute's work is to effectively disseminate its findings. This is accomplished in print format through various publications, electronically via our website, email alerts and information fact sheets, and in person through conferences and roundtables. The Institute consistently receives unsolicited positive feedback on its published papers and fact sheets.

Dissemination is also achieved through working closely with policy makers to build their knowledge of the evidence that exists or is newly emerging in the field. Throughout the year the Institute has worked closely with the Attorney-General's National Community Crime Prevention Programme, including conducting workshops to assist the nongovernmental sector in applying for community grants for crime prevention activity. This year we have embarked on two exciting web based projects to bring research to policy makers and practitioners in two key areas – crime prevention and Indigenous justice. These projects will actively involve policy makers, practitioners and researchers in building a central web based portal for accessible information.

A significant proportion of the Institute's budget comes from contract work – 35 percent this year. Managing contract work is challenging. It requires the Institute to be competitive with other providers (both the private sector and universities) particularly in effective and efficient contract management and corporate governance. Contract work also necessitates a highly flexible and skilled workforce. Throughout the year we have

found it challenging to secure staff with the highly specialised skills required in a research agency like the Institute. We do not see this abating in the short term.

For the Institute to continue to deliver on its key performance indicators, two fundamental prerequisites will need to be maintained – continuing positive cooperation from states and territories that have primary responsibility for, and control of, crime and justice information, and a governance and financial regulatory environment that does not make the Institute uncompetitive in the contract market for research services.

I would like to thank staff and the Board of Management for their hard work throughout the year which was affirmed by the Minister's assessment that our performance had met his expectations. I look forward to working with the Board, staff, the Attorney-General's Department and the Minister to ensure that the Institute delivers against its agreed key performance indicators in the next 12 months.

Toni Makkai
Director

AGENCY OVERVIEW

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.

National research priorities

In 2005–06 the AIC provided a progress report to the Chief Scientist on progress with its implementation plan to address the national research priorities.

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

The Australian Government's *Innovation report 2005–06* referred to the AIC's research contribution under the priority of safeguarding Australia, and highlighted projects on bushfire arson and high tech crime.

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.
- financial year. Included in this statement are the expectations that the AIC would:
- undertake impartial and policy relevant research
 - work cooperatively with the Attorney-General's department and portfolio agencies
 - 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. At the end of the financial year, the Minister agreed that the expectations had been met. Table 1 is a summary of the key performance indicators and how they were met.

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 Minister issued a statement of expectations to the AIC, which became effective from the start of the 2005–06

Table 1: Meeting the Minister's expectations – key performance indicators 2005–06

| Expectation | KPIs achieved |
|---|--|
| Keep the Minister fully informed of its activities and alert the Minister to any 'significant events' related to the AIC's core business in a timely manner | <p>Quality of Ministerial submissions consistently assessed as good or excellent</p> <p>Minister regularly informed of issues, including significant events, affecting the AIC</p> |
| Undertake impartial and policy relevant research work on crime and criminal justice that is of the highest standards | <p>Research output targets generally met</p> <p>Key stakeholder feedback on commissioned work consistently positive in terms of quality and policy relevance</p> |
| Work cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice | <p>Regular meetings held between Director and Secretary</p> <p>Consultancy research projects funded by AGD and Australian Federal Police (AFP)</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding signed with Customs</p> <p>AGD and portfolio staff participated in key national roundtables</p> <p>Attended United Nations (UN) meetings and provided input into briefings for UN meetings</p> |
| Maintain and produce research information of value to key stakeholders from its ongoing monitoring programs and other research activity | <p>All monitoring program annual reports released</p> <p>Data from monitoring programs used in <i>Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage</i> report</p> <p>Positive feedback from key stakeholders on contracted research products</p> <p>\$2.6m secured from external stakeholders for research consultancy services</p> |
| Actively disseminate research findings to policy makers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner | <p>AIC cohosted four national conferences and convened 15 roundtables</p> <p>Publication of 27 reports (19 <i>Trends & issues papers</i>, 5 <i>Technical and background reports</i>, 3 <i>Research and public policy reports</i>)</p> <p>53 fact sheets released</p> <p>45 subject alerts distributed</p> <p>52 media interviews with AIC staff</p> <p>89 presentations at conferences and other stakeholder forums</p> <p>Over 30,000 internet page requests per day, 61 percent for AIC publications</p> |
| Continue to assist and guide the Criminology Research Council | <p>Secretariat and research advice services valued by CRC members</p> <p>CRC website effectively managed by AIC</p> <p>Effective project management, including 3 new, 9 continuing projects, 5 consultancies</p> |

| Expectation | KPIs achieved |
|--|---|
| Manage the AIC/CRC's financial affairs in accordance with its legislative requirements under the <i>Criminology Research Act 1971</i> , <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i> and the Finance Minister's Orders | Unqualified audit at end of financial year Board satisfied with internal audits and standard of financial reporting |
| Effectively implement and maintain high standards of corporate governance | Chief Executive Instructions updated and implemented All policies reviewed, updated and placed on intranet Fedlink implemented New contracts let for conferences and IT helpdesk and maintenance |
| Adhere to the Public Service Code of Conduct | Staff conduct themselves in a professional manner with no reported breaches of code |

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 2 shows the AIC Board of Management at 30 June 2006.

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
- provides advice to the Director on Institute matters.

There were three Board meetings during the year: 27 July 2005 in Canberra, 24 November 2005 in Adelaide and 5 April 2006 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 27 July 2005 in Canberra, 24 November 2005 in Adelaide and 5 April 2006 in Canberra. 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. It 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 2: AIC Board members and deputy members as at 30 June 2006

| Director | Appointed |
|---|------------------|
| Dr Toni Makkai, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology | 1.8.2004 |
| Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia | |
| Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Faculty of Law, Monash University, Victoria | 29.4.1998 |
| Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Deputy Commissioner, Australian Building and Construction Commission | 11.4.2000 |
| Ms Joanne Blackburn, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department | 10.12.2004 |
| Appointed by the CRC | |
| Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria | 7.4.2005 |
| Mr Tim Goodes, Director, Justice Strategy Division, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia | 1.12.2005 |
| Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney General's Department, New South Wales | 29.3.2006 |
| Western Australia representative – vacant | 29.3.2006 |
| Deputy members | Appointed |
| Mr John Draffin, Assistant Commissioner, Australian Building and Construction Commission | 14.10.2005 |
| Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary, Community Safety and Justice Branch, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department | 7.2.2005 |
| Mr Neil Robertson, Director, Criminal Law Policy, Department of Justice, Victoria | 11.2.2005 |
| Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics & Research, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia | 28.2.2006 |
| New South Wales – vacant | |
| Western Australia – vacant | |

Mr Colin Murphy attended Board meetings as an observer for Western Australia this financial year.

There was a 96 percent attendance rate by Board members this financial year.

Internal governance

Organisation

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 meetings to inform and update staff on research projects and corporate issues and directions, and the intranet.

In 2005–06 the AIC had three branches: Research Services, Information Services and Corporate Services. The organisation's structure is shown in Figure 1.

The Research Services group is responsible for core research activity and contracted research projects, and produces outputs that inform policies

likely to impact directly on justice and the reduction of crime. To be an effective national leader in criminological research the group is responsible for maintaining and building good stakeholder relationships, including collaboration with government agencies, other research organisations and individual researchers. Research Services also manages conferences, roundtables, seminars and media liaison.

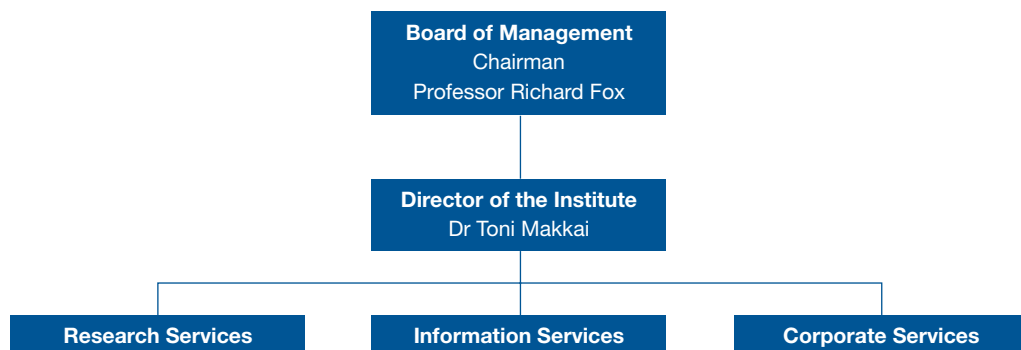
The Information Services group is responsible for library, information and reference services to support research and publications. Information Services administers the JV Barry library and AIC website. Information Services is also responsible for the publication and distribution of print and digital material.

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

Research framework

The AIC has instituted a comprehensive research framework which details the context and method by which all research

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



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
- uses appropriate analysis
- presents findings in a clear, concise and jargon-free manner.

A value/risk assessment is undertaken prior to any research project being carried out. 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.

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

Management committees

Three management committees ensure that all sections are consulted in the operations of the Institute. They are:

- *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* which oversees the implementation of IT plans and procedures and actively monitors the performance of the system and the IT service provider.

Performance, outcomes and outputs

The AIC has one budget outcome: to inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime. Table 3 shows resources allocated in meeting this outcome.

There are two outputs for the AIC's outcome:

- output 1.1: policy advice and publications
- output 1.2: library, information 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
- budget and financial outcomes.

This report focuses on these performance indicators. The research summary table (Table 4) lists outputs and outcome/impact indicators for national monitoring programs and key research projects during the reporting period.

Address

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

Table 3: Total resources for Outcome 1

| | 2005–06 Budget forecast ^(a) \$'000 | 2005–06 Actual ^(b) \$'000 | 2006–07 Budget estimate ^(c) \$'000 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Revenue from Government | | | |
| Outcome 1 – To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime | | | |
| Output 1.1 – Policy advice and publications | 4,735 | 4,626 | 4,769 |
| Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 557 | 666 | 560 |
| Total revenue from Government contributing to price of departmental outputs | 5,292 | 5,292 | 5,329 |
| Revenue from other sources | | | |
| Outcome 1 – To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime | | | |
| Output 1.1 – Policy advice and publications | 2,295 | 2,856 | 1,409 |
| Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 18 | 37 | 18 |
| Total revenue from other sources | 2,313 | 2,893 | 1,427 |
| Total revenue from departmental outputs | | | |
| (Total revenues from government and from other sources) | 7,605 | 8,185 | 6,756 |
| Price of departmental outputs | | | |
| Outcome 1 – To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime | | | |
| Output 1.1 – Policy advice and publications | 7,030 | 6,124 | 6,178 |
| Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications | 575 | 618 | 578 |
| Total price of departmental outputs | 7,605 | 6,742 | 6,756 |
| Total estimated resourcing for Outcome 1 | | | |
| (Total price of outputs and administered appropriations) | 7,605 | 6,742 | 6,756 |
| Average staffing level (number) | 47.0 | 42.3 | 45.0 |

(a) 2005–06 Portfolio Budget Statements, 2005–06 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements and 2005–06 Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements No. 2

(b) Audited 2005–06 Financial Statements

(c) 2006–07 Portfolio Budget Statements

OUTPUT 1.1: POLICY ADVICE AND PUBLICATIONS

Research Services

Public Affairs

Research Services

Objective

The objective of Research Services is to meet the Minister's expectations regarding the undertaking and dissemination of research on the extent, nature and prevention of crime in Australia in order to provide timely, evidence based, policy relevant information 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
- 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 2005–06, 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.

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).

In May 2006, the AIC received funding to establish a firearms theft monitoring program for four years. Funded under the Australian Government's *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*, this research will examine the nature and characteristics of firearms theft in Australia, including whether the thefts are opportunistic (i.e. being conducted during a house break-in or burglary), or the firearms are targeted. In addition to the monitoring programs, two major research projects related to firearms were undertaken within the program.

The *Crime Reduction and Review Program* reflects the AIC's commitment to implement ways to promote research, evaluation and knowledge exchange among crime reduction practitioners and policy makers in Australia. The aim is to assist in 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 conducted or finalised during 2005–06 included:

- collaborative research and development projects with the WA Office of Crime Prevention (OCP); the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's department; and for the National Community Crime Prevention Programme, managed by the Attorney-General's Department
- an evaluation of north Queensland drug courts
- a national review of specialty courts
- a study of performance measurement in drug law enforcement
- a study 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 2005–06 included:

- transnational organised crime
- serious taxation fraud
- crime in Australian fisheries
- 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.

The three national monitoring programs under this research program are:

- National Deaths in Custody Program (NDCP)
- National Police Custody Survey (NPCS)
- National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program (NJDMP).

Major research projects in 2005–06 included:

- investigating the impact of video and CCTV sexual assault victim testimony on jury decision making
- criminal justice responses to sexual assault in Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- community attitudes toward violence against women
- analysis of ACT family violence data
- reintegration of male Indigenous prisoners
- responding to substance use and offending in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
- bushfire arson.

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 highly productive national monitoring programs. These programs collect specialised data not available elsewhere to facilitate the production of annual reports, conference papers and publications on trends and topical issues. Developing and maintaining monitoring programs relies on extensive in kind assistance and support from all jurisdictions.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

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 sixteenth 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.

National Firearms Monitoring Program

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 AGD and providers of information and statistics such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

During 2005–06, the AIC received additional funding from the AGD to conduct further research on firearms to seek a greater understanding of compliance with firearms legislation.

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program

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 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 forwarded armed robbery data on agreed variables to the AIC for analysis and reporting. Annual reports and occasional research reports are published, based on the data collection. In addition, biannual reports containing sensitive and/or jurisdictional based information are available to key law enforcement stakeholders on a secure AIC website.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

Established in 1999, DUMA currently collects quarterly drug use information from police detainees at seven sites across Australia: Southport and Brisbane (Queensland), East Perth (Western Australia), Bankstown and Parramatta (New South Wales) and Elizabeth and Adelaide City (South Australia). As a result of funding received from the Australian Government under Proceeds of Crime legislation, DUMA was able to expand to nine sites in January 2006, with the addition of sites in Melbourne and Darwin for one year.

The central objectives of DUMA include the examination of the relationship between drugs and crime and the monitoring of local drug markets and of drug use patterns by detainees across time. Funded under the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy until 2008, the success of DUMA 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.

DUMA data are disseminated to key stakeholders through newsletters, the AIC website, publications, technical workshops and presentations at conferences and police training. 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.

National Deaths in Custody Program

The NDCP commenced in 1992 and produces and disseminates 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. The program is part of the Australian Government's commitment to implementing the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC). More detail on NDCP is provided in Box 1.

Box 1: National Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program

The National Deaths in Custody Program contains a dataset spanning 25 years with details of every death occurring in prison custody, police custody and custody related operations, and in juvenile detention facilities across Australia. The AIC has coordinated the NDCP since its establishment in 1992, the result of a recommendation made by the RCIADIC the previous year.

The program is unique in the world, as no other country has consistently collected such data over such a long period of time. Such a dataset has the potential to impact on the formation of policy in several key areas, including the correctional management of women prisoners, Indigenous prisoners and prisoners from different cultural backgrounds, and police operational practices. The data may also help to identify the type of persons who are at most risk of suicide or other types of deaths while in custody and the circumstances and environmental factors that may contribute to such deaths.

The most important function of the NDCP is to provide an annual report (<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/tbp019/>) to communicate information gathered on custodial deaths to its key stakeholders (police and corrections authorities), other government organisations, nongovernment organisations and the general public. In 2005–06 an annual report was released along with a *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice paper* that summarised key trends in correctional and police custody deaths (<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi309.html>). The main trends in the 15 years since RCIADIC include:

- prison custody deaths account for the majority of deaths and have exceeded all other deaths each year
- the rate of Indigenous prisoner deaths exceeded the rate of non-Indigenous prisoner deaths in slightly more than half the years
- the rates of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths have been trending downwards
- deaths in police custody have decreased, while the number of deaths in police operations has increased, most notably since 1999
- Indigenous deaths in police custody and police operations remained relatively low and stable.

National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program

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.

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
- capacity building.

The following section details key projects during 2005–06.

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 they commit crime. Two reports on federal offenders were completed for the Australian Law Reform Commission. Over the 12-month period a number of publications have been released resulting from research on drug use and offending histories of incarcerated offenders, and violence associated with motor vehicle use. Research has continued on bushfire arson and fisheries crime, with new projects commenced on the reintegration of Indigenous male prisoners and on the remediation of clandestine drug laboratories.

The drug use careers of offenders (DUCO) project, funded by the National Illicit Drugs Strategy through the AGD was a survey based study of incarcerated people that examined the relationship between their lifetime use of drugs and criminality. The three stages of the DUCO project covered incarcerated males, females and juveniles. All three stages have now been completed with the main report on the adult male prisoners survey released in 2003, the main report on the adult female prisoners survey released in 2004 and the main report on the juvenile survey released in 2005. The DUCO surveys are the largest ever undertaken of incarcerated adults and young people across jurisdictions in Australia.

The AIC, in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, has completed the first two years 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. Outputs during the year included regular bushfire arson bulletins, roundtables, and conference presentations.

In 2005 the Corrective Services Administrators Conference commissioned the AIC to conduct research into the reintegration of Indigenous male prisoners that aims to identify interventions and programs in custody and upon release that may reduce the likelihood of reoffending. The project is due to be completed in 2007.

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 (DAFF) to examine the nature and extent of crime in Australia's fishing industry. In the first stage of the project, consultations with key stakeholders were held Australia-wide and a review was undertaken of all state, territory and Commonwealth fisheries related legislation. During 2005–06 the second phase involved a literature review and analyses of reported fisheries offences and their outcomes in selected Australian jurisdictions and of prosecution rates, and a national survey of fisheries officers.

During the year the AGD commissioned research into the remediation of clandestine laboratory sites used for illicit drug manufacture. The aim of the project is to identify current practices and processes across jurisdictions, to highlight gaps in the regulatory environment and to recommend ways to address these gaps to ensure a consistent and effective approach across Australia. The research has involved a literature and legislative review, stakeholder

consultations and a national survey of key stakeholders, with the project due for completion by the end of 2006.

Victims and victimisation

To obtain a better picture of the causes and impact of crime, it is important to understand types of crime and their victims, and the risk factors surrounding victimisation. The AIC continues to report findings from international surveys of crime victimisation.

In 2005 the AIC, in collaboration with the Social Research Centre, was commissioned by VicHealth to conduct a general community survey in Victoria investigating community attitudes toward violence against women. The survey results and qualitative research will inform the development and targeting of programs and educational awareness campaigns, under VicHealth's broad policy agenda to understand and improve community attitudes relating to violence against women.

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 well 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.

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

that underpins the Australian Government's Women's Safety Agenda. In 2005 additional funding was provided for 2005–2008. The first year of this second round of funding has focused on the criminal justice response to Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse victims of sexual assault. This has involved interviews and focus group discussions with victims as well as an online survey with service providers and support agencies.

The New South Wales Attorney General's Department commissioned the AIC in 2005 to investigate whether the impact of adult sexual assault complainant testimony on juror perceptions and decisions differs if presented via closed circuit television (CCTV), pre-recorded videotape or face-to-face in the courtroom. Prosecuting cases of sexual assault is generally difficult, and the need for victims to sometimes have to reappear in court to give the same evidence can discourage them from proceeding. This project aimed to investigate how evidence which is given via a television monitor impacts on jury decision making. Eighteen mock trials were held in a mock courtroom in which 210 members of the public participated as jurors. The findings were published in November 2005 (see Box 2).

Box 2: Innovative research methodology – sexual assault mock trials project

In January 2005 the AIC was commissioned by the New South Wales Attorney General's Department to conduct research investigating whether adult sexual assault complainant testimony delivered via pre-recorded videotape or CCTV impacts on jury deliberations and perceptions differently from when such evidence is presented face-to-face in the courtroom.

This research was highly innovative in that it was experimental (allowing a range of factors to be controlled) and involved 210 members of the public who volunteered to participate as jurors. Professional actors were employed to enact the roles of the victim, the defence lawyer, the prosecutor, the judge and the accused. Two weeks of fulltime rehearsals were conducted prior to running the trials. Jurors sat in the jury box of a mock courtroom (replicating the layout of a real courtroom) and watched a mock trial take place, in which the victim gave testimony and was cross examined about an alleged sexual assault. Each trial lasted approximately one and a quarter hours and a total of 18 trials were conducted.

The resulting research found that the mode in which testimony was given had a negligible impact on juror perceptions of guilt.

An important finding was juror confusion as to the exact meaning of 'consent' in sexual assault cases, and the pre-existing attitudes and beliefs, and myths about sexual assault that they brought with them into the courtroom. The study concluded by suggesting further research of a similar scale into these attitudes and their impact on sexual assault verdicts, with a view to identifying means to change stereotypes through targeted education and awareness campaigns.

A report on the research findings *The impact of pre-recorded video and closed circuit television testimony by adult sexual assault complainants on jury decision-making: an experimental study* was released in November 2005. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/68/index.html>

In 2005–06 the AIC continued to evaluate drug courts in Queensland, and a report on the review of specialty courts within Australia was released. The findings of the evaluation were a significant factor in the Queensland Government's decision to move from a pilot phase to mainstreaming drug courts as part of the Queensland court system.

Policing is a crucial component at the front end of the criminal justice system, and during the year the AIC finalised two major projects on drug law enforcement. Funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF), the project on performance measurement in drug law enforcement aimed 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, state

and territory level. The second project, undertaken jointly 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. The reports from these studies will be released later in 2006.

New work in 2005–06 included a project to examine criminal justice responses to substance use and offending in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Transnational and organised crime

In recognition of how globalisation and new technologies are influencing the nature and extent of criminal activity, since 2003 the AIC has focused some of its resources on

transnational and organised crime research. The AIC has continued to provide policy-relevant assistance to other government agencies, particularly on the risks arising from money laundering. Presentations have been given and roundtables convened on a number of key issues, including people trafficking, transnational crime in the Pacific, and Russian organised crime. AIC staff have also attended a number of overseas meetings and conferences, and contributed to briefings for United Nations meetings, notably in relation to people trafficking.

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

Economic and high tech crime

The AIC has continued its innovative research into economic and high tech crime. Staff have delivered presentations on a variety of fraud and financial crime topics throughout the year in Australia and overseas. A project funded by the Australian Taxation Office, on serious taxation fraud prosecutions is continuing and will be completed in 2006. As part of its collaborative research, and in close cooperation with the AHTCC, the AIC 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. A major body of work commenced in 2005–06 to examine future directions in high tech crime. Resource material is also being developed for prosecutors and the judiciary on high tech crime, forensic and evidentiary issues.

A book co-authored by two members of this program, Drs Russell Smith and Greg Urbas, together with Dr Peter Grabosky, entitled *Cyber criminals on trial* won the American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology's Distinguished Book Award for 2005.

Capacity building

Under the 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 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 to formal workshop and conference presentations. In 2005–06 the AIC continued its collaborative research and development project with the WA OCP. The project is designed to develop processes for better linking crime prevention and community safety research to strategic policy, program implementation and evaluation functions, as well as delivering professional development opportunities for both agencies.

The AIC also continued its 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.

Collaborative capacity building underpins a three year agreement with the AGD, to

assist with the National Community Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP). The focus is on improving the quality of project design, evaluation and monitoring of local community initiatives. During the year the AIC was involved in conducting community workshops (see Box 3), drafting tip sheets on aspects of crime prevention and community safety, and providing input into evaluative frameworks and assessment of locally based proposals.

Box 3: Building capacity to undertake community crime prevention

The Australian Government has committed \$64 million to the NCCPP. The development of a community based crime prevention program reflects the Australian Government's view that communities are best placed to recognise local problems and find solutions suited to their specific needs. Funding provided to local government and incorporated nonprofit agencies can be up to \$500,000 over several years. To date there have been three funding rounds. Many projects addressing a broad range of community concerns targeting the NCCPP priority areas have been funded to date.

Funded by the AGD, the AIC provides high level technical support to the NCCPP including advice on evaluation. An important component of the AIC work involves providing information to communities to assist in the development of effective crime prevention initiatives. As a result, the AIC has conducted a series of community workshops about crime prevention planning in partnership with the NCCPP around Australia. The first workshop provided information for Indigenous groups in Western Sydney in November 2005. It aimed to build capacity in crime prevention project coordination and planning. In May 2006, two workshops were held in Victoria, involving local government officials, Indigenous and legal service representatives, and community members with crime prevention roles.

The AIC has also produced a number of information resources in partnership with the AGD to assist communities and individuals to plan projects to enhance community safety and crime prevention strategies. In 2005–06 tip sheets were released on crime prevention planning, evaluation and the use of CCTV as a situational crime prevention strategy.

http://www.ag.gov.au/agd/WWW/ncphome.nsf/Page/National_Community_Crime_Prevention_Programme

Building on these collaborative activities the AIC initiated a national project, in partnership with the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers Group, to establish a web based network for the exchange of crime prevention knowledge, skills and advice among professionals and practitioners. The project involves developing a register of significant crime prevention projects and a discussion forum.

The web based network will contribute to the important role played by the AIC in disseminating crime reduction information. The *AICrime 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.

During 2005–06 the Institute also continued to provide assistance to the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) on several fronts, including assessment of a range of community and business crime and justice surveys in Papua New Guinea, and on a project proposal for the south-east Asian region.

Table 4: Summary table of 2005–06 research outputs: national monitoring programs and research projects

| Programs/projects | Key outputs | Outcome/impact indicators |
|---|---|--|
| National monitoring programs | | |
| National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) | 1 annual report in <i>Research and public policy</i> series | An indicator of overall levels of violence in the community |
| | 1 journal article | An indicator of firearms related homicide |
| | 3 presentations | |
| | 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | An indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage |
| National Firearms Monitoring Program (NFMP) | 1 <i>Technical and background</i> report | Informs the deliberations of the APMC firearms policy working group |
| | 3 presentations | |
| National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program (NARMP) | 1 roundtable | Increased awareness among key stakeholders of armed robbery characteristics and trends |
| | Annual report presented to stakeholders | |
| Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) | 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | Increased awareness of drug use, drug markets and links between drug use and crime in stakeholder community |
| | 4 newsletters | |
| | 1 technical workshop | |
| | 4 presentations | Data cited in numerous international and national reports including the International Narcotics Control Board report |
| | Maintenance of website | |
| | Annual report presented to stakeholders | |
| | Quarterly updates to stakeholders | |

| Programs/projects | Key outputs | Outcome/impact indicators |
|--|---|--|
| National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) | 1 annual report 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | An indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage Monitoring implementation and impact of various RCIADIC recommendations |
| National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program (NJDMP) | 1 <i>Technical and background</i> report 1 presentation | Annual report on government services by the Steering Committee on Government Services uses and presents program data Used in Commonwealth Grants Commission funding process An indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage |
| Offenders and offences | | |
| Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) | 1 major report in <i>Research and public policy</i> series 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper 2 presentations | Results used to inform juvenile justice, corrections and drug policy |
| Violence associated with motor vehicle use | 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of research challenges |
| Bushfire arson | 15 <i>Bushfire arson bulletins</i> 6 presentations | Stakeholder awareness of issues increased through products |
| Crime in the Australian fishing industry | 2 presentations Progress and final draft reports provided to DAFF | Informed legislative reviews and policy debate on compliance |
| Reintegration and recidivism of male Indigenous prisoners | 1 roundtable | Stakeholder involvement in development of research proposal |
| Clandestine laboratory site remediation | 1 roundtable | Increased stakeholder awareness of issues |
| Federal offenders | 2 reports | Inform legislative review and policy developments |
| Victims and victimisation | | |
| International Crime Victimisation Survey (ICVS) – Australian component | 1 <i>Technical and background</i> report 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | Informing policy and practice with most up to date national information on victimisation risks and on levels of reporting to police |

| Programs/projects | Key outputs | Outcome/impact indicators |
|---|--|---|
| Drink spiking | 1 presentation | Informed legislative reviews and policy deliberations in health and policing sectors Informed the Model Criminal Code Officers' Committee discussion paper on drink spiking |
| Criminal justice responses | | |
| Criminal justice responses to sexual assault in culturally and linguistically diverse communities | 3 roundtables 2 presentations | Informing policy and practice reforms in the criminal justice sector and amongst key support services Increased capacity amongst key communities/service providers via involvement in research |
| Queensland drug courts | 1 <i>Technical and background</i> report | Informed policy deliberations on the continuation of the drug courts, leading to permanent establishment of drug courts |
| Specialty courts | 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper | Informed policy deliberations on the continuation of specialty courts |
| Policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities | Report submitted to NDLERF Board 1 presentation | |
| Performance measurement in drug law enforcement | Report submitted to NDLERF Board | |
| Analysis of ACT family violence intervention program data | 1 roundtable Report submitted to ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety | |
| Use of video/CCTV to present evidence of adult sexual assault victims | 1 major report in <i>Research and public policy</i> series | Informed policy debate and legislative reform on the use of video/CCTV |
| Criminal trials: outcomes of initial listing | 1 roundtable | |

| Programs/projects | Key outputs | Outcome/impact indicators |
|---|--|--|
| Transnational and organised crime | | |
| Transnational and organised crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 <i>Trends & issues</i> papers 3 roundtables 4 journal articles 15 presentations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated collaboration between key stakeholders Increased awareness among key stakeholders of TOC issues Informed law enforcement training |
| Economic and high tech crime | | |
| Economic crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>Trends & issues</i> paper 1 roundtable 8 presentations 3 journal articles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated collaboration between key stakeholders Increased awareness among key stakeholders of fraud and identity theft |
| High tech crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 <i>Trends & issues</i> papers 2 roundtables 1 workshop 3 journal articles 1 book chapter 21 presentations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated collaboration between key stakeholders Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of high tech crime issues Informed law enforcement training Raised public awareness of online child pornography |
| Capacity building | | |
| Evaluation of the WA Responsible Parenting Initiative | Reports provided to WA Premier's Department | |
| Collaborative research and development project with WA Office of Crime Prevention (OCP) | Evaluation material provided to WA OCP | Improved planning and project frameworks by WA OCP |
| National Community Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP) research collaboration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 community workshops Crime prevention tip sheets Evaluation framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved community based crime prevention design and implementation Increased awareness among key sectors of grants program |
| Juvenile remand in detention, Tasmania | Report provided to the Tasmanian Commissioner for Children | Informed policy debate on juvenile remand and related issues |
| AusAID community crime and justice survey in PNG | Advice 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
- 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
- administering AIC internships.

Publishing

The Institute meets the Minister's expectations on the dissemination of research findings through a variety of approaches, including presentations, conferences and, most significantly, publications. The AIC has a number of publication series, each in a different format, from the fortnightly, single page *Crime facts info* sheets to the longer, in-depth *Research and public policy* series. The goal of these activities is to ensure that the research findings produced by AIC researchers are disseminated to key stakeholders and the public in the most efficient and effective fashion.

During the 2005–06 financial year, the AIC continued to produce quality relevant publications in a timely fashion including:

- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2005*
- 27 reports
- 53 fact sheets
- 3 newsletters
- the 2004–05 annual reports of the AIC and of the Criminology Research Council.

The AIC also produces reports to clients on a consulting basis. A full list of AIC publications is provided in Appendix 1. Articles and papers by staff in non-AIC publications are listed in Appendix 2.

Print versions of AIC publications are available for sale from the AIC. Electronic versions of all publications are available on the AIC's website 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; some are also sent to external reviewers. The AIC has been 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 relevant conferences, occasional seminars and

roundtables. These are attended by groups including researchers, law enforcement agencies, policy makers and practitioners.

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 all fact sheets and notifications of any new AIC releases or events.

Conferences

The main AIC conference during the year was *Delivering crime prevention: making the evidence work*, 21–22 November 2005, Sydney. This conference was organised by the AIC in conjunction with the Crime Prevention Division of the New South Wales Attorney General's Department. It examined the role of evidence based policy (EBP) approaches in the development and delivery of crime prevention policies and programs in Australia today. The different models for EBP programs were critically assessed in terms of their appropriateness and effectiveness in informing and improving practical crime prevention policy. Barriers to the successful implementation of evidence based initiatives were reviewed and possible solutions explored.

Keynote addresses were given by the University of St Andrews' Sandra Nutley, Brendan Thomas of the Attorney General's Department of New South Wales, Dr Don Weatherburn of the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research,

Griffith University's Professor Ross Homel, and the Australian National University's Dr Peter Grabosky.

The AIC was also a partner in three other conferences during the year.

Understanding and responding to chronic youth offending, 27 October 2005, Adelaide. Convened by the SA Office of Crime Statistics and Research, the conference aimed to develop a better understanding of chronic offenders and what works in responding to their particular needs.

Australian Institute of Judicial Administration family violence conference, 23–24 February 2006, Adelaide. Organised by the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration this conference examined the conduct of court proceedings in family violence matters including the examination of witnesses, the ability of the justice system to deal with such matters and the needs of the victims of family violence.

Court drug diversion initiatives conference 25–26 May 2006, Brisbane. This conference was held by the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General. It examined court sentencing options such as court diversion (for minor possession), MERIT (a mid range intervention response) and drug court (intensive intervention) and investigated the concept of therapeutic jurisprudence.

Papers from these conferences are on the AIC's website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences>

Roundtable discussions

Roundtable discussions are workshops 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 and practitioners.

Fifteen roundtables were held this financial year.

'Russian' organised crime, 22 July 2005. The AIC hosted this roundtable which drew together those law enforcement agencies for which so-called 'Russian' organised crime might be, or might become, an issue of interest. The aims of the roundtable included determining the current state of knowledge, considering the various alternative definitions of 'Russian' organised crime (including Eurasian, East-European and Former Soviet Union organised crime) and establishing its potential threats to Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Pacific crime and justice, 9 August 2005. This roundtable involved representatives from a number of government agencies concerned with the issues of law and justice in the Pacific Islands. Participants identified research undertaken in the region and strategies to build capacity.

Illegal drugs and development: critical issues for Asia and the Pacific policy, 17 August 2005. Hosted by the Development Studies Network (ANU) with support and contributions from the AIC, this roundtable began with a number of short presentations on key issues from countries and included country and regional perspectives on key themes including the linkages between poverty and drug use/production, drugs, human and sex trades, and economic development and the drugs trade. The roundtable discussion highlighted incorporation of

developmental issues into policies for addressing drugs, and the need for cross-jurisdictional cooperation and legislative strategies and the development of a best practice model for the region.

Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce private sector, 25 August 2005.

In conjunction with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, the AIC hosted a roundtable discussion with private sector stakeholders on behalf of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce. The taskforce is a recently established network of government agencies, at national and state/territory level, with an interest in enhancing the role of government and the private sector in reducing the impact of consumer related fraud and scams in Australia and New Zealand. Private sector organisations were invited to the roundtable as they have a key financial interest in minimising fraud perpetrated against their customers.

Criminal trials and case management, 27 September 2005. This roundtable involved criminal justice representatives from every Australian state and territory. At the conclusion of the roundtable the state and territory delegates approved a two stage research agenda including the collection of data from existing criminal court databases and a consultation schedule including key stakeholders from all jurisdictions.

Justice, equity and diversity: the criminal justice response to sexual violence in diverse communities, 25–26 October 2005.

Two consecutive roundtables were held to discuss the criminal justice response to sexual violence in diverse communities. The first roundtable focused on an effective criminal justice response to adult female victims/survivors of sexual violence from Indigenous communities and the second

explored the criminal justice response to victims/survivors from culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

DUMA technical meeting, 10–11 November 2005. The AIC once again hosted this roundtable, which functions as the annual technical meeting for the DUMA project. The first day consisted of an overview and discussion of developments in the DUMA dataset and questionnaire with data collectors and the DUMA team. The second day included presentations by participants involved in government, research and police services, highlighting the different needs and uses of the DUMA data for these stakeholders.

NARMP, 31 March 2006. The AIC held this 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.

Clandestine laboratory site remediation, 31 March 2006. At this roundtable, it was agreed that Phase 2 of the project would involve detailed jurisdictional based research and consultation in three states (WA, Victoria and Tasmania) to ensure that the research would cover variations in size of jurisdiction and the number and type of clandestine laboratories seized.

Reintegration of Indigenous offenders, 28 April 2006. The purpose of this roundtable was to provide information to correctional service representatives (state, territory and New Zealand) on the project proposal, gather feedback, garner support for conducting the research and determine how the AIC could gain access for interviews and data from their jurisdictions.

Evidentiary issues in high tech crime, 19 May 2006. As part of its work for the AHTCC, the AIC hosted this workshop. The workshop examined, analysed and discussed a number of issues which may have an impact upon the success of technology-enabled crime prosecutions.

Police and DPP criminal justice responses to sexual violence in diverse communities, 23 May 2006. This roundtable was held to discuss key issues that characterise cultural competence and good practice on the part of police services and offices of the Directors of Public Prosecutions (DPPs) in relation to victims/survivors of sexual violence from diverse communities. The AIC presented an overview of the results of the cultural competence questionnaires sent out to all police services and DPPs. This presentation generated discussion among participants and led into a broader consideration of good and culturally competent practices.

Courts' responses to Indigenous and CALD victims/survivors of sexual violence, 29 May 2006. The aim of this roundtable was to promote effective court responses to adult female victims/survivors of sexual violence from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) and Indigenous communities. It involved considering how the current practices could be improved and the barriers and challenges that need to be overcome.

Future directions in high tech crime, 26 May 2006. A number of organisations provided their perspectives on the impact of high tech crime within their spheres of operation. Discussion was held on the future digital environment (including consideration of technology and m- and e-commerce), digital security (including the corporate, private and critical infrastructure contexts), the likely characteristics and

extent of high tech crime (including consideration of organised high tech crime), evidentiary issues (including the difficulties of detection, retrieval, analysis and pursuing prosecutions) and organisational issues (including capacity and inherent operational pathologies).

Family violence intervention project, 2 June 2006. As a member of the ACT FVIP Consultative Committee, the AIC hosted this roundtable on behalf of the Office of the Victims of Crime Co-ordinator. The roundtable provided a statistical overview from the AFP and the other program contributors. Agreement on the research priorities was reached, with those priorities being evaluating effectiveness; determining recidivism and risk; determining victim views and experiences.

Seminars

Occasional seminars are held at the Institute on a variety of topics. Speakers are generally visiting Canberra and are invited to make a short presentation to AIC staff and invited participants on their areas of expertise. 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 over the past 12 months where staff presented findings from their research or papers to be delivered to other meetings.

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 5 shows the extent of this contact.

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

Considerable media attention focused on AIC work, with the most media queries received relating to firearms, homicide, identity fraud, drink spiking and bushfire arson. Apart from assisting the media more broadly with background information, staff gave 52 media interviews on subjects including firearms, homicide, bushfire arson, identity fraud, DUCO, farm crime and the mock jury trials.

Newspaper articles during the year covered a wide range of AIC work and publications, including juveniles in the criminal justice system, homicide, the mock jury trials, firearms, identity theft, missing persons, illegal fishing and road violence, among others.

Over the financial year 2005–06, the AIC was mentioned substantively 19 times in Hansard, the record of Australian parliamentary proceedings. The topics relating to AIC work which appear in Hansard for this period include illegal

Table 5: Media liaison

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of media requests | 279 |
| Number of media interviews | 52 |
| Number of media releases | 12 |
| Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister/other Ministers | 3 |

fishing, violence against women, firearms, cost of crime, and the AIC-run NARMP and DUCO programs.

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 totalling \$129,000.

The 2005 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 Thursday 10 November 2005. Three projects were selected as national winners:

Circle Sentencing Nowra (New South Wales)

Rather than a magistrate sitting alone, respected members of the Aboriginal community who have a close association or kinship with the offender sit in a circle in a community setting to discuss the underlying causes of the offender's behaviour. Offenders who participate in the program must discuss the circumstances surrounding the offences they have committed. Victims are invited to participate in the process but their involvement is not mandatory. As with

a standard sentencing, court legal representation for the offender remains as do police prosecutor and other agencies relevant to the sentencing process.

Shepparton Koori Court (Victoria)

The Koori Court operates as a special sentencing court within the Shepparton Magistrate's Court to create an informal atmosphere and allow greater participation by the Koori community through a Koori elder and respected person, an Aboriginal justice worker, Koori offenders and their families. It aims to reduce perceptions of cultural alienation and tailor sentences to the cultural needs of Koori offenders and operates by encouraging as many service providers as possible, as well as members of both the Koori and wider community to be involved in both the sentencing process and support assistance programs. The court identifies the causal issues facing an offender and includes the offender in that identification. It encourages offenders to take ownership of their underlying difficulties and work in partnership with the relevant service providers to address the issues concerned.

Operation Burglary Countdown (Western Australia)

This project was a burglary reduction pilot project which was conducted in two hotspot locations for 12 months. The objectives were to reduce the incidence of burglary and repeat burglary overall in the pilot sites, improve the response to burglary by state, territory and local governments and the community, improve community understanding of burglary and the importance of accurate and timely reporting of crime to police. It was based on a multi-agency partnership approach

to crime prevention and specifically sought to make a greater impact on the wider community through a series of processes aimed at reducing offenders' confidence in conducting a successful burglary, making the crime more difficult to commit and making apprehension and conviction more likely.

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 AIC. This year, the AIC appointed six work experience interns, who undertook a range of tasks relating to crime prevention initiatives and their effectiveness in working with at risk youth and young offenders; armed robbery; intelligence, terrorism and organised crime; taxation fraud prosecutions; and sexual assault. One intern assisted with the development of a crime reduction website.

Through the Australian National Internships Program, a student from the Australian National University was hosted and supervised at the AIC in the first half of 2006. This placement produced an 8,000 word essay on the use of pharmacotherapies with offenders.

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

Website services

JV Barry Library services

Contributions and networks

Objectives

Information Services delivers programs and services to meet the Minister's expectations relating to dissemination of information about AIC research. 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
- 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
- contributions to Australian and international information networks.

Website services

AIC website

The Institute's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>) is the principal vehicle for the Institute to meet the Minister's expectation of wide

dissemination of the results of AIC-conducted and CRC-funded research. It 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.

Over the past financial year the website has been used more interactively to support the research program, particularly with the installation of web based survey software. This software has been used in several Institute research projects, as well as to invite comment on Institute communications activities as part of the communications review. It was successfully used to collect data for research into fisheries crime, sexual assault in non-English speaking communities, and sexual assault in Indigenous communities.

The previous year's work in enhancing the user focus of the website continued with the redesign of the publications area of the website. Web users are now first presented with a subject index to Institute publications, bringing together all publications on a particular topic.

Reflecting the Institute's work in this area, a new automatically updated bibliography on specialist courts has been added to the website, joining those on arson and the link between drugs and property crime.

New subject sections have been added to the website, with links to Institute and other valuable sources on:

Box 4: Growth and use of the AIC website

The AIC website turned 10 during the year. It retains its original dual purpose of providing information about the work of the Institute and of bringing together high quality sources of information about crime and criminal justice. The website provides the full text of all current AIC publications and conference presentations, and is increasingly seen as a world class resource. The subject gateway to AIC and other sources of information has grown from four topics in 1996 to more than 40 today. The website received an average of over 30,000 internet page requests per day, 61 percent for AIC publications. The most requested AIC publication was *Australian crime: facts & figures 2005*.

- women and crime
<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/women/>
- practical guides to crime prevention
<http://www.aic.gov.au/research/cvp/guides.html>
- robbery
<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/robbery/>
- environmental crime
<http://www.aic.gov.au/topics/environment/>

Use of the website

During the 2005–06 financial year there was an average of almost 30,000 successful requests for pages per day from external search engines, with a high of 38,550 occurring in March. The months with highest usage coincide with the end of the Australian and northern hemisphere academic years. The majority of requests (61%) are for AIC publications. The most requested AIC publication during the year was *Australian crime: facts and figures 2005*.

External searching, described above, leads people to the website. Searching within the site uses the website's search engine, Funnelback. Use fluctuates throughout the year, with an average of 19,398 successful queries per month.

Other websites

To improve the operating efficiency of the AIC Board and the Criminology Research Council, meeting papers and minutes are now posted to a closed website. This has considerably reduced the printing and distribution overheads for these meetings.

The annual colloquium of the International Council on Crime Prevention will be held in Canberra later in 2006. As part of the AIC's role, the web team has established the official website for the meeting (<http://colloquium2006.info/>).

Information Services has played a role in the development of the web based crime prevention forum and project register which will facilitate information exchange among practitioners.

A similar project is under way for the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in Indigenous justice. In collaboration with NSW Attorney General's Department, the Information Services section has been developing a website providing a resource directory and discussion forum and digests of information about topics of interest to the practitioners and policy makers in the field. Once this is operational, Information Services will continue to maintain it.

Information Services also maintains a protected section on the website for DUMA stakeholders.

On a fee-for-service basis, the Institute has taken over, redesigned and now maintains the website of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. The Institute also maintains a website for the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau.

Intranet

Information Services continues to develop the intranet as the main knowledge sharing and development vehicle for the Institute, particularly for the uniform promulgation of policies, procedures and guidelines and for information about the Institute's work to meet its governance commitments to the Minister. In the past year there has been an emphasis on supporting internal committees, with the online provision of relevant information and minutes to committee members.

Another activity in this area has been the development of an inventory tool for Institute publications, so that an accurate picture of sales and distribution can be established,

leading to improvements in publications planning, as well as the identification of popular current issues.

All areas continue to develop their policies, procedures and guidelines and to make them available via the intranet. Linkages between the Institute's document management system and the intranet ensure that staff have the current version of these documents at their fingertips.

JV Barry Library services

Client services

Library staff continued to work in collaboration with Institute researchers to ensure that their work reflects current, reliable and relevant information available in the public domain. This is done by providing both literature searching and current awareness services. Library staff take an active interest in research projects so that newly published material can be brought to individual researchers' attention. The library also undertakes tailored literature searches and other reference work to support individual research projects.

Current awareness alerts continue to be produced on crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, evaluation, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, and people trafficking and smuggling. A new alert, on recidivism, was in development at the end of the year in review. Although produced primarily for agency staff, these alerts are also available to stakeholders, as part of the Minister's expectation that the Institute will distribute information widely. The library also introduced a monthly in-house alert of new material about crime and criminal justice in Australia as part of the CINCH updating process.

Information Services contributes to two of the Institute's monitoring programs, Deaths in Custody and the National Homicide

Monitoring Program, and to a cybercrime project by finding and storing news articles on these topics. In addition it maintains files of newspaper articles about the Institute so that our media impact can be monitored. This was reported in the Public Affairs section of this report.

Major reference work was undertaken during the year to support research projects on tax compliance, drugs and homicide, illicit markets, federal offenders and offences, sexual violence reporting in culturally and linguistically diverse and Indigenous communities, diversion of Indigenous offenders, armed guards, recidivism, non-custodial sentences, clandestine drug laboratories, intellectual property, corruption, human trafficking, and missing persons.

The library's data officer uses the wealth of statistical information available within the Institute and from external sources to ensure that researchers have the most up to date information at their disposal. Much of the work undertaken in this area is used on the AIC website and in the *Crime facts info* and *Australian crime: facts & figures* publications. The library uses this work to provide limited information services to inquiries from the public.

The library provides some support to stakeholders and the public, as resources permit. Information was provided to stakeholders on homicide locations, fear of crime, juvenile detention, criminal careers of juveniles, sentencing Indigenous offenders, police numbers and crime rates, Indigenous prisoners, older people as victims of crime, domestic violence statistics, mental illness and offending. Averages of 17 stakeholder and 36 public inquiries are answered each month. These are monitored to identify frequently requested topics so that ongoing demand can be met with the publication of specific information on the website.

Box 5: Working for stakeholders

Some external agencies who have been assisted by the JV Barry Library this year.

Australian Government Attorney-General's Department; Australian Federal Police; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination

NSW Government TAFE; Parliament; Attorney General's Department; Department of Health; Department of Community Services; Corrections NSW; Shoalhaven City Council

Victorian Government Parliament; Ombudsman; Department of Premier and Cabinet

Queensland Queensland Police; Communities Queensland; Department of Justice

Western Australia Office of Crime Prevention; Department of Health

South Australia South Australian Police

Nongovernment University of Sydney; Salvation Army; Chubb Security

Overseas Canadian Department of Justice; Jill Dando Institute (United Kingdom)

CINCH database

The CINCH bibliographic database, compiled and maintained by Information Services, is one of the Institute's activities to meet the Minister's expectations about the dissemination of information about crime and criminal justice in Australia.

The database is one of the family of index databases for which access is provided by Informit (see <http://informit.com.au> for more information). CINCH aims to include all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia – books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers – with high quality subject indexing and abstracts. CINCH records are also available in the JV Barry Library's catalogue on the Institute website.

At the end of June 2006, the database contained 52,409 records. During the year 1,607 records were added, compared with 1,734 records for the previous year. The contractor for indexing for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

Data services

The Institute acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects, and

these are all captured and made available to Institute staff using the integrated library management system. The data collected can be leveraged to deliver other client data services where appropriate, and will be used for further analysis in future research projects.

The data officer updates the statistics and commentary for *Australian crime: facts & figures*. This is a widely distributed annual print publication and usually the most frequently accessed section of the website. 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.

Collection

Thanks to a program of business process redesign undertaken in the previous financial year, the library is now able to process all new material in-house, with a contractor providing indexing and abstract services for the CINCH database.

During the year 729 monographs were acquired in print or electronic format. Of these, 513 were gratis or exchange items and 216 were purchased. In the previous

year, 967 monographs were received; 809 being gratis or exchange items and 158 purchased. The smaller intake reflects both a sharper focus in collecting and resource constraints.

The library's database now contains several material types – research projects, datasets, policies, procedures and even portable ICT equipment. The integrated library management system is used for records in the Institute's knowledge base and provides links to it through the intranet.

The Institute has continued to make a significant cataloguing contribution to the National Library service, Libraries Australia. This service replaced an earlier system, Kinetica, on 30 November 2005. Libraries Australia is an internet based service that plays an essential part in 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. It provides access to the national database of material held in Australian libraries, known as the Australian National Bibliographic Database.

Despite problems experienced by the National Library with processing contributions, the Institute continues to send a monthly batch of electronic records to Libraries Australia for addition. These records are then either matched to existing records and a holding record added, or a new catalogue entry is created.

This year the JV Barry Library contributed 605 cataloguing records to Libraries Australia. In the previous year, 547 original cataloguing records had been created, and holdings were added to 889 records.

Interlibrary loans

The library provides loans, interlibrary loans and document delivery services founded on partnerships and interlibrary cooperation. These activities enable the library to deliver publications, documents and information to AIC staff that are not available in the Institute's own collection. The library continues to actively support cooperative interlibrary lending schemes and utilises the National Library of Australia's Libraries Australia document delivery service for the rest of its interlibrary loans work. Full text fee for service databases are increasingly used for recent journal articles.

During the year the library received 403 journal articles and 41 books on interlibrary loan for researchers, and made 613 articles and 279 books available on interlibrary loan. Staff borrowed 759 books, reports and journal issues, compared with 876 the previous year. The decrease in loans to staff reflects the increasing availability of material in electronic format. There continues to be a decline in some of these figures, reflecting the increasing availability of public domain and paid electronic documents on the intranet and internet. The number of articles acquired on interlibrary loan for AIC researchers is rising however, reflecting increased use of all library services and the wider range of subjects being researched, for example, fisheries, an area in which the library has limited holdings.

Contributions and networks

During the year the JV Barry Library, in collaboration with the AFP Library, created an online discussion list, Community of Practice for Information on Crime in the Asia Pacific, or *copicap*. Libraries from police, justice and corrections agencies are members, and the list acts as a forum

for discussion of common issues and the dissemination of information from members. This is one of the vehicles for distribution of information about new AIC publications.

Information Services also contributes news to the Crimnet list of criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policy makers about new AIC reports and activities, and important news from Australia and overseas. Other discussion lists to which contributions are made cover Indigenous affairs, Australian policy, and international crime prevention.

The Institute is an active member of the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network. The Manager of Information Services presented a paper at this group's biennial meeting in Montreal in June on the Institute's knowledge sharing and management work. The Institute is a member of the planning committee for the next meeting, in 2008.

The Institute continues to build relationships with the emergency management sector through involvement with the Australian Libraries in Emergency Services (ALIES) group, and is also a member of the planning committee for its meeting in 2007. This group works closely with the Australian Disasters Information Network (AusDIN) group, coordinated by the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department.

Cooperative interlibrary loan networks to which the library belongs include ALIES, Gratisnet (health libraries), GLASS (social sciences libraries) and the group of government criminal justice agency libraries in Australia.

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. The PNG library nominates material it would like to receive and the JV Barry Library packs and ships this up to three times each year.

Presentations and staff development

Information Services staff presented papers at the 2nd Australian Government Libraries Information Network conference in July, the 3rd International Evidence Based Librarianship conference in October, and the 9th World Criminal Justice Libraries Network conference in June.

Information Services outputs 2005–06

- updating and publication of *Australian crime: facts and figures 2005*
- preparation of 25 *Crime Facts Info* fact sheets
- updated statistics pages on AIC website
- new searchable specialty courts database on AIC website; regularly updated arson, and drugs and property crime databases
- 1607 records added to CINCH
- 97 AIC policies, procedures and guidelines added to intranet or updated
- 21 AIC research projects added to intranet
- 28 AIC staff presentations added to intranet
- 15 AIC roundtables added to intranet
- daily press monitoring for NHMP and NDICP
- APMAB and ANZSOC websites maintained
- national and international links supported, with new discussion forum, *copicap*
- over 40 expanded and updated criminology topics on website.

CORPORATE SERVICES

Objectives

Description

Corporate accountability

Human resources

Financial operations

Information and communication technology services

Advertising and market research

Objectives

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
- information and communications technology
- financial management and reporting
- accounts payable and receivable
- contractual arrangements
- fleet and asset management
- stores management
- freedom of information
- occupational health and safety
- insurance
- office services
- building services
- security and privacy management
- risk management
- fraud control
- environmental policies
- 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, CEIs and 177 policies and procedures developed and available to staff on 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 2005–06:

- annual financial statements and quality assurance of processes (July 2005)
- emerging issues (October 2005)
- financial compliance review 2005–06 (January 2006)
- review of data protection and privacy (March 2006)
- review of Research Services (April 2006).

Building services

After an original contract term of 10 years plus extensions, the lease for the premises occupied by the Institute will be renegotiated. The Institute is also considering relocating its facilities for seminars, roundtables and meetings which involve external participants within the existing building to enhance staff and building security requirements.

Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework aims to provide a systematic way to make informed decisions and gain assurance that risks have been recognised and managed. The primary components of our risk management strategy are:

- the risk control register
- the CEIs – reflect 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
- major risk assessment of key activities such as ICT management and maintenance of Fedlink accreditation.

A major milestone achieved over the past year was the implementation of a risk control register. The register was initiated by the internal audit team and has been subject to quarterly review. The register covers the gamut of Institute activities and assesses risk on its incidence and organisational impact. It has proved to be a valuable tool in identifying, mitigating, removing or managing risk by drawing stakeholder's effort and attention to the consequences of their actions or omissions.

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:

- an ICT facilities code of conduct
- an IT assets register
- IT services strategy
- IT threat risk assessment
- risk treatment plan
- ICT contingency plan
- ICT change management policy.

These documents were reviewed and 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. The fraud control plan is due for its biennial review in the coming year.

Ombudsman/courts and proceedings

There were no investigations or reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman or court matters raised against the AIC in 2005–06.

Freedom of information (FOI)

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). The structure of the AIC is covered earlier in this report. Information on categories of documents it holds, and on how access can be made follows.

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
- administration—finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

FOI requests can be made by writing to the General Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

FOI requests during 2005–06

There were no FOI requests made to the AIC in 2005–06.

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 fulfil 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
- use of lighting and air conditioning management systems
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems
- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material available on the internet, electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

The Institute is committed to practices that assist ecologically sustainable development and improve environmental performance. The Institute does not administer any legislation 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.

Staffing levels and numbers are listed in Appendix 7.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2005–06.

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 and takes account of outsourcing opportunities in the university research and ICT sectors.

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.

Employee collective agreement

With the exception of the Director, staff at the Institute are either covered by the *Australian Institute of Criminology Agency Agreement 2002–2005* or by an Australian Workplace Agreement.

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 forms a part of the compendium of documents providing guidance to employees of the AIC and is available to staff on the intranet.

Performance management scheme

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

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

As part of the negotiations for the fourth employee collective agreement, the performance management scheme will be reviewed during 2006–07.

Training and development

The AIC is committed to the training and 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 their ongoing career development. 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 achieving Institute goals.

Occupational health and safety

The Institute has an occupational health and safety policy which was established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

The Institute has a nominated health and safety representative. This member also serves on the Executive management committee. There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year.

The AIC continues to provide access to professional counselling services for its staff and their families through the Employee Assistance Program. 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 2005–06 was \$45,905.96. The Institute reduced its premium due to improved development of risk management practices resulting in an increased discount offered on our premium. The safety, rehabilitation and compensation of work-injured employees are covered by ComCare. The insurance premium for this was \$18,710.37 in 2005–06.

Financial operations

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

Financial performance

Operating revenues for 2005–06 total \$8,185,339. Revenue was received from Government (\$5,292,000), goods and services (\$2,686,586), and interest (\$206,753). Total revenue increased by 13.1 percent compared with 2004–05. The main factors affecting revenue were an increase in government appropriations for costs associated with Fedlink connectivity, an increase in interest earned and an increase in external project funding secured.

Operating expenditures in 2005–06 were \$6,742,111 and represented an increase

of 3.2 percent compared to 2004–05. The increase resulted from an increase in external funding secured resulting in increases both in supplier and employee expenses.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$1,443,228 compared with a surplus of \$594,065 in 2004–05. Part of surplus relates to the timing of employing skilled staff to work on projects and a management decision to obtain savings for future accommodation needs.

Consultancy services

During 2005–06, the Institute engaged 23 consultancies with contract values over \$10,000 at a total cost of \$1,351,584. These are for services such as IT network maintenance and Help Desk services, improved information and communication technology management, human resource management advice and research contracts. Details are available on request.

Discretionary grants

The AIC administers discretionary grants on behalf of the Criminology Research Fund (fund). During the financial year, the fund provided three grants. Further information is on CRC projects is contained in the CRC annual report.

The AIC also administers the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. Awards were made to 44 applicants. Details of the national winners are in the Public Affairs section of this report.

Purchasing

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the AIC CEIs and are in accordance with the *Finance*

Minister's (CAC Act Procurement) directions 2004 and Ministerial approvals required under the Institute's founding legislation.

Asset management

The AIC manages both current and non-current assets in accordance with guidelines set out in the CEIs 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 commensurate with their economic lives and are verified by audit during the annual financial statements process.

Library resources, infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are carried at fair value and are valued with sufficient frequency so that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different. A full valuation of the library was carried out by the Principal Valuer of the Australian Valuation Office in April 2006.

Information and communication technology (ICT) services

ICT 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 Fedlink accreditation and connection process was completed satisfactorily. Significant ICT infrastructure changes have been implemented as part of the AIC Fedlink certification and connectivity. Compliance with Fedlink standards will be ongoing.

A management review of ICT help and maintenance services was undertaken resulting in the Institute tendering for a new ICT service provider. The successful service provider commenced in May 2006.

Advertising and market research

The following table sets out amounts paid by the Institute on advertising and market research in 2005–06.

Table 6: 2005–06 expenditure for advertising and market research

| Vendor | Purpose | Cost (\$) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Actuarial Appointment International | Recruitment advertising for Australian Institute of Criminology | 16,202 |
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Recruitment advertising for Australian Institute of Criminology | 13,180 |
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Advertising for DUMA | 2,067 |
| HMA Blaze Pty Ltd | Advertising campaign for video use to record evidence | 616 |
| Professional Careers Australia | Recruitment advertising for Australian Institute of Criminology | 6,514 |
| Total | | 38,579 |

AIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

Matters relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This audit report relates to the financial statements published in both the annual report and on the website of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2006. The Members of the Board of Management are responsible for the integrity of both the annual report and the web site.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements, schedules and notes named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the audited financial statements.

If the users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements in the Australian Institute of Criminology's annual report.

Scope

The financial statements and Directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Members of the Board of Management and the Director;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity;
- 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 2006.

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

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position, and of its 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 2006 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
19 September 2006

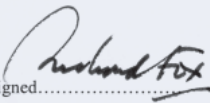
Australian Institute of Criminology

Statement by Members of the Board of Management and the Director

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2006 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the 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

18 September 2006


Signed.....

Dianne Heriot
Member

18 September 2006


Signed.....

Toni Makkai
Director

18 September 2006

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
INCOME STATEMENT**

for the year ended 30 June 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| <i>Revenue</i> | | | |
| Revenues from Government | 4A | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Goods and services | 4B | 2,686,586 | 1,819,704 |
| Interest | 4C | 206,753 | 94,199 |
| <i>Total revenue</i> | | 8,185,339 | 7,113,903 |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 8,185,339 | 7,113,903 |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Employees | 5A | 3,363,898 | 3,177,509 |
| Suppliers | 5B | 3,291,937 | 3,194,656 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 5C | 85,368 | 147,273 |
| Write down and impairment of assets | 5D | 580 | 400 |
| Net losses from sale of assets | 5E | 328 | - |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | 6,742,111 | 6,519,838 |
| OPERATING RESULT | | 1,443,228 | 594,065 |

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
BALANCE SHEET**

as at 30 June 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6A | 4,072,487 | 1,843,776 |
| Receivables | 6B | 417,080 | 208,752 |
| Total financial assets | | 4,489,567 | 2,052,528 |
| Non-Financial Assets | | | |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 7A, C | 1,025,265 | 618,986 |
| Intangibles | 7B, C | 22,745 | 24,948 |
| Other non-financial assets | 7D | 296,933 | 89,239 |
| Total non-financial assets | | 1,344,943 | 733,173 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 5,834,510 | 2,785,701 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Payables | | | |
| Suppliers | 8A | 155,254 | 204,701 |
| Other payables | 8B | 1,512,265 | 226,205 |
| Total payables | | 1,667,519 | 430,906 |
| Provisions | | | |
| Employees | 9 | 809,582 | 806,112 |
| Total provisions | | 809,582 | 806,112 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 2,477,101 | 1,237,018 |
| NET ASSETS | | 3,357,409 | 1,548,683 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Contributed equity | | 996,276 | 996,276 |
| Reserves | | 1,445,007 | 1,079,509 |
| Accumulated surpluses or (accumulated deficits) | | 916,126 | (527,102) |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 3,357,409 | 1,548,683 |
| Current assets | | 4,786,500 | 2,141,767 |
| Non-current assets | | 1,048,010 | 643,934 |
| Current liabilities | | 2,187,805 | 1,052,003 |
| Non-current liabilities | | 289,296 | 185,015 |

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 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Goods and services | | 4,004,548 | 1,611,336 |
| Appropriations | | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Interest | | 196,238 | 93,533 |
| Net GST received from ATO | | - | 125,791 |
| Total cash received | | 9,492,786 | 7,030,660 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | 3,373,696 | 3,177,717 |
| Suppliers | | 3,757,814 | 3,348,718 |
| Net GST Paid to the ATO | | 7,710 | - |
| Total cash used | | 7,139,220 | 6,526,435 |
| Net cash from or (used by) operating activities | 10 | 2,353,566 | 504,225 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment | | 33,802 | - |
| Total cash received | | 33,802 | - |
| Cash used | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | 146,782 | 108,485 |
| Purchase of intangibles | | 11,875 | - |
| Total cash used | | 158,657 | 108,485 |
| Net cash from or (used by) investing activities | | (124,855) | (108,485) |
| Net increase or (decrease) in cash held | | 2,228,711 | 395,740 |
| Cash at the beginning of the reporting period | | 1,843,776 | 1,448,036 |
| Cash at the end of the reporting period | 6A | 4,072,487 | 1,843,776 |

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY**

for the year ended 30 June 2006

| | Accumulated Results | | Asset Revaluation Reserve | | Contributed Equity/Capital | | Total Equity | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Opening Balance | (527,102) | (1,121,167) | 1,079,509 | 1,079,509 | 996,276 | 996,276 | 1,548,683 | 954,618 |
| Adjustment for errors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Adjusted Opening Balance | (527,102) | (1,121,167) | 1,079,509 | 1,079,509 | 996,276 | 996,276 | 1,548,683 | 954,618 |
| Income and Expense | | | | | | | | |
| Revaluation adjustment | - | - | 365,498 | - | - | - | 365,498 | - |
| Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity | | | 365,498 | - | - | - | 365,498 | - |
| Net Operating Result | 1,443,228 | 594,065 | - | - | - | - | 1,443,228 | 594,065 |
| Total Income and Expenses | 1,443,228 | 594,065 | 365,498 | - | - | - | 1,808,726 | 594,065 |
| Transfers between equity components | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Closing balance at 30 June | 916,126 | (527,102) | 1,445,007 | 1,079,509 | 996,276 | 996,276 | 3,357,409 | 1,548,683 |

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2006

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| BY TYPE | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| Operating leases ¹ | 339,447 | 765,386 |
| Total other commitments | 339,447 | 765,386 |
| Net commitments by type | 339,447 | 765,386 |
| BY MATURITY | | |
| Operating lease commitments | | |
| One year or less | 273,069 | 476,542 |
| From one to five years | 66,378 | 288,844 |
| Over five years | - | - |
| Total operating lease commitments | 339,447 | 765,386 |
| Commitments receivable | (30,859) | (69,581) |
| Net commitments by maturity | 308,588 | 695,805 |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

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

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***for the year ended 30 June 2006*

| Note: | Description |
|--------------|--|
| 1 | Summary of Significant Accounting Policies |
| 2 | The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP |
| 3 | Events after Balance Sheet Date |
| 4 | Income |
| 5 | Operating Expenses |
| 6 | Financial Assets |
| 7 | Non-Financial Assets |
| 8 | Payables |
| 9 | Provisions |
| 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 | Assets Held in Trust |
| 20 | Reporting of Outcomes |

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

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 continued existence of the AIC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the AIC's administration and programs.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs, being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2005)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period; and
- Interpretations issued by the AASB and UIG that apply for the reporting period.

This is the first financial report to be prepared under Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The impacts of adopting AEIFRS are disclosed in Note 2.

The Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities, which as noted, are at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet 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. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are 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).

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.3 Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

Australian Accounting Standards require AIC to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards, these amendments are denoted by the year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table below illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for AIC in the future. The nature of the impending change within the table, has been out of necessity abbreviated and users should consult the full version available on the AASB's website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on AIC's initial assessment at this date, but may change. AIC intends to adopt all of standards upon their application date.

| Title | Standard affected | Application date * | Nature of impending change | Impact expected on financial report |
|---------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2005-1 | AASB 139 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-4 | AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-5 | AASB 1 and AASB 139 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends AASB 1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease. Amends AASB 139 to scope out a contractual right to receive reimbursement (in accordance with AASB 137) in the form of cash. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-6 | AASB 3 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends the scope to exclude business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-9 | AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amended standards in regards to financial guarantee contracts. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-10 | AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 | 1 Jan 2007 | Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7. | No expected impact. |

| Title | Standard affected | Application date * | Nature of impending change | Impact expected on financial report |
|--------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2006-1 | AASB 121 | 31 Dec 2006 | Changes in requirements for net investments in foreign subsidiaries depending on denominated currency. | No expected impact. |
| | AASB7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures | 1 Jan 2007 | Revise the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB132 requirements. | No expected impact. |

* Application date is for annual reporting periods on or after the date shown

1.4 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- The seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- The probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 7 day terms, 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 no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139.

Revenues from Government

Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

1.5 Employee Benefits

As required by the Finance Minister's Orders, AIC has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

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

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months are 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 2006. 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. AIC has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

Staff of AIC are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course.

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

From 1 July 2005, new employees are eligible to join the PSSap scheme.

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

1.6 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 rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2005-06 or 2004-05.

1.8 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.9 Financial Risk Management

AIC activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of AIC's business and internal and Australian Government policies, dealing with the management of financial risk, AIC's exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

1.10 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, AIC has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the asset is transferred to another entity. In the case of a transfer to another entity, it is necessary that the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

For the comparative year, financial assets were derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash no longer existed. Financial liabilities were derecognised when the contractual obligation to pay cash no longer existed.

1.11 Impairment of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, AIC has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial Assets held at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because it cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

Available for Sale Financial Assets

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an available for sale financial asset has been incurred, the amount of the difference between its cost, less principal repayments and amortisation, and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit and loss, is transferred from equity to the profit and loss.

Comparative Year

The above policies were not applied for the comparative year. For receivables, amounts were recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for doubtful debts based on an estimate made when collection of the full amount was no longer probable. Bad debts were written off as incurred.

Other financial assets carried at cost which were not held to generate net cash inflows, were assessed for indicators of impairment. Where such indicators were found to exist, the recoverable amount of the assets was estimated and compared to the assets carrying amount and, if less, reduced to the carrying amount. The reduction was shown as an impairment loss.

1.12 Trade Creditors

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).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised. A liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) or reliable measurement become possible.

1.14 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. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transactions costs where appropriate.

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 authority's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'makegood' provisions in property leases taken up by AIC where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held but the AIC does not have a 'makegood' provision, hence no provision for this has been bought to account.

Revaluations

Basis

Library resources, infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different, at reporting date, from its fair value. Valuations undertaken each year are as at 30 June.

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

| Asset class | Fair Value measured at: |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Infrastructure, Plant & equipment | Market selling price |
| Library resources | Written down current costs |

Library resources were valued in 2005/06 with a useful life of ten years and a ten percent residual value.

Following initial recognition at cost, valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not materially differ with the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through profit and loss. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through profit and loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

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), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Library resources | 10 years | 10 years |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 1 to 10 years | 1 to 10 years |
| Intangibles | 3 to 5 years | 3 to 5 years |

Impairment

All assets are assessed for impairment at 30 June 2006. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its *fair value less costs to sell* and its *value in use*. *Value in use* is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if AIC were deprived of the asset, its *value in use* is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets at fair value.

1.16 Intangibles

All intangible assets are carried at cost.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the AIC's software is 3 to 5 years (2005: 3 to 5 years)

All software assets are assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2006. No write down from impairment was required.

1.17 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.

Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Reconciliation of total equity as presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS | | |
| Total equity under previous AGAAP | 3,357,409 | 1,548,683 |
| Adjustments to retained earnings: | | |
| Employee provision | - | - |
| Total equity translated to AEIFRS | <u>3,357,409</u> | <u>1,548,683</u> |
| Reconciliation of profit and loss as presented under previous AGAAP to AEIFRS | | |
| Prior year profit previously reported | 594,065 | |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Employees | - | |
| Prior year profit translated to AEIFRS | <u>594,065</u> | |

The cash flow statement presented under previous AGAAP is not materially different to that prepared under AEIFRS.

The adjustments between AEIFRS and the previous AGAAP have been taken up at 1 July 2005. There has been no material impact as a result of AEIFRS.

Note 3: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 4: IncomeRevenues**Note 4A: Revenues from Government**

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Appropriations for outputs | <u>5,292,000</u> | 5,200,000 |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|

Note 4B: Goods and services

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Services | <u>2,686,586</u> | 1,819,704 |
| Rendering of services to: | | |
| Related entities | 1,727,744 | 1,087,397 |
| External entities | <u>958,842</u> | 732,307 |
| Total rendering of services | <u>2,686,586</u> | 1,819,704 |

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 4C: Interest revenue | | |
| Interest on deposits | <u>206,753</u> | <u>94,199</u> |

Note 5: Operating Expenses**Note 5A: Employee expenses**

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wages and salaries | 2,505,062 | 2,477,451 |
| Superannuation | 445,106 | 407,396 |
| Leave and other entitlements | 355,139 | 255,356 |
| Other employee benefits | 58,591 | 37,306 |
| Total employee expenses | <u>3,363,898</u> | <u>3,177,509</u> |

Note 5B: Supplier expenses

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Rendering of services – related entities | 608,917 | 208,812 |
| Rendering of services – external entities | 2,140,661 | 2,403,958 |
| Operating lease rentals | 529,638 | 560,622 |
| Workers compensation premiums | 12,721 | 21,264 |
| Total supplier expenses | <u>3,291,937</u> | <u>3,194,656</u> |

Note 5C: Depreciation and amortisation**Depreciation**

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 71,290 | 129,602 |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|

Amortisation

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangibles – Computer software | <u>14,078</u> | <u>17,671</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Total depreciation and amortisation | <u>85,368</u> | <u>147,273</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------|

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 | 36,867 | 73,683 |
| Library resources | 34,423 | 55,919 |
| Intangibles | 14,078 | 17,671 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | <u>85,368</u> | <u>147,273</u> |

Note 5D: Write-down and impairment of assets

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Other disposals – impairment | <u>580</u> | <u>400</u> |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---------------------|------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 5E: Net losses from sale of assets | | |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment: | | |
| Proceeds from disposal | 35,242 | - |
| Net book value of assets disposed | 34,130 | - |
| Selling expenses | 1,440 | - |
| <i>Net gain / (loss) from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment</i> | <u>(328)</u> | - |
| Total proceeds from disposals | 35,242 | - |
| Total value of assets disposed and selling expenses | <u>(35,570)</u> | - |
| Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of assets | <u>(328)</u> | - |

Note 6: Financial Assets**Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents**

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash at bank | 471,467 | 762,756 |
| Cash on hand | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| Term deposit | 3,600,000 | 1,080,000 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | <u>4,072,487</u> | <u>1,843,776</u> |

Note 6B: Receivables

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Goods and services | 334,565 | 167,114 |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | 67,008 | 36,645 |
| Interest receivable | 15,507 | 4,993 |
| Total receivables (net) | <u>417,080</u> | <u>208,752</u> |

All receivables are current assets. All receivables are with entities external to the AIC. Credit terms are net 7 days (2005:7 days)

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current | <u>143,216</u> | 90,972 |
| Overdue by: | | |
| Less than 30 days | 210,306 | 62,780 |
| 30 to 60 days | 16,500 | - |
| 61 to 90 days | 29,968 | 55,000 |
| More than 90 days | 17,090 | - |
| | <u>273,864</u> | 117,780 |
| Total receivables (gross) | <u>417,080</u> | <u>208,752</u> |

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Note 7A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment</u> | | |
| <i>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</i> | | |
| – at fair value | 210,434 | 224,848 |
| – Accumulated depreciation | <u>(86,344)</u> | <u>(73,016)</u> |
| | <u>124,090</u> | <u>151,832</u> |
| <i>Library resources</i> | | |
| – at 2005-06 valuation (fair value) | 1,730,400 | 1,696,072 |
| – Accumulated depreciation | <u>(829,225)</u> | <u>(1,228,918)</u> |
| | <u>901,175</u> | <u>467,154</u> |
| <i>Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)</i> | <u>1,025,265</u> | <u>618,986</u> |

The AIC has assessed that the carrying amount of these assets approximates fair value at 30 June 2006.

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. In 2005-06, an independent valuer, Australian Valuation Office, undertook the revaluation of library resources.

Movement in Asset Revaluation Reserve

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Increment for Library Resources | <u>365,498</u> | - |
| | <u>365,498</u> | - |

Note 7B: Intangibles

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Computer software – at cost | 95,188 | 83,314 |
| Accumulated amortisation | <u>(72,443)</u> | <u>(58,366)</u> |
| <i>Total intangibles</i> | <u>22,745</u> | <u>24,948</u> |

Note 7C: 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 2005 | | | |
| Gross book value | 224,848 | 1,696,072 | 83,314 |
| Accumulated depreciation / amortisation | (73,016) | (1,228,918) | (58,366) |
| Opening Net book value | 151,832 | 467,154 | 24,948 |
| Additions: | | | |
| by purchase | 43,836 | 102,946 | 11,875 |
| Net revaluation increment/(decrement) | - | 365,498 | - |
| Depreciation/amortisation expense | (36,867) | (34,423) | (14,078) |
| Recoverable Amount write-downs | - | - | - |
| Disposals: | | | |
| Write-down of assets | (88) | - | - |
| Sale of assets | (34,623) | | |
| As at 30 June 2006 | | | |
| Gross book value | 210,434 | 1,730,400 | 95,188 |
| Accumulated depreciation / amortisation | (86,344) | (829,225) | (72,443) |
| Closing Net book value | 124,090 | 901,175 | 22,745 |

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| | \$ | \$ |

Note 7D: Other non-financial assets

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------|
| Prepayments | 296,933 | 89,239 |
|-------------|----------------|--------|

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

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

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Trade creditors | 155,254 | 204,701 |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|

All supplier payables are current. Settlement is usually made net 30 days

Note 8B: Other payables

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| Unearned income | 1,512,265 | 226,205 |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|

All other payables are current liabilities.

Note 9: Provisions

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Employee provisions</u> | | |
| Salaries and wages | 24,271 | 10,712 |
| Leave | 781,330 | 793,965 |
| Superannuation | 3,981 | 1,435 |
| <i>Total employee provisions</i> | 809,582 | 806,112 |
| | | |
| Current | 520,286 | 621,097 |
| Non-current | 289,296 | 185,015 |
| <i>Total employee provisions</i> | 809,582 | 806,112 |

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation**Reconciliation of cash per Income Statement to Statement of Cash Flows**

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows | 4,072,487 | 1,843,776 |
| Balance Sheet items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset – Cash and cash equivalents' | 4,072,487 | 1,843,776 |

Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:

| | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Operating result | 1,443,228 | 594,065 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 85,368 | 147,273 |
| Net write down of non-current assets | 580 | 400 |
| Net Losses from sale of assets | 328 | - |
| (Increase) / decrease in net receivables | (208,328) | 41,124 |
| (Increase) / decrease in prepayments | (207,694) | (15,522) |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions | 3,470 | 22,460 |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables | (49,446) | 62,264 |
| Increase / (decrease) in other payables | 1,286,060 | (347,839) |
| <i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i> | 2,353,566 | 504,225 |

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2006 or 30 June 2005.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2006 (2005: \$Nil).

Note 12: Director Remuneration

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands | | |
| | <i>Number</i> | Number |
| • \$Nil - \$14,999 | 6 | 7 |
| • \$255,000 - \$269,999 | 1 | - |
| • \$270,000 - \$284,999 | - | 1 |
| Total number of directors of the AIC | 7 | 8 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC | 267,362 | 282,732 |

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 13: 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 | |
| Ms Joanne Blackburn, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth | |
| Ms Penny Armytage, Department of Justice, Victoria | |
| Mr Tim Goodes, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia | (from 01.12.05) |
| Mr Laurie Glanfield, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales | (from 29.03.06) |
| Mr Terry Evans, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, South Australia | (to 01.12.05) |
| Mr Timothy Keady, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory | (to 29.03.06) |
| Mr Norman Reaburn, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | (to 29.03.06) |

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 12.

Note 14: Executive Remuneration

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more: | | |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| • \$130,000 - \$144,999 | - | 1 |
| Total | <u>-</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | \$ | \$ |
| The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above. | <u>-</u> | <u>135,882</u> |

The officer remuneration includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2005-06 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 12.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

| | \$ | \$ |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| The cost of financial statement audit services provided to the AIC were: | | |
| AIC | <u>22,000</u> | <u>21,000</u> |

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 16: Average Staffing Levels

| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| The average staffing levels for the AIC during the year were: | <u>42</u> | <u>40</u> |

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 | |
|--|-------|------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------|
| | | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 % | 2005 % |
| Financial Assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash at bank | 6A | 471,467 | 762,756 | - | - | - | - | 471,467 | 762,756 | 4.04 | 3.83 |
| Receivables for goods and services (gross) | 6B | - | - | - | - | 334,565 | 167,114 | 334,565 | 167,114 | n/a | n/a |
| Investments - term deposit | 6A | - | - | 3,600,000 | 1,080,000 | - | - | 3,600,000 | 1,080,000 | 5.45 | 5.14 |
| Accrued Interest | 6B | - | - | - | - | 15,507 | 4,993 | 15,507 | 4,993 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | 471,467 | 762,756 | 3,600,000 | 1,080,000 | 350,072 | 172,107 | 4,421,539 | 2,014,863 | | |
| Total Assets | | | | | | | | 5,834,510 | 2,785,701 | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8A | - | - | - | - | 155,254 | 204,701 | 155,254 | 204,701 | n/a | n/a |
| Other payables | 8B | - | - | - | - | 1,512,265 | 226,204 | 1,512,265 | 226,205 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | - | - | - | - | 1,667,519 | 430,905 | 1,667,519 | 430,906 | | |
| Total Liabilities | | | | | | | | 2,477,101 | 1,237,018 | | |

Note 17B – Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

| | Notes | 2006 | | 2005 | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Total Carrying Amount | Aggregate Fair Value | Total Carrying Amount | Aggregate Fair Value |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Departmental Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Cash on hand | 6A | 471,467 | 471,467 | 762,756 | 762,756 |
| Term Deposit | 6A | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | 1,080,000 | 1,080,000 |
| Receivables for goods and services (net) | 6B | 334,565 | 334,565 | 167,114 | 167,114 |
| Accrued Interest | 6B | 15,507 | 15,507 | 4,993 | 4,993 |
| Total Financial Assets | | 4,421,539 | 4,421,539 | 2,014,863 | 2,014,863 |
| Financial Liabilities (Recognised) | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8A | 155,254 | 155,254 | 204,701 | 204,701 |
| Other payables | 8B | 1,512,265 | 1,512,265 | 226,205 | 226,205 |
| Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised) | | 1,667,519 | 1,667,519 | 430,906 | 430,906 |

Note 17C – Credit risk exposure

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 Balance Sheet.

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 18: Appropriations

| Particulars | Departmental Outputs | | Total | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Year ended 30 June | | | | |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | - | - | - | - |
| Appropriation Acts 1, 3 and 5 | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Available for payment of CRF | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Cash payments made out of CRF | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Balance carried forward to next year | - | - | - | - |
| Represented by: | | | | |
| Appropriations receivable | - | - | - | - |

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for payment to 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 19: Assets Held in Trust**Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 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.

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | 74,388 | 48,970 |
| Receipts during the year | 128,980 | 148,091 |
| Interest received | 3,427 | 2,851 |
| Available for payments | 206,795 | 199,912 |
| Payments made | (145,851) | (125,524) |
| Balance carried forward to next year held by AIC | 60,944 | 74,388 |

Note 20: Reporting of Outcomes**Note 20A – 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 20B – Net cost of outcome delivery

| | Outcome 1 | | Total | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
| Expenses | | | | |
| Administered | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental | 6,742,111 | 6,595,410 | 6,742,111 | 6,595,410 |
| Total expenses | 6,742,111 | 6,595,410 | 6,742,111 | 6,595,410 |
| Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector | | | | |
| Administered | - | - | - | - |
| Departmental | 958,842 | 732,307 | 958,842 | 732,307 |
| Total costs recovered | 958,842 | 732,307 | 958,842 | 732,307 |
| Other external revenues | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | |
| Sale of goods and services – to related parties | 1,727,744 | 1,087,397 | 1,727,744 | 1,087,397 |
| Interest | 206,753 | 94,199 | 206,753 | 94,199 |
| <i>Total Departmental</i> | <i>1,934,497</i> | <i>1,181,596</i> | <i>1,934,497</i> | <i>1,181,596</i> |
| Total other external revenues | 1,934,497 | 1,181,596 | 1,934,497 | 1,181,596 |
| Net cost/(contribution) of outcome | 3,848,772 | 4,681,507 | 3,848,772 | 4,681,507 |

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

Note 20C – Departmental revenues and expenses by output groups and outputs

| | Outcome 1 | | | | | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------|----|
| | Output 1.1 | | Output 1.2 | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 2,841,593 | 2,691,435 | 522,305 | 486,074 | 3,363,898 | 3,177,509 | | |
| Suppliers | 3,230,573 | 3,118,651 | 61,364 | 76,006 | 3,291,937 | 3,194,656 | | |
| Grants | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 50,945 | 91,354 | 34,423 | 55,919 | 85,368 | 147,273 | | |
| Write-down of assets | 580 | 400 | - | - | 580 | 400 | | |
| Net losses from sale of assets | 328 | - | - | - | 328 | - | | |
| Total operating expenses | 6,124,019 | 5,901,840 | 618,092 | 617,999 | 6,742,111 | 6,519,838 | | |
| Funded by: | | | | | | | | |
| Revenues from Government | 4,626,156 | 4,520,000 | 665,844 | 680,000 | 5,292,000 | 5,200,000 | | |
| Sale of goods and services | 2,649,443 | 1,766,085 | 37,143 | 53,619 | 2,686,586 | 1,819,704 | | |
| Interest | 206,753 | 94,199 | - | - | 206,753 | 94,199 | | |
| Total operating revenues | 7,482,352 | 6,380,284 | 702,987 | 733,619 | 8,185,339 | 7,113,903 | | |

The AIC's outcomes and outputs are described at Note 20A.

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

APPENDIXES

AIC publications released in 2005–06

Non-AIC publications

Presentations by AIC staff

AIC seminars

Submissions

Publications referees

Staffing summary

Appendix 1: AIC publications released in 2005–06

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series

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

- No. 296 *International police operations against online child pornography*. Krone T, July 2005
- No. 300 *Underground banking: legitimate remittance network or money laundering system?* McCusker R, July 2005
- No. 301 *Queensland police stings in online chat rooms*. Krone T, July 2005
- No. 302 *Experiences of crime in two selected migrant communities*. Johnson H, August 2005
- No. 303 *'Working together': Neighbourhood Watch, reassurance policing and the potential of partnerships*. Fleming J, September 2005
- No. 304 *Key findings from the Drug Use Careers of Juvenile Offenders study*. Prichard J & Payne J, October 2005
- No. 305 *Identification processes in the higher education sector: risks and countermeasures*. Smith RG, December 2005
- No. 306 *Police cautioning in Queensland: the impact on juvenile offending pathways*. Dennison S, Stewart A & Hurren E, February 2006
- No. 307 *A micro-simulation model of the juvenile justice system in Queensland*. Livingstone M, Stewart A & Palk G, February 2006
- No. 308 *Transnational crime in the Pacific Islands: real or apparent danger?* McCusker R, March 2006
- No. 309 *Deaths in custody in Australia 1990–2004*. Joudo J, April 2006
- No. 310 *Remand in custody: critical factors and key issues*. Sarre R, King S & Bamford D, May 2006
- No. 311 *Impediments to the measurement of road violence*. Smith RG, May 2006
- No. 312 *Weapons, drugs and crime: the Australian experience*. Mouzos J & Borzycki M, May 2006

- No. 313 *The impact of operational performance reviews on reported crime in Queensland*. Mazerolle L, Rombouts S & McBroom J, May 2006
- No. 314 *Problem solving for crime prevention*. Cherney A, May 2006
- No. 315 *Residential placement of intra-familial adolescent sex offenders*. Grant J, Thornton J & Chamarette C, May 2006
- No. 316 *The murder of overseas visitors in Australia*. Venditto J & Mouzos J, May 2006
- No. 317 *Specialty courts: current issues and future prospects*. Payne J, June 2006

Research and public policy series

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

- No. 66 *Homicide in Australia: 2003–2004 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) annual report*. Mouzos J, 2005
- No. 67 *Alcohol, drugs and crime: a study of juveniles in detention*. Prichard J & Payne J, 2005
- No. 68 *The impact of pre-recorded video and closed circuit television testimony by adult sexual assault complainants on jury decision making: an experimental study*. Taylor N & Joudo J, 2005

Technical and background paper series

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

- No. 16 *The Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victimisation Survey*. Challice G & Johnson H, 2005
- No. 17 *Final report on the North Queensland Drug Court*. Payne J, 2005
- No. 18 *Statistics on juvenile detention in Australia: 1981–2004*. Veld M & Taylor N, 2005
- No. 19 *Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report 2004*. Joudo J & Veld M, 2005
- No. 20 *Firearms theft in Australia: a six-month exploratory analysis*. Mouzos J & Sakurai Y, 2006

Crime facts info series

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

- No. 101 *Children on care and protection orders in Australia*. 5 July 2005
- No. 102 *Mental health and drug dependency amongst police detainees*. 19 July 2005
- No. 103 *Kidnapping and abduction*. 2 August 2005
- No. 104 *Location of recorded crime, 2004*. 16 August 2005
- No. 105 *Trends in recorded sexual assault*. 30 August 2005
- No. 106 *The age of criminal responsibility*. 13 September 2005
- No. 107 *Crime victimisation in two selected migrant communities*. 27 September 2005
- No. 108 *Homicides in Australia 2003–04: cause of death*. 11 October 2005
- No. 109 *Corruption Perceptions Index 2005: Australia and selected countries*.
25 October 2005
- No. 110 *Motives for homicide*. 8 November 2005
- No. 111 *Drug use by young serious offenders*. 22 November 2005
- No. 112 *Motor vehicle theft and recovery in Australia*. 6 December 2005
- No. 113 *Federal prisoners by major offence and sex*. 20 December 2005
- No. 114 *Deaths in prison custody: sentenced and remand prisoners*. 17 January 2006
- No. 115 *Comparing international trends in recorded violent crime*. 31 January 2006
- No. 116 *Sworn police officers in Australia*. 14 February 2006
- No. 117 *Expenditure on justice by Australian governments*. 28 February 2006
- No. 118 *Experiences of neglect and abuse amongst juvenile detainees*. 14 March 2006
- No. 119 *Farm crime in Australia*. 28 March 2006
- No. 120 *Perception of crime trends*. 12 April 2006
- No. 121 *Trends in illicit drug use in Australia*. 26 April 2006

No. 122 *Trends in rates of victimisation: household crime*. 11 May 2006

No. 123 *Global software piracy*. 23 May 2006

No. 124 *Trends in recorded property crime*. 6 June 2006

No. 125 *Juvenile justice supervision in Australia*. 21 June 2006

AICrime reduction matters series

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

No. 35 *Preventing spam*. 7 July 2005

No. 36 *Reducing residential burglary: the British experience revisited*. 4 August 2005

No. 37 *Reducing the risks of 'phishing'*. 1 September 2005

No. 38 *Measuring the performance of crime prevention programs*. 6 October 2005

No. 39 *Preventing juvenile firesetting*. 3 November 2005

No. 40 *2005 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards*. 1 December 2005

No. 41 *Measuring crime prevention outcomes*. 5 January 2006

No. 42 *Closed circuit television (CCTV): recent findings*. 2 February 2006

No. 43 *Mentoring and crime prevention: what is good practice?* 7 March 2006

No. 44 *Wilderness programs and boot camps – are they effective?* 4 April 2006

No. 45 *Reducing intellectual property crime*. 4 May 2006

No. 46 *Risk and fear of fraud among older people*. 6 June 2006

Bushfire arson bulletin series

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

No. 18 *Firefighter arson: part 3 – a case study*. 5 July 2005

No. 19 *Latest additions to the bibliographic database*. 19 July 2005

No. 20 *Cause determination in bushfire investigation*. 2 August 2005

No. 21 *Causes of investigated fires in New South Wales*. 16 August 2005

- No. 22 *Causal factors in New South Wales investigated bushfires: part 1 – deliberate fires.*
30 August 2005
- No. 23 *Causal factors in New South Wales investigated bushfires: part 2 – other fires.*
13 September 2005
- No. 24 *Forensic science and bushfires: part 1 – discrimination of matches.*
27 September 2005
- No. 25 *Forensic science and bushfires: part 2 – reconstructing a bushfire scene.*
18 October 2005
- No. 26 *The use of profiling in bushfire arson: part 1 – offender profiling.*
22 November 2005
- No. 27 *The use of profiling in bushfire arson: part 2 – vandalism and excitement.*
20 December 2005
- No. 28 *The use of profiling in bushfire arson: part 3 – revenge-motivated and general serial arsonists.* 17 January 2006
- No. 29 *The dynamic-behavioural model of firesetting.* 21 February 2006
- No. 30 *Firesetting behaviour: applying the dynamic-behavioural model.* 21 March 2006
- No. 31 *Bushfire arson prevention: a community centred approach in Western Australia.*
18 April 2006
- No. 32 *Consequences of bushfire arson: part 1: physical impact and economic considerations.* 16 May 2006
- No. 33 *Consequences of bushfire arson: part 2: environmental considerations.*
27 June 2006

Other AIC publications

AIC newsletter

no. 23, May 2005

no. 24, October 2005

no. 25, March 2006

Australian crime: facts and figures 2005, March 2006

Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council annual report 2004–05

DUMA newsletters

Quarter 3, 2005

Quarter 4, 2005

Quarter 1, 2006

Quarter 2, 2006

Review of data on juvenile remandees in Tasmania: final report. Tresidder J & Putt J, November 2005

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of Institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2005–2006.

Australian Institute of Criminology. Federal prisoners: a statistical overview. Australian Law Reform Commission, *Same crime, same time: sentencing of federal offenders*. Sydney: ALRC, 2006: appendix 1

Australian Institute of Criminology. An analysis of federal fraud and drug cases, 2000–2004. Australian Law Reform Commission, *Same crime, same time: sentencing of federal offenders*. Sydney: ALRC, 2006: appendix 2

Hemel P. The design and evaluation of physical protection systems. *Criminal justice review* 29(2) 2004: 428–429

Hemel P (with Nutley S). Delivering evidence-based policy and practice: lessons from the implementation of the UK Crime Reduction Programme. *Evidence and policy* 2(1) 2006: 5–26

Krone T. Operation Auxin: the Australian response to online child exploitation. *RCMP gazette* 67(3) 2005: 30–31

Krone T. Combating online child pornography in Australia. Quayle E & Taylor M (eds), *Viewing child pornography on the internet: understanding the offence, managing the offender, helping the victims*. Lyme Regis: Russell House, 2005

Krone T. Gaps in cyberspace can leave us vulnerable. *Platypus* 90 Mar 2006: 31–7

Makkai T. Changing demands on research: a perspective from the Australian Institute of Criminology. *Crime and justice international* 21(89) 2005: 46–47

Makkai T. Researching transnational crime: the Australian Institute of Criminology. *Global governance* 12 2006: 119–125

Makkai T. Scientific rapporteur's technical overview of Workshop on Economic Crime and Money Laundering, session 1. *Measures to combat economic crime, including money-laundering: report of the workshop*. Tokyo: UNAFEI, 2006: 60–67

McCusker R. Early fall-out of the Third Directive: the third EU money laundering directive. *Money laundering intelligence* no. 2 December 2005: 13–15

McCusker R. Law enforcement co-operation and judicial assistance in the Asia and Pacific region. Aromaa K & Viljanen T (eds), *Enhancing international law enforcement co-operation, including extradition measures*. Helsinki: HEUNI, 2005.

McCusker R. The US money laundering threat assessment. *Money laundering intelligence* no. 5 April 2006: 12–13

Mouzos J (with Shackelford T). Partner killing by men in cohabiting and marital relationships: a comparative, cross-national analysis of data from Australia and the United States. *Journal of interpersonal violence* 20(10) October 2005: 1310–1324

Putt J (with Thomas P). Roundtable recommendations: illicit drugs and development: critical issues for Asia and the Pacific. *Development bulletin* no. 69 February 2006: 94–98

Smith R. Criminal misuse of identity in higher education. *Privacy law bulletin* 2(9) 2006: 124–8

Smith R (with Grabosky P). Cyber Crime. Goldsmith A, Israel M & Daly K (eds), *Crime and justice: a guide to criminology* (3rd ed). Sydney: Law Book Company, 2006: 195–218

Taylor N. Explaining taxpayer non-compliance through reference to taxpayer identities: a social identity perspective. Bajada C & Schneider F (eds), *Size, causes and consequences of the underground economy*. London: Ashgate, 2005: 39–53

Appendix 3: Presentations by AIC staff

Anderson J & Payne J 2005. Community policing. International conference on engaging communities, Brisbane, 14–17 August

Anderson J 2005. Maximising outcomes in community crime prevention plans. Delivering crime prevention: making the evidence work conference, Sydney, 21 November

Anderson K 2005. From kava to coca: trends in drug use and development in Oceania. Illicit drugs and development: critical issues for Asia and the Pacific international symposium, Canberra, 15–16 August

Borzycki M 2005. Pilot study of sexual assault and related offences in the ACT: stage 3 presentation on project progress. ACT JACS sexual assault project steering committee forum, Canberra, 12 October

Bryant C 2006. Human caused: reducing the impact of deliberately lit bushfires. Australian bushfire conference, Brisbane, 6–9 June

Chandler J 2005. Evidence based practice in criminology. 3rd international evidence based librarianship conference, Brisbane, 18 October

Hemel P 2006. The UK Reducing Burglary Initiative: lessons for designing and implementing a comprehensive approach to property crime reduction, Insurance Australia Group Sydney, 20 January

James M 2006. Crime and older Australians. National Seniors Productive Ageing Centre roundtable discussion on seniors and crime, Brisbane, 30 March

Krone T 2005. Issues in sentencing child pornography offenders. Annual conference of NSW magistrates, Sydney, 1 September

Krone T 2005. Protecting children from online sexual exploitation: in search of a standard. Safety and security in a networked world: balancing cyber-rights and responsibilities, Oxford Internet Institute, 9 September

Krone T 2005. Profiling online child exploitation offenders. AFP training workshop, Sydney, 26 October

Krone T 2005. Developments in online child sexual exploitation. AFP online child sexual exploitation training course, Melbourne, 14 December

Makkai T 2005. Evaluation report and findings. Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) national workshop, Sydney, 4 August

- Makkai T 2005. Trends in official crime rates. Crime Stoppers Australia annual conference, Sydney, 31 August
- Makkai T 2005. The AIC and crime trends. ACT Justices of the Peace Association seminar, Canberra, 24 September
- Makkai T 2005. AIC, crime trends and older Australians. Canberra & Region Branch of the National Seniors Association meeting, Canberra, 28 September
- Makkai T 2005. Risk factors for early initiation into crime amongst a sample of chronic offenders. Understanding and responding to chronic youth offending, Adelaide, 27 October
- Makkai T 2006. The causes of family violence. AJA family violence conference, Adelaide, 23–24 February
- Makkai T 2006. What does research that informs crime and justice policy look like? TC Beirne School of Law seminar, University of Queensland, 17 March
- Makkai T 2006. Social costs of drug use: drug related crime data. Workshop on the estimate of the social costs of drug use and avoidable costs of alcohol use in Australia, Sydney, 24 March
- Makkai T & Payne J 2006. Specialty courts in Australia: the Australian experience. UNODC, Vienna, 24 April
- Makkai T 2006. Overview of latest drug trends: Australia. UNODC, Vienna, 28 April
- Makkai T 2006. Prison reform: policy directions in Australia. Central European University Centre for Public Policy Studies, Budapest, 2 May
- Makkai T 2006. Keynote presentation: ACT recidivist offenders. Reintegration puzzle conference, Brisbane, 16 June
- McCusker R 2005. From vertical to lateral thinking: proactive intelligence in the mitigation of transnational crime. AFP Management of Serious Crime Course 35, AFP College Barton, 1 July
- McCusker R 2005. Electronic evidence retrieval. Public sector fraud and corruption conference 2005, Canberra, 26 July
- McCusker R 2005. Transnational crime networks and drugs trafficking: the consequences for the Asia-Pacific region of a well-established symbiosis. Illicit drugs and development international symposium, Canberra, 15–16 August
- McCusker R 2005. Anti-money laundering and fraud control. 9th annual Australian Compliance Institute national conference, Melbourne, 1 September

McCusker R 2005. Underground banking: legitimate remittance network or money laundering system? 23rd international symposium on economic crime, University of Cambridge, 4–11 September

McCusker R 2005. Looking for a smaller needle in a bigger haystack: locating, mitigating and evidencing fraud. Australian Government fraud liaison forum, Canberra, 26 October

McCusker R 2005. Identity fraud and identity theft: developments and trends. Combating identity fraud, Sydney, 31 October – 2 November

McCusker R 2005. Combating ID theft and fraud: creating forward thinking and reactive security processes. Combating identity fraud, Sydney, 31 October – 2 November

McCusker R 2005. The complex crimes of dishonesty: trends and solutions in fraud. 2005 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners Pacific Rim conference, Sydney, 14 November

McCusker R 2006. The sacred cow of human rights: which human? whose rights? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February

McCusker R 2006. Transnational crime, terrorism and security: inextricably linked or diametrically opposed? National security Australia, Sydney, 27–28 February

McCusker R 2006. Towards holistic security: the nature, threat and anticipation of targeted cyber-crime. Fraud, OpRisk & security world, Hong Kong, 21–24 March

McCusker R 2006. Fraud migration: is Australia a weak link? 7th annual Australian fraud summit, Sydney, 29–30 March

McCusker R 2006. Transnational crime in the Pacific Islands: real or apparent threat? Heads of the Financial Intelligence Units of the Pacific Islands, Sydney, 5 June

McCusker R 2006. The nature of transnational financial crime: transgressing corporate and national borders. Commonwealth Bank/International Association of Financial Crime Investigators annual conference on transnational financial crime: prevention, detection and response, Sydney, 5 June

McCusker R 2006. Corporate crime investigation: from go to stop. Fraud investigation and forensic accounting 2006. CPA, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, 8, 13 and 14 June

McCusker R 2006. People trafficking in and around the North-East Indian Ocean: a major emerging issue. 16th biennial conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Wollongong, 27 June

McCusker R 2006. Emerging forms of high tech crime. AHTCC conference, Canberra, 28 June

- McCusker R 2006. Transnational crime, terrorism and security. Continuity Forum conference, Canberra, 29 June
- McLachlan K 2005. Violence against young women: current AIC research. YWCA spotlighting: young women and violence forum, Canberra, 19 October
- McLachlan K 2006. Justice, equity and diversity: the criminal justice response to sexual violence in diverse communities. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February
- Moore JP 2006. The reintegration of Indigenous offenders: an examination of correctional programming in Australia. Indigenous law and justice advocacy meeting, Canberra, 7 June
- Mouzos J 2005. Applying homicide research to policing: thinking outside the square. Australian police summit, Melbourne, 5–6 October
- Mouzos J 2005. Firearms theft research. Sporting Shooters and Firearms Advisory Council meeting, Canberra, 30 November
- Mouzos J 2005. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Queensland. South-East Queensland watchhouse managers' conference, Brisbane, 14 December
- Mouzos J 2005. Applying homicide research to policing: thinking outside the square. Homicide Group, Queensland Police Service, Brisbane, 15 December
- Mouzos J 2006. Firearms theft in Australia: current trends and emerging issues. Contemporary trends and emerging issues: illicit firearms markets workshop, Adelaide, 2 February
- Mouzos J 2006. Firearms theft in Australia. Firearms safety conference, Christchurch, 20–24 February
- Mouzos J 2006. An examination of serial murder in Australia. Homicide Research Working Group Meeting, Richmond VA, USA, 8–11 June
- Muller D 2006. Diversion of Indigenous young people from the criminal justice system. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February
- Putt J 2005. Summarising key points from the conference. Illicit drugs and development international symposium, Canberra, 15–16 August
- Putt J 2005. Researching drugs and crime at the AIC. Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs and Australian National Council on Drugs meeting, Adelaide, 20 October

Putt J & Delahunty B 2006. Policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities. Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs, Adelaide, 24 February

Putt J 2006. Key findings from the crime in Australian fisheries project. National Fisheries Compliance Committee, Adelaide, 11–12 April

Putt J & Tresidder J 2006. National Community Crime Prevention Programme: crime prevention planning and evaluation. National Community Crime Prevention Programme workshops, Ballarat and Melbourne, 8–9 May

Putt J 2006. Clandestine laboratory site remediation project: interim findings. National Local Government Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee forum, Adelaide, 24 May

Putt J 2006. Overview of the conference: final session. Court drug diversion conference, Brisbane, 25–26 May

Smith J & Datson E 2005. Turning the elephant around: a road trip. Australian Government Libraries Information Network annual conference, Canberra, 28 July

Smith J 2006. Knowledge management: what you can do with what you've already got. World Criminal Justice Libraries Network meeting, Montreal, 6 June

Smith L 2006. Amphetamine type stimulant (ATS) use amongst a sample of police detainees in Australia. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February

Smith R 2005. Preventing identity related crime: 100 points, biometrics or identity cards? Australian Federal Police management of serious crime program: identity Crime: traditional crime – new technology, Canberra, 7 July

Smith R 2005. The importance of reporting fraud and corruption by public sector agencies. Public sector fraud and corruption conference, Canberra, 28 July

Smith R 2005. Regulating dishonest conduct in the professions. Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics conference on regulation of the professions: new and changing contexts, Canberra, 5 August

Smith R 2005. Crime in the digital age. Deakin University crime, criminology and policing lecture, Geelong, 7 September

Smith R & Urbas G 2005. Australia's legislative response to cyber crime. Information Systems Audit and Control Association Oceania conference on computer audit control and security: striking a balance, Perth, 25 October

Smith R 2005. Keynote address: biometric user authentication systems: policy and practical issues for the 21st century. Information Systems Audit and Control Association Oceania conference on computer audit control and security: striking a balance, Perth, 25 October

Smith R 2005. Cybercrime in a borderless world. Information Systems Audit and Control Association Oceania conference on computer audit control and security: striking a balance, Perth, 25 October

Smith R 2005. Identity related fraud in the tertiary education sector: risks and management strategies. Identity fraud, Sydney, 31 October

Smith R 2005. Biometric solutions to identity related crime: evidence versus policy. Delivering crime prevention: making the evidence work, Sydney, 21 November

Smith R 2006. Human rights in the digital age. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February

Smith R 2006. Biometric solutions to identity related fraud: policy and effectiveness. 7th annual Australian fraud summit 2006, Sydney, 30 March

Smith R 2006. Combating identity theft through better verification processes. 7th annual Australian fraud summit 2006, Sydney, 30 March

Smith R 2006. Identification processes in the higher education sector: risks and countermeasures. NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption professional development forum, Sydney, 8 June

Smith R 2006. How will criminals misuse biometrics in the next five to ten years? Biometrics Institute annual Australia conference, Sydney, 9 June

Taylor N 2005. Drink spiking and sexual assault: what do we know and where to from here? Let's call it for what it is! Drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault forum, Melbourne, 29 August

Taylor N 2006. Modelling and forecasting trends in juvenile detention. Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators conference, Canberra, 24 May

Taylor N 2006. Drug use careers of juvenile offenders: key findings. Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators Conference, Canberra, 26 May

Tresidder J 2005. Community corrections in Australia: an overview and strategies to improve the outcomes of post-release programs. International conference on community corrections, Dalian, China, 28–29 July

Tresidder J 2005. Evaluation, policy and practice: working across agencies. Delivering crime prevention: making the evidence work, Sydney, 21 November

Tresidder J 2006. The killer cocktail: alcohol and unemployed adolescents. Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation forum, Sydney, May 10

Urbas G 2006. Racial vilification on the internet: free speech or computer crime? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February

Urbas G 2006. Cybercriminals on trial seminar, University of Basel, Switzerland, 7 June

Urbas G 2006. Cybercrime: the transnational dimension. Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden, 17 June

Willis M 2005. Fire signs: wildfires and geospatial analysis. 13th ECCA symposium. Santiago, Chile, 27–30 July

Willis M 2005. Fire-bugged: bushfire arson – now and beyond. 2nd annual Bushfire CRC conference, Auckland, 6 October

Willis M & Bryant C 2005. Human caused: bushfire arson in Australia. Bushfire CRC program meeting, Mt Macedon, 8–9 December

Willis M 2006. Fire signs: community change, environmental awareness and responses to arson in bushland environments. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, Hobart, 7–9 February

Appendix 4: AIC seminars

| Date | Seminar |
|------------------|---|
| 24 August 2005 | Victims' rights in the United Kingdom. Professor Paul Rock, Department of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science |
| 9 September 2005 | Substance use among young adults in the ACT: findings from the PATH Through Life project. Tanya Caldwell, Amanda George and Bryan Rodgers, Australian National University |
| 5 October 2005 | Improving illicit drug policy in Australia: the Drug Policy Modelling Project (DPMP). Associate Professor Alison Ritter, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre |
| 10 October 2005 | An agent based simulation model of the criminal justice system of England and Wales. Dr Jenny Maresh, Office of Criminal Justice Reform, UK |
| 27 October 2005 | Gaining an understanding of, and increasing effective intervention in, organised criminal networks in London. Anna Aquilina, Metropolitan Police Service, London |
| 15 November 2005 | The forensic analysis of gambling records. Deneen L Hernandez, Federal Bureau of Investigation, USA |
| 23 November 2005 | The impact of research and evaluation on policy formation and delivery. Professor Sandra Nutley, University of St Andrews, Scotland |
| 28 November 2005 | How judges and researchers can collaborate to reform the criminal justice system. Judge Michael A Yarnell, Superior Court of Maricopa County, Arizona |
| 7 February 2006 | The developmental origins of aggression. Professor Richard Tremblay, University of Montreal, Canada |
| 15 February 2006 | Operation Aquatic: investigation into the murder of Mrs Ricky Conway. Detective Superintendent Ben Cartwright, Australian Federal Police |
| 28 April 2006 | Strategies to reduce Indigenous imprisonment: perspectives in Western Australia. Mark Jessop, WA Department of Corrective Services |
| 3 May 2006 | WA's Responsible Parenting Initiative: applying social contracts. Hilary MacWilliam, WA Office of Crime Prevention |
| 30 May 2006 | Singapore's Infocomm security masterplan. Douglas Tang, Visiting Fellow from Singapore, Australian Institute of Criminology |
| 15 June 2006 | Women defendants in court. Judge Peggy Fulton Hora (Ret), Superior Court of California |

Appendix 5: Submissions

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

| Date | Submission |
|-------------------|--|
| 27 September 2006 | Comments on the National directions on inhalant abuse consultation paper. Victorian Department of Human Services, Drugs Policy and Services Branch |
| 6 February 2006 | Review of Commonwealth criminal penalties: options for assessing community attitudes. Australian Government Attorney-General's Department. |
| 7 August 2006 | National cannabis strategy. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre |

Appendix 6: Publications referees

The AIC thanks the following people for their services as referees for AIC publications released during the year:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| David Biles | Pat Mayhew |
| Rachelle Boyle | John McFarlane |
| Freda Briggs | Tess McLachlan |
| Alan Brooke | Frank Morgan |
| Clare Cappa | Wendy Murray |
| Angela Carr | Sue Pollock |
| Judy Cashmore | Karen Price |
| Ron Clarke | Uma Rao |
| Michael Condon | Lyn Roberts |
| Sinclair Dinnen | Victoria Ross |
| Neil Donnelly | Adam Sutton |
| Peter Grabosky | Damian Voltz |
| Anna Grant | John Walker |
| Mal Hyde | Rob White |
| Gloria Laycock | Paul Williams |
| Denise Lievore | Joy Wundersitz |
| Geoff Main | |

AIC staff and relevant staff in other organisations also provide comments on AIC publications.

All monitoring reports and reports arising from externally commissioned research are reviewed by stakeholders prior to publication.

Appendix 7: Staffing summary

Aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year are shown below.

| 2005–06 staffing by classification and tenure as at 30 June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Classification | Ongoing | | | | Non-ongoing | | | | Total |
| | Full time | | Part time | | Full time | | Part time | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| AIC1 | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| AIC2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 9 |
| AIC3 | | 2 | | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| AIC4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| AO1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AO2/3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | | | 6 |
| AO4/5 | | 5 | | 1 | | 9 | | | 15 |
| SAO | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | 7 |
| EO1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| EO2 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Director | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 56 |

| Salary levels as at 30 June 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Category | < \$50,000 | | \$50,000 – \$70,000 | | \$70,000 – \$90,000 | | > \$90,000 | | Total | |
| | No. | EFT | No. | EFT | No. | EFT | No. | EFT | No. | EFT |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | 10 | 7.66 | 11 | 9.37 | 8 | 7.03 | 2 | 2.00 | 31 | 26.06 |
| Part time | 2 | 0.36 | 2 | 1.17 | 3 | 1.46 | | | 7 | 2.99 |
| LWOP/ other | 1 | 0.83 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.83 |
| Total | 13 | 8.85 | 13 | 10.54 | 11 | 8.49 | 2 | 2.00 | 39 | 29.88 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full time | 3 | 2.63 | 5 | 3.87 | 5 | 3.05 | 2 | 2.00 | 15 | 11.55 |
| Part time | 1 | 0.06 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.06 |
| LWOP/ other | | | | | | | 1 | 0.85 | 1 | 0.85 |
| Total | 4 | 2.69 | 5 | 3.87 | 5 | 3.05 | 3 | 2.85 | 17 | 12.46 |
| Total staff | 17 | 11.54 | 18 | 14.41 | 16 | 11.54 | 5 | 4.85 | 56 | 42.34 |

EFT = equivalent full time

LWOP = leave without pay

PART 2: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL

Introduction

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Australian Government
Criminology Research Council

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

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2006.

Yours faithfully

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

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council

22 SEP 2006

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 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 secretariat and administrative services to the Council.

The principal objectives of the CRC are 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 Australian Government's effort to provide facilities for the study of the causes and effects of criminal behaviour and of means for its correction and prevention.

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 on research projects below. 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 Libraries Australia, Australia's national shared cataloguing system and the largest bibliographic network in the country. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Libraries Australia, CRC reports receive wide coverage. CRC reports are also indexed in CINCH, the Australian criminology database which is publicly available online. Reports are also available from the JV Barry library through interlibrary loan. Details of CRC funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfillment of the projects, are posted on the CRC's website.

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.

Governance

Enabling legislation

The Criminology Research Council was established under section 34 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (the Act) as a body corporate. The functions of the CRC, as stated in section 40 of the Act, are:

to control and administer the Fund in accordance with Part IV and, for that purpose, to examine, and determine the relative importance and urgency of, projects for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised.

The principal objectives of the CRC are to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research, and ensure CRC supported criminological research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC has one outcome: criminological research which informs the Australian Government, states and territories. This is achieved by:

- consulting with Australian state and territory governments to determine research priorities
- providing moneys to facilitate the conduct of, or otherwise supporting, impartial and policy relevant research
- keeping key stakeholders informed of Council activities
- working cooperatively with Australian state and territory government agencies and other organisations
- regularly consulting with the Australian criminological community as to the activities and directions of the Council
- actively disseminating research findings to policy makers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and overseas.

The CRC's sole output is criminological research grants.

The Council

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.

During the year members of the Council were as follows:

Table 1: CRC as at 30 June 2006

| Jurisdiction | Member | Appointed | Resigned |
|------------------------|--|-----------|----------|
| ACT | Mr Timothy Keady, Chief Executive, Department of Justice and Community Safety | 03.07.03 | |
| Australian Government | Ms Joanne Blackburn, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department | 10.12.04 | |
| NSW | Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair), Director-General, Attorney General's Department | 30.07.91 | |
| NT | Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice | 19.9.02 | |
| Qld | Mr Terrence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice and Attorney-General | 24.05.04 | |
| SA | Mr Timothy Goodes, Director, Justice Strategy Division, Attorney-General's Department | 01.12.05 | |
| Tas | Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | 09.10.00 | |
| Vic | Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice | 19.06.03 | |
| WA | Vacant | | |
| Terms completed | | | |
| SA | Mr Terry Evans, Deputy Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice | 27.01.05 | 01.12.05 |

Notes

Mr Colin Murphy attended the CRC meetings as an observer for Western Australia this financial year.

There was an 89 percent attendance rate by Australian government, state and territory representatives of the CRC for this financial year.

Table 2: CRC deputy members as at 30 June 2006

| Jurisdiction | Deputy member | Appointed |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| ACT | Ms Elizabeth Kelly, Acting Chief Executive, Department of Justice and Community Safety | 16.02.04 |
| Australian Government | Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary, Community Safety and Justice Branch, Attorney-General's Department | 19.09.02 |
| NSW | Vacant | |
| NT | Mr Allan Van Zyl, Senior Policy Officer, Department of Justice | 13.04.05 |
| Qld | Mr Mark Pathe, Principal Policy Officer, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice and Attorney-General | 26.07.04 |
| SA | Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics and Research, Attorney-General's Department | 28.02.06 |
| Tas | Mr Peter Maloney, Director, Legislation Policy, Department of Justice | 08.08.00 |
| Vic | Mr Neil Robertson, Director, Criminal Law Policy, Department of Justice | 11.02.05 |
| WA | Vacant | |

The Council does not employ administrative staff members but provides a fee to the AIC to provide secretariat and administrative services for the Council. These include the provision of internal auditing of the Council's activities as well as participation in the AIC's internal governance structure which is designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management.

Dr Russell G Smith, Principal Criminologist at the AIC, was academic adviser to the Council throughout the year, Ms Kathy Mildren was CRC administrator until 27 January 2006, and Ms Lyndal Spear has been CRC administrator since 6 March 2006.

Activities

National research priorities and impact of CRC funded research

Research funded by the Council addresses the national research priorities in a number of ways. Priority area 4, safeguarding

Australia, is of particular relevance and specifically the third goal of protecting Australia from terrorism and crime. Research has 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.

Examples of key impacts of CRC funded research include:

- the documentation and validation of ways in which efficiencies can be achieved in law enforcement agencies particularly with respect to interviewing practices
- understanding the cost-effectiveness of Queensland Police Service's Operational Performance Review strategy
- comprehension of the importance of early intervention in preventing crime
- understanding how police cautioning can be an efficient way in which to respond to first time offenders and may even serve to deter some young people from further offending

- the identification of ways of improving the health of prisoners both before and after release from prison
- documentation of the history and evaluation research concerning specialty courts in Australia
- understanding the factors associated with differential remand rates in Victoria and South Australia to improve bail decision making.

Meetings

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

- March/April – establish Council strategies and priorities for the forthcoming year
- July – target specific areas for consultancies and strategic development
- November – allocate general grants.

The meeting held on 27 July 2005 was convened at the AIC in Canberra. The meeting held on 25 November 2005 was convened in Adelaide. The meeting held on 6 April 2006 was convened at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 6 April 2006, Mr Laurie Glanfield AM was unanimously re-elected chair of the Council. At this meeting, the CRC confirmed its decision to elect its representatives from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western 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 latest consultation meeting was convened on 6 April 2006 at the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra. Present at this meeting were ten senior academic researchers from around Australia and a further eight policy analysts from state and territory criminal justice agencies. Each two years a different group of academics and policy advisers is assembled with representatives chosen from differing levels as well as differing methodological traditions. The meeting allowed for a frank exchange of views between the academic and policy community and the Council members present which the Council will use in developing its future research agenda.

Appreciation

The Council wishes to express its appreciation to Dr Russell G Smith, academic adviser to the Council; panel members Associate Professor Anna Stewart and Professor Paul Mazerolle; Dr Damon Muller, CRC Fellow; and staff members of the Australian Institute of Criminology. At its meeting in April 2006, members of Council expressed their appreciation for the long-standing support and work for the Council of the former Administrator, Ms Kathy Mildren, who after eight years with the Council had resigned on 27 January 2006 to take up a position with the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department.

Freedom of information

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 CRC and the categories of documents it holds, with information as to how access can be made.

Categories of documents

- internal papers and records, including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence, and policy documents and reports (including recommendations and decisions)
- briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions
- scoping papers, records of consultations, statistical data holdings, and publications
- finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and funded research and consultancy files.

FOI requests during 2005–06

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2006.

FOI requests can be made in writing to the General Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2005–06 financial year totaled \$483,001. In the 2005–06 *Portfolio budget statement*, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$0.309 million. The Council has one budget outcome: criminological research which informs the Australian Government, states and territories. 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:

| State/Territory | \$ |
|------------------------------|--------|
| New South Wales | 58,190 |
| Victoria | 43,047 |
| Queensland | 33,651 |
| Western Australia | 17,170 |
| South Australia | 13,253 |
| Tasmania | 4,168 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2,796 |
| Northern Territory | 1,726 |

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

A panel comprising two senior criminologists (selected by the Council from recommendations by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology) considers applications for general grants. The panel this year comprised Associate Professor Anna Stewart and Professor Paul Mazerolle. The panel discusses their views regarding applications with the academic adviser to the Council, Dr Russell G Smith, who then prepares final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at the November meeting.

Research projects

New projects

The Council considered 45 grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 25 November 2005, of which three were approved.

Particulars of approved grants are as follows:

1. CRC 06/05-06: *Adolescent stalking: offence characteristics and effectiveness of criminal justice interventions* – Dr Teresa Flower, Dr Rosemary Purcell and Professor Paul Mullen, Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health. The CRC made a grant of \$66,803 (GST inclusive) for this project.

The project will analyse 5-year data from the Melbourne Children's Court of applications for Intervention Orders (IOs) involving adolescents accused of stalking activities. The research will assess the nature of adolescent stalking, factors that differentiate successful from unsuccessful IO applications and the effectiveness of IOs in this population. The result will provide the first indication of factors that motivate

adolescent stalking and will assist the design of early intervention strategies that reduce stalking violence.

2. CRC 35/05-06: *A population based study examining the impact of interpersonal violence victimisation on mental health* – Dr Lynn Meuleners, Associate Professor Andy Lee and Ms Delia Hendrie, Curtin University. The CRC made a grant of \$90,249.50 (GST inclusive) for this project.

This study aims to investigate the size and nature of interpersonal violence victimisation; to describe the association between interpersonal violence and specific mental disorders and to assess the impact of interpersonal violence on people with mental illness; and to quantify the health system costs of interpersonal violence and the share accounted for by people with mental illness. Findings will assist the development of effective interventions to reduce the health and social impact of interpersonal violence.

3. CRC 39/05-06: *Parents as prisoners: maintaining the parent-child relationship* – Dr Rosemary Sheehan and Mr Gregory Levine, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$47,264.84 (GST inclusive) for this project.

The aims of the project are threefold: to identify the extent to which children involved in child protection proceedings have parents who are incarcerated, recently in prison or awaiting sentencing; to examine the case histories of these children to discover what factors impact on stability of care; and to explore the impact of parental imprisonment and how the court and welfare systems should respond to these children's special circumstances.

Research in progress

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 05/03-04. The CRC made a grant of \$162,846.20 (GST inclusive) for this project.

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. The CRC made a grant of \$87,120.00 (GST inclusive) for this project.

The impact of penalty severity on juvenile recidivism – Dr Don Weatherburn and Mr Neil Donnelly, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, CRC 02/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$340,686.50 (GST inclusive) for this project.

Preventive detention for 'dangerous' offenders in Australia: a critical analysis and proposals for policy development – Professor Bernadette McSherry, Professor Arie Freiberg and Associate Professor Patrick Keyzer, CRC 03/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$69,166.90 (GST inclusive) for this project.

Getting the story in forensic interviews with child witnesses – Dr Pamela Snow and Professor Martine Powell, Monash University, CRC 04/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$32,444.50 (GST inclusive) for this project.

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, CRC 14/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$51,337.00 (GST inclusive) for this project.

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, CRC 18/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$15,785.00 (GST inclusive) for this project.

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, CRC 27/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$62,089.50 (GST inclusive) for this project.

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, CRC 30/04-05. The CRC made a grant of \$46,127.40 (GST inclusive) for this project.

Reports of completed research

The Council received five reports of completed research projects during the year.

Summaries of completed research

The summaries of the research projects completed in 2005–06 are given below.

1. *Pathways to prevention: evaluation of an early intervention crime prevention program*

– Dr Kate Freiberg and Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University, CRC 27/01-02.

Pathways to Prevention is a multi-faceted early intervention program undertaken with preschool children, their families and schools within an economically disadvantaged urban community in Queensland. The program was designed to reduce early risk factors for adolescent involvement in crime. The program combines school based programs that aim to enhance children's social and communication skills and their readiness for school and to promote equitable home–school partnerships that empower parents to participate actively in their children's education, with family support programs that aim to promote social networks, positive parenting, and healthy family relationships. Main outcomes of the evaluation of the program include:

- high levels of parent satisfaction with family based programs
- relatively greater levels of improvement in oral language skills within preschool classes who participated in the Pathways preschool program compared with classes who received a standard preschool curriculum
- a greater reduction in behavioural difficulties within preschool classes who participated in the Pathways preschool program compared with other preschool classes receiving a standard preschool curriculum
- a greater improvement in pro-social behaviour in preschool classes participating in the Pathways school based programs compared with other preschool classes receiving a standard preschool curriculum
- children who participated in the Pathways social skills program showed greater improvement than the non-intervention group on a cognitive measure of planning and problem-solving ability
- lower levels of academic difficulties in Year 1 recorded for children who had participated in the Pathways preschool programs in the year before starting formal schooling, than for Year 1 children who had not participated in the Pathways preschool program.

Higher levels of family participation in Pathways family programs were generally associated with greater ratings of school readiness by preschool teachers.

2. *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.

The Western Australian Data Linkage System (WADLS) was used to determine the relative and absolute risk of death or hospital admission or contact with the Mental Health Services (MHS) in approximately 14,000 prisoners released from prison in the period 1995–2001 and followed up for a minimum of two years after first release (mean follow-up of 4.6 years). After adjustment for age, gender and Indigenous status, released prisoners had substantially higher risks of death and hospital admission or contact with MHS after first release than the general population. They also had high rates of hospital admission and contacts with MHS before imprisonment that were strongly predictive of the use of such services after release, and which suggest that many of the health problems of prisoners are of long standing. There were strong

similarities between causes of death and hospitalisation. Suicide, drug and alcohol related deaths, accidental poisoning and transport related deaths were the leading causes of death and the principal reasons for hospital admission or contact with MHS before and after release. In general, Indigenous prisoners had worse health outcomes than non-Indigenous prisoners and female prisoners had worse outcomes than male prisoners. Female non-Indigenous prisoners had a particularly high risk of death, as found in studies elsewhere. It is likely that this is related to the use of illicit drugs soon after release. The study has several implications for policy relating to the health of prisoners both before and after release from prison. These include: measures to meet the particular health needs of female and Indigenous prisoners; implementation of programs for the long term management of chronic disease (particularly mental disorders); and improved release planning to ensure continuity of health care.

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

Sex offences are difficult to investigate and prosecute. Conviction rates are low unless a suspect confesses, in which case a conviction is highly likely. Consequently, attempting to obtain confessions from guilty sex offenders is a worthwhile endeavour. The research used a multifaceted-approach to investigate what factors influence suspects' decisions to confess or deny sexual offences. One group of 19 convicted sex offenders was interviewed concerning why they confessed or denied their offence, and another group of 44 were surveyed concerning their experience of being interviewed by the police and how they

believed the police should interview to maximise the likelihood of a guilty sex offender confessing. Police officers were also questioned concerning how they believed suspected sex offenders should be interviewed to facilitate confessions with guilty suspects. An experimental model was created to test different evidence presenting strategies. Taken together, the results of these studies suggest that police officers potentially have considerable influence on suspects' decisions to confess or deny. Evidence plays a critical role in suspects' decisions to confess or deny and should be conscientiously collected, familiarised and presented to a suspect in a convincing way to increase the likelihood of a confession. Similarly, offenders state that they are more likely to confess to police officers adopting a fair, professional, compassionate, understanding, non-aggressive and honest approach. This is a view shared by many police officers experienced in the interviewing of suspected sex offenders.

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

Final Report (released 5 June 2006): The impact of operational performance reviews (OPRs) on reported crime in Queensland. <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/200304-22.html>

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 313 (released 5 June 2006): The impact of operational performance reviews on reported crime in Queensland. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi313.html>

This project evaluates the impact of Queensland Police Service's version of COMPSTAT known as Operational

Performance Reviews (OPRs). The study examines the impact of OPRs on reported crime in Queensland and assesses whether or not the OPRs have led to any crime reductions across the 29 police districts in Queensland. The introduction of OPRs was found to be associated with a significant decrease in the total number of reported offences in Queensland. The mixed model analysis of the impact of OPRs on total reported crime suggests that there are major differences between districts, that some of the districts are driving the overall state-wide crime reductions, while others are confounding the positive effects of implementation of OPRs in Queensland. The overall cost-effectiveness of OPRs suggests that the introduction of OPRs appears to have been cost-effective, resulting in an overall saving of \$1,162,175.

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

Prisoners as a group are characterised by chronic social disadvantage, poor mental health, high rates of substance use, a high rate of recidivism and increased rates of both fatal and non-fatal overdose post-release. Nevertheless, little is known about patterns of substance use or other risk factors among recently released prisoners. Using a prospective design, 108 male and 52 female prisoners in Queensland participated in interviews prior to release from custody, then one and four months post-release. Interviews explored patterns of drug use prior to, during and after incarceration, socioeconomic status, physical and mental health, medical treatment, overdose risk factors and other risk-taking behaviour. The findings highlighted both the high prevalence

and the chronicity of substance misuse, mental health problems and psychosocial impairment among prisoners and ex-prisoners, and provided further evidence of a link between substance misuse and poor outcomes (including recidivism) post-release. Consistent with a growing number of studies worldwide, these findings point to an urgent need for adequately funded, evidence based post-release services for prisoners.

Consultancies

The Council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program as well as a consultancy program. For its consultancies, the Council identifies topics of policy importance for research and then develops proposals which are publicly advertised. These consultancies are 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 good practice implications for other governments within Australia. Recent consultancy research projects are as follows:

Ongoing consultancies

Practices, policies and procedures that affect juror satisfaction in Australia.

A consortium led by the University of NSW was awarded this consultancy. The research objectives of the study are to examine the attitudes and beliefs of empanelled and potential jurors towards the roles and responsibilities of jurors. The research is being conducted in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, with the assistance of the courts in each of those jurisdictions. The project commenced in June 2006 and extends for 12 months.

The identification of mental disorders in the criminal justice system – Professor James Ogloff.

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 project is expected to be completed in the second half of 2006.

Consultancies completed in the past financial year

The use of multiple social services among chronically offending youth, stage 1 – Jayne Marshall and Joy Wundersitz.

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 report for this consultancy was completed in November 2005 and although further research in this area was considered by the Council, methodological and data availability limitations prevented further research from being undertaken.

Specialty courts in Australia – Jason Payne.

Final report (released 28 June 2006): Specialty courts in Australia: report to the Criminology Research Council. <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/2005-07-payne/>

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 317 (released 28 June 2006): Specialty courts: current issues and future prospects. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi317.html>

The reasons individual offenders engage in criminal activity are numerous and varied. Three key priority areas have emerged in recent years – reducing crime related to drug dependency and mental health, reducing the over-representation of Indigenous offenders and reducing the incidence of domestic violence. Policy makers and criminal justice practitioners have recently responded with the development of specialty courts designed to tackle specific problem behaviour and associated issues. This paper examines the history and development of the specialty court concept in Australia. It shows that the programs, although having the same overall aim of reducing reoffending, have significantly different structures as they attempt to deal with very different problems. This paper also reviews the key evaluations of specialty court programs conducted to date. To understand what works and what doesn't, long term assessment and evaluations are required of all specialty courts.

Factors that influence remand in custody – Sue King, David Bamford and Rick Sarre.

Final report (released 22 May 2006): Factors that influence remand in custody: final report to the Criminology Research Council. <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/2005-11-remand.html>

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 310 (released: 22 May 2006): Remand in custody: critical factors and key issues. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi310.html>

Between 1984 and 2004 the proportion of remanded prisoners rose from 12 to 20 percent of the total prisoner population and the rate of prisoners remanded into custody tripled. In an attempt to identify the factors associated with high and low remand rates, the researchers undertook a detailed study of Victoria (which has comparatively low remand rates) and South Australia (which has comparatively high remand rates). Factors associated with increased remand rates included increasing levels of drug and mental health issues, and the informal and formal rules that influence police, police custody sergeants and court bail authorities in their decision to grant bail. Factors associated with lower remand rates included enhanced police accountability for bail refusal, improved feedback loops between courts and police, higher transaction costs for custodial remand, and longer bail hearings. The authors have concluded that the key to good practice in bail decision making is to ensure that pre-court and non-judicial processes are given due consideration, and they point to the need for enhanced performance monitoring, data collection and research.

- a research proposal on juror satisfaction in Australia
- a scoping paper on the diversion of Indigenous young people from the criminal justice system
- a paper, *Diversion of Indigenous young people from the criminal justice system*, presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference in Hobart in February 2006
- a scoping paper on the use of judicial mediation and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in Australia
- a scoping paper on rape myths and jurors in sexual assault trials.

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 Damon Muller, was appointed to the position for a two year period and commenced duty on 28 June 2005.

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

CRC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

Matters relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This audit report relates to the financial statements published in both the annual report and on the website of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2006. The Council Members are responsible for the integrity of both the annual report and the web site.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements, schedules and notes named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the audited financial statements.

If the users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements in the Criminology Research Council's annual report.

Scope

The financial statements and Directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members and Director;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2006.

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

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Criminology Research Council's financial position, and of its 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 2006 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
19 September 2006


Criminology Research Council

Statement by Council Members of the Criminology Research Council and the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2006 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

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

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

Signed.....

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council

18 September 2006

Signed.....

Dianne Heriot
Member
Criminology Research Council

18 September 2006

Signed.....

Toni Makkai
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

18 September 2006

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
INCOME STATEMENT**

for the year ended 30 June 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| <i>Revenue</i> | | | |
| Revenues from Government | 4A | 309,000 | 301,000 |
| Interest | 4B | 44,621 | 53,680 |
| Other revenue | 4C | 174,001 | 166,000 |
| Total revenue | | <u>527,622</u> | <u>520,680</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | | <u>527,622</u> | <u>520,680</u> |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Employees | 5A | 77,434 | 80,271 |
| Suppliers | 5B | 224,841 | 133,473 |
| Grants | 5C | 336,680 | 371,118 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | <u>638,955</u> | <u>584,862</u> |
| OPERATING RESULT | | <u>(111,333)</u> | <u>(64,182)</u> |

NB: The deficit of \$111,333 in 2005/06 (\$64,182 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
BALANCE SHEET**

as at 30 June 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6A | 603,537 | 730,769 |
| Receivables | 6B | 14,244 | 11,199 |
| Total financial assets | | 617,782 | 741,968 |
| Non-Financial Assets | | | |
| Other non-financial assets | 7 | 50 | - |
| Total non-financial assets | | 50 | - |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 617,832 | 741,968 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Payables | | | |
| Suppliers | 8 | - | 12,804 |
| Total payables | | - | 12,804 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | - | 12,804 |
| NET ASSETS | | 617,832 | 729,164 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Contributed equity | | 36,018 | 36,018 |
| Retained surpluses or (accumulated deficits) | | 581,814 | 693,146 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 617,832 | 729,164 |
| Current assets | | 617,832 | 741,968 |
| Non-current assets | | - | - |
| Current liabilities | | - | 12,804 |
| Non-current liabilities | | - | - |

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

for the year ended 30 June 2006

| | Notes | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Appropriations | | 309,000 | 301,000 |
| Interest | | 44,916 | 56,988 |
| State and territory contributions | | 174,001 | 166,292 |
| GST received from ATO | | 59,721 | 53,520 |
| Total cash received | | 587,638 | 577,800 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | 77,434 | 80,271 |
| Suppliers | | 300,756 | 295,124 |
| Grants | | 336,680 | 371,119 |
| Total cash used | | 714,870 | 746,514 |
| Net cash from or (used by) operating activities | 9 | (127,232) | (168,714) |
| Net increase or (decrease) in cash held | | | |
| Cash at the beginning of the reporting period | | 730,769 | 899,483 |
| Cash at the end of the reporting period | 6A | 603,537 | 730,769 |

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2006

| | Accumulated Results | | Asset Revaluation Reserve | | Contributed Equity/Capital | | Total Equity | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
| Opening Balance | 693,146 | 757,328 | - | - | 36,018 | 36,018 | 729,164 | 793,346 |
| Adjustment for errors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Adjusted Opening Balance | 693,146 | 757,328 | - | - | 36,018 | 36,018 | 729,164 | 793,346 |
| Income and Expense | | | | | | | | |
| Revaluation adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Operating Result | (111,333) | (64,182) | - | - | - | - | (111,333) | (64,182) |
| Total income and expenses | (111,333) | (64,182) | - | - | - | - | (111,333) | (64,182) |
| Transfers between equity components | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Closing balance at 30 June | 581,814 | 693,146 | - | - | 36,018 | 36,018 | 617,832 | 729,164 |

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2006

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| BY TYPE | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| Grant commitments ¹ | 632,417 | 745,654 |
| Total other commitments | <u>632,417</u> | <u>745,654</u> |
| Net commitments by type | <u>632,417</u> | <u>745,654</u> |
| BY MATURITY | | |
| Other commitments | | |
| One year or less | 496,063 | 463,821 |
| From one to five years | 136,354 | 281,833 |
| Over five years | - | - |
| Total other commitments | <u>632,417</u> | <u>745,654</u> |
| Commitments receivable | <u>(57,492)</u> | <u>(67,787)</u> |
| Net commitments by maturity | <u>574,925</u> | <u>677,867</u> |

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

- As at 30 June 2006, 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 2006***Note: Description**

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Summary of Significant Accounting Policies |
| 2 | The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP |
| 3 | Events after the Balance Sheet Date |
| 4 | Income |
| 5 | Operating Expenses |
| 6 | Financial Assets |
| 7 | Non-Financial Assets |
| 8 | Payables |
| 9 | Cash Flow Reconciliation |
| 10 | Contingent Liabilities and Assets |
| 11 | Director Remuneration |
| 12 | Related Party Disclosures |
| 13 | Executive Remuneration |
| 14 | Remuneration of Auditors |
| 15 | Average Staffing Levels |
| 16 | Financial Instruments |
| 17 | Appropriations |
| 18 | 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 continued existence of the CRC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the CRC's administration and programs.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMO's, being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2005)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period; and
- Interpretations issued by the AASB and UIG that apply for the reporting period.

This is the first financial report to be prepared under Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The impacts of adopting AEIFRS are disclosed at Note 2.

The Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities, which are noted, at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet 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. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are 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 10).

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.3 Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

Australian Accounting Standards require CRC to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards, these amendments are denoted by the year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table below illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for the CRC in the future. The nature of the impending change within the table, has been out of necessity abbreviated and users should consult the full version available on the AASB's website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on CRC's initial assessment at this date, but may change. CRC intends to adopt all of standards upon their application date.

| Title | Standard affected | Application date * | Nature of impending change | Impact expected on financial report |
|---------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2005-1 | AASB 139 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-4 | AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-5 | AASB 1 and AASB 139 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends AASB 1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease. Amends AASB 139 to scope out a contractual right to receive reimbursement (in accordance with AASB 137) in the form of cash. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-6 | AASB 3 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amends the scope to exclude business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-9 | AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132 | 1 Jan 2006 | Amended standards in regards to financial guarantee contracts. | No expected impact. |
| 2005-10 | AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 | 1 Jan 2007 | Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7. | No expected impact. |
| 2006-1 | AASB 121 | 31 Dec 2006 | Changes in requirements for net investments in foreign subsidiaries depending on denominated currency. | No expected impact. |
| | AASB7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures | 1 Jan 2007 | Revise the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB132 requirements. | No expected impact. |

* Application date is for annual reporting periods on or after the date shown

1.4 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- The seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- The probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction

Receivables for goods and services, which have 7 day terms, 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 no longer probable.

Interest Revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139.

Revenues from Government

Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

1.5 Employee Benefits

As required by the Finance Minister's Orders, CRC has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

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

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months are 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 2006. 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

Staff of the CRC are members of the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The PSS is a defined benefit scheme for the Commonwealth. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined 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 an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the CRC's employees.

From 1 July 2005, new employees are eligible to join the PSSap scheme.

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

1.6 Leases

There were no lease costs expensed for 2005-06 or 2004-05.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

There were no borrowing costs expensed for 2005-06 or 2004-05.

1.8 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.9 Financial Risk Management

CRC activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of CRC's business and internal and Australian Government policies, dealing with the management of financial risk, CRC's exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

1.10 Investments

Investments are initially recognised at their fair value.

After initial recognition, financial assets are to be measure at their fair values except for:

- a) loans and receivables which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method,
- b) held-to-maturity investments which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, and
- c) investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, which shall be measured at cost.

1.11 Trade Creditors

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).

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised. A liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) or reliable measurement becomes possible.

1.13 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.

Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP

The Income Statement, Balance sheet and the Cash flow statement presented under previous AGAAP is equivalent to the prepared under AEIFRS.

The adjustments between AEIFRS and the previous AGAAP have been taken up at the 1 July 2005. There has been no material impact as a result of AEIFRS.

Note 3: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 4: Operating Revenues

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <u>Revenues</u> | | |
| <u>Note 4A: Revenues from Government</u> | | |
| Appropriations for outputs | <u>309,000</u> | <u>301,000</u> |
| <u>Note 4B: Interest revenue</u> | | |
| Interest on deposits | <u>44,621</u> | <u>53,680</u> |
| <u>Note 4C: Other revenue</u> | | |
| Contribution to the CRF by state and territory governments | <u>174,001</u> | <u>166,000</u> |

Note 5: Operating Expenses

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Note 5A: Employee expenses</u> | | |
| Wages and Salaries | 67,570 | 67,988 |
| Superannuation | 8,492 | 11,838 |
| Leave and other entitlements | <u>1,372</u> | <u>445</u> |
| <i>Total employee expenses</i> | <u>77,434</u> | <u>80,271</u> |
| <u>Note 5B: Supplier expenses</u> | | |
| Rendering of services - related entities ¹ | 140,967 | 116,995 |
| Rendering of services - external parties | <u>83,874</u> | <u>16,478</u> |
| <i>Total supplier expenses</i> | <u>224,841</u> | <u>133,473</u> |
| <u>Note 5C: Grants expense</u> | | |
| Private sector – non-profit institutions | 285,180 | 288,598 |
| Government sector | <u>51,500</u> | <u>82,520</u> |
| <i>Total grant expenses</i> | <u>336,680</u> | <u>371,118</u> |

The CRC makes grants to support criminological research.

Note 6: Financial Assets

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Cash at bank | 3,537 | 130,769 |
| Term deposit | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 603,537 | 730,769 |

Note 6B: Receivables

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Goods and services | - | - |
| Interest receivable | 489 | 783 |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | 13,755 | 10,416 |
| Total receivables (net) | 14,244 | 11,199 |

All receivables are current assets

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current | 14,244 | 11,199 |
| Overdue by: | | |
| - Less than 30 days | - | - |
| - 30 to 60 days | - | - |
| - 61 to 90 days | - | - |
| - more than 90 days | - | - |
| Total receivables (gross) | 14,244 | 11,199 |

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets**Note 7: Other non-financial assets**

| | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| Prepayments | 50 | - |
|-------------|----|---|

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

Note 8: Payables**Note 8: Suppliers**

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| Trade creditors | - | 12,804 |
|-----------------|---|--------|

All supplier payables are current.
Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Reconciliation of cash per Income Statement to Statement of Cash Flows | | |
| Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows | 603,537 | 730,769 |
| Balance Sheet items comprising above cash: 'Financial Assets – Cash and cash equivalents' | 603,537 | 730,769 |
| Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities: | | |
| Operating result | (111,333) | (64,182) |
| (Increase) / decrease in net receivables | (3,045) | (237) |
| (Increase)/decrease in prepayments | (50) | - |
| Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables | (12,804) | (104,295) |
| <i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i> | <u>(127,232)</u> | <u>(168,714)</u> |

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2006 or 30 June 2005.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2006 or 30 June 2005.

Note 11: 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.

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| | Number | Number |
| • \$ Nil - \$14,999 | 9 | 9 |

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2005: \$Nil).

Note 12: 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 | |
| Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Tasmanian Legal Aid Commission, Tasmania | |
| Mr Richard Coates, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory | |
| Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria | |
| Mr Terence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland | |
| Mr Timothy Goodes, Director, Justice Strategy Division, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia | (from 01.12.05) |
| Ms Renee Leon, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory | (from 07.07.05) |
| Mr Timothy Keady, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory | (to 07.07.05) |
| Mr Terry Evans, Deputy Chief Executive, Attorney-General's and Justice Department, South Australia | (to 01.12.05) |

Funding of \$174,001 was received from states and territories represented by the members above. Following are the amounts received:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Attorney-General's Department, NSW | \$58,190 |
| Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD | \$33,651 |
| Department of Justice, WA | \$17,170 |
| Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania | \$4,168 |
| Northern Territory Department of Justice | \$1,726 |
| Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA | \$13,253 |
| Department of Justice, Victoria | \$43,047 |
| Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT | \$2,796 |

Funding of \$309,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department | \$309,000 |
|--|-----------|

The Council purchases \$100,000 of administrative and support services from the Australian Institute of Criminology. The AIC is governed by a Board of Management that has at least four of its members nominated by the Council.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 11.

Note 13: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive or officers employed by the CRC.

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

| | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| The cost of financial statement audit services provided to the CRC were: | | |
| CRC | <u>10,500</u> | <u>10,000</u> |

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

Note 15: Average Staffing Levels

| | Number | Number |
|---|----------|----------|
| The average staffing levels for the CRC during the year were: | | |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |

Note 16: Financial Instruments

Note 16A: 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 | |
|--|-------|------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------|
| | | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | % |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash at bank | 6A | 3,537 | 130,769 | - | - | - | - | 3,537 | 130,769 | 4.04 | 3.83 |
| Receivables for goods and services (gross) | 6B | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | n/a | n/a |
| Investments – term deposit | 6A | - | - | 600,000 | 600,000 | - | - | 600,000 | 600,000 | 5.37 | 5.37 |
| Accrued Interest | 6B | - | - | - | - | 489 | 783 | 489 | 783 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | 3,537 | 130,769 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 489 | 783 | 604,026 | 731,552 | | |
| Total Assets | | | | | | | | 617,832 | 741,968 | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,804 | - | 12,804 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | - | - | - | - | - | 12,804 | - | 12,804 | | |
| Total Liabilities | | | | | | | | - | 12,804 | | |

Note 16B: Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

| Notes | 2006 | | 2005 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Fair Value \$ | Total Carrying Amount \$ | Aggregate Fair Value \$ | |
| Financial Assets | | | | | |
| Cash at bank | 6A | 3,537 | 3,537 | 130,769 | 130,769 |
| Term deposit | 6A | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Receivables for goods and services (net) | 6B | - | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 6B | 489 | 489 | 783 | 783 |
| | | <u>604,026</u> | <u>604,026</u> | <u>731,552</u> | <u>731,552</u> |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | 8 | - | - | 12,804 | 12,804 |
| | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>12,804</u> | <u>12,804</u> |

Note 16C: 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 Balance Sheet.

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 17: Appropriations

| Particulars | Departmental Outputs | |
|---|----------------------|------------|
| | 2006 \$ | 2005 \$ |
| Year ended 30 June | | |
| Balance carried forward from previous year | - | - |
| Appropriation Acts 1 and 3 | <u>309,000</u> | 301,000 |
| Available for payment of CRF | <u>309,000</u> | 301,000 |
| Cash payments made out of CRF | <u>309,000</u> | 301,000 |
| Balance carried forward to next year | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Represented by: | | |
| Appropriations receivable | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

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 18: Reporting of Outcomes**Note 18A: 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 18B: Net cost of outcome delivery

| | Outcome 1 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Expenses</i> | | |
| Administered | - | - |
| Departmental | 638,955 | 584,862 |
| Total expenses | 638,955 | 584,862 |
| <i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i> | | |
| Administered | - | - |
| Departmental | - | - |
| Total costs recovered | - | - |
| Other external revenues | | |
| Departmental | | |
| Sale of goods and services – to related entities | 174,001 | 166,000 |
| Interest | 44,621 | 53,680 |
| Total Departmental | 218,622 | 219,680 |
| Total other external revenues | 218,622 | 219,680 |
| Net cost/(contribution) of outcome | 420,333 | 365,182 |

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

Note 18C: Departmental revenues and expenses by output groups and outputs

| | Outcome 1 Output 1.1 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Employees | 77,434 | 80,271 |
| Suppliers | 224,841 | 133,473 |
| Grants | 336,680 | 371,118 |
| Total operating expenses | 638,955 | 584,862 |
| Funded by: | | |
| Revenues from Government | 309,000 | 301,000 |
| Interest | 44,621 | 53,680 |
| Other revenue | 174,001 | 166,000 |
| Total operating revenues | 527,622 | 520,680 |

The CRC's outcomes and outputs are described at Note 18A.

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

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