



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute of Criminology
Annual Report 2006–07

Criminology Research Council
Annual Report 2006–07



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Guide to the report

The annual reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council aim to meet Parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the work of the two organisations.

The target audiences for the reports include Members of Parliament; Australian Government, state and territory agencies; the media; potential employees, grants recipients, consultants and award winners; criminology students and the public.

The reports are divided into main parts, as follows:

Australian Institute of Criminology YEAR IN REVIEW

Reviews the significant issues and achievements for the year, provides a snapshot of performance, and highlights expected developments for the coming year.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

This section gives a description of the AIC, its role and functions. The organisational structure is outlined, with brief descriptions of each program, and the outcome and output structure is shown.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

This section details performance against the agency's two outputs. The section describes the AIC's research work for the year under the headings of violent crime, property crime, drugs, transnational and organised crime, economic and high tech crime, the criminal justice system, and capacity building. The publications, information dissemination, web and library achievements for the year are also described.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Provides an overview of external and internal governance for the AIC, including the Minister's expectations and how these were met, outlines HR, finance, IT, and office services arrangements and performance.

APPENDIXES

The appendixes list publications, presentations, seminars, referees and submissions to inquiries, and provide a breakdown of staffing characteristics. The financial statements can also be found here.

Inquiries about the AIC annual report

can be directed to:

Janet Smith at the address shown below,
or janet.smith@aic.gov.au

Criminology Research Council

YEAR IN REVIEW

The chairman reviews the performance of the Council for the year and highlights research reports received.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Describes the operating arrangements for the Council, including its outcome statement, and its funding criteria and contributions.

GOVERNANCE

Outlines the external governance framework for the Council.

PROJECTS

Three sections provide information on new, completed and continuing projects and consultancies funded by the CRC.

The final sections include information on CRC members and meetings, freedom of information reporting, and financial statements.

Inquiries about the CRC annual report

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The AIC website is: <http://www.aic.gov.au/>

The web address for the annual report is:
<http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2007/>

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACS	Australian Customs Service
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
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CINCH	The Australian criminology database
CRC	Criminology Research Council
CRM	<i>AI Crime reduction matters</i>
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Program
FOI	Freedom of Information
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
ICT	Information and communication technology
NARMP	National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
NCCPP	National Community Crime Prevention Programme
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
OfW	Australian Government Office for Women
RPP	<i>Research and public policy series</i>
T&I	<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice</i>
TBP	<i>Technical and background paper</i>
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Part one
Australian Institute
of Criminology

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Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Senator the Hon. David Johnston
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 2007.

Yours sincerely

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

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management

Director's certificate of compliance

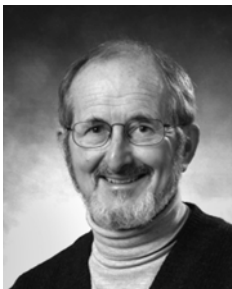
I, Toni Makkai, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, hereby state that I am the person responsible under section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* for the preparation and content of the report on operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2007 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Toni Makkai", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Toni Makkai

The year in review

Chairman's overview



On 29 May 1969, the federal Attorney-General announced to Parliament that the Commonwealth and states had reached agreement on the establishment of an Australian Institute of

Criminology, and a Criminology Research Council, in the belief that the Commonwealth had a real contribution to make by establishing a coordinating body to facilitate research and the communication of research findings and recommendations regarding crime problems of national import. The enterprise was described as an exercise in cooperative federalism.

The composition of the Board of Management involves recognition of states and territories as partners in the research endeavour. These jurisdictions are responsible for 90 percent of the criminal justice business in this country. They provide substantial in-kind support to the research undertaken by the AIC. In conjunction with the Australian Government representatives, they set the agenda for the Institute's endeavours. Collectively they provide a national focus on, and commitment to, the exploration of criminal justice issues of importance to national security and civil society for all levels of government and for all citizens.

Although revenues from the Australian Government represented more than 70 percent of total income in this financial year, the balance, almost 30 percent, was generated, with the Board's encouragement, through initiatives such as contract research and conference income. During the year the AIC teamed with other Australian Government agencies to gain funding to extend research into drugs and crime, money laundering and other aspects of transnational crime, including people trafficking. This investment highlights the growing role of the Australian

Government in the crime and justice sector and augurs well for assuring the AIC's funding stability, and I look forward to seeing these new activities mature and produce valuable results.

These new projects as well as the longer running research concerns regarding Indigenous justice, violent offending, property crime, economic and high tech crime, crime prevention and criminal justice systems generally have resulted in a very successful year for the Institute in responding to the needs of Australian criminal justice agencies, through the generation and dissemination of basic data and analysis that are not available elsewhere.

The Institute's standing as a key international criminal justice information agency was reinforced by its organisation for the Attorney-General's Department of the 6th annual colloquium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in September 2006, which brought together Australian and international policy makers, practitioners and researchers in the crime prevention field.

I thank my Board colleagues and the Director and staff of the AIC for their commitment, this past year, to the efficient management of the Institute and for their sustained endeavours to building the evidence base on which policy settings for a safer and more secure Australia can be constructed.

Professor Richard Fox
Chairman
Australian Institute of Criminology Board

Director's overview



Throughout the year staff continued to produce high quality research and to widely disseminate the results. Key work was undertaken on drugs and crime, Indigenous issues, violent crime, crime prevention, fraud and high tech crime. As a result of this work, over 80 different publications and fact sheets were released, two conferences and nine roundtables were held and 50 presentations given to key stakeholders. In addition to these activities, Institute staff participated in a range of national and international advisory bodies and committees.

The Institute's work includes specialised monitoring programs that collect the basic data that are vital for policy makers to manage, evaluate and respond effectively and efficiently to crime problems. These datasets are unique in Australia and are used to monitor trends in offending, the changing profile of offenders and victims, and the circumstances of the crimes. The Institute's data and analysis are used throughout Australia to inform policy development and practice within the justice sector. The value of this information was confirmed by an independent review of Institute communications that found the AIC was seen universally as a valued source of independent, timely and credible information by key stakeholders. All of these collections rely on significant in-kind contributions from state and territory agencies through the provision of data for the collections.

We also undertake research projects that require the collection of additional data or information to respond to specific policy questions that cannot be answered from basic administrative collections. This work generates new knowledge and ensures that the Institute remains at the forefront of crime and justice research. Much of this work is externally funded and, as with the previous year, these earnings were

a significant component of the Institute's research budget. Funding comes from all levels of government and has been essential in ensuring that the Institute maintains a critical mass of research knowledge, expertise and specialist staff. The Institute also draws on the research reports funded by the Criminology Research Council.

The Institute is recognised internationally as a pre-eminent crime and justice policy research agency. The AIC is affiliated with the United Nations Program Network Institutes (PNI) of the Office of Drugs and Crime, and key staff attend UN Crime Commission meetings and represent the Australian Government at UN technical meetings on crime and justice issues. We are also active participants in the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network.

With the appointment of a new General Manager for Corporate Services the Institute has had a strong focus on improving governance policies and procedures this year. This work has culminated in the revised Director's instructions for staff. A number of significant events have occurred throughout the year. Eligible staff voted in August 2006 to accept the agency agreement, a new contract was negotiated for the provision of IT services, a new internal audit firm was appointed, and a new payroll services provider was engaged. This last has enabled staff to view and update their own personal records. Online access to pay details and providing for the online application for leave have resulted in improved efficiency and effectiveness within the organisation.

In the 2007–08 budget the Government allocated new money to the Institute for three specific areas of research – drugs and crime, human trafficking and anti-money laundering. The Institute has also received funding from proceeds of crime legislation to conduct work on cybercrime against business and on firearms theft. In addition to these, the Institute has been tasked with the responsibility of reporting on fraud against the Australian Government. All of these areas

will be a significant focus of our work over the coming four years.

I would like to thank the thousands of Australians who contribute to the work of the Institute every year. They range from the senior government officials who sit on the Board of Management to citizens who participate in our research work. It is this strong universal desire to better understand the criminal justice system and a commitment to continuous improvement in the criminal justice system that provides the fundamental framework enabling the Institute to successfully undertake its work.

I would like to acknowledge the support and guidance that I have received throughout the year from the Chair of the AIC Board of Management, the Chair of the Criminology Research Council and the ongoing support of our new Minister, Senator the Honourable David Johnston. I would also like to thank our previous Minister, Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison, for his support and interest in our work. The Board of Management makes an invaluable contribution to the strategic direction of the Institute as well as ensuring the strong jurisdictional support that is so vital for the Institute's work and its reputation.

Meeting the Minister's expectations: key performance indicators

Key results from the Institute's commitment to meet the Minister's expectations this financial year include:

- The presentation to him of
 - 20 papers in the *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series
 - 7 papers in the *Research and public policy* series
 - 26 *Crime facts info* fact sheets
 - 12 *Crime reduction matters* fact sheets
- The release of annual monitoring reports from the
 - National Homicide Monitoring Program
 - National Deaths in Custody Program
 - Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Program
 - National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
 - National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program
- Assisting AGD with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime conference in Canberra
- Joint hosting of a conference on family violence, drug and alcohol use in remote communities
- 9 roundtables to develop and share knowledge with stakeholders in AIC projects
- Comprehensive review and update of the Director's instructions.

Toni Makkai
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Agency overview

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's pre-eminent national crime and criminal justice research agency. The AIC conducts timely and proactive research on crime and criminology and provides the Australian Government with a unique knowledge base from which to inform policy. Its research is funded primarily by the Australian Government but individual projects may be funded by state and territory governments or nongovernment agencies. In addition the Institute receives significant in-kind support from state and territory governments for its long term monitoring programs and research projects.

In 2006–07 the AIC had three work areas Research Services, Information Services and Corporate Services.

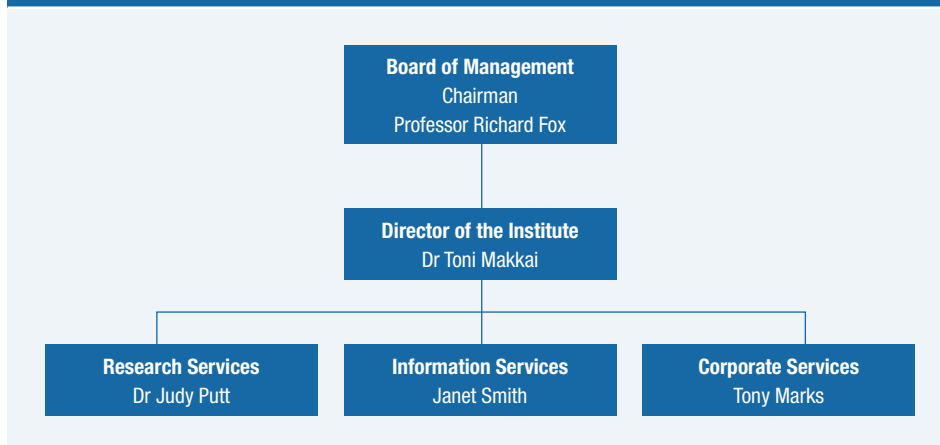
Research Services

The objective of Research Services is to conduct research on crime and justice issues in order to provide timely, policy-relevant advice to the Australian Government and other key clients.

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.
- During 2006–07, there were four research teams within Research Services, each with a different focus.
- 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.
 - The **Crime Reduction and Review Program** reflects the AIC's commitment to implement ways of promoting research, evaluation and knowledge exchange among crime reduction practitioners and policy makers in Australia.
 - The **Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program's** focus 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.

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



- The **Justice and Crime Analysis Program** seeks 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.

Research activities within the Institute fall into two main categories: national monitoring programs and crime and justice projects. During the year the Institute commenced a range of new projects, including the development of a national amphetamine-type stimulants strategy, fraud against the Australian Government, business assessments of computer use security, and violence in Indigenous communities. Outcomes from the crime and justice programs are discussed in the next chapter.

Monitoring programs are core research activities of the Institute, which 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, and each releases an annual report analysing trends and characteristics revealed by the data. Such data are widely used to inform whole of government reporting on the crime and justice sector and to support policy initiatives across all levels of government. Developing and maintaining monitoring programs relies on extensive in kind assistance and support from all jurisdictions. In 2006–07 the Institute was responsible for seven monitoring programs:

National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) – The program has collected and analysed information on all homicides (murder and manslaughter, excluding driving causing death) in Australia since 1990. In its seventeenth 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 a pre-eminent homicide data collection program. 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. The dataset holds information on over 5,743 offenders and 5,617 victims.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

– DUMA currently collects quarterly drug use information from police detainees at nine sites across Australia: Southport and Brisbane (Queensland), East Perth (Western Australia), Bankstown and Parramatta (New South Wales) and Elizabeth and Adelaide City (South Australia) and, since January 2006 in Melbourne and Darwin. The collection is the only ongoing survey of offenders and has over 25,000 records including 20,000 urine specimens. The central objectives of DUMA include examination of the relationship between drugs and crime and the monitoring of local drug markets and of drug use patterns by detainees across time. 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.

National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program

– This new program reports on the nature and characteristics of reported firearms thefts in Australia to provide information on the performance of firearms regulation and monitor the use of stolen firearms in criminal activities. The program released its first annual report this year, reporting on 1,470 stolen firearms.

National Deaths in Custody Program –

The program has examined the circumstances of deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention around Australia since 1992, and reports on the number of deaths in custody in Australia, and the patterns and trends observed in those deaths. The collection holds information on 1,878 cases.

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program

(NARMP) – The program's aim is to examine weapon use in armed robbery and to monitor trends and patterns over time in the commission of offences. 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. The most recent annual report provided data on 1,467 offenders and 5,467 incidents of armed robbery in the community.

National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring

Program – provides a comprehensive annual overview of young people in detention across Australia including gender, and Indigenous status and age of juveniles, and whether they are on remand or sentenced. There were 605 juveniles in detention at 30 June 2005.

Fraud Against the Commonwealth Monitoring

Program – In October 2006, the AIC became responsible for the fraud annual report to the Minister, which includes an annual survey of fraud committed against Australian Government agencies, as required by the *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines*.

Research services core activities include producing reports and papers and disseminating key findings from its research activities. The reports, conference papers and publications on trends and topical issues produced from the monitoring programs and project work inform and encourage public and policy debate. Details are listed in appendixes 1–3. To meet the Institute's commitment to disseminating its research findings, Research Services also manages conferences, roundtables, seminars and media liaison. These are discussed in the next chapter.

Information Services

The objectives of the Information Services group are:

- to ensure 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 stakeholders with information about the work and output of the AIC and act as a gateway to the wider world of crime and criminal justice information.

The strategic priorities of the group are to:

- disseminate high quality publications based on the Institute's and other research in a timely way, particularly on the Institute's website
- support research projects and monitoring programs by the provision of information discovery and delivery services
- provide the public and stakeholders information about the Institute and its work, and about crime and criminal justice resources via the website.

Core activities include:

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

Information Services is responsible for editing, typesetting and printing the Institute's publications, whether in print or online format. Publications range from detailed research reports to one-page fact sheets, and include regular reports from each of the monitoring programs. Publications for 2006–07 are listed in Appendix 1.

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 CRC, and acts as a gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

The intranet is the main knowledge sharing and development vehicle for the Institute, particularly for the uniform promulgation of policies, procedures and guidelines.

The purpose of the JV Barry Library is to assist research staff in undertaking their research, by keeping them up to date in their field of expertise, finding and delivering relevant resources when a

new project begins, and finding answers to their reference questions. The library also responds to public inquiries.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services group provides financial, information technology, human resource, facilities, procurement and contracts, administration and secretariat services to support the Institute's research and dissemination outputs, the Criminology Research Council and the Australian Violence and Crime Prevention Awards. The team has also provided project support for the Fraud Against the Commonwealth Monitoring Program.

Specialist external providers for ICT and payroll are utilised to ensure cost effective and timely corporate services information and advice to support all elements of the Institute. A wide range of corporate and support services are provided by Corporate Services, including:

- human resource management
- ICT
- financial management and reporting
- accounts payable and receivable
- contractual arrangements
- 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.

Outcome and output structure

The AIC has one outcome:

To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime

And two outputs:

Output 1.1 – Policy advice and publications

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

Performance against these is reported in the next chapter.

Report on performance

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

Performance, outcomes and outputs

The Institute performed well against its key outcome objectives during the reporting period. The Institute measures its effectiveness by the following criteria, which reflect the Minister's expectations of the Institute:

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

The summary table (Table 1, page 25) lists outputs and outcome/impact indicators for national monitoring programs and key research projects during the reporting period.

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

Research undertaken by the AIC seeks to inform policy and practice in the crime and criminal justice sectors by:

- monitoring trends in crime and the criminal justice system
- building knowledge of offending and victimisation
- identifying emerging or changes to criminal activity
- building an evidence base for an effective criminal justice system and crime prevention.

A range of research outputs and publications provide data, analysis, and overviews of crime and criminal justice issues of interest to key stakeholders, the general public and specific clients. Each year the AIC publishes *Australian crime: facts and figures*, which

is a summary of up-to-date Australian information on crime and the criminal justice system, and of trends in key crimes. Through four submissions to inquiries on topics such as the impact of drug abuse on families, and through over 50 presentations at conferences, the organisation of workshops and roundtables, and participation in advisory and expert groups AIC staff have actively disseminated the latest research evidence on crime and criminal justice to policy and practitioner audiences.

During 2006–07 the AIC continued to operate and build its national monitoring programs related to homicide, firearms theft, armed robbery, deaths in custody, drug use by alleged offenders (DUMA), juvenile detention, and police custody. Further funding resulted in an expansion of the firearms work and of DUMA, and the AIC took on the responsibility of annually surveying fraud against Australian Government agencies. New contracts resulted in research projects being undertaken on major and emerging issues. The following section summarises research activity and outputs for the year under key themes:

- violent crime
- property crime
- drugs
- transnational and organised crime
- economic and high tech crime
- the criminal justice system
- capacity building.

Violent crime

Annual reports are produced on each of the monitoring programs. During the year two of these focused on violent crime. The 2004–05 annual report on homicide included information on incidents, victims and offenders for the year, as well as indicating whether there were any changes in trends since the collection's inception in 1989. Similarly, the armed robbery annual report gave a national picture of incidents, location, and offenders. Although classified as a violent crime, armed robbery is also a

major property crime and trends across time indicate a downward trend consistent with the pattern for property crime more generally. A paper was released summarising research on what is known about who commits armed robbery and their reasons for doing it. Another paper examined partner violence amongst a sample of alleged offenders detained by police.

Funding from the Office for Women (OfW) enabled the AIC to continue its research on sexual assault against women. In 2006–07 the focus was on sexual assault against women in Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Working collaboratively with sexual assault service providers across the country, the research involved extensive consultations and interviews, with a major report and papers presented to OfW. The overarching aim of the project is to inform the evidence base that underpins the Australian Government's Women's Safety Agenda.

Community attitudes toward violence against women were investigated in a general community survey in Victoria. Commissioned by VicHealth, the survey was undertaken by the AIC, in collaboration with the Social Research Centre. The report on the survey's findings, completed in late 2006, is informing the development and targeting of programs and educational awareness campaigns under VicHealth's broad policy agenda to understand and improve community attitudes to violence against women (see Case study 1).

Several projects undertaken in the ACT related to sexual assault and to family violence. During the year a report was finalised on tracking sexual assault offences in the criminal justice system, along with a report that updated data on family violence incidents. Research was also commissioned by the ACT Government on Indigenous victims of family violence.

Property crime

Additional funding ensured that data were collected on firearms theft in 2006–07 and will continue for at least another three years. Released during the financial year, the report, using 2004–05 data on

1,470 recorded stolen firearms in 668 reported incidents, presented findings in relation to the characteristics of firearms that are commonly stolen, the characteristics and modus operandi of firearms thefts, and on the rate of compliance with safe storage requirements, and the prosecution of non-compliance.

The AIC, in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, collected and analysed data on deliberately lit bushfires from 18 fire agencies from across Australia. Further research during the year examined recorded data on bushfire offenders, and the provision of programs for juvenile fire-setters.

A major report was completed on the extent and scope of illegal activity in Australia's fishing industry. This project was funded by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Following Australia-wide consultation with key stakeholders, stage 2 of the project involved a literature review and analyses of reported fisheries offences and their outcomes in selected Australian jurisdictions. A national survey of fisheries officers examined officers' perceptions of the extent and nature of criminal activity, and the adequacy of responses.

With funding from the AGD, the AIC undertook a six-month consultancy project in 2006 into the different kinds of intellectual property crime occurring in Australia.

Case study 1

Community attitudes to violence against women

Funded by VicHealth and undertaken in collaboration with the Social Research Centre, the AIC was involved in the design and analysis of research into community attitudes towards violence against women. A large scale survey was conducted in 2006 to gauge contemporary attitudes held by the community in Victoria and to provide indicators of change in community attitudes since 1995. A total of 2,800 adults aged 18 or older were interviewed by telephone. Two thousand were randomly selected members of the general community (the main sample) and 800 were members of four selected culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (Chinese, Vietnamese, Italian and Greek, referred to as the SCALD sample). Focus group research was conducted with both the general community and with Indigenous community members to investigate some of the issues relating to violence in more depth.

The findings indicated that community attitudes had changed since 1995. Although there were methodological and sampling differences from the 1995 survey, commissioned by the then Office of the Status of Women, broad indicators of change included:

- certain behaviours such as forcing one's partner to have sex, throwing or smashing objects near one's partner, yelling abuse, controlled the social life of one's partner, repeated criticisms and denying one's partner money were significantly more likely to be seen as violence in 2006
- a greater proportion of respondents believed both men and women equally commit acts of violence (20% in 2006, 9% in 1995)
- a greater proportion agreed that women rarely make false claims of being raped (66% in 2006, 59% in 1995)
- a smaller proportion agreed that domestic violence is a private matter (14% in 2006, 18% in 1995)
- a smaller proportion agreed that women who are raped often ask for it (6% in 2006, 15% in 1995).

Focus groups and interviews with Indigenous participants identified domestic violence, in particular family violence, as an important and serious issue of concern within the Indigenous community. The term 'violence against women' was most often associated with physical acts of violence. Participants indicated that while awareness about the problem had increased, domestic or family violence was not viewed as negatively by the community

as the participants thought it should be. As a result of the widespread nature of the problem of violence within the Indigenous community, there was a feeling that violence was accepted to some extent.

While the majority of community members did not overall hold violence-supportive attitudes, factors associated with negative beliefs included:

- **sex:** on average men held more violence-supportive attitudes than women
- **support for gender equality:** weak support for gender equality emerged as a significant predictor of violence-supportive attitudes
- **socioeconomic status:** the relationship socio-economic indicators (education, occupation and employment) and violence supportive attitudes was not as strong or consistent as sex and support for gender equality, but did predict certain beliefs
- **age:** in general, younger respondents were less likely to hold violence-supportive attitudes
- **migration and settlement factors:** significant factors found to be associated with holding violence-supportive attitudes were being born overseas, speaking a language other than English at home, having arrived in Australia since 1980, and having Chinese or Vietnamese heritage as opposed to Greek or Italian heritage.

The survey findings indicated that despite improvements, attitudes that condone, trivialise or work against addressing violence persist. This suggests the need for a comprehensive approach to primary prevention that involves both whole of population campaigns and the targeting of specific groups.

Reference

Taylor N & Mouzos J 2006. *Community attitudes to violence against women survey 2006*. Melbourne: VicHealth. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/reports/2006-11-violenceAgainstWomen.html>

Drugs

The largest ongoing survey of alleged offenders in Australia, DUMA collects empirical data on drug use and on self-reported offending among this high risk group. During 2006, 4,555 detainees were interviewed with 70 percent providing a urine sample. The annual report highlighted trends in detected drug use, characteristics of local drug markets and key issues, such as drug dependency, access to treatment, drug related crime, and self-reported alcohol use. As a result of funding received from the Australian Government under the *Proceeds of Crime Act*, DUMA was able to expand to nine sites in January 2006, with the addition of sites in Melbourne and Darwin for one year. In addition to the 2005 and 2006 annual reports, which provided national and site specific information on drug use and offences, papers were published that used DUMA data related to partner violence and to benzodiazepine use. Another paper based on a national survey of women prisoners, examined factors associated with drug and alcohol dependency amongst this group.

The AIC is taking a lead role, with the National Drug Research Institute, in developing the national amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) strategy for the Department of Health and Ageing. Extensive consultations were undertaken with major stakeholder groups in regional and urban locations across Australia, which will inform the draft strategy and background report. Several other projects were completed that related to the manufacture of ATS and their precursor chemicals. A consultancy report on the remediation of clandestine laboratory sites was provided to the AGD, and two reports on regional issues, focusing on ATS and on the precursor chemical trade were completed and are outlined in the section on transnational and organised crime.

Criminal justice responses to illicit drug use were a major area of activity during 2006–07, with work undertaken on drug courts and police drug diversion, and major reports released on policing issues. The AIC also completed the first stage of a project

examining criminal justice responses to Indigenous offenders with substance abuse issues (see Case study 2 for overview of drugs and crime).

Transnational and organised crime

The AIC has worked in collaboration with a number of law enforcement and intelligence agencies within Australia including the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police (AFP), the AGD, Australian Customs Service (ACS), 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. In 2006 the AIC worked closely with a number of key stakeholders to inform the development of anti-corruption initiatives under the Government's aid program, including the publication of a report that reviewed anti-corruption strategies.

The AIC undertook a review of ATS supply and demand in the Oceania region, based on published material and limited consultations. It also received funding from the Australian Customs Service and the AGD in 2007 to undertake an assessment of the nature and extent of regional knowledge and understanding about the dangers of ATS precursors.

Economic and high tech crime

The AIC has continued its innovative research into economic and high tech crime. Research 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, was completed in 2007. As part of its collaborative research, and in close cooperation with the Australian High Tech Crime Centre (AHTCC), the AIC provided reports and analysis for the AHTCC on issues related to fighting high tech crime in Australia. The outcomes of this research were published in a series of papers and high-tech crime

briefs, and underpinned various public and in-house presentations. A major body of work was conducted in 2006–07 that examined future directions in high tech crime. Resource material was also being developed for prosecutors and the judiciary on high tech crime, forensic and evidentiary issues.

Funding from the *Proceeds of Crime Act* is being used to undertake a cybercrime survey of at least 16,000 Australian businesses. The main survey aims to estimate the prevalence and types of computer security incidents businesses experience, as well as the costs and types of risk minimisation technologies used. The pilot survey was conducted in 2006–07 with 1,000 businesses contacted across Australia.

The Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce funded an AIC project to scope the nature of consumer fraud and understand scam methodologies as well as how to assess the scope and impact of consumer fraud. Based on this research, a paper was released providing an overview of consumer scams in Australia.

During 2006–07 the AIC was given the responsibility of surveying another important area of fraud – against Australian Government agencies – on an annual basis. Government departments and statutory agencies are required to report on fraud in their annual report. To collate information to inform a whole of government reporting requirement the Institute has developed an online survey so that participants can more efficiently and effectively complete a questionnaire that seeks information on types and frequency of fraudulent activity, and of prevention measures in place.

Criminal justice responses

The National Deaths in Custody program was set up in response to the findings of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. The program reports on annual data and long term trends in relation to the type and cause of death of persons in prison and in police custody. There were 34 deaths

in prison custody and 20 in police custody and custody-related operations in 2005.

In terms of policing, reports were released during the year based on research funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). The project on the policing implications of illicit drug use in Indigenous communities involved a survey of police in four jurisdictions. Two reports were released – a major report on the study's findings, and one that outlined a good practice framework for this policing work. The other project funded by NDLERF resulted in a report being released that outlined a performance measurement framework for drug law enforcement in Australia (See Case study 2 for further information).

Another monitoring program – on juvenile detention in Australia – is based on a yearly census of juvenile detainees in every jurisdiction in Australia. It reports on the number, rate, age, gender and Indigenous status of young people under custodial sentence.

The Victorian juvenile justice outcome project commenced in 2006–07 and involves examining the strengths and weaknesses associated with the use of recidivism as the principal measure of juvenile justice outcomes. Funded by the Juvenile Justice Service of the Office for Children in the Victorian Department of Human Services, this project began in January 2007. The first phase involves a longitudinal analysis of 10 years of outcomes for juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system since 1997.

Research was completed in 2006–07 on the reintegration of Indigenous male prisoners into society. The research, commissioned by the state and territory correction agencies, involved the collection and analysis of data on adult male prisoners whose major offence was violent. Recidivism outcomes over a two year period were examined. In addition, interviews and meetings were held with key stakeholders, including prisoners and correctional staff, in four jurisdictions.

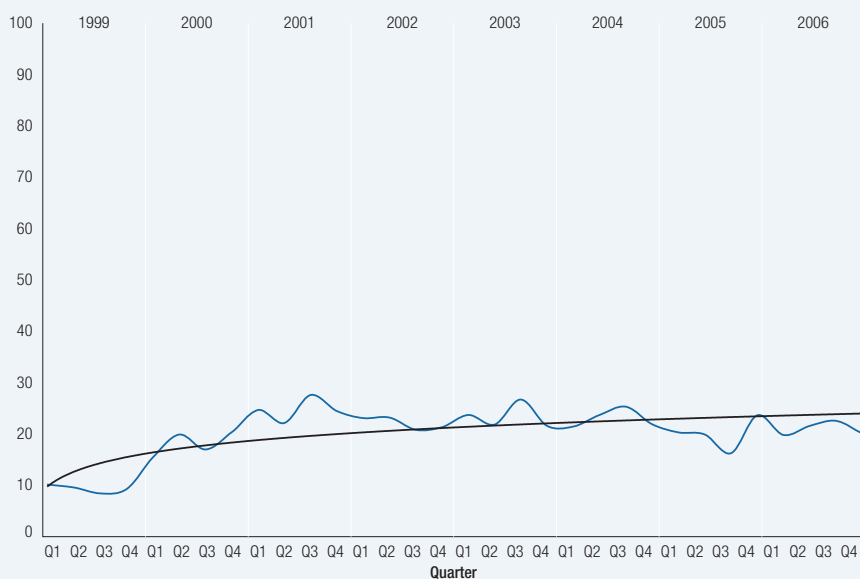
Case study 2

Drugs and crime

Through DUMA, and its research activities more generally, the AIC makes a major contribution to informing national efforts to reduce harmful drug use, including drug crime and drug-related offending. In global and national reports on illicit drug use, and in international and national meetings, the AIC provides statistics and research findings that can improve the evidence base on levels of use among sections of the population, and criminal justice responses to the use, and supply and distribution of drugs and their precursor chemicals.

ATS were a major concern in 2006–07, and long term DUMA data highlighted the upward trend in methylamphetamine use (see Figure 2) although in recent years there has been a levelling off. However, there were significant variations in levels of methylamphetamine use across the total of nine sites as highlighted in the new sites in Darwin and Melbourne (see Mouzos et al. 2007).

Figure 2: DUMA: positive methylamphetamine tests, 1999–2006 (percent)



Papers released during the year on partner violence, the link between drug use and property offending, and benzodiazepine use, used DUMA data (Mouzos & Smith 2007; Payne 2007; Loxley 2007). Previous work on lifetime drug use and offending by prisoners and juveniles in detention continued to result in publications (Payne 2007; Johnson 2007). In 2006–07, policing responses were a dominant area of research with major reports and papers on policing of illicit drugs in rural and remote communities (Delahunty & Putt 2006a; Delahunty & Putt 2006b; Putt & Delahunty 2006), performance measurement in drug law enforcement (Willis, Homel & Gray 2006; Willis & Homel 2006), and police drug diversion, involving the analysis of rates of recidivism among those diverted. Other research focused on follow up work on the Queensland drug courts, and policing and court responses to Indigenous defendants with substance abuse issues.

In addition to convening three national roundtables on drug related themes and giving presentations at major drug conferences, the AIC held a one day conference in Darwin in August 2006 on *Family violence, drug and alcohol use in remote communities*. Research staff also gave presentations and facilitated workshops on drug diversion in the Northern Territory and on policing drugs in rural and remote communities in Queensland. Staff also presented findings from research and from DUMA to key stakeholder groups and to the Executive Director of the UNODC, during his visit to Australia in June 2007.

Eleven publications on drugs and crime were produced during the year. The full list of these is available in the online version of this report at <http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2007/>

In terms of courts, follow up work was undertaken during the year on Queensland's drug courts with a report prepared for the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General. The AIC has also begun a project, funded by Queensland's Attorney-General and Department of Justice, to determine how well the Murri Court is doing in reducing the rates of failure to appear in court, as well as decreasing the reoffending rate and the number of court orders breached by Indigenous offenders.

A project finalised during the year looked at criminal trials that do not commence on the scheduled day. The research provided data on the proportion of trials in this category and the reasons for delays. The findings of the research were distributed throughout the judicial system and received positive feedback (see Case study 3 on page 30). A consultancy project that reviewed public attitudes toward Commonwealth criminal penalties and whether they are consistent with community expectations was completed during the year for the AGD.

Capacity building

During 2006–07, 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 ranged from the establishment of collaborative research and development arrangements with partner organisations to formal workshop and conference presentations. In 2006–07 the AIC continued its collaborative research and development project with the WA Office of Crime Prevention. 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.

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, drafting tip sheets on aspects of crime prevention and community safety, and providing input into evaluative frameworks and assessment of locally based proposals. The AIC was also commissioned during the year to undertake a review of NCCPP and consultations commenced towards the end of the financial year.

AFP funding enabled the AIC to undertake research and produce a report on missing persons in Australia, identifying at risk groups and best practice in relation to prevention, early intervention support and referral. It also looked at how a more networked approach to policy and practice can be achieved and recommended future priorities for research.

During 2006–07, 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 southeast Asian region. The AIC also undertook some short-term consultancy work for several key stakeholders, such as AGD and ACS.

Longer term impacts

Table 1 shows outputs and outcomes for projects current in 2006–07. It can be difficult for a research agency to identify outcomes within the same year as the research was undertaken, as it sometimes takes several years for its impact to be apparent. The value of research data is not only in the initial study. Often the data may be reanalysed to answer a different question or initial analyses may be pooled into a larger meta-analysis that enables a more authoritative conclusion to be drawn about the efficacy of a particular intervention or phenomenon. Monitoring trends, and hence our capacity to model future outcomes and impacts, requires significant investment in long term data collection systems. Such modelling cannot occur until the collections have been established.

The Institute reviews client satisfaction at the end of each project and monitors public and media interest in its work. We note references in the media and the literature to our work and publications, and keep a watching brief on legislative reforms. However it can be difficult to discern if a particular

legislative change was the direct result of one particular piece of research. More often than not it results from a culmination of research and public concern about a particular matter.

An example of AIC work that has had a known direct impact on legislative reform was a study on drinking spiking undertaken in 2005. This work led to SCAG agreeing to the development of a section of the Model Criminal Code to cover this offence. Queensland and South Australia have subsequently introduced legislation in this area.

Another example of longer term impact is the selection in 2007 of a speech by Adam Graycar, Kiah McGregor and Toni Makkai in 2001 on drugs and law enforcement in the International Harm Reduction Association's top 50 publications on policing of drug use.

Maintaining the quality of the Institute's collection has been shown to have direct benefits. An example is the Institute's homicide monitoring program which was seen to have probative value in the R v Dupas [2004] VSC 253 (21 July 2004) case.

Table 1: Summary of outputs and impacts, 2006–07

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Violent crime		
NHMP	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of homicide trends Homicide data used as indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage
National armed robbery program	Annual report 1 T&I Provision of data to key agencies	Increased awareness amongst the public and industry groups of armed robbery characteristics and trends
ACT family violence incidents	Report published by client	Informs monitoring of family violence and responses over time
ACT Indigenous victims of family violence	Consultancy report to client	Improved evidence on violent victimisation in Indigenous communities

Table 1: Summary of outputs and impacts, 2006–07 (continued)

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
ACT sexual assault data	Consultancy report to client 1 presentation	Informed efforts to improve tracking of sexual assault matters within the criminal justice system Increased awareness of sexual assault occurrence and risk factors
Community attitudes to violence against women in Victoria	Report published by client 1 presentation	Improved evidence base on community attitudes Informed strategic planning and policy responses to violence against women
Criminal justice system responses to sexual assault	1 roundtable Consultancy report to client 2 papers to client	Informed strategic planning by key stakeholder
Property crime		
National firearms theft monitoring program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies	Increased awareness of the nature and extent of firearm theft amongst the public and key stakeholders Informs the deliberations of the APMC Firearms Policy Working Group
Bushfire arson	1 T&I 1 roundtable 12 Bushfire arson bulletins	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of issues Improved public awareness of bushfire arson
Crime against small business	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of the extent and nature of crime against small business
Illegal activities in Australian fishing industry	Consultancy report to client	Increased awareness of issues amongst key stakeholders Informing policy and practice responses to illegal activities
Drugs		
DUMA	1 technical workshop 2 annual reports 3 T&Is 4 newsletters Provision of data to key agencies	Improved evidence base on illicit drug use and offending with data cited in international and national reports on drug trends Expansion of program to two new sites
Amphetamine-type stimulants strategy	Draft report to client	
Clandestine laboratory site remediation	Consultancy report to client 1 roundtable	Increased stakeholder awareness of current practices and issues
Drug use careers of offenders	1 T&I 1 TBP	Informing correctional policy and practice responses to drug dependency among inmates

Table 1: Summary of outputs and impacts, 2006–07 (continued)

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Transnational and organised crime		
Precursor chemical trade in Oceania	Draft report to client	
Transnational crime	1 TBP 2 roundtables	Informed development of strategies to address corruption Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of effective responses to corruption
Economic and high tech crime		
Consumer fraud	1 T&I Consultancy report to client	Increased public awareness of consumer fraud
High tech crime	6 High tech crime bulletins 2 reports to client 3 T&Is	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of issues Informed policy and practice responses to high tech crime
Serious tax fraud prosecutions	Draft report to client	
Technology and crime	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of responses to technology enabled crime
International Crime Victimization Survey	1 T&I	Improved information on trends in internet purchasing
Criminal justice responses		
National juveniles in detention monitoring program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies	Data used in the annual report on government services by the Steering Committee on Government Services
National deaths in custody monitoring program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies	Monitoring implementation and impact of RCIADC recommendations Data used in report to UN
Community attitudes to Commonwealth criminal penalties	Consultancy report to client	Informed policy deliberations
Criminal trial delays	1 RPP	Informing policy and practice reforms in the criminal justice sector
Criminal justice responses to substance abuse and offending in Indigenous communities	1 roundtable Draft report to client	
Performance measurement in drug law enforcement	Report published by client 1 T&I	Framework to inform future performance monitoring by police
Policing of illicit drugs in remote and regional Indigenous communities	2 reports published by client 1 T&I	Increasing public and key stakeholder awareness of nature and extent of use, and of good practice responses Informing policy and practice responses to illicit drug use
Queensland drug court evaluation	Draft report to client	

Table 1: Summary of outputs and impacts, 2006–07 (continued)

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Capacity building		
Air cargo trial evaluation	Consultancy report to client	Informed operational and policy decision making
Crime prevention capacity building	12 CRMs	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of crime prevention good practice
International assistance	PNG crime survey assessments to client	Improved research design and instruments
Missing persons	1 roundtable Draft report to client	
NCCPP partnership	2 workshops 10 tip sheets Ongoing advice to AGD	Improved evaluative frameworks Increased community awareness of program and of crime prevention

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 2006–07 financial year, the AIC continued to produce quality relevant publications in a timely fashion including:

- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2006*
- 27 reports
- 50 fact sheets
- 3 newsletters
- the 2005–06 annual reports of the AIC and the CRC.

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 website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/>

Review and publication 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. Publications are also subject to external review. All publications are also edited to conform to the AIC publishing style guide. 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*.

For many years, AIC reports have been distributed in north America by Criminal Justice Press. With changes in publishing, including online full text

availability and credit card purchases, the volume of business transacted decreased and the arrangement ceased early in 2007. The Institute has appreciated its warm relationship with Criminal Justice Press over the years.

Dissemination and promotion of AIC work

The AIC continues 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

Communities in action for crime prevention: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime Sixth Annual Colloquium. The 6th annual colloquium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) was held at the National Museum of Australia in Canberra from 14-15 September 2006. The colloquium was jointly organised by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the Community Safety and Justice Branch of the AGD and the AIC. It drew together practitioners, professionals and academics involved in the development of community programs aimed at reducing crime.

Keynote speakers included Dr Sue Gordon AM, Chair of the National Indigenous Council, Emeritus Professor W.G. (Kit) Carson, an Honorary Professorial Research Fellow of the University of Melbourne

and Professor Emeritus at La Trobe university and Scott Rankin, Director of Big hART. AIC staff gave presentations and acted as rapporteurs.

The AIC also ran its first one-day conference in 2006.

Family violence, drug and alcohol use in remote communities, 18 August 2006, Darwin. The conference was jointly hosted by the Department of Justice of the Northern Territory and attracted over 100 participants. The conference was a trial in response to recommendations in the communications review that one-day conferences be held in major centres away from Canberra to reduce costs and increase accessibility to organisations distant from southeastern Australia. The conference was co-sponsored by the Northern Territory Government and was considered highly effective by participants. This satisfactory outcome, combined with positive feedback, means one day conferences are likely to be held again.

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.

Nine roundtables were held this financial year.

Anti-corruption, 26 July 2006. The AIC hosted this roundtable with AusAID following the release of the white paper on Australian aid. The roundtable discussed law and justice initiatives, monitoring and evaluation.

Trafficking, 28 July 2006. The AIC hosted this roundtable with OfW to identify research methodologies to investigate how to respond to

Case study 3

Criminal trials: research on outcomes of initial listings

Delays in criminal trials have been a concern in Australia and overseas. Two commonly reported reasons for delay are the growth in trial initiations and the increasing complexity of trials. Failure to proceed as scheduled on the day of listing can contribute considerably to the length of a trial and consume significant criminal justice resources through backlogs and delay, even where the failure to proceed occurs due to a late change in plea to guilty. A national research project estimated the proportion of criminal trials in Australian courts that do not proceed on the day of listing and ascertained the reasons for this. Funded by the AGD, the project analysed quantitative data from courts across Australian states and territories. Consultations were undertaken with more than 60 key stakeholders from 42 criminal justice agencies.

The data analysis found that more than half (from 61% to 86%) of all listed criminal trials failed to commence on the listed day. The data show that, of every 10 trials listed in the Australian criminal jurisdictions, on average:

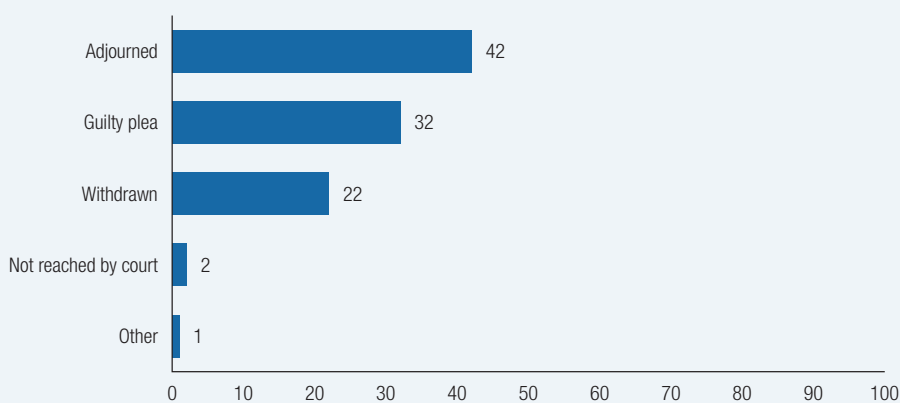
- three will proceed as scheduled
- four will be finalised without trial, either by way of guilty plea or prosecution withdrawal
- three will be adjourned and re-listed for another hearing.

The research identified three main reasons that defendants plead guilty at the last minute: late plea negotiation between the defence and prosecution, a difficult or apathetic client, or defendants advised not to negotiate earlier.

Key factors in the withdrawal of matters include: the role of the committal hearing in determining if there is sufficient evidence; the preparedness of the prosecution; and unexpected issues arising.

The main reasons for adjournment include the court's inability to provide judicial and court resources, and requests by the defence, prosecution or both. As a result the report divides factors underlying trial adjournment/withdrawal into those in which the inability to proceed is the result of deliberate actions or inactions by the parties, and those that are unavoidable.

Figure 3: Criminal trials: reasons for not proceeding on day of listing (percent)



Source: adapted from Payne 2007: table 6

The report calls for implementation of the 56 recommendations of the 1999 Standing Committee of Attorneys-General (SCAG) working group on criminal trial procedures and identifies four key priority areas to be addressed:

- improving the quantity, quality and timeliness of information sharing and communication between the investigating authorities, prosecution, defence and the court
- promoting earlier discussion and consideration of a guilty plea with the defendant
- improving certainty in trial listings
- improving services for victims and witnesses and encouraging greater participation in the criminal trial process.

Reference

Payne J 2007. *Criminal trial delays in Australia: trial listing outcomes*. Research and public policy series no. 74. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/74/rpp74.pdf>

potential cases in Australia of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Clandestine laboratories, 11 July, 18 July, 25 July 2006. Discussions focused on the steps required to develop and implement a formal remediation process, and on associated legal and resources implications.

NCCPP workshop, 13 September 2006. This roundtable, held with the AGD, was designed to build capacity among representatives of community crime prevention projects. The workshop was held in conjunction with the ICPC colloquium.

Drug diversion, 18 October 2006. This roundtable, hosted with the Department of Health and Ageing, discussed the national collection of data on police diversion of people apprehended for drugs offences and related data access issues.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia technical meeting, 23–24 November 2006. The annual technical workshop decided on data collection priorities for the coming year and heard presentations on key issues.

Missing persons, 12 December 2006. The roundtable identified key issues and the way forward for the project's stakeholders.

National police custody, 23 April 2007. Held with state and territory police agencies, the roundtable discussed data variables, design and implementation of the 2007 survey of persons held in police custody.

Sex offender treatment, 8 May 2007. State/territory and New Zealand corrections officers investigated content and good practice in the delivery of sex offender treatment programs in prisons.

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 2 shows the extent of this contact.

Table 2: Media liaison, 2006–07

Number of media requests	255
Number of media interviews	56
Number of AIC media releases	7
Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister/other Ministers	4

The AIC issued five media releases during the year, on armed robberies, the health of post-release prisoners, crime against ethnic business, group violence, and homicide. Copies of all media releases are on the AIC's website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/media>

The main topic areas where the AIC was mentioned in the media were drugs and crime, firearms, violence, cybercrime, homicide, arson and fraud. Although the drink spiking project was completed last financial year, it was still a popular topic for media mentions. For the first time, there was a noticeable use of AIC research in blogs.

Parliament

The AIC presented submissions to, and appeared before, three Commonwealth Parliamentary inquiries this year:

- Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs inquiry into older people and the law

- House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Human Services inquiry into the impact of illicit drug use on families
- Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission inquiry into the future impact of serious and organised crime on Australian society.
- providing support to the families of young people involved in the program and hands-on activity programs on and off site, (for example, metal work and computer training).

The AIC was mentioned substantively 11 times in Parliament during the year. The work mentioned was on firearms, bushfire arson, costs of crime, cybercrime, reporting to police and violence against women.

The AIC also made a submission to the Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission inquiry into policing in Indigenous communities.

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 Commonwealth Heads of Government and the APMC. They include monetary awards totalling \$130,000.

The 2006 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards were presented to the winners by Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs, on Thursday 30 November 2006. There were four national community award winners and two national police award winners.

COMMUNITY AWARD WINNERS

Chance on Main (Tasmania)

This is an intervention program for young people aged 14–19 who are at risk of being involved in criminal or antisocial activities, or dropping out of school or training, or becoming homeless and disconnected from their families. The methods used are:

- mentoring by high profile community and sporting personalities, intensive individual support and counselling

This model is unique in Tasmania. The young people involved are often seen as 'difficult' by mainstream service providers and a concern for police, education and health personnel. The need for an early intervention program for this target group was identified from extensive consultation over five years, involving relevant service providers, surveys of the Glenorchy community and in-depth consultation with young people.

Gove Peninsula Community Patrol (Northern Territory)

The Gove Peninsula Community Patrol provides a service across all inhabited areas located on the Gove Peninsula. These patrols work closely with other support agencies in assisting community members needing advice or information, or who have placed themselves in a situation where they may be at risk. The patrol is staffed by Yolgnu women seeking to reduce the impact of alcohol abuse on the individual and the community. They encourage responsible drinking, settle drunken conflicts and take intoxicated people home or away from dangerous areas such as roadsides. It is an extremely difficult job requiring committed and passionate workers.

Unlike major urban centres of the Northern Territory, the Yolgnu people are still very attached to traditional law and a traditional way of life. The Yolgnu women have a very good understanding of people who are, in general, close relatives that are under the influence of alcohol and other drugs. As close relatives they are able, in most cases, to deal with situations that arise.

Make It Work: Employment and Mentoring Program (Victoria)

Make It Work is a support program for offenders, most of whom are bailees of the Melbourne Magistrates' Court. The program provides employment and vocational training assistance, help with other support needs through referrals and a mentoring program to an average of 100 people

each year. All assistance aims to reduce recidivism. A three year evaluation of Make It Work conducted by Deakin University reveals the program has performed impressively compared to other similar national and international programs. The program addresses educational and vocational shortfalls faced by offenders in re-entry into the community by preparing prisoners to re-enter the work force, actively marketing this client group to employers and providing post placement support. Work preparation training and other career development training or courses are provided through linkage to an established network of service providers and a trained volunteer community mentor, who assists the client with integrating with their community.

Residential Beef Cattle Production Training Program (Northern Territory)

The training program includes competency units in a number of areas related to beef cattle production. The program runs for four weeks at the Juno Horse Centre in a residential stock camp setting, with one week at the NT Rural College. It is funded by the Commonwealth and Northern Territory Governments as well as the NT Rural College and Youth Development Unit.

The program aims to engage participants in gainful employment or further training. The long term aims are that program graduates can help decrease antisocial and offending behaviour by acting as role models for the community.

POLICE AWARD WINNERS

Homelands Partnership (Queensland)

This project is concerned with homelessness in the central business district of Cairns and related issues of public drunkenness, antisocial behaviour and public fears about crime. An agreement with local liquor stores was made not to sell wine casks before 4pm to reduce public drunkenness. Outstanding fines were also allowed to be paid in instalments in order to reduce crimes such as stealing and begging.

Northern Territory Police Violent Crime Reduction Strategy (Northern Territory)

This strategy aims to reduce domestic violence by improving police response times to domestic violence calls, education and early intervention. Targeting offenders early in their cycle of offending, perpetrators' behaviours are monitored and action taken before violence occurs. Police action is measured each quarter through operational performance review processes. Marketing of the strategies to the Northern Territory community has been integral to its success.

Communications review

The AIC commissioned a review of its communication with stakeholders and clients in January 2006. The review found that the Institute was highly regarded for the quality and independence of its work. It was also noted that the Institute was responsive to both emerging trends and client needs and was influential at all levels of government. However the review found that the agency needed to develop a more effective communication strategy beyond its key stakeholders including a review of its publications.

The information gathered by this report and its recommendations fed into a second consultancy on the public affairs function presented in June 2007. This report noted that while a range of AIC activity had grown there had not been a corresponding growth in communication support functions. The strategy outlined in this report will be actioned during the coming financial year.

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 seven interns, who worked on projects related to drug diversion, juvenile justice issues in Victoria, NARMP, the National Deaths in

Custody program, the precursor chemical trade in Oceania and the preparation of *Crime facts info* and *AICrime reduction matters* fact sheets. Through the Australian National Internships Program, a student from the Australian National University was hosted and supervised at the AIC to work on a bushfire arson topic in the second half of 2006.

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

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 research. It provides information about the work of the Institute and the CRC, 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. A major initiative this financial year was the launch in November of the Indigenous justice clearinghouse. Information Services worked closely with the NSW Attorney General's Department on this project, which provides a web-based resource for researchers, policy makers and practitioners. For more information see Case study 4.

A *Hot Topics* section was introduced on the website. The topics gather together key information and resources on a topic of current interest with the aim of anticipating requests to the Institute and guide web visitors to the most important material. Topics this year have included bushfire arson, homicide, the Indigenous Justice Taskforce, deaths in custody, Schoolies Week and White Ribbon Day.

USE OF THE WEBSITE

During the 2006–07 financial year, there was an average of 28,928 successful requests for pages per day from external search engines, with a high of 38,747 occurring in May. The months with highest usage coincide with the end of the Australian and northern hemisphere academic years. The majority of requests (62%) are for AIC publications. The most requested AIC publication during the year was *Australian crime: facts and figures*.

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 17,400 successful queries per month.

OTHER WEBSITES

A secure AIC website was set up towards the end of the financial year. Using Verisign authentication, this will enable encrypted communication for four web initiatives for AIC stakeholders and for future research surveys, as required.

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

Information Services also maintains a protected section on the website for DUMA stakeholders. More detailed analyses of DUMA data than appear in the published report are posted to this site, where contributors also have access to their own data. In the new year, a web analyser will be made available on this closed site to enable stakeholders to undertake their own analysis.

A secure site was established during the year for NARMP to exchange data and communicate with stakeholders across Australia.

The annual Fraud Against the Australian Government survey has been placed on its own website.

Case study 4

Indigenous justice clearinghouse

The Indigenous justice clearinghouse (<http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au>) was initiated by the nation's justice ministers in response to the high rate of incarceration of Indigenous people, to help governments develop better evidence-based responses to the complex and difficult issues facing Indigenous communities. The clearinghouse is a website that brings together knowledge about the wide range of work being done at a grassroots level to address justice issues in Indigenous communities. The website was developed by the AIC in collaboration with the NSW Attorney General's Department (NSWAGD) and the pilot site was launched in November 2006 at a meeting of SCAG.

An Aboriginal artist, Garry Jones, developed the artwork for the website. Garry won the 2000 Art of Place and National Indigenous Heritage Art (works on paper) Award.

The clearinghouse provides a single entry point for key information about Indigenous justice issues in Australia, with the website including:

- an online forum for exchanging informal knowledge between decision makers, researchers and practitioners in the field
- a register of Indigenous justice resources
- concise briefs on existing research and evaluations and identification of areas where further research is needed
- a news section, disseminating information about new reports and research.

The register of resources includes information about key publications and evaluations, datasets and research projects. At the end of the year there were 86 members of the forum. The first research brief, on research into strong Indigenous communities, describes the variation in Indigenous crime rates among communities and what we know about safe communities that have low rates of assault and property offences. The brief describes what Australian research is available and suggests further research in this area based on innovative international research.

The pilot website will be evaluated early in the new financial year, with a report to SCAG in November 2007.

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 maintained a website for the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau for several years. With the abolition of the Bureau in April 2007, the website was archived with the National Library of Australia's Pandora project.

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. The Director's instructions are the first point of reference for Institute policies and they refer to other guidelines and procedures, along with delegations. All areas continue to develop 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.

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. Following the internal audit report on research documentation, particular efforts have been made to ensure that project documentation is up-to-date and available to all staff on the intranet.

A Director's update has been added to the intranet, and the new section with information about the forthcoming building refurbishment is a keenly read area.

Major work was undertaken during the year to upgrade the intranet interface to the library database, with improved displays of records and particularly of linked records and documents.

JV Barry Library services

CLIENT SERVICES

Several important reference databases were added to the Institute's resources during the year. Under a special agreement with Ebsco, one of the world's major online and full text service providers, all issues of the AIC's *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series have been loaded to its SocIndex database, vastly expanding the discovery opportunities for the Institute's main publications. The agreement includes a reduced price subscription to the database, to which all AIC staff have access. The extended access this brings to a range of social sciences literature, many articles in full text, improves the efficiency of the discovery and delivery aspects of literature searches, whether conducted by researchers themselves or library staff on their behalf.

Other new databases include the Australian databases, Attorney-General's Information Service (AGIS) and the AFP Database (AFPD). Although not full text services, these add considerably to our ability to find and deliver relevant information to researchers. We have also subscribed to Thomson Law Book and LexisNexis, as work with legislation and cases is expected to increase with new project work into the future.

Library staff continued to work in collaboration with Institute researchers to ensure their work reflects current, reliable and relevant information available in the public domain. They do this 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 the attention of individual researchers. 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. 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. A new alert, on recidivism, was introduced during the year.

Information Services contributes to two of the Institute's monitoring programs, Deaths in Custody and NHMP, and to cybercrime, bushfire arson and fraud against the Australian Government projects 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 cybercrime, sex trafficking, ATS, money laundering, intellectual property, tax compliance, drugs and crime, sexual violence reporting in culturally and linguistically diverse and Indigenous communities, diversion of Indigenous offenders, clandestine drug laboratories, anti-corruption, firearms, arson, fraud, crime in the fishing industry, recidivism, deaths in police custody, prison populations, airport security, drug driving, forensics, women in policing and missing persons.

CINCH DATABASE

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by Information Services. 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 2007, the database contained 54,049 records. During the year 1,640 records were added, compared with 1,607 records for the previous year. The contractor for indexing for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

As Informit has improved its database updating and reporting processes, a number of older records have been referred back to the AIC for upgrading. This improves the quality of the database on our website as well.

DATASETS

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.

COLLECTION

During the year 929 monographs were acquired in print or electronic format. Of these, 734 were gratis or exchange items and 195 were purchased. In the previous year, 729 monographs were received; 513 being gratis or exchange items and 216 purchased. Staff borrowed 871 books, reports and journal issues, compared with 759 the previous year.

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 cataloguing contribution to the National Library service, Libraries Australia. 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 national bibliographic database.

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 547 cataloguing records to Libraries Australia. Of these, 345 were original cataloguing, indicating that, although our collection is not large, the Institute continues to house a valuable and uncommon resource. The remaining 202 items were additions of our holdings to existing 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 JV Barry Library continues to be a net lender in these schemes, indicating the value of the library's collection to the nation. 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. Although full text fee for service databases are increasingly used for recent journal articles, there has not been an appreciable decrease in the number of articles requested by AIC staff or external libraries.

During the year the library received 150 journal articles and 91 books on interlibrary loan for researchers and made 685 articles and 277 books available on interlibrary loan. The number of articles acquired on interlibrary loan for AIC researchers is rising, reflecting increased use of all library services and the wider range of subjects being researched. An example is fisheries, an area in which the library has limited holdings.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND NETWORKS

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 Institute is a member of the planning committee for the next meeting of the Network, 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 AGD. An initiative of the ALIES network, in which the Institute is involved, is the development of a purchasing consortium for online services. If successful, this will enable us to subscribe to some database services which are otherwise too expensive.

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 to PNG up to three times each year.

Financial performance

Table 3: Total resources for Outcome 1 (\$'000)

	2006–07 budget forecast ^a	2006–07 actual ^b	2007–08 budget estimate ^c
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	4,769	4,769	6,603
Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	705	705	647
Total revenue from Government contributing to price of departmental outputs	5,329	5,329	7,250
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	2,805	3,227	1,226
Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	44	34	24
Total revenue from other sources	2,849	3,261	1,250
Total revenue from departmental outputs	5,329	5,329	7,250
(Total revenues from government and from other sources)	8,178	8,590	8,500
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	7,473	7,852	6,598
Output 1.2 – Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	705	705	647
Total price of departmental outputs	8,178	8,557	8,495
Total estimated resourcing for Outcome 1 (Total price of outputs and administered appropriations)	8,178	8,557	8,495
Average staffing level (number)	50	50	53

a: 2007–08 Portfolio Budget Statements

b: Audited 2006–07 financial statements

c: 2007–08 Portfolio Budget Statements

Accountability and management



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, and the Northern Territory, the results of research conducted by the Institute;
- c) to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, such seminars and courses of training or instruction for persons engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour as are approved by the Board or are requested by the Attorney-General;
- d) to advise the [Criminology Research] Council in relation to needs for, and programs of, criminological research;
- e) to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- f) to give advice and assistance in relation to any research performed wholly or partly with moneys provided out of the Fund;
- g) to give advice in relation to the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- h) to publish such material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions as is approved by the Board:
 - (ha) to collect information and statistics (without detracting from, and in the context of, the overall collecting and coordinating role of the Australian Bureau of Statistics);
 - (hb) to provide information and advice to Departments, agencies and authorities of the Commonwealth, of the states, of the Australian Capital Territory and of the Northern Territory dealing with the administration of criminal justice;

- (hc) to collaborate, in and outside Australia, with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, in relation to research, or the training of persons, in or in connection with the administration of criminal justice; and
- i) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

Minister and portfolio

The Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Honourable David Johnston, is responsible for the Institute. He was appointed on 6 March 2007, replacing Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison. The AIC falls under the Attorney-General's portfolio.

The Minister for Justice and Customs issued a statement of expectations to the AIC at the start of the 2006–07 financial year. Included in this statement are expectations that the AIC would:

- undertake impartial and policy relevant research of the highest standards on crime and criminal justice
- work co-operatively with the AGD and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian government's national research centre on crime and justice
- maintain and produce research information of value to key stakeholders from its ongoing monitoring programs and other research activity
- actively disseminate research findings to policy makers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner.

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 4 is a summary of the key performance indicators and how they were met.

Table 4: Meeting the Minister's expectations: key performance indicators 2006–07

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	Quality of Ministerial submissions consistently assessed as good or excellent Minister regularly informed of issues, including significant events, affecting the AIC
Undertake impartial and policy relevant research work on crime and criminal justice that is of the highest standards	Research output targets met Key stakeholder feedback on commissioned work consistently positive in terms of quality and policy relevance
Work co-operatively with the AGD and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian government's national research centre on crime and justice	Regular meetings held between Director and Secretary Consultancy research projects funded by AGD and Australian AFP Memorandum of Understanding signed with ACS AGD and portfolio staff participated in key national roundtables Attended UN meetings and provided input into briefings for UN meetings
Maintain and produce research information of value to key stakeholders from its ongoing monitoring programs and other research activity	All monitoring program annual reports released Data from monitoring programs used in Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage report Positive feedback from key stakeholders on contracted research products \$2.6m secured from external stakeholders for research consultancy services
Actively disseminate research findings to policy makers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner	AIC co-hosted 1 international, 1 national conferences and convened 9 roundtables Publication of 27 reports (20 Trends & issues papers, 4 Technical and background reports, 7 Research and public policy reports) 50 fact sheets released 59 subject alerts distributed 56 media interviews with AIC staff 85 presentations at conferences and other stakeholder forums Over 28,000 internet page requests per day, 62 percent for AIC publications
Assist and guide the CRC	Secretariat and research advice services valued by CRC members CRC website effectively managed by AIC Effective project management, including 3 new, 9 continuing projects, 5 consultancies
Manage its 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 report at end of financial year Board satisfied with internal audits and standard of financial reporting
Effectively implement and maintain high standards of corporate governance	Director's instructions updated and implemented All policies reviewed, updated and placed on intranet New contract for HR management system
Adhere to the Public Service Code of Conduct	1 breach of adherence investigated

Board of Management

The Board of Management consists of the Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the CRC.

CRC Members are appointed for one calendar year and take up their appointments at the first meeting of the calendar year. Table 5 shows the members of the AIC Board of Management at 30 June 2007.

Table 5: AIC Board members and deputy members at 30 June 2007

	Appointed
Director	
Dr Toni Makkai, Director, AIC	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
Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary, Community Safety and Justice Branch, AGD	19/7/2006
Ms Joanne Blackburn, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, AGD	10/12/2004 to 19/7/2006
Appointed by the CRC	
Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney General's Department, New South Wales	29/3/2006
Mr Richard Coates, Director, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	29/3/2007
Mr Terrence Ryan, Director, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland	29/3/2007
Western Australian representative – vacant	29/3/2006
Deputy members	
Mr John Draffin, Assistant Commissioner, Australian Building and Construction Commission	14/10/2005
Ms Joanne Blackburn, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, AGD	24/7/2006
Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary, Community Safety and Justice Branch, AGD	7/2/2005 to 19/7/2006
Mr Alan Van Zyl, Senior Policy Officer, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	13/4/2005
Mr Mark Pathe, Principal Policy Officer, Strategic Policy, Department of Justice & Attorney-General, Queensland	26/7/2004
New South Wales – vacant	
Western Australia – vacant	

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: 26 July 2006 in Melbourne, 22 November 2006 in Canberra and 30 March 2007 in Canberra. There was a 96 percent attendance by Board members or their deputies at these meetings.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established in March 1999 in accordance with the provision 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 comprises all members of the Board of Management and meetings were coordinated with Board meetings on 26 July 2006 in Melbourne, 22 November 2006 in Canberra and 30 March 2007 in Canberra.

The audits are reported on in the Internal governance section of this report.

AIC Ethics Committee

The AIC Ethics Committee has been operating since 1992. It has seven members with backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as required by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for ethics committees. The current chairperson is Dr Deborah Mitchell. The Committee's purpose is to advise the Director whether approval should be granted for projects to proceed under AIC auspices. It 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 16 proposals.

In March 2007, the NHMRC endorsed a new National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research which sets out guidelines in the conducting of research with human participants.

National research priorities

The AIC's research falls mainly 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 stakeholders
- building internal capacity
- adding value to existing datasets.

In October 2006, the AIC provided to the Chief Scientist and the Department of Education, Science and Training its 2005–06 Annual Report and a three year summary report that overviewed progress on how it has been implementing the national research priorities. The Chief Scientist and the National Research Priorities (NRP) Committee provided positive feedback on this report.

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 to build trust and confidence
- **fairness** – treating all people 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 them on research projects and corporate issues and directions, and the intranet.

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 internal audit plan, Director's instructions and all 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:

- The **Executive Management Committee** – provides advice to the Director on strategic issues. The committee comprises senior management.
- The **Information Technology Committee** – actively monitors the performance of the system and provides advice to the General Manager for Corporate Services on strategic directions and emerging issues. The committee is comprised of representatives from all areas of the Institute.

- The **Public Affairs Committee** – coordinates the work of the Research and Information Services teams in the delivery of conferences, publications, seminars, roundtables and other public affairs activities.

Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2006–07:

- financial statements quality assurance for the 2005–06 year (July 2006)
- efficiency and effectiveness of financial compliance (Oct 2006)
- review of transition to the new payroll service provider (May 2007)
- financial statements and reporting process review (June 2007).

Following a tender process, the Institute appointed a new internal audit service provider, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Research framework

The AIC has put in place a comprehensive research framework which details the context and method by which all research should be carried out. This 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 before any research project begins. 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.

Other key policies have been developed in regard to document management and research practices.

These cover:

- copyright ownership and attribution
- confidentiality of information
- document/paper classification and disposal
- outside earnings
- media liaison
- outside publishing
- research conduct.

Building services

The AIC successfully negotiated an extension to its lease for a further five years with the option of another five years. As part of this process the Institute will be undertaking a major refurbishment of the building in the first half of next financial year. The final designs for the refurbishment have been completed with consultation with staff and input from external specialists in design and construction. There will be a short term impact on Institute staff as it is necessary to relocate some staff off site during the four month process.

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:

- risk control register
- Director's instructions – reflect best practice in finance and administration
- finance policy and procedures
- an internal audit program
- annual ComCover risk surveys/assessments – the program measures the 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.

The 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.

Fraud control plan

The AIC maintains fraud risk assessments, a fraud control plan and processes for fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting, in accordance with the requirement of the revised *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines* of May 2002. The fraud plan is an important strategic document that links with our risk management framework and draws together fraud prevention and detection initiatives into one consolidated document.

Ombudsman/courts/Parliamentary committees and proceedings

There were no investigations or reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman or court or Parliamentary committee 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. Here is information on the categories of documents the AIC holds and on how access can be made.

CATEGORIES OF DOCUMENTS

- **general** – internal papers and records, including 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 Minister for Justice and Customs, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions
- **research** – research, development and evaluation papers, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications
- **administration** – finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

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

FOI REQUESTS DURING 2006–07

There were no FOI requests made to the AIC in 2006–07.

Ecologically sustainable development

Under section 516A(3) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC), the Directors of the AIC must ensure 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 includes personnel liaison services, staff development, recruitment, industrial relations, occupational health and safety and equal employment opportunity.

During the year the AIC changed its outsourced supplier of personnel and payroll functions from the Administrative Appeals Tribunal to Ross HD.

Staffing levels and numbers are listed in Appendix 7.

WORKFORCE PLANNING

The executive management of the Institute continually reviews its workforce requirements. Our staff are employed according to the output requirements arising from requests for research and support activities. The AIC also 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 *Employee Collective Agreement 2006–2009* or by an Australian Workplace Agreement.

AIC VALUES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

The AIC Values and Code of Conduct provide 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.

AUSTRALIA DAY MEDALLIONS

AIC staff members Sylvia Mackellar, Peter Levan, Maria Borzycki, Jason Payne and Rosa Ruiz were presented with Australia Day Medallions in recognition of their dedication and contribution to the Institute, and through it to the public service of the nation.

PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The performance development scheme was reviewed during the year, with input from a staff consultative committee. The new scheme ensures greater transparency and consistency in application of performance reviews and rewards for all staff. The scheme emphasises continuous assessment and improvement with a strong focus on improvements in productivity.

The scheme promotes fairness through clearly defining expectations aligned with corporate goals. It includes:

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

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The AIC is committed to the training and development of its employees. All employees have the chance

to take part 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, established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

The Institute has a nominated health and safety representative. A training session was arranged for all staff during the year, and staff continued to have access to personal workspace advice from a qualified OH&S consultant. There were no major OH&S 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 decreased by 35 percent, from \$31,000 in 2005–06 to \$20,000 in 2006–07. The safety, rehabilitation and compensation of work-injured employees is covered by ComCare.

Financial operations

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Operating revenues for 2006–07 totalled \$8,590,370. This included revenue from Government (\$5,329,000), goods and services (\$2,885,768), interest (\$322,004) and other revenue (\$53,598).

Total revenue increased by \$811,230, a 10 percent increase from 2005–06. The major contributors towards the increase were additional revenues from goods and services (\$657,008), due to a larger volume of externally funded research projects, and interest (\$115,251) due to higher levels of cash holdings set aside for the upcoming building works.

Operating expenditures for 2006–07 were \$8,556,995. Total expenditure increased by \$2,221,083, which represents a 35 percent increase from 2005–06. The major contributor was an increase in employee and contractor consultancy costs (\$1,481,072) due to the additional resource requirements in order to meet the increased volume and work associated with research contracts. This was also affected by enhancements undertaken to ICT hardware and software (\$369,213).

The overall operating result was an operating surplus of \$33,375.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

During 2006–07, the Institute engaged 29 consultancies with contract values over \$10,000 at a total cost of \$1,446,377. More than half of this expenditure was in relation to services obtained for the DUMA project. The other expenditure included services relating to ICT support and maintenance, improvements to communication and information management systems, internal audit and other research contracts.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The AIC administers discretionary grants on behalf of the Criminology Research Fund (the Fund). During the financial year, the Fund provided 4 new research grants and 3 research consultancies. Further information 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 54 applicants. Details of the national winners are in the Report on performance section of this report.

PURCHASING

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the Director's instructions 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 Director's instructions and the Australian accounting standards.

AIC non-current assets are subject to an annual stocktake which is used to update and verify the accuracy of asset records. Assets are depreciated at rates commensurate with their effective lives.

Library resources, infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are carried at fair value.

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. Following several years of totally outsourced provision of ICT services, this year the Institute has implemented a shared model to increase service levels and reduce risk.

The AIC undertook a refresh of desktop PCs during the year. These provide enhanced security features and an update to operational functionality.

ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

The Institute did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2006–07.

AIC appendixes

Appendix 1: AIC publications released in 2006–07

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series

ISSN 0817-8542

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

Number	Title
318	<i>Factors associated with drug and alcohol dependency among women in prison.</i> Holly Johnson, September 2006
319	<i>Drug use among police detainees.</i> Jenny Mouzos and Lance Smith, July 2006
320	<i>Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995–2003.</i> Michael Hobbs et al., July 2006
321	<i>Crime against businesses in two ethnically diverse communities.</i> Natalie Taylor, October 2006
322	<i>Illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities.</i> Judy Putt and Brendan Delahunty, August 2006
323	<i>The Pathways to Prevention project: doing developmental prevention in a disadvantaged community.</i> Ross Homel et al., August 2006
324	<i>Identification systems: a risk assessment framework.</i> Russell Smith, September 2006
325	<i>The post-release experience of prisoners in Queensland.</i> Stuart A Kinner, September 2006
326	<i>Swarming and the social dynamics of group violence.</i> Rob White, October 2006
327	<i>An investigation into the effective and ethical interviewing of suspected sex offenders.</i> Mark Kebbell, Emily Hurren and Paul Mazerolle, November 2006
328	<i>Armed robbery: who commits it and why?</i> Katie Willis, November 2006
329	<i>Mobile and wireless technologies: security and risk factors.</i> Gregor Urbas and Tony Krone, November 2006
330	<i>Internet purchasing: perceptions and experiences of Australian households.</i> Tony Krone and Holly Johnson, February 2007
331	<i>Consumer scams in Australia: an overview.</i> Russell G Smith, February 2007
332	<i>A framework for measuring the performance of drug law enforcement.</i> Peter Homel and Katie Willis, February 2007
333	<i>Zombies and botnets.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, March 2007
334	<i>The identification of mental disorders in the criminal justice system.</i> James RP Ogloff, Michael R Davis, George Rivers and Stuart Ross, March 2007
335	<i>Juvenile arson intervention programs in Australia.</i> Damon A Muller and Ashley Stebbins, May 2007
336	<i>Benzodiazepine use and harms among police detainees in Australia.</i> Wendy Loxley, May 2007
337	<i>Partner violence among a sample of police detainees.</i> Jenny Mouzos and Lance Smith, June 2007

Research and public policy series

ISSN 1326-6004

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

Number	Title
69	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2004 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report.</i> Maria Borzycki, July 2006
70	<i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2005 annual report on drug use among police detainees.</i> Jenny Mouzos, Lance Smith and Natalie Hind, July 2006
71	<i>Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995–2003.</i> Michael Hobbs, Kati Krazlan, Steve Ridout, Qun Mai, Mathew K Nuiman and Ralph Chapman, September 2006
72	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2004–05 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) annual report.</i> Jenny Mouzos and Tina Houliaras, February 2007
73	<i>Firearms theft in Australia: 2004–05.</i> Maria Borzycki and Jenny Mouzos, February 2007
74	<i>Criminal trial delays in Australia: trial listing outcomes.</i> Jason Payne, March 2007
75	<i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2006 annual report on drug use among police detainees.</i> Jenny Mouzos, Natalie Hind, Lance Smith and Kerryn Adams, June 2007

Technical and background paper series

ISSN 1445-7261

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

Number	Title
21	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report 2005.</i> Jacqueline Joudo, October 2006
22	<i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2005.</i> Natalie Taylor, December 2006
23	<i>Review of anti-corruption strategies.</i> Rob McCusker, December 2006
24	<i>A discrete-time survival of drug use and property offending: implications for early intervention and treatment.</i> Jason Payne, December 2006

Crime Facts Info series

ISSN 1445-7288

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

Number	Title
126	<i>Trends in recorded robbery.</i> 4 July 2006
127	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: weapon use by location.</i> 19 July 2006
128	<i>Child protection and Indigenous status.</i> 1 August 2006
129	<i>Drug use trends among police detainees.</i> 15 August 2006
130	<i>Violence experienced by men and women.</i> 29 August 2006
131	<i>Morbidity after release from prison.</i> 12 September 2006
132	<i>Drug use and crime.</i> 26 September 2006
133	<i>Mortality after release from prison.</i> 10 October 2006
134	<i>The costs of high tech crime.</i> 24 October 2006
135	<i>Police perceptions of negative outcomes due to illicit drugs in Indigenous communities.</i> 6 November 2006
136	<i>Domestic violence order offenders.</i> 21 November 2006
137	<i>Children present in family violence incidents.</i> 5 December 2006
138	<i>Community perceptions of domestic violence.</i> 19 December 2006
139	<i>Violence in Indigenous communities.</i> 9 January 2007
140	<i>Reporting violence to police.</i> 23 January 2007
141	<i>Homicides in Australia 2004–05: weapon type.</i> 6 February 2007
142	<i>2006 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards.</i> 20 February 2007
143	<i>Perceptions of crime.</i> 6 March 2007
144	<i>Consumer scams in Australia.</i> 20 March 2007
145	<i>Australian firearm thefts, 2004–05.</i> 3 April 2007
146	<i>Criminal trials: time to completion.</i> 17 April 2007
147	<i>Prisoners in Australia.</i> 1 May 2007
148	<i>Underground markets in stolen digital information.</i> 15 May 2007
149	<i>Older Australians in prison.</i> 29 May 2007
150	<i>Robbery victimisation.</i> 12 June 2007
151	<i>Drug use among police detainees across Australia.</i> 26 June 2007

AICrime reduction matters series

ISSN 1448-1383

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

Number	Title
47	<i>Evaluation: data linkage issues.</i> 4 July 2006
48	<i>Implementing Communities That Care: a UK evaluation.</i> 2 August 2006
49	<i>Partnerships for crime prevention.</i> 5 September 2005
50	<i>Working out 'what works' in crime prevention.</i> 3 October 2006
51	<i>Using action research: an example from substance use research.</i> 6 November 2006
52	<i>Tensions over turf: how to minimise conflict in partnerships.</i> 5 December 2006
53	<i>Policing domestic violence: barriers and good practice.</i> 9 January 2007
54	<i>Cost effectiveness of early intervention.</i> 6 February 2007
55	<i>Policing substance misuse in rural and remote communities: a good practice framework.</i> 6 March 2007
56	<i>Protecting personal identity.</i> 3 April 2007
57	<i>Preventing farm crime.</i> 1 May 2007
58	<i>Is notification of sex offenders in local communities effective?</i> 5 June 2007

Bushfire arson bulletin series

ISSN 1832-2743

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

Number	Title
34	<i>Consequences of bushfire arson, part 3: psychological impacts.</i> 20 July 2006
35	<i>Latest additions to the bibliographic database.</i> 15 August 2006
36	<i>Firesetting as a predictor of violence.</i> 19 September 2006
37	<i>Bushfire arson investigation.</i> 17 October 2006
38	<i>Australian juvenile arson intervention programs.</i> 21 November 2006
39	<i>Bushfires lit deliberately during adverse bushfire weather.</i> 19 December 2006
40	<i>The time of day of bushfires in Australia.</i> 16 January 2007
41	<i>Sentences for arson in Victoria.</i> 28 February 2007
42	<i>People and bushfires: not just a bush problem?</i> 20 March 2007
43	<i>People and bushfires: situational crime prevention and bushfire arson.</i> 17 April 2007
44	<i>People and bushfires: factors affecting fire frequency.</i> 15 May 2007
45	<i>Are arsonists repeat offenders?</i> 19 June 2007

High tech crime brief series

ISSN 1832-3413

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

Number	Title
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10	<i>Malware: viruses, worms, Trojan horses.</i> 21 February 2007
11	<i>More malware: adware, spyware, spam and spim.</i> 21 February 2007
12	<i>High tech crime tools.</i> 21 February 2007
13	<i>More high tech crime tools.</i> 21 February 2007
14	<i>New methods of transferring value electronically.</i> 28 February 2007
16	<i>Money mules.</i> 3 April 2007

Other AIC publications

Australian crime: facts & figures 2006

AIC newsletter

no. 26, July 2006

no. 27, December 2006

no. 28, March 2007

DUMA newsletter

3rd and 4th quarters 2006

1st and 2nd quarters 2007

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

A number of Institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2006–07. This includes publicly released consultancy reports.

Author	Title
Chow SSM & Choo KKR 2007	Strongly-secure identity-based key agreement and anonymous extension, in Juan Garay (ed), 10th Information Security Conference 200 – ISC 2007, Valparaiso, Chile. <i>Lecture notes in computer science</i> October
Choo KKR 2006	On the security analysis of Lee, Hwang, & Lee (2004) and Song & Kim (2000) key exchange/agreement protocols. <i>Informatica</i> 17(4): 467–480
Delahunty B & Putt J 2006	<i>The policing implications of cannabis, amphetamine and other illicit drug use in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities</i> . Adelaide: NDLERF <i>Good practice framework: policing illicit drugs in rural and remote communities</i> . Adelaide: NDLERF
Hayes H & Makkai T 2007	Measuring crime, in Hayes H & Prenzler T (eds), <i>An introduction to crime</i> . Sydney: Pearson Education Australia
Homel P 2007	Who says crime prevention hasn't worked? Annual Crime Prevention Lecture in <i>Proceedings of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) Annual Colloquium: Communities in action for crime prevention, 14–15 September 2006</i> . Montréal: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime: 44–50
Homel P 2006	Joining up the pieces: what central agencies need to do to support effective local crime prevention, in Knutsson J & Clarke RV (eds), <i>Putting theory to work: implementing situational prevention and problem-oriented policing Crime Prevention Studies</i> 20: 111–138
Johnson H 2006	Concurrent drug and alcohol dependency and mental health problems among incarcerated women. <i>Australian and New Zealand journal of criminology</i> 39(2): 190–217
Makkai T & Prenzler T 2007	The prevalence of crime, in Hayes H & Prenzler T (eds), <i>An introduction to crime</i> . Sydney: Pearson Education Australia
McCusker R 2007	Muling money across the globe. <i>Anti-money laundering</i> April/May: 32–33
McCusker R 2007	The ultimate “work at home” scam. <i>Money laundering intelligence</i> no.14:12–13
McCusker R 2006	Transnational organised cyber crime: distinguishing threat from reality. <i>Crime, law & social change</i> 46(4/5): 257–273
Mouzos J 2007	Violence, in Hayes H & Prenzler T (eds), <i>An introduction to crime</i> . Sydney: Pearson Education Australia
Putt J & Frearson P 2007	Rural Indigenous drug use: a challenge for police. <i>Of substance</i> 5(1): 22–24
Smith R 2007	Biometric solutions to identity-related cybercrime, in Jewkes Y (ed) <i>Crime online</i> . Cullompton: Willan: 44–59
Taylor N 2006	<i>Analysis of family violence incidents July 2003 – June 2004: final report prepared for ACT Policing</i> . Canberra: AFP
Taylor N & Mouzos J 2006	<i>Community attitudes to violence against women survey 2006</i> . Melbourne: VicHealth
Urbas G 2006	Criminalising computer misconduct: some legal and philosophical problems. <i>Asia Pacific law review</i> 14(1): 95–121
Willis K, Homel P & Gray K 2006	<i>Developing and implementing a performance measurement framework for drug law enforcement in Australia</i> . Adelaide: NDLERF

Appendix 3: Presentations by AIC staff

- Choo R 2006. High tech crime tools review. Cyber crime in focus conference, Sydney, 11–12 December
- Choo R 2007. Criminal exploitation of online systems by organised crime groups. Organised Crime in Asia: Governance and Accountability colloquium, Singapore 29 June
- Hommel P 2006. Who says crime prevention doesn't work? Invited lecture to the Board of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Canberra, 12 September
- Hommel P 2006. Who says that crime prevention hasn't worked? International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) colloquium, Canberra, 14–15 September
- Hommel P 2007. The AIC/OCP collaboration to evaluate the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnerships (CSCP). WA Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council, Perth, 20 April
- Hommel P 2007. Design and implementation of the WA Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnerships Evaluation. WA Community Safety and Crime Prevention Council, Perth, 30 March
- Hommel P 2007. The development of a model performance measurement framework for drug law enforcement in Australia. Conference of Commissioners of Police from Australasia and the South Western Pacific Region, Wellington NZ, 14 March
- Hommel P 2007. A framework for measuring the performance of drug law enforcement in Australia. Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy, Adelaide, 16 May
- Irving R 2006. Clandestine Laboratory Remediation Project. 10th National Chemical Diversion Congress, Gold Coast, 19 October
- Makkai T 2006. AIC overview. NZ Department of Justice senior officials, Wellington NZ, 7 December
- Makkai T 2006. The Australian Institute of Criminology: Short overview of governance, research activity, future direction. NSW AG Executive Officers, 21 September
- Makkai T 2006. The Australian Institute of Criminology: Short overview of governance, research activity, future direction. WA Police Executive, Perth 24 August
- Makkai T 2006. The Australian Institute of Criminology: Who are we, why are we needed, how do we communicate? Canberra Burley Griffin Rotary Club, 19 October
- Makkai T 2006. Book launch. Fighting Crime Together: Challenges of Policing and Security Networks Edited by Jenny Fleming & Jennifer Wood, Manuka (ACT), 1 December
- Makkai T 2006. Evaluating the drug court: a long term partnership. WA courts administrators, Perth 23 August
- Makkai T 2007. Faculty of Law graduation address. Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, 15 February
- Makkai T 2007. Policy research at the Australian Institute of Criminology: anecdotes from the trenches. ACT Academy of Forensic Sciences, Canberra, 8 March
- Makkai T 2007. Prisoner reintegration post-release. 16th UN Crime Commission meetings, Vienna, 24 April
- Makkai T 2007. Research priorities and challenges at the AIC, UNODC, Vienna, 20 April
- Makkai T & Fleming J (University of Tasmania) 2006. National survey on public awareness of Crime Stoppers: base line results. Crime Stoppers Australia: findings from the national survey, Wellington NZ, 6 December

- Makkai T & Taylor N 2006. CCTV, Sexual assault and jury outcomes. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime 6th Annual Symposium, Communities in Action for Crime Prevention, Canberra 14 September
- Marks T & Smith RG 2007. Future directions in annual fraud reporting. Fraud Liaison Forum, Canberra, 28 May
- McCusker R 2006. Implementing an identity management programme for greater security and compliance. Secure IT conference, Singapore, 20 November
- McCusker R 2006. Scanning the horizon. AVSEC (Aviation security) World 2006, money laundering. Sydney, 17–19 October
- McCusker R 2006. Trafficking in persons. South African Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security Meeting, Canberra, 6 December
- McCusker R 2006. Transnational crime and money laundering: Threats and mitigation. Global Anti-Money Laundering Intelligence, Singapore, 30–31 October
- McCusker R 2006. Transnational and Economic Crime: A Growing Symbiosis. Australian Bankers' Association, Sydney, 24 October
- McCusker R 2006. Transnational crime: Fraud and corruption. The Chartered Accountants National Business Valuation and Forensic Accounting conference, Sydney, 14–15 September
- McCusker R 2007. Aviation security: Towards the holistic management of anticipated threats. Aviation Security 2007, Singapore, 29 January
- McCusker R 2007. Anti-corruptions strategies. APEC workshop and APEC Anti-Corruption Taskforce, 22 January
- McCusker R 2007. Combating fraud in all its forms for the benefit of government, business and the public. The Pacific region: evolution, implication and mitigation of transnational fraud, 8th Annual Pacific Fraud Summit, Sydney, 19–21 March
- McCusker R 2007. Scenario planning and lateral thinking in the face of a terrorist incident, 5th Annual National Security Australia conference, Sydney, 27 February
- Mouzos J 2007. Firearms in the criminal community in Australia: An overview, Defence Security Authority security intelligence conference, HMAS Harman, Canberra, 15 March
- Mouzos J 2007. An overview of homicide in New South Wales and in Australia: Results from the 2005–2006 NHMP annual report NSW Homicide Squad Advisory Council meeting, NSW Police Headquarters, Parramatta, 14 June
- Muller D & Bryant C 2007. Human caused: reducing the impact of deliberately lit bushfires, lecture to ANU Forestry students, Canberra, 8 February
- Muller D & Bryant C 2007. Incidence, distribution and cause of vegetation fires in Victoria, CFA Arson Investigation workshop, Ballarat 16–17 June
- Muller D & Bryant C 2007 Understanding and preventing bushfire arson, CFA Arson Investigation workshop, Ballarat 16–17 June
- Putt J 2006. Policing drugs in rural and remote communities. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime 6th Annual Symposium, Communities in Action for Crime Prevention, Canberra 14 September
- Putt J 2006. Policing illicit drug use in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Crime in Rural Communities: The Impact, The Causes, The Prevention, Education Faculty, The University of New England, 30 November

Putt J 2006. Policing illicit drugs in remote communities. Family violence, drug and alcohol use in remote communities conference, Darwin, 18 August

Putt J 2007. CCTV, sexual assault and jury outcomes: an experimental study. International society for the reform of criminal law, Twenty years of criminal justice reform: past achievements and future challenges conference, Vancouver (Canada), 22–26 June

Smith L 2006. Amphetamine type stimulant (ATS) use and violent crime: exploring the link amongst a sample of police detainees in Australia. Australasian Amphetamines Conference, Sydney, 28–29 September

Smith RG 2006. Preventing identity-related crime: 100 points, biometrics or identity cards? AFP management of serious crime program (MOSC-38) Identity Crime: Traditional Crime – New Technology conference, Canberra, 7 July 2006

Smith RG 2007. Swindles, scams and stings: what do we know? National consumer congress 2007: the changing environment of consumer policy, Melbourne, 14 March

Taylor N 2006. CCTV, sexual assault and jury outcomes: an experimental study. UNODC, Vienna, 27 November

Taylor N 2006. Investigating jury decision making in sexual assault trials: An experimental study. ACSPRI Social Science Methodology Conference, Sydney, 10–13 December

Tresidder J 2006. Needs and challenges in providing community-based crime prevention services for 'at risk' youth. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime 6th Annual Symposium, Communities in Action for Crime Prevention, Canberra 14 September.

Appendix 4: AIC seminars

Date	Seminar
10 July 2006	Suspension, revocation and recall of conditional release: proposed survey to identify trends and best practices. RE Brown, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, Vancouver, Canada
18 September 2006	Effective technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice: what are the key components? Margaret Shaw, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
11 December 2006	A profile of missing persons in New South Wales. Shaunagh Foy, PhD candidate, Charles Sturt University
30 January 2007	An overview of the Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS) vehicle theft research. Paul Thomas, Acting Director, Office of Crime Statistics and Director, National CARS Project
11 April 2007	Therapeutic and criminal justice approaches to providing HIV/AIDS services to injecting drug users, prisoners and human trafficking victims. Paul Williams, HIV/AIDS Unit, UNODC
9 May 2007	Why it is so hard for research to inform the policy process and government decision making? Scott Prasser, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Business, University of Sunshine Coast

Appendix 5: Submissions

Date	Seminar
November 2006	Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Older people and the law
February 2007	Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission. Inquiry into the future impact of serious organised crime on Australian society
March 2007	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Human Services. Inquiry on the impact of illicit drug use on families
June 2007	Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission. Inquiry into policing in Indigenous communities

Appendix 6: Publications referees

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

Anna Alvazzi del Frate	Andrew Goldsmith	Tim Prenzler
David Biles	Vanessa Goodwin	Stuart Ross
Emma Black	Peter Grabosky	Amanda Roxburgh
Carlos Carcach	Wayne Hall	John Saunders
Nic Chantler	John Handmer	Julie Stubbs
Andrew Clark	Hennessey Hayes	Jeromey Temple
David Collins	Sheryl Hemphill	Tess Walsh
Margaret Cunneen	Craig Jones	Don Weatherburn
Andrew Day	Derek Jory	Paul Williams
Louisa Degenhardt	James LeBeau	Paul Wilson
Rob D'Ovidio	Pat Mayhew	Otto Wirgau
Bruce Flaherty	Paul Mazerolle	Joy Wundersitz
Jenny Fleming	Rebecca McKetin	
Jeremy Gans	Frank Morgan	

AIC staff and other Australian Government organisations also provided comments on AIC publications, including:

Attorney-General's Department
 Australian Bureau of Statistics
 Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
 Australian Customs Service
 Australian Federal Police
 Australian High Tech Crime Centre
 CrimTrac
 Department of Immigration and Citizenship
 Office for Women

Appendix 7: Staffing summary

Aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year are shown below

Classification and salary range	Gender		Type			Tenure			Basis		
	Male	Female	Total staff	ECA	AWA	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Full time	Part time	Casual	
Research assistant/Administrative officer	29	50	42	58	37	35	45	39	67	67	
\$35,000–\$55,000	(6)	(17)	(23)	(7)	(16)	(6)	(17)	(19)	(2)	(2)	
Research analyst/Senior administrative officer	57	32	42	42	42	35	45	45	33	0	
\$55,001–\$90,000	(12)	(11)	(23)	(5)	(18)	(6)	(17)	(22)	(1)	(0)	
Senior research analyst/Executive officer	10	12	11	0	14	24	5	10	0	33	
\$90,001–\$100,000	(2)	(4)	(6)	(0)	(6)	(4)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(1)	
Senior executive officer	5	6	5	0	7	6	5	6	0	0	
>\$100,000*	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0)	(0)	
Row %	38	62	100	22	78	31	69	89	5	5	
(Total n)	(21)	(34)	(55)	(12)	(43)	(17)	(38)	(49)	(3)	(3)	

a: Includes Director – statutory appointment (Remuneration Tribunal)

AIC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

Matters relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements published on the website of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2007. The Board of Management are responsible for the integrity of the web site.

This auditor's report refers only to the primary 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

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2007, which comprise: a statement by Chair of the Board of Management, the Director and the CFO; income statement; balance sheet; statement of changes in equity; cash flow statement; schedule of commitments; a summary of significant accounting policies; and other explanatory notes.

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to

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audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Institute of Criminology's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Institute of Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

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.

Auditor's 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 the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
5 September 2007

Statement by Chair of the Board of Management, the Director and the CFO

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2007 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Ministers 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 Authority 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 the directors.

Signed.....

Richard Fox
Chair of Board of Management

Signed.....

Toni Makkai
Director

Signed.....

Tony Marks
Chief Finance Officer

INCOME STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	5,329,000	5,292,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	2,885,768	2,228,760
Interest	3C	322,004	206,753
Royalties		50,257	48,792
Other revenue		3,341	2,835
Total revenue		8,590,370	7,779,140
Total Income		8,590,370	7,779,140
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	4,129,610	3,306,980
Suppliers	4B	4,220,979	2,899,656
Grants		43,000	43,000
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	154,182	85,368
Write-down and impairment of assets	4D	-	580
Losses from asset sales	4E	9,224	328
Total Expenses		8,556,995	6,335,912
Surplus before income tax		33,375	1,443,228
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus		33,375	1,443,228

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2007*

		2007	2006
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	3,957,885	4,072,487
Trade and other receivables	5B	698,980	417,080
Total financial assets		4,656,865	4,489,567
Non-Financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6A	238,343	1,025,265
Intangibles	6B	372	22,745
Other non-financial assets	6C	217,802	296,933
Total non-financial assets		456,517	1,344,943
Total Assets		5,113,382	5,834,510
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	616,480	155,254
Other payables	7B	904,485	1,512,265
Total payables		1,520,965	1,667,519
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	863,783	809,582
Total provisions		863,783	809,582
Total Liabilities		2,384,748	2,477,101
Net Assets		2,728,634	3,357,409
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		996,276	996,276
Reserves		782,855	1,445,007
Retained surplus		949,503	916,126
Total Equity		2,728,634	3,357,409
Current Assets		4,656,865	4,489,567
Non-Current Assets		456,517	1,344,943
Current Liabilities		2,160,604	2,187,805
Non-Current Liabilities		224,144	289,296

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

STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY
as at 30th June 2007

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	916,126	(527,102)	1,445,007	1,079,509	996,276	996,276	3,357,409	1,548,683
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted opening balance	916,126	(527,102)	1,445,007	1,079,509	996,276	996,276	3,357,409	1,548,683
Income and expense								
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	(662,152)	365,498	-	-	(662,152)	365,498
Sub-total income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity			(662,152)	365,498			(662,152)	365,498
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	33,375	1,443,228	-	-	-	-	33,375	1,443,228
Total income and expenses	33,375	1,443,228	(662,152)	365,498			(628,777)	1,808,726
Closing balance at 30 June	949,501	916,126	782,855	1,445,007	996,276	996,276	2,728,632	3,357,409

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2007

		2007	2006
	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		5,329,000	5,292,000
Goods and services		2,108,882	3,638,963
Interest		324,076	196,238
Net GST received		262,545	-
Other cash received		53,598	51,627
Total cash received		8,078,101	9,178,828
Cash used			
Employees		4,075,408	3,303,510
Suppliers		4,058,032	3,469,372
Net GST paid		-	9,380
Grants		43,000	43,000
Total cash used		8,176,440	6,825,262
Net cash (used by) or from Operating Activities	9	(98,339)	2,353,566
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		14,330	33,802
Total cash received		14,330	33,802
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		30,593	146,782
Purchase of intangibles			11,875
Total cash used		30,593	158,657
Net cash (used by) or from investing activities		(16,263)	(124,855)
Net (decrease) or increase in cash held		(114,602)	2,228,711
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		4,072,487	1,843,776
Cash at the end of the reporting period	5A	3,957,885	4,072,487

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2007

BY TYPE	2007 S	2006 S
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	243,153	30,859
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>243,153</u>	<u>30,859</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases ¹	2,674,685	339,447
Total other commitments	<u>2,674,685</u>	<u>339,447</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>2,431,532</u>	<u>308,588</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	42,459	24,824
From one to five years	179,690	6,035
Over five years	21,004	-
Total other commitments receivable	<u>243,153</u>	<u>30,859</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	467,047	273,069
From one to five years	1,976,595	66,378
Over five years	231,043	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>2,674,685</u>	<u>339,447</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>2,431,532</u>	<u>308,588</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

Nature of lease/General Description

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 2007. A new lease agreement from December 2007 has been signed for a 5 years with a 5 year option. Lease payments are subject to a fixed annual increase and recognised on a straight line basis.

Leases for computers and Offices equipment - The current leases exist on various IT and office equipment. One of these expires in December 2007 with the other 2 expiring by January 2009. The lease payments are not indexed each year.

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

Notes to and Forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Note 3: Income

Note 4: Expenses

Note 5: Financial Assets

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7: Payables

Note 8: Provisions

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Note 11: Directors Remuneration

Note 12: Related Party Disclosures

Note 13: Executive Remuneration

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

Note 15: Average Staffing Levels

Note 16: Financial Instruments

Note 17: Appropriations

Note 18: Compensation and Debt Relief

Note 19: Assets Held in Trust

Note 20: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes 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 Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2006; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets 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 otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity 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 unrealised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable 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, 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

Australian Accounting Standards require a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) to be made where the financial report complies with these standards. Some Australian equivalents to IFRSs and other Australian Accounting Standards contain requirements specific to not-for-profit entities that are inconsistent with IFRS requirements. The AIC is a not for profit entity and has applied these requirements, so while this financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRSs) it cannot make this statement.

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the effective date in the current period.

Other effective requirement changes

The following amendments, revised standards or interpretations have become effective but have had no financial impact or do not apply to the operations of the AIC.

Amendments:

- 2005-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 1, 101, 124]
- 2005-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 3]
- 2006-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 121]
- 2006-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1045]

Interpretations:

- UIG 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
- UIG 5 Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- UIG 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- UIG 8 Scope of AASB 2
- UIG 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board but are effective for future reporting periods. It is estimated that the impact of adopting these pronouncements when effective will have no material financial impact on future reporting periods.

Financial instrument disclosure

AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 (the 2007-08 financial year) and amends the disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In general AASB 7 requires greater disclosure than that presently. Associated with the introduction of AASB 7 a number of accounting standards were amended to reference the new standard or remove the present disclosure requirements through 2005-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]. These changes have no financial impact but may effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

Other

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not applicable to the operations of the AIC.

- AASB 1049 Financial Reporting of General Government Sectors by Governments
- UIG 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

1.4 Revenue

Other Types of 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 Authority.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 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 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

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 Gains**Sale of Assets**

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

1.6 Employee Benefits

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 of balance date 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 at 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 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 2007. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

No provision is to be raised for separation and redundancy benefit payments.

Superannuation

Staff of the 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 Australian Government. 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 AIC makes employer contributions to the Employee Superannuation Scheme 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. The AIC accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

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 final fortnight of the year.

1.7 Leases

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

1.8 Borrowing Costs

There are no borrowing costs expensed for 2006-07 or 2005-06.

1.9 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.

1.10 Financial Risk Management

The AIC's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the 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.

1.11 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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, cancelled or expires.

1.12 Impairment of Financial Assets

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 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 the Income Statement.

1.13 Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables 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).

1.14 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported 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. Contingent assets are reported when settlement is probable, and contingent liabilities are recognised when settlement is greater than remote.

1.15 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 transaction 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.

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition. The asset threshold was increased from \$2,000 in April 2007. The asset threshold does not apply for purchases which form a part of the library collection.

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 the AIC where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held by the AIC does not have a 'makegood' provision, hence no provision for this has been brought to account.

Revaluations

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Market Selling Price
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

Following initial recognition at cost, infrastructure, plant and equipment and library collection are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from 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.

The Library collection was valued in 2006/07 based on a 15% reducing balance and a five percent residual value.

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 surplus and deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through surplus and deficit 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 infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AIC using the straight-line method of depreciation. The library collection is depreciated using the reducing balance method at a rate of 15%.

Depreciation rates and method, useful life, residual values 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 Infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2005-06 1 to 10 years)

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2007. 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 the AIC were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.17 Intangibles

The AIC's intangibles are comprised of purchased software. These 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(2005-06: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2007.

1.18 Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

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

1.19 Comparative Figures

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

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 3: Income

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Note 3A: Revenue from Government		
Appropriation:		
Departmental outputs	5,329,000	5,292,000
Total revenue from Government	<u>5,329,000</u>	<u>5,292,000</u>
Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services		
Rendering of services - related entities	1,491,122	1,321,545
Rendering of services - external entities	1,394,646	907,215
Total rendering of services	<u>2,885,768</u>	<u>2,228,760</u>
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u>2,885,768</u>	<u>2,228,760</u>
Note 3C: Interest		
Deposits	322,004	206,753
Total interest	<u>322,004</u>	<u>206,753</u>

Note 4: Expenses

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	3,040,989	2,511,893
Superannuation	519,425	445,106
Leave and other entitlements	567,236	349,981
Separation and redundancies	1,960	-
Total employee benefits	<u>4,129,610</u>	<u>3,306,980</u>
Note 4B: Suppliers		
Rendering of services – related entities	163,810	216,636
Rendering of services – external entities	3,588,045	2,140,661
Operating lease rentals: Minimum lease payment	449,454	529,638
Workers compensation premiums	19,670	12,721
Total supplier expenses	<u>4,220,979</u>	<u>2,899,656</u>

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 4C: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	59,384	36,867
Library Collection	82,246	34,423
Total depreciation	141,630	71,290
Amortisation:		
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	12,552	14,078
Total amortisation	12,552	14,078
Total depreciation and amortisation	154,182	85,368

Note 4D: Write-down and impairment of assets

Impairment of non-financial assets		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	-	580
Total write-down and impairment of assets	-	580

Note 4E: Losses from assets sales

Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	14,330	35,242
Carrying value of assets sold	(13,733)	(34,130)
Selling expense	-	(1,440)
Intangibles		
Proceeds from sale	-	-
Carrying value of assets sold	(9,821)	-
Selling expense	-	-
Total losses from assets sales	(9,224)	(328)

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	79,420	472,487
Deposits	3,878,465	3,600,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,957,885	4,072,487

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services	676,690	334,565
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	8,855	67,008
Interest receivable	13,435	15,507
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	698,980	417,080
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		
Goods and Services	(29,968)	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	669,012	417,080
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	632,712	143,216
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	210,306
30 to 60 days	-	16,500
61 to 90 days	-	29,968
More than 90 days	66,268	17,090
Total receivables (gross)	698,980	417,080
The allowance for doubtful debts is aged as follows:		
Not overdue	-	-
Overdue by:		
More than 90 days	(29,968)	-
Total allowance for doubtful debts	(29,968)	-
All receivables are current assets.		

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
- gross carrying value (at fair value)	190,344	210,434
- accumulated depreciation	(121,522)	(86,344)
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	68,822	124,090
Library collection:		
- at fair value	1,254,796	1,730,400
- accumulated depreciation	(1,085,275)	(829,225)
Total library collection	169,521	901,175
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)	238,343	1,025,265

All revaluations are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. In 2006-07, an independent valuer AON Risk Services conducted the revaluations.

Revaluation decrement of \$662,152 for the Library Collection were credited to the asset revaluation reserve and included in the equity section of the balance sheet; no decrements were expensed (2006: Nil expensed).

This resulted from items which previously had a carrying value, specifically a) items obtained at no cost and freely available to the market and b) serials which are now available on-line, being assessed as having a fair value of nil.

No indicators of impairment were found for infrastructure, plant and equipment.

Note 6B: Intangibles (disclose each class)

Computer software at cost	59,736	95,188
Accumulated amortisation	(59,364)	(72,443)
Total intangibles (non-current)	372	22,745

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Analysis of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2006-07)

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2006				
Gross book value	210,434	901,175	95,188	1,206,797
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(86,344)	-	(72,443)	(158,787)
Net book value 1 July 2006	124,090	901,175	22,745	1,048,010
Additions:				
by purchase	17,849	12,744	-	30,593
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	(662,152)	-	(662,152)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(59,384)	(82,246)	(12,552)	(154,182)
Disposals:				
Other disposals	(13,733)	-	(9,821)	(23,554)
Net book value 30 June 2007	68,822	169,521	372	238,715
Net book value as of 30 June 2007 represented by:				
Gross book value	190,344	1,254,796	59,736	1,504,876
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(121,522)	(1,085,275)	(59,364)	(1,266,161)
	68,822	169,521	372	238,715

Note 6C: Analysis of property, plant and equipment and intangibles

TABLE B – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2005-06)

Item	Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2005				
Gross book value	224,848	1,696,072	83,314	2,004,234
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(73,016)	(1,228,918)	(58,366)	(1,360,300)
Net book value 1 July 2005	151,832	467,154	24,948	643,934
Additions:				
by purchase	43,836	102,946	11,875	158,657
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	365,498	-	365,498
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(36,867)	(34,423)	(14,078)	(85,368)
Disposals:				
From disposal of entities or operations (including restructuring)	(88)	-	-	(88)
Other disposals	(34,623)	-	-	(34,623)
Net book value 30 June 2006	124,090	901,175	22,745	1,048,010
Net book value as of 30 June 2006 represented by:				
Gross book value	210,434	901,175	95,188	1,206,797
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(86,344)	-	(72,443)	(158,787)
	124,090	901,175	22,745	1,048,010

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6C: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	217,802	296,933
Total other non-financial assets	<u>217,802</u>	<u>296,933</u>

All other non-financial assets are current.

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets

Note 7: Payables

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	330,893	95,205
Accrued expenses	285,587	60,049
Total supplier payables	<u>616,480</u>	<u>155,254</u>

All suppliers payable are current. Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

Prepayments received/earned income	904,485	1,512,265
Total other payables	<u>904,485</u>	<u>1,512,265</u>

All other payables are current liabilities.

Note 8: Provisions

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee provisions		
Salaries and wages	27,987	24,271
Leave	776,581	781,330
Superannuation	4,315	3,981
Other	54,900	-
Total employee provisions	<u>863,783</u>	<u>809,582</u>
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	639,639	520,286
Non-current	224,144	289,296
Total employee provisions	<u>863,783</u>	<u>809,582</u>

The classification of current includes amounts for which there is not an unconditional right of deferral of one year, hence in the case of employee provisions the above classification does not equal the amount expected to be settled within one year of reporting date. Employee provisions expected to be settled in one year \$464,102 (2006: \$443,530), in excess of one year \$399,681 (2006: \$366,052)

Note 9: Cash flow reconciliation

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	3,957,885	4,072,487
Balance Sheet	3,957,885	4,072,487
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance Sheet items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset – Cash'		
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating result	33,375	1,443,228
Depreciation /amortisation	154,182	85,368
Net write down of non-financial assets	-	580
Gain on disposal of assets	9,224	328
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(281,898)	(208,328)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	79,131	(207,694)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	54,201	3,470
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	461,226	(49,446)
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments received	(607,780)	1,286,060
<i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i>	<u>(98,339)</u>	<u>2,353,566</u>

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2007 or 30 June 2006.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2007 or 30 June 2006.

Note 11: Directors Remuneration

	2007	2006
The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	7	6
\$ 255,000 - \$ 269,999	-	1
\$ 285,000 - \$ 299,999	1	-
Total number of directors of the Authority	8	7
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC.	298,334	267,362

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 12: Related Party Disclosures**Directors of the AIC**

The Board of Management during the year were:

Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Monash University, Victoria	
Dr Toni Makkai (AIC Director), Australian Institute of Criminology	
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Australian Building and Construction Commission, Commonwealth	
Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	(from 19.7.06)
Ms Joanne Blackburn, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	(to 19.7.06)
Mr Laurie Glanfield, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	
Mr Richard Coates, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	(from 29.3.07)
Mr Terrence Ryan, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland	(from 29.3.07)
Ms Penny Armytage, Department of Justice, Victoria	(to 29.3.07)
Mr Tim Goodes, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	(to 29.3.07)
Western Australia representative - vacant	

Membership of the Board of Management of the AIC comprises the director of the AIC, four members nominated by the Criminology Research Council (CRC) of which one is currently vacant 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 11.

Note 13: Executive Remuneration

The executive remuneration includes all senior executive concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2006-07 except the director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 11.

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services are provided to the AIC by the Auditor General.		
The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>23,550</u>	<u>22,000</u>
	<u>23,550</u>	<u>22,000</u>
No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.		

Note 15: Average Staffing Levels

	2007	2006
The average staffing levels for the AIC during the year were:	50	42

Note 16: Financial Instruments**Note 16A: Interest Rate Risk**

Financial Instrument	Note	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate			
		2007		2006		2007		2006		2007		2006	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
Financial Assets													
Cash at bank	5A	78,816	471,467	-	-	-	-	78,816	471,467	4.64	4.04		
Cash on hand	5A					604	1,020	604	1,020	n/a	n/a		
Investments - term deposit	5A			3,878,465	3,600,000			3,878,465	3,600,000	5.96	5.45		
Receivables for goods and services	5B					685,545	401,573	685,545	401,573	n/a	n/a		
Interest receivable	5B					13,435	15,507	13,435	15,507	n/a	n/a		
Total		78,816	471,467	3,878,465	3,600,000	699,584	418,100	4,656,865	4,489,567				
Total Assets								5,113,382	5,834,510				
Financial Liabilities													
Trade creditors	7A					616,480	155,254	616,480	155,254	n/a	n/a		
Other payables	7B					904,485	1,512,265	904,485	1,512,265	n/a	n/a		
Total						1,520,965	1,667,519	1,520,965	1,667,519				
Total Liabilities								2,384,748	2,477,101				

Note 16B: Credit Risk Exposures

The AIC's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the 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 17: Appropriations

Table A: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations and borrowings

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance carried from previous period	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Act:				
Appropriation Act (No.1)	5,329,000	5,292,000	5,329,000	5,292,000
Total appropriation available for payments	5,329,000	5,292,000	5,329,000	5,292,000
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	5,329,000	5,292,000	5,329,000	5,292,000
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	-	-	-	-
<i>Represented by</i>				
Cash at bank and on hand	-	-	-	-
Departmental appropriations receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 18: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2006-07 (2005-06 no payments made).

Note 19: Assets Held in Trust**Financial assets****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.

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous year	65,944	74,389
Receipts during the year	122,532	128,980
Interest received	3,596	3,427
Available for payments	192,072	206,796
Payments made	(130,355)	(140,852)
Balance carried forward to next year held by the AIC	61,717	65,944

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

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
	2007	2006	
	\$	\$	
Expenses			
Departmental	8,556,995	6,335,912	8,556,995
Total expenses	8,556,995	6,335,912	8,556,995
Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector			
Departmental	1,394,646	907,215	1,394,646
Total costs recovered	1,394,646	907,215	1,394,646
Other external revenues			
Departmental			
Sale of goods and services	1,491,122	1,321,545	1,491,122
Interest	322,004	206,753	322,004
Royalties	50,257	48,792	50,257
Other	3,341	2,835	3,341
Total other external revenues	1,866,724	1,579,925	1,866,724
Net cost (contribution) of outcome	5,295,625	3,848,772	5,295,625

Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 20C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by and Outputs

Outcome I	Outcome I						Total	
	Output 1.1		Output 1.2					
	2007 S'000	2006 S'000	2007 S'000	2006 S'000	2007 S'000	2006 S'000	2007 S'000	2006 S'000
Departmental expenses								
Employee benefits	3,634,539	2,787,165	495,071	519,815	4,129,610	3,306,980		
Suppliers	4,113,426	2,844,801	107,553	54,855	4,220,979	2,899,656		
Grants	43,000	43,000			43,000	43,000		
Depreciation and amortisation	154,182	85,368			154,182	85,368		
Write-down and impairment of assets	-	580			-	580		
Losses from asset sales	9,224	328			9,224	328		
Total departmental expenses	7,954,371	5,761,242	602,624	574,670	8,556,995	6,335,912		
Funded by:								
Revenue from Government	4,624,017	4,626,156	704,983	665,844	5,329,000	5,292,000		
Sale of goods and rendering of services	2,879,500	2,218,223	6,268	10,537	2,885,768	2,228,760		
Interest	322,004	206,753			322,004	206,753		
Royalties	22,876	22,186	27,381	26,606	50,257	48,792		
Other revenue	3,341	2,835			3,341	2,835		
Total departmental revenues	7,851,738	7,076,153	738,632	702,987	8,590,370	7,779,140		

Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Part two
Criminology Research Council

CRC financial statements

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Email crc@aic.gov.au

Senator the Hon. David Johnston
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 2007.

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council

The year in review



This has been a productive year with the Criminology Research Council performing well and successfully continuing to support the field of criminological research.

There were four new research grants approved during the year consisting of an interesting range of research relevant to current and future public policy issues.

The CRC continued supporting the existing research grants and consultancies. Seven research grants were completed and provided final reports.

These were:

- The extent and impact of money laundering in and through Australia and the region
- An investigation into serious violence associated with motor vehicle use: is road rage a valid or useful construct?
- The young adult outcomes of childhood and adolescent antisocial behaviour: an Australian cohort
- Getting the story in forensic interviews with child witnesses: applying a story grammar framework
- The relationship between emotional state and other variables influencing successful reintegration of ex-prisoners
- Schizophrenia and offending: area of residence and the impact of social disorganisation and disadvantage
- Preventive detention for 'dangerous' offenders in Australia: a critical analysis and proposals for policy development.

One consultancy, on the identification of mental disorders in the criminal justice system, was completed during the year and published as a *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* paper.

There have been two new Council members appointed throughout the year: Dr Dianne Heriot, Member for the Australian Government, and Ms Renee Leon, Member for the Australian Capital Territory.

I would like to thank Criminology Research Council members for their hard work throughout the year and look forward to working with the members again as Chair in the next 12 months.

I would like to express my appreciation to Dr Russell Smith, academic advisor to the Council, and staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology for their support, particularly the former administrator, Ms Lyndal Spear who resigned in January 2007.

Laurie Glanfield
Chairman
Criminology Research Council

Agency overview

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 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 research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC provides a forum for Attorneys-General around Australia and their representatives to assess needs in the field of criminological research and to fund specific research projects in universities, government agencies and elsewhere. The fund receives contributions every year from Australian Government, state and territory governments.

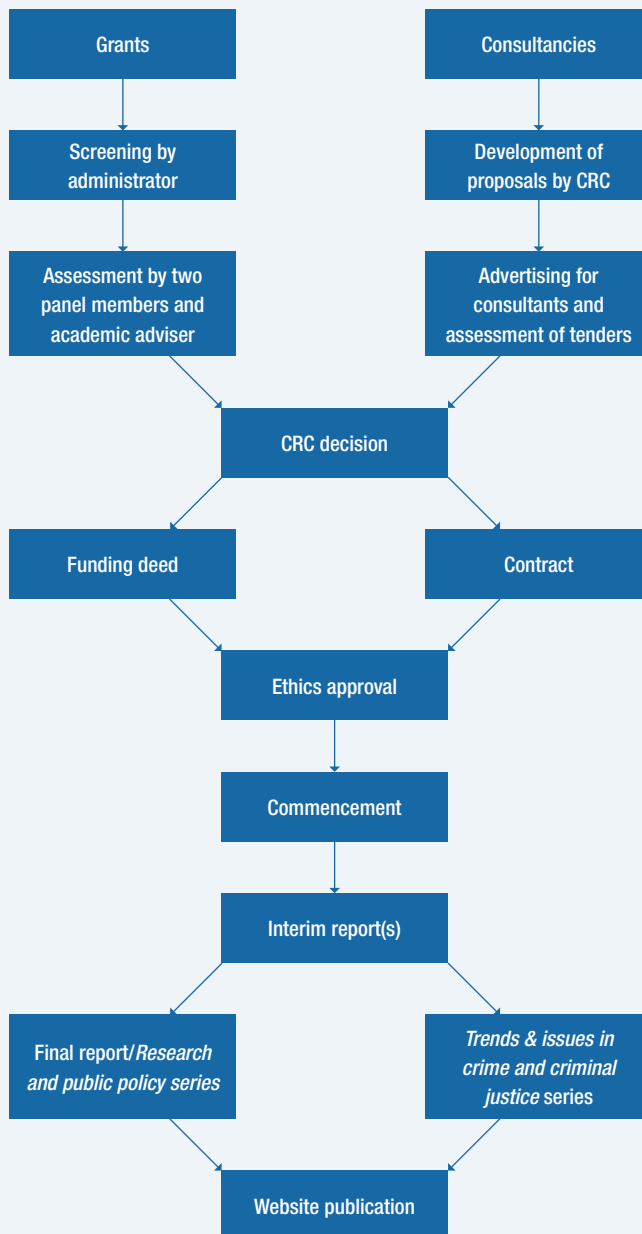
Research funded by the Council addresses the national research priorities in a number of ways. Protecting Australia from crime and strengthening the social and economic fabric under priority areas 2 and 4 are of particular relevance. Research has improved the evidence base for policy and practice, as well as public awareness of major types of offending, victimisation risk factors and effective measures to reduce and prevent crime.

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 best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Through the library, the CRC funded research reports are listed on Libraries Australia and also on CINCH, the Australian criminology database which is publicly available online. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Libraries Australia, CRC reports receive wide coverage. Details of CRC-funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, are posted on the CRC's website.

Under grant funding arrangements, the grantees are able to distribute their final report themselves. 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 government departments and agencies. Grantees also provide a draft paper which may be produced for publication in the AIC's *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* series or where appropriate in the *Research and public policy series*.

Figure 1: Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart



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 monies 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 criminal justice 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 internationally.

The Council

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. The AIC advises the Council in relation to the need for criminological research as required under the Act.

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 and their deputies.

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/August – target specific areas for consultancies and strategic development
- November – allocate general grants

[Members and meetings are identified in appendix 1]

The Council funds a research fellow, who is located within the AIC and undertakes research at the direction of the Council. This position is currently vacant.

The CRC's sole output is:

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

CONSULTANCIES

For 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 best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Funding grants

The *Guidelines for grants* issued by the Council for applicants include the following criteria adopted by the Council in consideration of applications:

- 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 applicants(s) or principal investigators(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.

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2006–07 financial year totalled \$181,000.

In the 2006–07 Portfolio Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$317,000.

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 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: State and territory contributions, 2006–07

State/Territory	\$
Australian Capital Territory	\$2,890
New South Wales	\$60,046
Victoria	\$44,732
Queensland	\$35,547
Western Australia	\$17,993
South Australia	\$13,673
Tasmania	\$4,305
Northern Territory	\$1,814

Table 2 is a summary of the CRC income and expenditure for 2006–07.

Table 2: Key financial items, 2006–07

Income	\$498,000
New grants	\$247,828
Ongoing grants	\$356,842
Ongoing consultancies	\$141,540

SELECTION PANEL

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 of Professor Jenny Fleming and Professor Simon Bronitt. Panel members are required to assess all applications for research funding submitted to Council independently of each other and must complete an assessment sheet for each application. Their assessments are discussed at a meeting held with the academic adviser to the Council, Dr Russell G Smith, who submits final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at its November meeting.

New projects for 2006–07

CRC 04/06–07: Jury sentencing survey

Professor Kate Warner, Dr Julia Davis and Dr Maggie Walter. The CRC made a grant for \$174,050 for this project.

This study aims to improve the measurement of public attitudes to sentencing matters and the level of public knowledge of sentencing and related issues. A three-phase research design will survey jurors in trials with a guilty verdict immediately following the verdict and again after jurors are provided with sentencing information. Survey results will be supplemented by follow up in-depth interviews with a reflective sample of jurors. The results of the research will allow policy makers to respond to informed public opinion with the ultimate aim of improving confidence and confronting public punitiveness.

CRC 12/06–07: Further investigation of the relationship between survey victimisation and perceptions of criminality: analysis of the 2005 Personal Safety Survey

Dr Joe Clare, Mr Frank Morgan. The CRC made a grant of \$15,801 for this project.

This study investigates victim perceptions that their violent victimisation is criminal. These perceptions will be linked to victims' responses in seeking assistance from police or others. Acknowledging the heterogeneity of violence (incident characteristics, victim-offender relationship, victim characteristics and past experience of violence) the research examines the policy goal of maximising public assistance to victims. This research extends a recent logistic regression analysis of the 2002 National Crime and Safety Survey that provided a better fit for male than female victims. The 2005 Personal Safety Survey allows an extended focus on victim-offender relationships and on family and domestic violence.

CRC 13/06–07: Abuse of female partners in the Bowen Basin region of central Queensland

Dr Sanjay Sharma, Ms Heather Nancarrow and A/Professor Stewart Lockie. The CRC made a grant of \$29,970 for this project.

This project investigates and ascertains the prevalence and nature of male to female intimate partner violence in communities in the Bowen Basin region. It will also examine the association of female partner abuse with variables that characterise spousal relationships in mining towns. It shall also provide a reasonable evidence of the prevalence and nature of female partner abuse (FPA) in relatively new, inland communities. Atypical work schedules, substance abuse, patriarchy, women's economic dependence etc. in mining towns may be related to FPA.

CRC 15/06–07: Assessing the impact of 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism

Ms Anna Ferrante, Mr Max Maller and Ms Nini Loh. The CRC made a grant of \$28,006 for this project.

This is a methodological study which aims to assess the impact of controlling for 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism. For the first time in Australia, the study will provide estimates of recidivism which accurately reflect available street time and the mortality status of offenders. The study will use survival analysis techniques to derive estimates of recidivism for the total offender population and for selected sub-groups of offenders. By comparing adjusted and unadjusted recidivism estimates, the study will provide researchers, policy makers and program managers/evaluators that use such data with either reassurance that current recidivism measures are adequate or proof that changes are required to ensure that decision-making is based on sound empirical evidence.

Continuing projects for 2006–07

CRC 05/03–04: 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. The CRC made a grant of \$162,846 for this project.

CRC 02/04–05: The impact of penalty severity on juvenile recidivism

Dr Don Weatherburn and Mr Neil Donnelly, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The CRC made a grant of \$340,868 for this project.

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, Edith Cowan University. The CRC made a grant of \$90,249 for this project.

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 for this project.

CRC 06/05–06: Adolescent stalking: offence characteristics and effectiveness of criminal justice interventions

Dr Teresa Flower, Dr Rosemary Purcell and Professor Paul Mullen, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$66,803 for this project.

Consultancies

Practices, policies and procedures that affect juror satisfaction in Australia, \$110,000

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.

Indigenous diversion, \$74,800

This consultancy will undertake a quantitative analysis of the factors underlying the low rate of diversion of Indigenous offenders from the criminal justice system. The project involves collaboration between the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR), the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) and the University of Western Australia's Crime Research Centre (UWA-CRC). Each of these agencies will provide and analyse data for their jurisdiction in a coordinated manner, with a report being produced by the lead agency (BOCSAR).

Ethics in criminological research, \$64,327

This project will map the interaction and effect of regulatory process and ethics committee governance on criminological research. The project will describe how research on criminal behaviour is dealt with in ethics committees from a variety of institutions, the outcomes for the ethics committees, institutions, researchers and for criminology research generally. Finally the research will analyse the underlying rationale for these outcomes and provide a set of recommendations for ethics committees and researchers on how to improve the ethics review process and enhance ethical behaviour in criminology research in ways that meet the needs of researchers and regulators.

Reports of completed research

The council received seven reports of completed research projects during the year. The summaries of the research projects completed in 2006–07 are given below.

CRC 33/03–04: 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). The CRC made a grant of \$87,120 for this project.

This research project was commenced to review and revise John Walker's 1995 report, *Estimates of the extent of money laundering in and through Australia*. The 2004–05 study was also intended to consider money laundering and terrorist financing linkages within the Asia-Pacific region.

Since the 1995 report was published by AUSTRAC, there has been little work done to quantify money laundering at national levels. The 1995 report considered a variety of sources and suggested that between AUD \$1.0 and \$4.5 billion per annum were generated by crime in Australia and laundered either in Australia or elsewhere, with a most likely figure of around AUD \$3.5 billion, with the bulk of this quantum generated by fraud and then drugs.

The 2004–05 study built on the 1995 Walker report, again involving surveys of Australian law enforcement officials, overseas financial intelligence units, and researchers in Australia and overseas; a literature review; and analysis of official statistics, including data held by AUSTRAC. These data provided a range of estimates, which enabled the derivation of a likely range of the quantum of money

laundering in or through Australia. The results suggest that crime in Australia generates between AUD \$2.8 and \$6.3 billion, with a likely figure of AUD \$4.5 billion. Fraud and drugs are still believed to be the major generators of proceeds of crime. This is well below the range of \$14.7 to \$36.7 billion that would equate to the IMF's often quoted range of two to five percent of global GDP. Also, hard to quantify shadow economy activities and transfer pricing techniques that may involve underpayment of tax, cannot be readily estimated and could increase this figure.

The study found some areas for further study, particularly noting the need for further research at national levels, the need for more comprehensive and reliable data, and observed that there may be value in conducting this type of research more frequently than once every 10 years.

CRC 03/04–05: Preventative 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. The CRC made a grant of \$69,166 for this project.

The management of 'dangerous' offenders is of crucial community concern. This report focuses on the key debates concerning the policy and legal issues raised by post-sentence preventive detention. It analyses focus group discussions in Brisbane, Adelaide and Melbourne concerning three different management regimes for high-risk sex offenders: post-sentence continued detention in prison, indefinite detention, and extended supervision orders in the community. It recommends that consideration be given to the new Scottish model of life-long restriction orders, arguing that post-sentence preventive detention should be seen as a last resort in the management of high-risk offenders.

CRC 04/04–05: Getting the story in forensic interviews with child witnesses

Dr Pamela Snow and Professor Martine Powell, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$32,444 for this project.

Increased rates of child abuse reporting over recent years have resulted in closer attention being paid to the interviewing techniques employed by police and human services staff to elicit children's accounts of alleged abuse incidents. Serious and pervasive problems with such accounts have been identified in the literature on investigative interviewing with child witnesses. This study provided empirical evidence of the importance of using open-ended interviewing techniques for child witnesses in sexual assault cases to assist in eliciting responses with so-called 'story grammar content', which considers the setting, initiating event, internal response, plan, attempt, direct consequences, and resolution of an incident when interviewing children. The research examined the content of 51 de-identified transcripts of police interviews with children aged three to 16 years (with a mean age of eight years). It was found that two-thirds of the 9,881 questions were specific and one-third of children's responses showed 'story grammar' content. The two-thirds of specific questions elicited as much content as the one-third open-ended ones. The results showed the importance of eliciting 'story grammar' from children using open-ended, as opposed to specific, questions. It was concluded that current interviewing procedures potentially undermine the ability of children to provide coherent and credible reports of abusive events. Improving the narrative coherence of children's reports of abusive events can potentially be achieved by increasing interviewers' use of open-ended questions. Recommendations for interviewer training and further research were also outlined.

CRC 14/04–05: 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. The CRC made a grant of \$51,337 for this project.

The study examined the multiple interactive variables influencing successful reintegration of ex-prisoners, with a specific focus on the role of emotional state in the reintegration process. Participants were 101 adult prisoners who completed a questionnaire one month prior to their release that focused on prison-related variables, participant background, and anticipated conditions upon release. A second questionnaire was administered to the same participants at 1-4 weeks and 3-4 months post-release, focusing on the quality of life conditions experienced following release. As well, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) were completed at each interview. Results indicated that mean BDI-II scores and scores for state and trait anger were significantly higher at pre-release than post-release, while mean anxiety scores were unchanged over the period under investigation. There were significant statistical relationships between numerous reintegration variables and emotional state following release. Theoretical implications for reintegration theory are discussed, together with practical applications.

CRC 18/04–05: An investigation into serious violence associated with motor vehicle use: is ‘road rage’ a valid or useful construct?

Dr Andrew Carroll and Professor James Ogloff, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$15,785 for this project.

This study examined data from convicted offenders in Victoria to examine whether the perpetrators of, and interpersonal triggers for, violence occurring on the roads differ between road and non-road contexts. A case-control methodology was used to compare data from 31 cases of road violence with 31 cases of violence against strangers which resulted in similar charges but which occurred in non-road contexts. Information regarding perpetrators and the triggering incidents leading to the violence was obtained from prosecution legal files. Psychiatric contact information was obtained from the Victorian public mental health database on both cases and controls. There were no significant differences between cases and controls on any demographic, criminological or psychiatric variables, except for ethnicity. Although a sizeable proportion of incidents of road violence were perpetrated by persons who had not previously been criminally violent, this proportion was not significantly different from that found in the controls. Within the road violence sample, those with no prior criminal violence were more likely to be in employment than those with a past history of violent offending. In the road context, the triggering incident was most likely to be coded as an act of recklessness, which appeared to pose a threat to the safety of the other party. Off the roads, the most common trigger was an apparent threat to the other party’s status. In both contexts, the initial trigger was as likely to be perpetrated by the eventual victim as the offender. The study provides support for causal models of road violence that emphasise personological rather than environmental factors, and also has implications for preventative strategies.

CRC 27/04–05: The young adult outcomes of childhood and adolescent antisocial behaviour: an Australian cohort

Professor Jake Najman, Dr William Bor, Dr Michael O’Callaghan, Professor Gail Williams and Ms Tara McGee, University of Queensland. The CRC made a grant of \$62,089 for this project.

Antisocial behaviour in young people and adults remains a costly and continuing problem for Australian society despite some decrease in recorded crime levels. In addition there is substantial evidence that antisocial behaviour in children and adolescents leads to a range of adverse adult outcomes from ongoing antisocial actions, poor mental health, strife laden relationship and poor employment histories. One model utilised to understand the relationship between early antisocial behaviour and its adult sequelae is a typological approach which distinguishes between groupings such as persistent, adolescent onset or childhood limited antisocial behaviour. The Mater University Study of Pregnancy is a longitudinal data set that followed up children from birth to age 21. This dataset was used to test the relationship between typologies and young adult functioning. Using the typologies described above the study found that while the persistent group had an increased risk for a range of self reported poor adult outcomes, the adolescent onset group also experienced poor adult functioning. The childhood limited group experienced few adult problems. The results suggest policy needs to be directed at programs to both prevent the development of the persistent group as well as intervene with the severe adolescent onset antisocial group.

CRC 30/04–05: Schizophrenia and offending: area of residence and the impact of social disorganisation and disadvantage

Mr Frank Morgan, Ms Vera Morgan, Professor Assen Jablensky, Ms Anna Ferrante and Ms Guilietta Valuri, University of Western Australia.
The CRC made a grant of \$46,127 for this project.

The study investigated the correlation between socio-structural characteristics of postcodes and the prevalence of arrest, schizophrenia diagnosis and the joint prevalence of schizophrenia diagnosis and arrest. It showed that there are strong correlations between them, but that these indicators of social disorganisation are more strongly associated with arrest and with the joint prevalence of schizophrenia diagnosis and arrest than they are with schizophrenia. The largest increases in prevalence occur for postcodes in the highest quartiles of disadvantage, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility and inequality. However, areas of different population size exhibit only small differences in the prevalence of these crime and mental health measures.

Freedom of Information

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. It refers to the structure of the 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 2006–07

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2007.

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

Appendix 1

CRC as at 30 June 2007		
Jurisdiction	Member & Deputy	Appointed
Australian Capital Territory	Member: Ms Renee Leon	18/07/06
	Deputy: Mr Stephen Groggs	13/06/07
Australian Government	Member: Dr Dianne Heriot	19/07/06
	Deputy: Ms Joanne Blackburn	24/07/06
New South Wales	Member: Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair)	30/07/91
	Deputy: Vacant	
Northern Territory	Member: Mr Richard Coates	19/09/02
	Deputy: Mr Allan Van Zyl	13/04/05
Queensland	Member: Mr Terry Ryan	24/05/04
	Deputy: Mr Mark Pathe	26/07/04
South Australia	Member: Mr Timothy Goodes	01/12/05
	Deputy: Vacant	
Tasmania	Member: Mr Norman Reaburn	9/10/00
	Deputy: Mr Peter Maloney	08/08/00
Victoria	Member: Ms Penny Armytage	19/06/03
	Deputy: Mr Neil Robertson	11/02/05
Western Australia	Member: Vacant	
	Deputy: Vacant	

Notes

Mr Colin Murphy attended the July CRC meeting and Mr Ray Warnes the November and March CRC meetings as observers for Western Australia this financial year.

There was a 91 percent attendance rate by Australian government, state and territory representatives of the CRC for this financial year.

The meeting held on 26 July 2006 was convened at the Department of Justice in Melbourne. The meeting held on 23 November 2006 was convened at the

AIC in Canberra. The meeting held on 29 March 2007 was convened at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 29 March 2007, 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 South Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia as members of the Board of Management of the AIC.

CRC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Justice and Customs

Matters relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements published on the website of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2007. The Board of Management are responsible for the integrity of the web site.

This auditor's report refers only to the primary 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

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2007, which comprise: a statement by Chair of the Board of Management, the Director and the CFO; income statement; balance sheet; statement of changes in equity; cash flow statement; schedule of commitments; a summary of significant accounting policies; and other explanatory notes.

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to

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

audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Criminology Research Council's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Criminology Research Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

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.

Auditor's 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 the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Criminology Research Council's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
5 September 2007

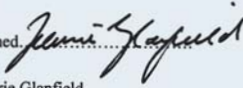
Statement by Chair of the Board of Management, the Director and the CFO

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2007 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Ministers 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 the Council members.

Signed.....



Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council

Signed.....



Toni Makkai
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Signed.....



Tony Marks
Chief Finance Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology

INCOME STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	317,000	309,000
Interest	3B	42,541	44,622
Other revenue	3C	181,000	174,001
Total revenue		<u>540,541</u>	<u>527,623</u>
Total Income		<u>540,541</u>	<u>527,623</u>
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	-	76,873
Suppliers	4B	264,403	225,402
Grants	4C	306,008	336,680
Total Expenses		<u>570,411</u>	<u>638,955</u>
Surplus (Deficit)		<u>(29,870)</u>	<u>(111,332)</u>

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2007*

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	577,084	603,537
Trade and other receivables	5B	8,378	14,245
Total financial assets		<u>585,462</u>	<u>617,782</u>
Non-Financial Assets			
Other non-financial assets	6A	2,500	50
Total non-financial assets		<u>2,500</u>	<u>50</u>
Total Assets		<u>587,962</u>	<u>617,832</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers		-	-
Total payables		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Assets		<u>587,962</u>	<u>617,832</u>
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		36,018	36,018
Retained surplus		551,944	581,814
Total Equity		<u>587,962</u>	<u>617,832</u>
Current Assets		587,962	617,832
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Current Liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-

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

STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY
as at 30th June 2007

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	581,814	693,146	-	-	36,018	36,018	617,832	729,164
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted opening balance	581,814	693,146	-	-	36,018	36,018	617,832	729,164
Income and expense								
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	(29,870)	(111,332)	-	-	-	-	(29,870)	(111,332)
Total income and expenses	(29,870)	(111,332)	-	-	-	-	(29,870)	(111,332)
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 June	551,944	581,814	-	-	36,018	36,018	587,962	617,832

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		317,000	309,000
Interest		42,245	44,916
Net GST received		63,449	59,502
Other cash received		181,000	174,001
Total cash received		<u>603,694</u>	<u>587,419</u>
Cash used			
Employees		-	76,873
Suppliers		324,139	301,097
Grants		306,008	336,680
Total cash used		<u>630,147</u>	<u>714,650</u>
Net cash from or (used by) Operating Activities	7	<u>(26,453)</u>	<u>(127,231)</u>
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held			
		<u>(26,453)</u>	<u>(127,231)</u>
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>603,537</u>	<u>730,768</u>
Cash at the end of the reporting period	5A	<u>577,084</u>	<u>603,537</u>

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2007

BY TYPE	2007 \$	2006 \$
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	59,439	-
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>59,439</u>	<u>-</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Grant Commitments	535,116	532,417
Research Consultancies	118,708	100,000
Total other commitments	<u>653,824</u>	<u>532,417</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>594,385</u>	<u>532,417</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	42,876	-
From one to five years	16,563	-
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments receivable	<u>59,439</u>	<u>-</u>
Commitments payable		
Other commitments		
One year or less	471,631	496,063
From one to five years	182,193	136,354
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>653,824</u>	<u>632,417</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>594,385</u>	<u>632,417</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

As at 30 June 2007, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements or research consultancy contracts in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

Notes to and Forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Note 3: Income

Note 4: Expenses

Note 5: Financial Assets

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Note 9: Directors Remuneration

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

Note 13: Average Staffing Levels

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 15: Appropriations

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes 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 Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs) or reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2006; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets 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 otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an Accounting Standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity 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 unrealised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable contingencies, which are reported at Note 8).

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, 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

Australian Accounting Standards require a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) to be made where the financial report complies with these standards. Some Australian equivalents to IFRSs and other Australian Accounting Standards contain requirements specific to not-for-profit entities that are inconsistent with IFRS requirements. The CRC is a not for profit entity and has applied these requirements, so while this financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRSs) it cannot make this statement.

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the effective date in the current period.

Other effective requirement changes

The following amendments, revised standards or interpretations have become effective but have had no financial impact or do not apply to the operations of the CRC.

Amendments:

- 2005-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 1, 101, 124]
- 2005-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 3]
- 2006-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 121]
- 2006-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1045]

Interpretations:

- UIG 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
- UIG 5 Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- UIG 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- UIG 8 Scope of AASB 2
- UIG 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board but are effective for future reporting periods. It is estimated that the impact of adopting these pronouncements when effective will have no material financial impact on future reporting periods.

Financial instrument disclosure

AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 (the 2007-08 financial year) and amends the disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In general AASB 7 requires greater disclosure than that presently. Associated with the introduction of AASB 7 a number of accounting standards were amended to reference the new standard or remove the present disclosure requirements through 2005-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]. These changes have no financial impact but may effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

Other

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not applicable to the operations of the CRC.

- AASB 1049 Financial Reporting of General Government Sectors by Governments
- UIG 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

1.4 Revenue

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Other Types of 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.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 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 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Revenues from Government

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

1.5 Employee Benefits

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 of balance date 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 at 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 Authority 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 Authority'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 2007.

Separation and Redundancy

No provision is to be raised for separation and redundancy benefit payments.

Superannuation

Staff of the CRC 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 Australian Government. 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 Employee Superannuation Scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the Authority's employees. The CRC accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

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 final fortnight of the year.

1.6 Leases

The CRC had no lease costs expensed for 2006-07 or 2005-06.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

The CRC is not authorised to borrow funds and has no requirement.

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

The CRC's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the 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 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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, cancelled or expires.

1.11 Impairment of Financial Assets

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 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 the Income Statement.

1.12 Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables 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 Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported 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. Contingent assets are reported when settlement is probable, and contingent liabilities are recognised when settlement is greater than remote.

1.14 Taxation

The CRC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) 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: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 3: Income

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Note 3A: Revenue from Government		
Appropriation:		
Departmental outputs	317,000	309,000
Total revenue from Government	<u>317,000</u>	<u>309,000</u>
Note 3B: Interest		
Deposits	42,541	44,622
Total interest	<u>42,541</u>	<u>44,622</u>
Note 3C: Other revenue		
Other	181,000	174,001
Total other revenue	<u>181,000</u>	<u>174,001</u>

Note 4: Expenses

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	-	68,381
Superannuation	-	8,492
Total employee benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>76,873</u>
Note 4B: Suppliers		
Rendering of services – related entities	108,289	141,528
Rendering of services – external entities	156,114	83,874
Total supplier expenses	<u>264,403</u>	<u>225,402</u>
Note 4C: Grants		
Public sector:		
Australian Government Entities (related Entities)	20,455	26,000
Private sector:		
Non-profit organisations	285,553	310,680
Total grants	<u>306,008</u>	<u>336,680</u>

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	87,084	3,537
Deposits	490,000	600,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	577,084	603,537

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	7,592	13,756
Interest receivable	786	489
Total trade and other receivables (net)	8,378	14,245

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	8,378	14,245
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total receivables (gross)	8,378	14,245

All receivables are current assets

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	2,500	50
Total other non-financial assets	2,500	50

All other non-financial assets are current

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets

Note 7: Cash flow reconciliation

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	577,084	603,537
Balance Sheet	577,084	603,537
Difference	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance Sheet items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset – Cash and cash equivalents'		
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating result	(29,870)	(111,332)
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	5,867	(3,045)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(2,450)	(50)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	-	(12,804)
<i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i>	<u>(26,453)</u>	<u>(127,231)</u>

Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2007 or 30 June 2006.

There were no unquantifiable or remote contingencies at 30 June 2007 or 30 June 2006.

Note 9: Directors 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.

	2007	2006
The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Total number of directors of the CRC	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2006: \$Nil)

Note 10: 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

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

Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth (from 19.07.06)

Ms Renee Leon, Chief Executive, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory (from 18.07.06)

Ms Joanne Blackburn, Attorney General's Department, Commonwealth (to 24.07.06)

Mr Timothy Keady, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory (to 18.07.06)

Funding of \$181,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

Attorney-General's Department, NSW	\$ 60,046
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$ 44,732
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD	\$ 35,547
Department of Justice, WA	\$ 17,993
Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA	\$ 13,673
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$ 4,305
Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT	\$ 2,890
Northern Territory Department of Justice	\$ 1,814

Funding of \$317,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

The Council pays \$100,000 to the Australian Institute of Criminology for administrative and support services. 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 9.

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive officers employed by the CRC.

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2007	2006
Financial statement audit services are provided to the CRC.	\$	\$

The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>11,550</u>	<u>10,500</u>
	<u>11,550</u>	<u>10,500</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 13: Average Staffing Levels

	2007	2006
The average staffing levels for the CRC during the year were:	-	1

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14A: Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Note	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate Maturing In 1 Year or Less		Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 %	2006 %
Financial Assets											
Cash at bank	5A	87,084	3,537	-	-	-	-	87,084	3,537	4.64	4.04
Investments - term deposit	5A	-	-	490,000	600,000	-	-	490,000	600,000	5.96	5.37
Receivables for goods and services	5B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
GST Receivable	5B	-	-	-	-	7,592	13,756	7,592	13,756	n/a	n/a
Interest receivable	5B	-	-	-	-	786	489	786	489	n/a	n/a
Total		87,084	3,537	490,000	600,000	8,378	14,245	585,462	617,782		
Total Assets											
								587,962	617,832		
Financial Liabilities											
Trade creditors	6A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Liabilities											
								-	-		

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 14B: Credit Risk Exposures

The CRC's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Balance Sheet.

The CRC 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 15: Appropriations

Table A: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations and borrowings

Particulars	Departmental Expenses		Total	
	<i>Outcome 1</i>			
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried from previous period	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Act:				
Appropriation Act (No.1)	317,000	309,000	317,000	309,000
Total appropriation available for payments	317,000	309,000	317,000	309,000
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	317,000	309,000	317,000	309,000
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	-	-	-	-
Represented by				
Departmental appropriations receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2006-07 (2005-06 no payments made).

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 17A: Outcomes of the AIC

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.

Output 1.1: Criminological research grants

Note 17B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Departmental	570,411	638,955	570,411	638,955
Total expenses	570,411	638,955	570,411	638,955
Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector				
Departmental	-	-	-	-
Total costs recovered	-	-	-	-
Other external revenues				
Departmental				
- Interest	42,541	44,622	42,541	44,622
- Other contributions	181,000	174,001	181,000	174,001
Total other external revenues	223,541	218,623	223,541	218,623
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	346,870	420,332	346,870	420,332

Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note: In the published 2005-06 financial statements, Expenses and Other external revenues in this note were reported as departmental. This should have been administered.

Note 17C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by and Outputs

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Output 1.1		2007	2006
	2007	2006		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental expenses				
Employee benefits	-	76,873	-	76,873
Suppliers	264,403	225,402	264,403	225,402
Grants	306,008	336,680	306,008	336,680
Total departmental expenses	570,411	638,955	570,411	638,955
Funded by:				
Revenue from Government	317,000	309,000	317,000	309,000
Interest	42,541	44,622	42,541	44,622
Other revenue	181,000	174,001	181,000	174,001
Total departmental revenues	540,541	527,623	540,541	527,623

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