



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute
of Criminology

Criminology
Research Council

Annual
reports **2007–08**



Australian Institute of Criminology
Criminology Research Council

Annual report
2007–08

www.aic.gov.au

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ISSN 1836-2281 (Print)
1836-229X (Online)

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Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology
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Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Guide to the report

The annual reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and the Criminology Research Council (CRC) 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 sections as follows:

Australian Institute of Criminology

Year in review

The Chair of the Board of Management and the Acting Director review the significant issues and achievements for the year, provide a snapshot of performance, and highlight 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. The outcome and output structure is shown.

Performance review

This section details performance against the agency's one outcome. 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, the Board of Management, and our legislation, and outlines staffing, finance, IT, and office services arrangements and performance.

Appendixes

The appendixes list publications, presentations, seminars and submissions to inquiries. 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 and new grants allocated.

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.

Report on performance

Includes 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 can be directed to: Claire Burge at the address shown below, or claire.burge@aic.gov.au

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

The CRC website is: <http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au/>

The web address for the annual report is:
<http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2008/>

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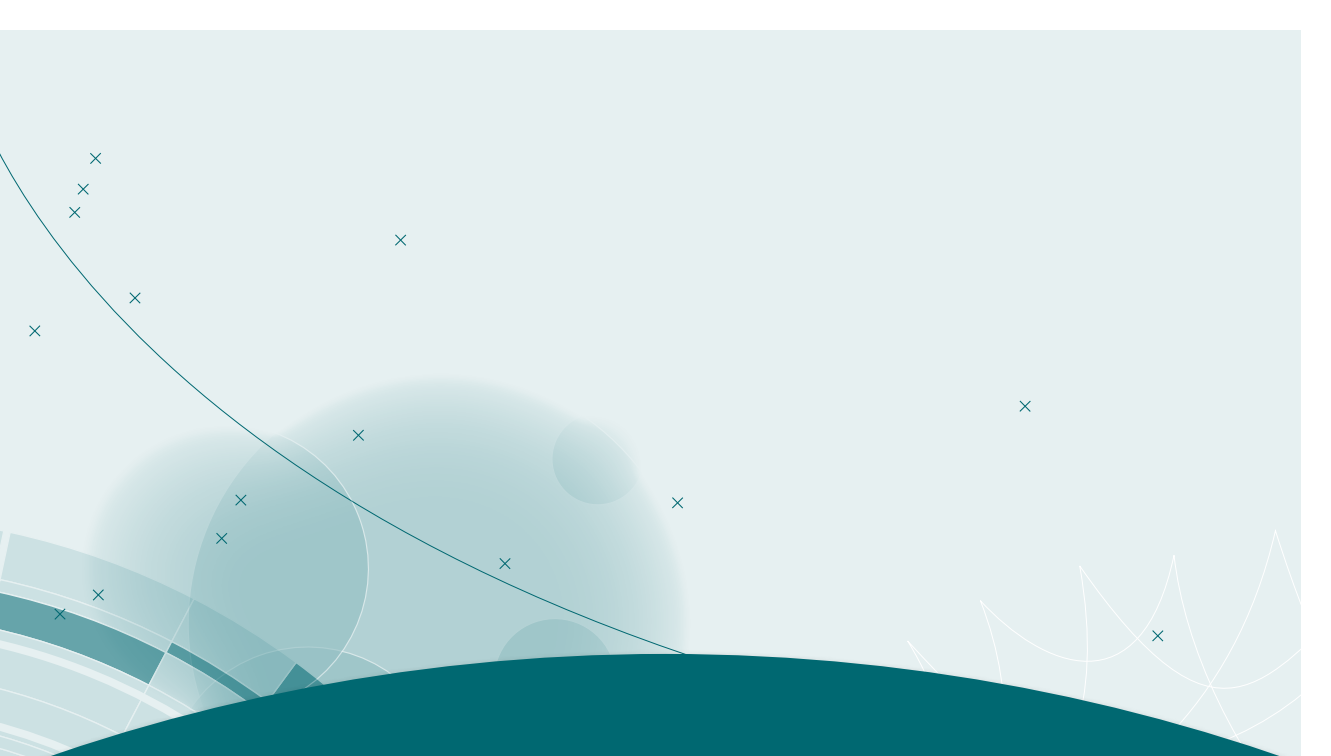
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Abbreviations and acronyms

ABACUS	Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
AHTCC	Australian High Tech Crime Centre
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ALIES	Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector
AML/CTF	Anti money laundering/Counter terrorism funding
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
CRC	Criminology Research Council
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
FOI	Freedom of information
IASOs	Intra-familial adolescent sex offenders
ICT	Information and communications technology
MCPEMP	Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management— Police
NCCPP	National Community Crime Prevention Programme
NMPCC	National Missing Persons Coordination Centre
OH&S	Occupational health and safety
RPP	<i>Research and public policy series</i>
T&I	<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series</i>
TBP	<i>Technical and background paper series</i>
WCJLN	World Criminal Justice Libraries Network



Part one
Australian Institute
of Criminology



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

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The Honourable Bob Debus
Minister for Home Affairs
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 2008.

Yours sincerely

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

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management

Certificate of compliance

I, Tony Marks, Acting 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 2008 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

As required by the *Commonwealth fraud control guidelines*, I certify that I am satisfied that the Australian Institute of Criminology has in place appropriate fraud control mechanisms that meet the Institute's needs and comply with the guidelines applying in 2007–08.

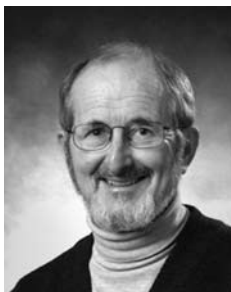
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tony Marks', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Tony Marks



The year in review

Chairman's overview



The year 2008 marks the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Although the shape of the Institute and the areas it researches have changed in this time, the original intent of the legislation remains: to

undertake cutting edge research, to disseminate the findings of AIC and other criminological research throughout Australia, and to work collaboratively with state and territory agencies to improve understanding of crime and criminal justice and its reduction. The Institute is Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

The composition of the Board of Management reflects the involvement of the states and territories, the Australian Government and the university sector in shaping the direction of criminal justice research in Australia. The Board gave in-principle support for the Institute's major research agendas this year, with key areas of inquiry being crime and the environment, alcohol and crime, and community corrections. The Institute's positive relationships with its jurisdictional partners continued this year with each providing crucial access to data for national monitoring programs and other specific research projects. These ongoing, productive relationships demonstrate the responsiveness of the Institute to the research needs of Australian criminal justice agencies.

The Institute also continued to develop its international standing as a key criminal justice information and knowledge agency, particularly through participation in delegations to the

Programme Network Institutes meetings of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

To meet growing expectations regarding the scrutiny of financial performance, during the year the Board restructured its Audit Committee, appointing an independent member and developing a committee charter. This means that the committee is now compliant with changes to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* which take effect from 1 January 2009.

At its meeting in April, the Board presented a testimonial to the departing Director of the AIC, Dr Toni Makkai, in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the Institute since 1997, and particularly her work as Director since August 2004. Dr Makkai's research and administrative skills went to the heart of the AIC's endeavours. She was deeply committed to the AIC as an independent source of quality advice and information to stakeholders. The Board and the Criminology Research Council deeply appreciate her work at the AIC and wish her well in her new position as Dean of the College of Arts and Social Sciences at the Australian National University.

I thank my Board colleagues, the Acting Director and the staff of the AIC for their dedication during the year. There were some additional challenges, with relocations during the refurbishment of the AIC's premises and the resignation of the Director, but the continuing strength of the Institute's reputation demonstrates its unerring commitment to robust and relevant research, crucially contributing to the evidence on which effective policy can be based.

Professor Richard Fox
Chair
Australian Institute of Criminology

Director's overview

This year marked a record year of high quality research and dissemination from the Institute. As Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice the Institute undertook policy relevant work across a range of areas including drugs and crime, fraud and high-tech crime, transnational crime, crime prevention, and Indigenous issues, as well as emerging issues such as environmental crime. The Institute continued to build its unique national monitoring programs, which provide the data for analysis allowing policy makers and practitioners to observe trends in offending profiles. More than 85 papers, ranging from fact sheets to peer reviewed reports were published, 60 presentations were made to stakeholders, 13 roundtables, two conferences and four occasional seminars were held. In addition, Institute staff published in professional journals and represented the Institute and the Australian Government internationally at UN technical and program meetings and the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network.



Additional funding was provided under the government's National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and Children to investigate domestic violence-related homicides and inform future interventions to protect women and children from violence. Funding was also reinstated for the lapsing Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Program, which collects empirical data from police detainees on drug use, offending history and socioeconomic circumstances.

As testament to the professional standing of the Institute's research and publications, the Institute received nearly \$2 million in contract funding to undertake a range of specific research work for various levels of government, including areas such as substance abuse, offending and diversion in Indigenous communities as part of the National Indigenous Violence and Child Abuse Intelligence Task Force; bushfire arson; the precursor chemical trade in the Oceania region; and online child grooming.

The Institute's research has informed the development of Australian and state and territory government policy such as the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy's National Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Strategy. The comprehensive research report *Recidivism in Australia* has attracted considerable interest across crime and justice agencies within Australia and internationally. It is being used to inform the work of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' National Information Development

Plan for Crime and Justice in developing national recidivism indicators for courts, police and corrections services.

For the first time, under its new obligations under the *Commonwealth fraud reporting guidelines*, the Institute undertook a survey of Australian Government agencies, receiving a record response to its secure online survey. The Institute reports to the Minister on fraud against the Australian Government and provides support to the Fraud Liaison Forum.

Research capacity was developed in emerging areas of crime with the undertaking of a major national cybercrime survey, the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security (ABACUS) to collect information on the type and extent of computer security breaches against businesses and the preventative security strategies utilised. Research was undertaken for the Australian High Tech Crime Centre resulting in publication of the influential and highly cited publication *Future directions in technology-enabled crime*. Environmental crime research reports were published on crime in the fishing industry and illegal logging in the Asia Pacific.

A new research team was formed during the year, devoted to modelling and forecasting, strengthening the Institute's existing capacity for quantitative methods and analytical research. To further develop the Institute as a knowledge centre, the information services section was enhanced by the addition of communications functions. The Institute commenced development of an open repository for access to data through its website, initially through the provision of selected DUMA data to the public and secure online access for stakeholders.

Over the next year the Institute will continue to develop research in emerging areas and publish findings from work that commenced with new funding this year on anti-money laundering and human trafficking. The important work of providing collective knowledge of best practice state and territory approaches from the evaluation of Queensland drug and Murri courts and Victorian juvenile justice will be completed. A major international conference on homicide, particularly domestic related, is planned, and the successful new research briefings to policy makers and practitioners, which commenced with sexual assault, will continue to be developed. Following consultation and redesign phases this year, a new website to better deliver information to stakeholders will soon go live.

It is anticipated that a new Director will be appointed during the year. I would like to thank the many people whose contributions are essential for building the data collections and knowledge base of the Institute, from the general public, collaborators in the research effort, academics and specialists who undertake peer review of research papers, and state, territory and Australian Government agencies that provide substantial in-kind support through the provision of data. The Institute and I have benefited from the guidance and support of the Chair of the Board of Management, the Chair of the Criminology Research Council, and Board and Council members. I thank the staff of the Institute who remained focused and dedicated to achieving our outcomes throughout the year, despite a lengthy period of relocation and disruption while the building was refurbished.

Tony Marks
A/Director
Australian Institute of Criminology



Agency overview

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The AIC conducts timely and proactive research on crime and justice and provides stakeholders with a unique knowledge base from which to inform policy and practice. 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 2007–08 the AIC had three business units: Research Services, Communication and Information Services and Corporate Services.

Research Services

The objective of Research Services is to conduct research on crime and justice issues that is timely and policy relevant to the Australian Government and other key stakeholders.

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.

There are five research teams within Research Services:

Crime Monitoring: the main objectives are to enhance and promote knowledge of some of Australia's central crime issues including homicide, firearms theft, and illicit drug use and crime.

Crime Reduction and Review: reflects the AIC's commitment to implement ways of promoting research, evaluation and knowledge exchange among crime reduction practitioners and policy makers in Australia.

Global, Economic and Electronic Crime: the focus is to provide information on and analysis of the causes, extent, prevention and control of transactional criminal activity, economic crime, high-tech crime and other complex and sophisticated criminal activity.

Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



Justice and Crime Analysis: 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.

Modelling and Forecasting: provides statistical consultation for a variety of research areas throughout the AIC, as well as investigating and presenting the potential to build statistical models and forecasting of criminal justice activities, victimisation and offending patterns.

Research activities within the Institute fall into two main categories: national monitoring programs and crime and justice projects. In the 2007–08 budget the Government provided funding for three specific areas of research over the next four years: regional and domestic human trafficking trends; continuation of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) sites in Victoria and the Northern Territory; and establishment and implementation of a money laundering research program. Following the election in November, additional funding was provided for research into domestic related homicides.

Other priorities during 2007–08 included research on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities and a national survey of business to investigate computer related crime. The AIC continued to engage in collaborative and capacity building research, focusing on drug law enforcement and crime prevention. Other projects commenced in this reporting period included an assessment of the ACT policing data collection on family violence and becoming a consortium partner in the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre.

National monitoring programs are core research activities of the Institute, and involve the collection of specialised data not available elsewhere. 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. See Box 1 for information about the nine monitoring programs for which the Institute was responsible in 2007–08.

Research Services core activities include producing reports and papers and disseminating key findings from the AIC's research activities. Outcomes from the range of monitoring programs and research projects are listed in the next chapter. The reports, conference papers and publications on trends and topical issues derived from the monitoring programs and project work inform and encourage public and policy debate. They are listed in Appendix 1.

Communication and Information Services

The former Information Services group was reorganised during the year to consolidate and improve the Institute's communication with a wide range of audiences and stakeholders, including criminal justice agencies; academics; federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement agencies; community organisations; and the media.

The objectives of the new Communication and Information Services group are to:

- enhance the AIC's position with key stakeholders as Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice
- ensure AIC's research is effectively communicated to inform the development of evidence-based policy and programs
- provide a gateway for stakeholders and audiences to the wider world of crime and criminal justice information
- ensure AIC researchers maintain their competitive edge through access to the most up to date and relevant information.

The strategic priorities of the group are to:

- publish and strategically disseminate high quality publications based on the Institute's and other research in a timely way, particularly in online formats
- support research projects and monitoring programs through the provision of information discovery and delivery services

Box 1: National monitoring and research programs managed by the AIC

Reports from these programs are listed in Appendix 1.

National Homicide Monitoring Program: has collected and analysed information on all homicides (murder and manslaughter, excluding driving causing death) in Australia since 1990. It is recognised nationally and internationally as a pre-eminent homicide data collection program and relies on the ongoing support of all state and territory police services. The dataset holds information on 6,063 offenders and 5,883 victims.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): established in 1999, DUMA is the only ongoing national survey of offenders, with almost 29,000 records and more than 22,700 urine specimens. Objectives include examination of the relationship between drugs and crime, and monitoring local drug markets and drug use patterns over time. The quarterly data collection enables policy makers and law enforcement agencies to respond to early warning indicators and emerging issues.

National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program: reports on the nature and characteristics of reported firearms thefts in Australia to provide information on the performance of firearms regulation and to monitor the use of stolen firearms in criminal activities. The 2005–06 annual report examined 1,445 stolen firearms, down 25 from the previous year.

National Deaths in Custody Program: has examined the circumstances of deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention in Australia since 1992, and reports on the number, patterns and trends of deaths in custody in Australia. The collection holds information on 1,879 cases, dating back to 1980.

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program: the program's aim is to examine weapon use in armed robbery and to monitor trends and patterns

over time in offences. This program began in 2001 following consultations with key stakeholders. Since 2003, state and territory police services have forwarded data on agreed variables to the AIC for analysis and reporting. The most recent annual report provided data on 3,030 offenders and 6,341 incidents of armed robbery.

National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program: provides a comprehensive annual overview of young people in detention in Australia, including gender, Indigenous status and age, and whether they are on remand or sentenced. The most recent report showed that there were 651 juveniles in detention at 30 June 2006.

Fraud against the Commonwealth Monitoring Program: in October 2006, the AIC became responsible for the 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*.

Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Research Program: starting in July 2007, this four-year program will assess the current and emerging risks in money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Australia. The program examines compliance and enforcement activities undertaken by key agencies in Australia under the legislative regime, analyses trends affecting the local AML/CTF environment, and researches key or emerging issues.

Trafficking in Persons Research Program: this four-year program examining trafficking in persons in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region commenced in July 2007. It seeks to contribute to the effectiveness of Australian and international responses by building on the existing knowledge base, identifying gaps in knowledge and conducting relevant research.

- proactively provide stakeholders and audiences with information about the Institute and its research, and about the crime and criminal justice resources available online and through the JV Barry Library.

Core activities of the group include:

- organisation of conferences and other events, such as roundtable discussions, workshops and seminars
- publications, from peer review to publishing and distribution
- communication support for publications and events, including media liaison
- website management and e-communications services
- JV Barry Library services
- maintaining the CINCH database of Australian crime and criminal justice information
- internal communications and Ministerial liaison.

The Institute's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>) is the principal vehicle for the Institute to communicate the results of AIC conducted and CRC funded research. It is a content rich site that gives users access to a wealth of information about the work of the Institute and the CRC, and acts as a gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia more broadly.

The JV Barry Library assists research staff in undertaking their research, by keeping them up to date in their field of expertise, finding and delivering relevant resources through the life of a project, and finding answers to their reference questions. The library also responds to stakeholder and public inquiries and maintains the CINCH bibliographic database.

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. It also provides administrative support to the CRC and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA).

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:

Risk management: undertakes risk analysis for AIC business operations and maintains the risk register to ensure that the organisation meets the high standards required of government organisations for the safe management of information, data and physical assets. Risk management includes the updating and maintenance of the fraud plan and compliance with the Commonwealth fraud guidelines and privacy principles, and arranges insurance to cover the Institute's assets, staff and reputation.

Financial services: ensures that the AIC meets its financial and reporting obligations under the relevant legislation and other government requirements, and provides resourcing monitoring and advice to the AIC's business units.

Human resource management: liaises with the external human resources and payroll provider to ensure the smooth operation of staffing activities, manages performance development processes, and organises recruitment activities when needed. Occupational health and safety is also managed in this area.

Information and communications technology (ICT): provides a reliable and stable computing environment for AIC staff, and manages all aspects of telecommunications, including remote network, telephone and internet access.

Procurement: using whole of government services wherever possible, goods and services are acquired to meet the operational requirements of business units. Contracts with external suppliers and clients, and accounts are also managed in this area.

Building services: manages the efficient operation of the AIC's premises in alignment with sustainability and security objectives.

Priorities during 2007–08 included the refurbishment of the Institute's premises to provide a modernised, environmentally efficient and more secure workplace with increased seating capacity and an enhanced public area. A new ICT strategy provided the direction for an upgraded records management system as the basis for a transition to an organisation-wide knowledge management infrastructure.

Outcome and output structure

One of the earliest visits to the refurbished building was from the Vietnamese Ministerial Study Tour to Australia, May 2008. Participants included (l–r) Professor Nick Crofts, Nossal Institute for Global Health; HE Truong Vinh Trong, Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister; Mick Keelty APM, Commissioner, Australian Federal Police; Hon Neal Blewitt AC, former Minister for Health.

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

Performance, outcomes and outputs

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

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 at the end of this section lists outputs and outcome/impact indicators for national monitoring programs and key research projects during the reporting period. Publications are listed in Appendix 1.

Policy and practice relevant research

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 changed criminal activity

- building an evidence base for an effective criminal justice system and crime prevention.

During 2007–08, 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. It also established monitoring programs on human trafficking and money laundering and counter terrorism financing. Further funding resulted in an expansion of DUMA. For information on the monitoring programs, see Box 1 on page 12.

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
- environmental and resource crime
- criminal justice responses
- capacity building.

Violent crime

Violent crime, with the intention of causing (or threatening) physical harm or death to the victim, often attracts more attention and debate than other forms of crime. The AIC released a paper during the year which examined trends in violent crimes, based on recorded crimes and victimisation surveys. While assault and sexual assault have increased since 1990, homicide and armed robbery rates have declined overall. However, increased reporting of assault offences could be a factor in the recorded increase. Each year the AIC publishes annual reports of the homicide and armed robbery monitoring

programs. The reports provide information on the incidents, victims and offenders for the year, as well as indicating changes in trends since the collections began. Although the most recent homicide annual report indicated there was a slight increase in the number of homicides over the previous year, this was not a significant shift and the incidence of homicide has remained relatively stable over the period of the collection. Serial murders create considerable public interest and, using data from the homicide monitoring program, the AIC examined the circumstances and characteristics of serial murders that have occurred in Australia. The third annual report from the armed robbery monitoring program was released in April, with findings in this report consistent with those in earlier years.

Sexual assault against women in Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities is an area in which there is limited knowledge. A paper released this year outlined why women in these communities were less likely report this crime than other women. Apart from language and cultural differences, there was also found to be a reluctance to report the incident because the offender was known to the victim, as a member of their community or even family. One of the barriers to reporting any sexual assault is the low conviction rate: sexual assault has among the highest rates of acquittal and lowest rates of proven guilt compared with other offences. The Institute examined the attitudes of jurors and the impact of these attitudes on court outcomes. This research was undertaken for the Office for Women as part of the development of the Women's Safety Agenda. The ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety commissioned the AIC to undertake research into sexual assault and related offences in the ACT. A report on data tracking of these offences within the ACT police service, and a snapshot of these offences was released by the ACT government this year.

The AIC started a review of the ACT's police data on family violence that aims to identify how the data can be collated and analysed, within resource constraints, to inform operational, strategic and performance purposes on an ongoing basis. Two major papers, on Indigenous victimisation and offending, using existing data sources were compiled for the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) National Indigenous Violence and Child

Abuse Intelligence Task Force. The next stage of this project will involve community safety surveys in key regions across Australia.

Property crime

Bushfires have a major impact in Australia when they occur. Often these fires are deliberately lit but studies analysing prevalence and distribution are sparse and have focused on isolated areas or specific data collections. The AIC, in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and with funding from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre, continued its research into deliberately lit bushfires. The Institute undertook extensive analysis of vegetation fires attended by Australian fire agencies. This is the first attempt to quantify the extent of deliberately lit fires in Australia. The report focused on when and where deliberate fires occur, and how their distribution varies as a function of natural and human factors. A paper was also released which sought to identify characteristics of bushfire arson offenders, using data obtained on 1,232 arson defendants (133 of whom were known to be appearing for a bushfire arson offence).

The first annual report of the National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program was released this year. The report provides information on all incidents of firearms theft reported to police throughout Australia for the 2005–06 financial year. It examines the characteristics of stolen firearms, circumstances of the theft incident, modus operandi of offenders, storage arrangements and compliance with firearms laws and regulations, recovery of firearms, prosecution of offenders, and use of stolen firearms in subsequent illegal activities.

While carjacking in Australia is not a common occurrence, there are indications that it is increasing. The Institute released a paper examining carjacking in light of existing recording practices, international data and limited local information sources. Local socioeconomic and cultural factors, such as firearm availability, were also discussed in the context of probable future trends in carjacking in Australia.

Findings from a study of theft and vandalism at residential building sites throughout Australia were released during the year. The report will serve as a useful guide for practitioners, facilitating the development of effective crime prevention measures.

Drugs

The largest ongoing survey of alleged offenders in Australia, DUMA collects empirical data on drug use and on self-reported offending and drug use among this high risk group. The annual report highlights 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. Using DUMA data, a paper on the prevalence of drug driving in Australia was published. The study explored the characteristics of police detainees who drive after drug use and their perceptions of the risks in doing so.

The AIC continues to pursue a number of research activities in relation to amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), including collaborating with the National Drug Research Institute on the development of a national ATS strategy. A report was released on the market for ATS in Oceania, more details of which are provided in the following section on transnational and organised crime.

Criminal justice responses to illicit drug use continued to be a major area of activity during 2007–08, with work undertaken on drug courts and police drug diversion. More details of research undertaken are in the criminal justice section of this report, below.

The first of four briefing papers for the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre was published in May. A national workshop on policing and cannabis issues was held in Brisbane in May; the discussion made a useful contribution to the development of resource toolkits and materials. In addition, a national policing workshop was held in Alice Springs to improve the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities.

Transnational and organised crime

In the budget for 2007–08 the Australian Government allocated additional funding to the AIC to undertake research into transnational and organised crime, specifically human trafficking and anti money laundering and counter terrorism financing.

Worldwide concerns over the extent of money laundering, coupled with evidence that major terrorist activities have been facilitated by money laundering techniques, have significantly increased the level of knowledge and interest in the subject. Based on a study that examined the extent of money laundering in Australia, the AIC released a paper that provides estimates of the cost of money laundering, and identifies risk areas for money laundering in and through Australia.

As part of the foundation for a project on human trafficking, the AIC has released two papers discussing challenges that are faced in tackling human trafficking. The first paper summarises current evidence on trafficking to Australia and within the wider region, and highlights constraints that exist when endeavouring to interpret what this evidence tells us about the problem. The second paper outlines challenges facing law enforcement in detecting and prosecuting trafficking crimes, and identifies some examples of emerging good practice that can help to overcome these challenges. The AIC participated in the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking expert group meeting in Cairo, delivering a paper outlining gaps in knowledge with a focus on South East Asia. Workshops and a national research forum have been held to progress research in this project. Extensive regional consultations were conducted throughout the Asia Pacific region, and a study of labour mobility in the region is also being undertaken.

The AIC has released a report from a study on ATS supply and demand in the Oceania region, which summarised publicly available evidence on the production, trafficking, importation, and consumption of ATS in the region. In addition, a project funded by Customs and the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department (AGD), examined the precursor chemical trade in the region and potential vulnerabilities for diversion into illicit drug manufacture. The illegal trade in timber and timber products leads to economic losses in many countries as well as environmental degradation. The AIC released a report which examined the scale of the illegal timber trade in the Asia Pacific region, covering the processes and current trends in logging, sourcing, trafficking, manufacturing, importing and consumption of illegal timber and

timber products. The report highlighted the need for cooperative policies and regulations between countries to resolve sovereignty issues, share information and develop standards.

Economic and high-tech crime

As part of its collaborative research, and in close cooperation with the Australian High Tech Crime Centre (AHTCC), the AIC prepared two major reports for the AHTCC on issues related to fighting high-tech crime in Australia. A report on future directions in the information and communications technology environment identified crime risks that will arise in the near future. The report identifies emerging developments that will facilitate such crime, and assesses these in terms of their impact on policing, policy making and legislation. The AIC also prepared resource materials that provide a general overview of information on technology-enabled crime to assist prosecutors and members of the judiciary who may be faced with proceedings involving these crimes.

The AIC was commissioned by the Consultative Working Group on the Misuse of Social Networking Sites for Grooming Children for Sexual Offences to search for, locate and report on the existing academic and policy relevant literature concerning the use of social networking sites for grooming children for sexual purposes. The study examined the extent and nature of the problem and how it could be addressed.

Following a pilot study surveying cybercrime against Australian businesses last year, the AIC completed a major national survey (known as the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security or ABACUS survey) which sought to ascertain the extent and impact of computer security incidents on the confidentiality, integrity or availability of network data. Funding was provided under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*. Results of the national survey are expected to be released in the near future.

Through an online survey, the AIC collected information on the prevalence, types and cost of fraud experienced by Australian Government agencies, in order to prepare an annual report on fraud against the Commonwealth for the Minister.

Consumer fraud is an ongoing and increasing risk. To raise public awareness of this risk, members

of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce participated in a month of fraud prevention awareness raising activities. The AIC, a member of this Taskforce, published a paper on the impact of these activities in terms of raising awareness of the risks of consumer fraud and increasing the reporting of cases.

Environmental and resource crime

The AIC has released a number of reports in this area: the report on crime in the fishing industry (see case study 2 on page 24), a report on illegal logging in the Asia Pacific region, and a paper on environmental harms, focusing on climate change, population growth and resource depletion. This paper looks at the impact of greater regulation and further criminalisation of both intentional and negligent acts by individuals, business and government. It discusses what can be learned from traditional crime prevention to reduce and prevent environmental harm, and sets out a framework on which to base policy and practice oriented research.

Criminal justice responses

The National Deaths in Custody program was set up in 1992 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. In 2006 there were 31 deaths in prison custody, 22 deaths in police custody and custody related operations, and one death in juvenile detention. A total of 1,161 deaths have been recorded in prison custody since 1980, and a total of 142 shooting deaths have been recorded since 1990. Of these, 82 have involved persons shot by police and 58 have involved persons who shot themselves in the presence of police.

Every five years a survey of national police custody is conducted to obtain information on the extent and nature of use of police custody in Australia, including on the use of diversionary and cautionary mechanisms by police. Data are collected using a questionnaire filled in by the police officers. The survey was conducted in 2007 and results will be released towards the end of 2008.

Case study 1: Future directions in technology-enabled crime

Serious concerns exist about the ways in which new technologies are likely to be misused in the years to come. The AIC undertook research for the AHTCC to examine the future environment in which Australians will use ICT and how this environment will provide opportunities for illegality and infringement of current regulatory controls. In identifying future risk areas, particular focus was placed on the impact these will have for law enforcement, the need for additional resources, law reform, development of cooperative arrangements between Australian and overseas public and private sector organisations, and development of public information and educational resources to minimise the risk of widespread harm to the community. Technology-enabled crime in this report refers to crimes which require the use of ICT for their commission.

The study identified developments that may facilitate technology-based crime over the next two years. These included:

- globalisation and the emergence of new economics
- increased widespread use of broadband services and mobile and wireless technologies
- increased use of electronic payment systems
- changes in government use of technology to allow the public to conduct transactions securely, including participation in democracy.

Although proliferation of ICT and connectivity of the internet open the door to increased productivity, faster communication and enhanced convenience, they also offer more opportunities for criminals to commit economic crimes with larger payoffs and fewer risks.

New and greater opportunities for criminals to commit fraud against both businesses and consumers, enabled by the latest internet technologies and e-commerce have been created by globalisation and the new economy. Computer-facilitated frauds include advanced fee scams, online auction frauds, fraudulent lottery schemes, modem and web page hijacking and identity theft (including phishing).

As the security measures organisations employ to prevent computer security breaches involving unauthorised access improve, criminals will seek to gain access to systems to disable security and alarm measures or design new malware programs to circumvent security mechanisms.

Managing and protecting intellectual property has become a high priority in today's knowledge-based economy. Enhanced capacity of ICT systems will enable electronic products (e.g. songs and movies) to be copied and reverse engineered, thus giving rise to increased risk of counterfeiting and piracy. Reverse engineering techniques (stripping down and analysing competitors' products) will also facilitate unauthorised accessing and exploitation of intellectual property. Opportunities for industrial espionage will increase as digitisation becomes more established in corporate life. Such attacks may use electronic surveillance and data capture technologies to steal commercial-in-confidence information held electronically.

Affordable technology (e.g. websites, web cameras and powerful editing multimedia software) has greatly reduced the barrier to entry for the production and distribution of child pornography. The use of ICT to carry out other related sexual abuses involving child victims (e.g. promoting child

sexual tourism and trafficking children) is also likely to continue in the near future. Offenders will continue to use cryptographic technologies to prevent detection and to enable images to be shared securely.

As increasingly younger people (the digital generation) make use of personal computers and mobile devices, risks may arise where inadequate security measures are in place. Theft of laptops, USB drives, MP3 players and mobile phones from schools and entertainment venues will continue to create problems, not only in terms of replacement costs but also in relation to stolen personal information. Online scams are likely to target young users who may be less vigilant in detecting fraud than are adult users. In recent years, a new form of bullying, including harassment targeting young users, has emerged using email, text messaging, chat rooms, mobile phones, mobile phone cameras and social networking sites. Cyberbullying can also include online fights, denigration, impersonation, trickery, and cyberstalking.

Traditional transnational organised crime groups are likely to take advantage of the technology-enabled crime environment to facilitate the operation, or to disguise the illicit proceeds, of real world based crimes. The use, for example, of denial-of-service attacks to pursue extortion or online banking to transfer laundered funds is likely to continue to develop.

Computers and computer networks will continue to be both the objects of terrorist attacks and the conduit through which terrorists and other criminals communicate in order to plan and carry out their destructive activities.

At present there is limited capacity in law enforcement to investigate high volumes of technology-enabled crimes. The research suggested strategies that could reduce the risk of exposure to these crimes, including:

- industry developing more secure hardware and software
- increased sharing of information between public and private sectors

- use of police taskforces to respond to particularly complex technology-enabled crimes
- the threat of prosecution and punishment, particularly where substantial penalties can be imposed, and publicity given to successful prosecutions
- sharing of information and intelligence across jurisdictional borders, both within Australia and internationally.

In conjunction with this research, the AIC prepared resource materials to provide a general overview of information on cybercrime to assist prosecutors and members of the judiciary who may be faced with proceedings involving computer related offences. This compendium aims to present prosecutors with common terms, concepts, relevant legislation, and current debates in the academic literature affecting technology-enabled crime cases.

A series of *High tech crime briefs* were also produced as part of the research collaboration with AHTCC. This year two were released, covering the risk of criminal exploitation of online auctions and online child grooming laws.

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Using statistics from the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program dataset, a report providing an overview of juveniles in detention in Australia from 1981 to 2006 was released. The report included an analysis of the number and rate of juveniles in detention over time (with respect to a number of different variables), as well as a detailed analysis of the 2005–06 financial year.

The link between drug use and criminal offending is of great interest to policy makers and researchers alike. The possibility that both illegal activities are interrelated provides promise that targeted interventions, such as drug diversion programs and drug courts, may have a tangible influence in reducing the social and economic costs of crime to the community. A range of programs to divert offenders from the criminal justice system have been implemented throughout Australia. The AIC released a report during the year outlining different drug diversion programs and schemes across Australia—including police and court based diversion and drug courts—which summarised information from relevant evaluations. The AIC also provided a report to the Department of Health and Ageing that evaluates the outcomes of police drug diversion, which are among the most common types of diversion. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the overall effectiveness of the range of police diversion schemes across Australia by measuring the recorded recidivism of participants post diversion. The high rate of substance abuse and overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system was the basis of an examination by the AIC of the type and extent of diversion programs currently operating, as well as issues around accessibility and barriers to participation and completion. A report outlining the diversion programs currently operating, including those for Indigenous offenders was released in June.

The overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians in prison was the focus of a study undertaken by the AIC which found that Indigenous male offenders are readmitted to prison sooner and more frequently than non-Indigenous offenders. The study also examined the range of correctional programs to assist the reintegration of Indigenous offenders into the community. Again with a focus on the Indigenous community, the AIC examined the degree to which Indigenous victims engage with the criminal justice system in the ACT. A report

of the findings was provided to the ACT Victims of Crime Coordinator.

Drug courts are another diversionary program that have been adopted throughout Australia to divert drug dependent offenders from the criminal justice system and into treatment. The AIC has undertaken a number of evaluations of drug courts in Queensland. This work represents a long term collaboration between researchers at the AIC and policy makers and practitioners of the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General. The latest report is an evaluation of the first 100 graduates of the Queensland drug court program.

The AIC has continued its collaboration with the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General with an evaluation of the operation and effectiveness of the Queensland Murri Court. The Murri Court is a Queensland Magistrates Court that deals with sentencing Indigenous offenders. It provides a forum in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have input into the sentencing process. The evaluation, which commenced in January 2007, will review and report on the operation and outcomes of the Murri Court system over a two-year period. An interim report was delivered to the Department in May and the AIC is now engaged in the second stage of the evaluation.

The Victorian juvenile justice outcome project commenced in 2006–07 and involves examining the use of recidivism as a measure of juvenile justice outcomes, and alternative measures that could be used. Funded by the Juvenile Justice Service of the Office for Children in the Victorian Department of Human Services, this project began in January 2007 with a progress and a draft final report provided during the financial year. The project includes involves a longitudinal analysis of 10 years of recidivism outcomes for juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system since 1997.

Capacity building

Capacity building initiatives ranged from the establishment of collaborative research and development arrangements with partner organisations to formal workshop and conference presentations. The collaboration with AGD to assist with the National Community Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP) involved a review of the

programme at the conclusion of its funding term. The review, in which external organisations participated, found that the programme was highly valued in the crime prevention field. Collaborative research and capacity building continued with a further one-year agreement with the WA Office of Crime Prevention, and with the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund to develop the capacity and skills for a national implementation program of the drug law enforcement performance measurement framework, previously developed by the AIC.

Australian Federal Police (AFP) funding enabled the AIC to research missing persons in Australia. The study found that the reasons for going missing can include escape, being lost and forgetful, mental health reasons and foul play. A report was released in March that identified at risk groups and good 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.

A major report on recidivism was released in 2007. It analyses how reoffending can be measured and summarises major studies undertaken in Australian that have centred on recidivism for different crimes and offender groups. The AIC also updated its 2003 report on the costs of crime, based on 2005 data.

Communicating and promoting research in crime and justice

The AIC is an important source of criminological research and knowledge for a wide range of audiences, including criminal justice agencies; academics; federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement agencies; and community organisations.

The AIC undertook a number of activities to proactively communicate its research during the 2007–08 financial year. Research publications were distributed to stakeholders and subscribers both electronically and in hard copy, published on the AIC's website, and supported by media releases and liaison. Publications are listed in Appendixes 1 and 2.

In addition, the AIC held conferences, occasional seminars, and roundtables to educate and engage with a range of stakeholders around Australia. Details of these follow. AIC staff members have also presented their work to various meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians, and other interested parties, both in Australia and abroad. These presentations are listed in Appendix 3.

The AIC's website (<http://www.aic.gov.au>) is the AIC's principal means of ensuring wide dissemination of the results of AIC research. It provides information about the work of the AIC and acts as a gateway to information on crime and criminal justice in Australia. Print versions of AIC publications are available for sale from the AIC. Electronic versions of all publications are available free of charge on the website at <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications>.

Each year the AIC publishes *Australian crime: facts and figures*, a summary of up-to-date Australian statistics on crime and the criminal justice system, and of trends in key crimes. This year the AIC also released an update of the *Costs of crime*, originally published in 2003. Using the same methodology where possible, it was estimated that in 2005 crime cost the Australian community \$35.8b compared with \$32b in 2003.

Through submissions to inquiries on topics such as Indigenous disadvantage, a review of the Queensland *Weapons Act 1990*, a review of privacy law; more than 60 presentations at conferences; the organisation of workshops and roundtables; and participation in advisory and expert groups, AIC staff have communicated findings from research to stakeholders and policy and practitioner audiences.

A new service to extend the availability of DUMA data was introduced in May this year. An interactive search of selected DUMA variables is now available for public access via the Institute website. Users can select variables to cross tabulate and can now use a much richer source of data than is presented in the DUMA annual report. The service is expected to be enhanced in 2008–09. A more sophisticated version of the service, allowing access to the full range of data is available to DUMA contributors via a secure website.

Case study 2: Crime in the fishing industry in Australia

The AIC was commissioned in 2004 by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to report on crime in the Australian fishing industry, and to examine ways of protecting the sector against increased and more organised criminal activity. The research involved a review of relevant literature and Australian legislation, consultations with key stakeholders, a national survey of fisheries officers and analysis of prosecution and court outcome data from four jurisdictions.

Fish, other seafood, and marine habitat, have considerable economic and environmental value as an important primary industry in Australia, with direct and indirect employment for a large number of Australians, and considerable export earnings for the country. Illegal activities can take a variety of forms. Commercial fishers may:

- avoid reporting or under-report their catch
- mix illegal with legal catches
- operate a vertically integrated fishing business to facilitate money laundering activities
- sell commercial catch to clubs, restaurants, hotels or private individuals on a cash or barter basis
- exceed the allowable quota
- swap their catch between their commercial and recreational allowances (for example distributing catch between crab and lobster pots).

Some of these activities, such as selling catch to restaurants, may also be practised by recreational fishers. This activity provides extra household cash through selling fish to domestic businesses, such as fish and chip shops, restaurants, cafés, hotels, clubs, or through bartering the fish for services in kind.

In contrast to the occasional and lower level non-compliance with fisheries regulations that

occurs within the recreational, commercial and subsistence fishers there is a smaller but significant group of habitual or repeat offenders who have been characterised as:

- criminals who systematically flout fisheries regulations to profit from the illegal sale of high value fish such as abalone
- fish thieves who regularly flout the regulations for a range of personal benefits, including illegal sale, bartering or personal use
- fishers who regularly flout the regulations to provide themselves and their families with traditional seafood items that are not readily obtainable through normal retail seafood outlets.

As resources become scarcer and more valuable, it is to be expected that there will be commensurate growth in poaching and illicit markets. The increasing profitability of the sector (as resources are depleted) makes it more attractive to organised criminal groups.

While there are three priority species in Australia identified as attractive to international illegal markets (abalone, shark fin and seahorses) there are also illegal domestic markets in many species, including abalone, rock lobster and native fish. Hong Kong is the main market for illegally fished abalone and shark fin. However, there is believed to be an extensive illicit Australian market for other species, including Murray cod, King George whiting, barramundi, rock lobster, mud crab, live coral reef fish, snapper and prawns. It is also believed that there is illegal restaurant/café trade in poached reef fish, eel, yabbies, squid, razor fish, snapper and dhufish, as well as the illegal taking of rare cowries, ornamental fish and coral.

The majority of fisheries officers (85%) believed that the types of criminal activity encountered by fisheries enforcement agencies had changed to some degree

over the past five years. It was suggested by stakeholders that at least some of the change was due to heightened awareness of, or an increase in, organised criminal activity in the fishing sector. As the more serious and organised criminal activity is likely to involve more sophisticated strategies, a framework for identifying the different types of offenders and activities is essential.

There are a range of measures that fisheries officers viewed as important that would be instrumental in detecting and dealing with organised criminal activity. These included:

- legislative changes, in the definition of offences, the extent and availability of powers granted to fisheries officers, and penalty regimes
- information and intelligence recording, sharing, collation and analysis
- operational collaboration, including taskforces and the use of specialist services
- specialist skills and training for fisheries officers.

Personal safety and an increase in the number of fisheries officers were regarded as most important in deterring organised criminal activity. Other factors that were considered to be very important included legislation, interagency cooperation and surveillance capacity. There was a doubt that courts, where fisheries offence prosecutions were infrequent events, would impose severe penalties even if they were available for particular offences.

A fundamental question is whether the monitoring and enforcement roles of fisheries officers can, or indeed should, be combined. Fisheries officers are

more likely than seconded police officers to have expertise in fish, their habitat and the various aspects of the industry, as well as the complex regulatory regime. On the other hand, police are more likely to have the experience and expertise to deal with criminals and criminal activity. They also have access to national and their own intelligence databases, putting them in a better position to be informed by, and to contribute to, intelligence and operational efforts against known criminal groups.

There is also the question of the relative expertise officers might possess in identification and knowledge of organised crime activity. Given that the survey revealed a widespread perception among officers that they have an increasing role in law enforcement and compliance activity, and there are concerns about the human resource implications of this increase, regular reviews need to address:

- training and access to specialised skills
- occupational health and safety
- referral procedures to police and other relevant agencies.

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Publishing

The AIC has a high volume publishing program that includes the following products:

- One- and two-page fact sheets and bulletins: timely publications on a broad range of topics, these include the *High tech crime brief*, *AICrime reduction matters*, *Bushfire arson bulletin*, and *Crime facts info*
- *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*: concise, peer reviewed papers on criminological topics for policy makers and practitioners
- *Australian crime: facts and figures*: an annual publication providing a statistical overview of the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready reference. The publication presents statistics on the numbers and types of recorded crime, their place of occurrence, victim details, responses of criminal justice agencies, and government resources to deal with crime and corrections
- *Research and public policy series*: this series includes original research papers, shorter conference proceedings, and statistical works designed to inform the public policy debate
- *Technical and background papers*: technical reports containing statistical and methodological material produced as part of the AIC research process.

During 2007–08, the AIC produced a significant range of high-quality publications, including:

- *Australian crime: facts and figures 2007*
- 22 *Trends & issues* papers
- 15 *Research and public policy series* reports
- 5 *Technical and background papers*
- 43 fact sheets
- two newsletters
- the 2006–07 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.

Review and publication process

All publication submissions 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, and are subject to external review. All publications are edited to conform to the AIC publishing style guide.

The AIC has been accepted by the Department of Education, Employment and Workforce Relations as an accredited publisher for purposes of university funding under its higher education publishing requirements. This accreditation covers the peer reviewed, and commercially published, *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers and *Research and public policy series*. The Institute is very grateful to those who have contributed to the peer review process during the year.

Research briefings

Over time, the AIC has undertaken significant research and acquired deep knowledge on various criminological subjects. To share this knowledge, and to assist the AIC in focusing future work on research shortfalls, this year the AIC began to share information in a new format: AIC research briefings. The briefings involve the AIC in partnering with key stakeholder agencies to share knowledge on their particular concerns and to identify matters for future research.

The first round of briefings has been on the topic *Understanding the research on sexual assault: implications and future directions*. During 2007–08, briefings were held in:

- Adelaide, in partnership with the South Australian Office for Women
- Brisbane, in partnership with the Queensland Office for Women.

Conferences

Improving Community Safety: Lessons From the Country and the City was a conference held in Townsville on 18–19 October 2007. It was jointly hosted by the AIC, Townsville City Council, and the Australian Crime Prevention Council and brought together more than 200 practitioners, researchers, academics, and policy makers from diverse fields in crime prevention.

The conference provided an opportunity to discuss the types of policies and programs that have been

implemented on a national, regional, or local level. Concurrent sessions focused on crime and violence prevention, interventions for young people, women's safety, community development, policing, partnerships, crime prevention through environmental design, and local government and crime control. A workshop aimed at providing a crime prevention toolkit for practitioners was led by the AIC.

The *Young People, Crime and Community Safety Conference* was held in Melbourne on 25–26 February 2008. It was jointly organised by the AIC and the Victorian Safe Communities Network as part of the AIC's partnership with practitioner groups around Australia to extend the reach, impact, and understanding of its research.

Issues covered ranged from the latest research into crime and violence prevention from a community perspective to an overview of interventions for young people in conflict with the law. More than 350 delegates heard speakers present on topics such as cybercrime and safety; support through arts and culture; and locally based interventions such as anti graffiti projects, school mentoring, and programs to reduce violence in nightclubs.

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

Roundtable discussions

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

Thirteen roundtable discussions were held in 2007–08:

Anti money laundering, 17 August 2007. Participants from the private sector, government, and law enforcement agencies were introduced to the project on money laundering and terrorism financing research to be undertaken by the AIC in forthcoming years.

National Community Crime Prevention Programme strategic planning workshop, 17 August 2007. Crime prevention stakeholders were consulted on ways to enhance the overall future impact of the NCCPP.

DUMA technical meeting, 6–7 December 2007. Attended by researchers, policy makers, police representatives, DUMA site managers, and other stakeholders involved or interested in the DUMA program, this meeting brought together stakeholders to discuss key DUMA findings in the course of the year and future directions for the program. Stakeholders from each of the states and territories gave presentations about their use of the DUMA data, including some of the challenges faced and suggestions for better promotion and utilisation of DUMA data.

Perceptions of community safety in Indigenous communities, 7 February 2008. As part of a two-year research program conducted for the National Indigenous Violence and Child Abuse Intelligence Task Force, the AIC is undertaking research into community safety in Indigenous communities. This roundtable brought researchers, policy makers, and Indigenous representatives together to discuss research needs and data sources for this work.

Alcohol and crime forum, 13 March 2008. The AIC, in conjunction with the WA Office of Crime Prevention, held a forum to discuss key issues and challenges that alcohol poses to the criminal justice system and to identify topics on which research is needed.

Key sector prevention and reduction initiatives—armed robbery, 29 April 2008. The AIC held a roundtable for representatives of law enforcement, industry associations, and peak bodies from the liquor and retail industries, whose experience and expertise will aid the AIC in interpreting its National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program data and creating prevention initiatives.

ACT Policing family violence, 13 May 2008. As part of its review of ACT Policing's processes for collecting family violence data collection, and preparatory to its recommendations, the AIC obtained input at a roundtable with various stakeholder agencies.

Case study 3: Missing persons in Australia

The AIC was asked to update existing data on missing persons from all Australian state and territory sources with a view to: identifying at-risk groups; identifying good practice in relation to preventative measures, early intervention, support services and referral mechanisms; developing a more networked approach to policy and practice; and identifying and establishing a solid base for future research. The project was undertaken on behalf of the National Missing Persons Coordination Centre (NMPCC) of the AFP and the Families and Friends of Missing Persons Unit of the Attorney General's Department of New South Wales. The project commenced in July 2006 and was completed in December 2007.

Missing persons recorded by police, 2005–06

Jurisdiction	Total missing	Males	Females	Young people	Rate ^a
ACT	1,078	504	574	738	3.3
NSW	9,788	5,080	4,708	5,068	1.4
NT	431	207	224	233	2.1
Qld ^b	5,768	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.8
SA	4,915	2,532	2,383	2,923	3.2
Tas	207	113	94	n.a.	0.4
Vic ^c	5,584	2,801	2,766	2,877	1.1
WA	2,517	1,265	1,252	1,035	1.2
Australia	30,288	12,502	12,001	12,874	1.5

a: Rate per 1,000 population based on 2006 ABS population estimates

b: Total numbers for Queensland could not be obtained therefore an estimate was calculated based on previous numbers of missing persons in the state as well as an average of percentage increases in other jurisdictions. This number was used to calculate the rate for Queensland, and also in the calculation of the total missing for Australia

c: The male/female breakdown of missing persons does not match the total missing for Victoria due to missing data

n.a. = Not available

Source: State and territory police statistics provided to the AIC; Victoria Police Crime Statistics 2005–06

The estimated number of missing persons in Australia reported by the police and other search agencies for the period 2005–06 was approximately 35,000. This is a rate of 1.7 people per 1,000 Australians, slightly higher than the previous Australian estimate of 1.6 per 1,000 of the population.

People go missing for a variety of reasons and there been attempts to categorise the reason as either 'voluntary' or 'involuntary'. However, the complexity of the reasons has made this division difficult. For example, people who have been living in violent and abusive situations or who are mentally ill can be classified as going missing 'voluntarily' but because they often had no choice or control over their behaviour they could also be deemed to have left involuntarily. To overcome this, a continuum of 'missingness' has been developed. This ranges from intentional to unintentional absence, with intervals spanning 'decided' (relationship breakdown, escaping personal problems, escaping violence and mental health problems), to 'drifted' (losing contact and a transient lifestyle, where people simply lose touch with their families and friends), to 'unintentional absence' (Alzheimer's disease, other mental health problems, accident or misadventure, and miscommunication) to 'forced' (being a victim of a crime such as homicide).

Key risk factors for all people who go missing include mental health factors (e.g. schizophrenia, depression and anxiety), illicit drug and alcohol use, and family violence/conflict. Child abuse and neglect were dominant risk factors for children and young people, while Alzheimer's disease and dementia appeared to be significant risk factors for older people. Risk factors are often interrelated and cut across all sections of the community.

Police data indicate that men and women were reported to police as missing almost equally. Young people accounted for just over half of all missing persons reported to police, with 13–17-year-old females most at risk. Young people in care are more likely to run away than the rest of the young missing persons population. Police in all jurisdictions spend a great deal of effort searching for this group of people. Long-term missing persons (those who go missing for six months or longer) are more likely to be adults.

It is not possible to accurately estimate the number of unreported missing persons, although certain sub-groups in the population would seem more likely to be unreported. These include homeless people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Indigenous Australians and gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, gender questioning, and same sex attraction people.

Several key reasons for going missing are less likely to be recorded or known by police or search agencies. For example, child abuse and neglect could be a reason for a young person to go missing, but it is unlikely that families would mention this when reporting a young person missing. In a similar manner, domestic violence is also unlikely to be revealed, as are issues surrounding a young person's sexuality.

The majority of people reported as missing in Australia are located within a short period of time. For example, in Victoria in 2005–06 almost 90 percent of missing persons reported to police were located within seven days. Previous research has indicated that only two percent of all missing persons in Australia remain missing for six months or longer.

Each police agency in Australia has a designated missing persons unit. Funded by the Australian Government and situated within the AFP, the NMPCC coordinates and promotes a national approach to reduce the incidence and impact of missing persons. Apart from the police, there are several nongovernment organisations and government agencies involved with the search for missing persons. Nongovernment search agencies are The Salvation Army Family Tracing Service, the Australian Red Cross Tracing Service, Link Up Aboriginal Corporation and the International Social

Service. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade assists when people go missing overseas.

Each missing person case is given a priority rating based on the degree of risk to which the person could be exposed. Risk assessment procedures are particularly important for the police because of the high volume of missing persons reports they receive. Most police jurisdictions expect to respond to at least one missing person report each day. For example, in New South Wales there are at least 25 reports each day, 15 per day in Victoria, and between one and two incidents per day in the Northern Territory and Tasmania.

Considerable efforts have been made to improve responses to missing persons reports since national research on the missing persons population was conducted 10 years ago. This research identified areas of action that could further address the gaps in the missing persons agenda:

- police missing persons procedures and data collection
- family rights, legislation and access to other agencies' information, including improving information sharing among agencies and overcoming perceived or real barriers through privacy legislation and organisational impediments
- determination of risk and protective factors, updating procedures and identifying potential partner agencies
- identifying good practice, implementing strategies and educating police, stakeholders and the public on missing persons
- application of good practice and intervention models, evaluation and feedback to lead agencies, particularly the NMPCC, for the development of more effective strategies and research.

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- James M, Anderson J & Putt J 2008. Missing persons in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*, no. 353. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi353.pdf>

Policing cannabis workshop, 13 May 2008. As part of its work with the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre the AIC convened a workshop of police representatives from across Australia. The aim was to seek practitioner and policy perspectives on priorities for information and resource material that could be developed on cannabis for police audiences.

Performance measurement in drug law enforcement Stage 2 workshop, 19 May 2008. This workshop brought together a range of senior bureaucrats from the law enforcement and health sectors to examine in detail and refine the model performance measurement framework developed by the AIC for drug law enforcement agencies.

Homicides and domestic violence, 19 May 2008. In January 2008, the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program received Australian Government appropriated funding to carry out research into domestic related homicide. The aims of this roundtable were to identify risk factors and early warning signs of domestic related homicide and to identify possible topics for major research projects. Representatives from homicide squads and domestic and family violence units in the state and territory police services participated.

Geospatial mapping for discrete communities, 22 May 2008. The AIC was contracted in 2007 by the ACC Taskforce to undertake, over a two-year period, a series of research projects on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. The aim of this roundtable was to explore sources and limitations of data and resources available for mapping criminal activity in discrete communities. A number of government and academic research bodies participated.

Trafficking in persons research and data forum, 24 June 2008. The AIC hosted a forum that brought government agencies, nongovernment organisations, and Australian and international academics together to discuss the issue of trafficking in persons. The primary focus of the forum was to identify existing research and its findings to date and to explore key research priorities in investigating and understanding the various forms of people trafficking.

Government fraud liaison forum, 25 June 2008. This forum involved presentations on fraud and current prevention methods, and was attended by representatives of relevant government agencies.

Seminars

Occasional seminars are held at the AIC on a variety of topics. Speakers, who are generally visiting Canberra, are invited to make a short presentation to AIC staff and invited participants in 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 during the year at which staff members presented findings from their research or papers to be delivered to other meetings.

Media liaison

The media continue to consult the AIC on a wide range of criminological issues, seeking comment on AIC work, other research findings, and general background information and statistics on crime within Australia. The table below shows the extent of this contact for 2007–08.

Media liaison, 2007–08	
Number of media requests	248
Number of media interviews	53
Number of AIC media releases	20
Number of releases of AIC products by the Minister/other ministers	3

New AIC reports receiving considerable media coverage were on illegal logging, bushfire arson, drug driving, missing persons, homicide, and crime in the fishing industry. The main topic areas where the AIC was mentioned in the media were juries, reporting on sexual assault, child sex, alcohol and violence, firearms, and cybercrime, with occasional mentions of many other areas of AIC research. Although the projects on drink spiking and recidivism were completed some time ago, they were still a popular media topic in the 2007–08 financial year. The use of AIC research in blogs also continued throughout the year.

A public relations consultant was engaged to assist in the promotion of the 2007 ACVPA, resulting in good media coverage of the awards.

Submissions to government inquiries

The AIC presented submissions to three government inquiries this year:

- New South Wales Legislative Council Standing Committee on Social Issues inquiry into closing the gap: overcoming Indigenous disadvantage
- Queensland State Government review of the *Weapons Act 1990*
- Australian Law Reform Commission review of Australian privacy law.

Information to support research and communication

As well as disseminating the findings of its own research, the AIC has a role as Australia's national knowledge centre on crime and justice. Activities are based on awards, website services and the services of the JV Barry Library. The Institute supports its own researchers' information requirements through its website, intranet and the library.

Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

A highlight each year is the presentation of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. These are designed to reward and showcase good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia, to encourage public initiatives, and to assist governments to 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 Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management—Police (MCPEMP). They include monetary awards totalling \$130,000.

The 2007 awards were presented to the winners by Senator the Honourable David Johnston, the then

Minister for Justice and Customs, and Senator for Western Australia, on 23 October 2007. There were three national award winners, one national police award winner, and one meritorious police project winner. Box 2 on page 36 highlights these projects.

AIC website

As well as providing information about the Institute's activities and access to all publications in full text, the website provides a deep resource of information about crime and criminal justice in Australia and overseas through its subjects, AIC conferences and statistics sections. There are more than 40 subject pages, providing links to hundreds of other websites and resources.

During the year, there was an average of 43,500 successful requests for pages per day, or 1.3 million requests per month. March 2008 was the busiest month, with just under two million requests for pages. In general, the months of high usage coincided with the end of the Australian and northern hemisphere academic years. The most requested AIC publication during the year was *Australian crime: facts and figures 2006*. Searching within the site uses the website's search engine, Funnelback. Usage fluctuates throughout the year, with an average of approximately 15,000 successful queries per month. An RSS news feed was also added to the website to provide an additional alerting service to website users.

Website redevelopment

With a view to improving access to the wealth of information the site provides, the first stage of the redevelopment of the content and structure of the website was undertaken this year. This included focus groups and card sorting exercises with internal and external stakeholders to ensure relevance and accessibility, the development of new information architecture for the site, and development of technical specifications for the rebuild, which will occur from August 2008.

CRC website

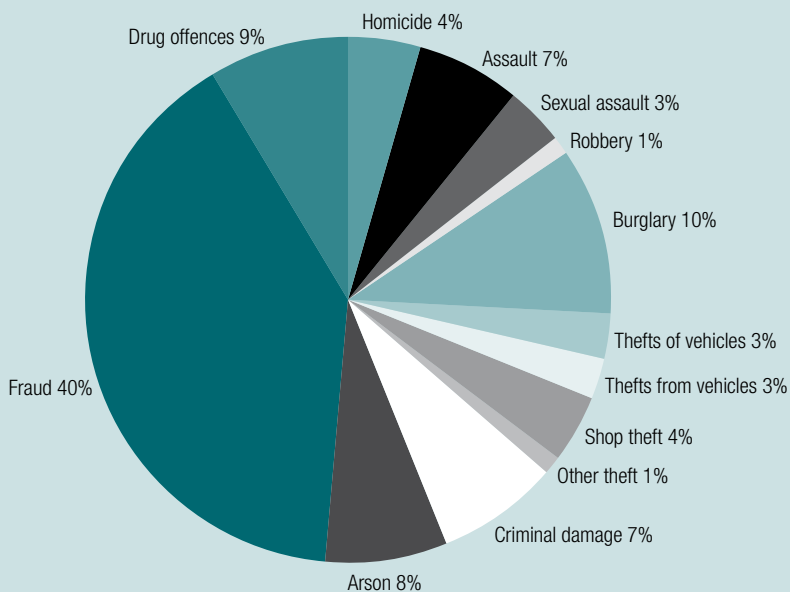
A separate website for the CRC was established during the year, providing the CRC with an

Case study 4: Costs of crime

In 2003, the AIC released two companion reports examining the costs of crime to the Australian community. These reports described in detail the identified costs of crime to the Australian community and the methodology used to calculate those figures. The original report estimated the costs of crime to be nearly \$32b in 2001. This year the AIC updated this work, using the same methodology for the most part, to enable broad comparisons to be made between the two reports. This report estimates the costs of crime for 2005 to be \$35.8b, or 4.1 percent of national gross domestic product. The largest components of this figure are the costs of the criminal justice systems: police, courts, corrections, and other criminal justice government agencies; and the costs relating to fraud.

When costs of the criminal justice system are excluded, fraud accounts for the largest percentage of crime costs at an estimated \$8.5b. This is a substantial increase from estimates in 2001 (Mayhew 2003), when fraud offences accounted for 31 percent of crime costs. This increase can be attributed partly to the increases in electronically assisted crimes such as cybercrime and identify theft, and highlights that growth areas of crime such as fraud require additional research to enable reliable and robust estimates of costs. As the figure below shows, drug offences, arson and burglary combined account for 27 percent of costs. The figure on page 33 highlights the differences between estimated numbers of crimes and the costs associated with them (excluding fraud, arson and drug offences).

Costs of crime by offence type (percent)



Shoplifting, for example, accounts for over 60 percent of crimes, but accounts for only nine percent of the costs. The opposite applies to violent crimes—they account for eight percent of incidents, but 33 percent of costs.

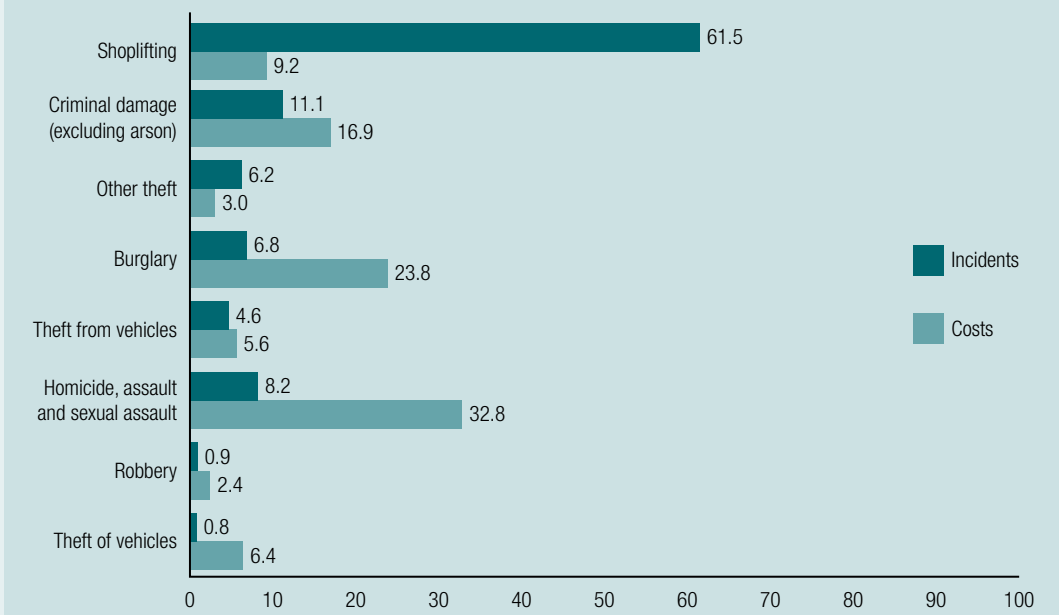
The estimates in this report should be considered approximate and are not designed to reflect exact costs of crime. It is difficult to give a definitive figure for the cost of crime. Estimates of crime depend on the methodology used to obtain them. While the methodology is believed to be the most robust

available, improved methodologies could be developed if better crime data were available. This is especially the case for crimes which are harder to cost such as fraud, arson and drug offences (in some instances 'victimless' crimes).

REFERENCE

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Volume and costs of crime (excluding arson, fraud and drugs)



independent web presence. A new domain name was registered, and all CRC content was moved from the AIC website to the new CRC website, at <http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au>.

Indigenous justice clearinghouse

The AIC has provided research, web and library support to the pilot Indigenous justice clearinghouse, a joint initiative between the AIC and the NSW Attorney General's Department, since its inception in 2006. The clearinghouse provides access to a range of research based resources, including research briefs, for policy makers, researchers and practitioners.

The clearinghouse was reviewed to assess whether the website was meeting the needs of its primary stakeholders—Indigenous justice policy makers—and to explore opportunities for future development. The findings were presented to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in November 2007 and endorsed at the March 2008 meeting, with funding for the clearinghouse extended for a further two years.

The review found that the clearinghouse was providing a valuable source of information for Indigenous justice policy makers, but that there was potential for improvement to the user forum

and for the engagement of jurisdictions to provide input to the content of the clearinghouse. The full review can be downloaded from http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au/one_year_review.pdf.

The resource base of the Indigenous justice clearinghouse is drawn from the JV Barry Library database. One hundred and twenty new items (books, reports, articles, and conference papers) were added during the year. Administration of the forum on the website was undertaken by library staff.

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology website

The Institute continues to provide a website maintenance service to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) on a fee-for-service basis. The website provides ANZSOC members with a consistent space for membership information, details of forthcoming and past conferences, employment and study opportunities, and publications.

Intranet

The intranet is the AIC's main knowledge sharing and development vehicle. It links to information in



Four representatives of winning projects in the 2007 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (l-r): Superintendent Stuart Wilkins from Camp IMPACT (NSW); Ms Mairead McCoy, Manager, Intensive Supervision Program (WA); Senior Sergeant Vince Hurley, Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model (NSW); Mr Darral Phillips, Lecturer, Caversham Training and Enterprise Centre (WA).

the public domain in the library catalogue and external databases to which the library subscribes, and encourages researchers to build on previous AIC research by providing access to research projects, datasets and presentations.

The AIC acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects. These are all captured and made available to AIC staff through the intranet, using the library database. 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. During the year, eight new datasets were added to the database.

For corporate information, the intranet is used particularly for the promulgation of policies, procedures, and guidelines and for information about the AIC's work toward meeting its governance commitments to the Minister. The Director's instructions are the first point of reference for AIC 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 AIC's document management system and the intranet ensure that staff members have the current version of these documents at their fingertips.

The intranet was upgraded during the year to update the Institute's new visual identity. An internal search facility provided by Funnelback was installed. A job tracking system was also written to provide an online IT helpdesk via the intranet.

JV Barry Library

Client services

Library staff continued to collaborate with AIC researchers, through both literature searching and current awareness services, to ensure that AIC work reflects current, reliable, relevant information available in the public domain. Library staff takes an active interest in research projects so that new 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, which list new reports, journal articles, books, and websites, are produced on crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, evaluation, financial crime, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, people trafficking and smuggling, and recidivism. A new alert, on homicide, was introduced during the year. Although they are produced for AIC researchers, the subject alerts are also distributed, by email, to interested stakeholders.

A consortium arrangement through the Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector (ALIES) network enabled the AIC to subscribe to a group of Ebsco databases this year at a substantially reduced rate. As well as the *SocIndex* database, the AIC now has access to *Business Source Premier* and the *International Security and Counter Terrorism Reference Center*. The latter has been particularly valuable for the AML/CTF research the AIC undertakes. The range of databases, with many articles in full text, improves the efficiency of the discovery and delivery aspects of literature searches, whether conducted by researchers themselves or by library staff on their behalf. The library manages contributions to three of the AIC's monitoring programs—Deaths in Custody, Fraud against the Government, and National Homicide Monitoring Program—and to cybercrime and bushfire arson projects by identifying news articles on these topics. In addition, it monitors media articles about the AIC's research impact. Major reference work was undertaken during the year to support research projects on cybercrime; sex trafficking; money laundering; diversion of Indigenous offenders; firearms; bushfire arson; costs of crime; performance measurement in law enforcement; pornography; juvenile gangs; organ trafficking; emissions trading fraud; drug driving; wrongful convictions; alcohol and violence; crime modelling; violence in the taxi industry; green criminology; mental health and the criminal justice system; and sexual assault legislation.

The interface to the library catalogue on the AIC website was redeveloped during the year and now has a clearer search screen. As it uses Funnelback, the search engine for the AIC website, results are displayed by relevance and alternative search terms are displayed.

Box 2: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

National award winners

The Caversham Training and Enterprise Centre Program (Western Australia)

The Caversham Training and Enterprise Centre is an initiative for local community crime prevention and youth re-engagement that provides young people at risk of not completing compulsory schooling, or of school exclusion, with access to education and training. Operating out of a once derelict primary school, it teaches young people the construction and trade skills necessary to transform the abandoned facility into an enterprise and training centre for predominantly Aboriginal youth.

The facility also houses a program using positive role models in informal surroundings to improve the employability of participants and reduce their risk of reoffending. Students pursue numeracy, literacy, and art studies, building their resilience, autonomy and sense of self worth. Participants are aged between 15 and 19 years, demonstrate risk factors associated with antisocial and criminal behaviour, and do not fit the standard delivery models for education and training.

Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model (New South Wales)

This program provides timely support to victims and children, from initial police investigation to post-court outcome, by tracking victims and children through the criminal justice system. Police, local court administration and Department of Community Services staff meet weekly to discuss the needs of victims and their families, whether housing, life skills training or counselling, and ensure they are given that assistance. The court also monitors offenders, reducing the chances of them becoming repeat offenders. Police and corrections staff

maintain contact with the offender even after their completion of the perpetrator program, and provide social support.

The program improves prosecution without increasing the burden on victims during the legal process. Police ask victims whether they are willing to give a verbal statement on video about the circumstances of the crime. This electronic evidence is presented to the offender prior to the first court appearance. The 'vivid evidence' better displays the consequences of the crime to the offender, the defence and ultimately, the court.

The program does not shift the problem of domestic violence to another government agency, because victims', children's and offenders' needs are shared cooperatively between police, Department of Community, nongovernment organisations and Department of Corrections, at all phases through the criminal justice system.

Intensive Supervision Program (Western Australia)

The Intensive Supervision Program works to reduce juvenile offending by targeting those who commit serious and/or repeat offences or whose severe antisocial behaviour increases their offence risk. In an Australian first, the program uses the multi-systemic therapy model, which is backed by 30 years of applied research. Evaluations of this program worldwide show a 25–70 percent reduction in reoffending severity and frequency.

Sustained behavioural changes are achieved by working with juveniles and their families and significant others in their environment to develop strategies that incorporate everyday demands and stresses of life. The program gives primary caregivers the skills and resources needed to

independently address the difficulties in raising young people with behavioural problems and provides juveniles with the skills to successfully adjust to family, peers, school and neighbourhood demands.

National police award winner

Camp IMPACT (New South Wales)

Strike Force Delage was formed to investigate a number of aggravated break, enter and steal offences in Macquarie Fields in south-western Sydney. Following a police vehicle pursuit that ended in a crash that killed two young suspected offenders and the escape of a third, several days of community violence ensued, which targeted police with well planned sporadic violence. As a result of what is commonly known as the Macquarie Fields riots, the relationship between the police and the youth of Macquarie Fields had completely fractured.

Macquarie Fields police initiated a number of programs with the purpose of building relationships with local youth and reducing crime. The IMPACT program was developed as a crime prevention strategy to engage local disaffected youth. Young males who either were involved in the riot to some degree or had previously had negative contact with police are nominated to participate. The camp is aimed at participants building better rapport/trust with police, developing a sense of self worth, identifying risks to their wellbeing and understanding what is socially acceptable from a community perspective. Camp IMPACT also allowed police to have a greater insight into the personal lives of these young people who have come to their notice, to understand them better, and to interact with them in a more positive way.

The success of the camp has paved the way for further phases of the recovery program. Members of the local Youth Advisory Council identified the need to positively influence other people in the community who did not have the opportunity to attend Camp IMPACT. As a result, two IMPACT Community Days have been held at Macquarie Fields Youth Centre, with more than 80 young males and females involved. These community interactions maintain the momentum of Camp IMPACT, the influence of youths over one another, and the police in a positive way.

Meritorious police award winner

Police Business Security Kit (Victoria)

A proactive resource to reduce crime in and around small business environments, the Business Security Kit provided advice on crime prevention and safety topics identified as being those that small business operators request most often, and successfully integrated crime prevention advice with information on occupational health and safety.

There is a strong emphasis on the value of staff training/educational programs, reinforced by recommendations to draft and implement staff reward and recognition policies, and to involve staff in planning processes concerning safety.

The kit includes advice on how to respond following an offence and encourages victims to report crimes to police, indicating what to expect. Useful victim referral and WorkSafe information are also provided.

The kit was first launched in Moorabbin in 2003. Public demand led to state-wide release in 2006.

CINCH database

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the JV Barry Library. The database is one of the family of abstract and index databases hosted 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 AIC website.

At the end of June 2008, the database contained 54,049 records. The contractor for indexing and abstracts for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

Collection

The library continues to develop its collection as a hybrid print and digital resource. More than half the new monograph entries in the catalogue are electronic only documents. Following the recommendations of the library review, and with reduced space available following the refurbishment, the library no longer collects print copies of reports available electronically. A major weeding exercise was held during the year, which reduced the print collection by 20 percent and resulted in subsequent deletions from CINCH, the library's database and the Libraries Australia database.

The AIC 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. Previously only available within contributing organisations, Libraries Australia is now publicly available through the National Library of Australia's website.

The AIC continues to send a monthly batch of electronic records to Libraries Australia for addition to the database. Libraries Australia then either

Library activity 2006–07 and 2007–08

	2007–08	2006–07
Records added to CINCH	1,483	1,640
Monographs added	754	929
Original records to Libraries Australia	236	199
Copy records to Libraries Australia	177	214
Staff loans	891	871
Items borrowed from other libraries	82	91
Journal article copies from other libraries	121	150
Items lent to other libraries	192	277
Journal article copies to other libraries	412	685

matches them to existing records and adds a holding record or creates a new catalogue entry. This year, the JV Barry Library contributed 413 cataloguing records to Libraries Australia. The number of original catalogue entries indicates that, although its collection is not large, the AIC continues to house a valuable and uncommon resource.

Interlibrary loans

The library provides loans, interlibrary loans, and document delivery services on a basis of partnerships and interlibrary cooperation. These activities enable the library to deliver publications, documents, and information to AIC staff that are not available in the AIC's own collection. The library continues to actively support cooperative interlibrary lending schemes and utilises the Libraries Australia document delivery service for the rest of its interlibrary loans work. Although full text fee-for-service databases are increasingly used, there has not been an appreciable decrease in the number of articles requested by AIC staff or external libraries.

During the refurbishment, the collection was unavailable for some months, with journals inaccessible for a longer period. This affected the library's ability to provide interlibrary loans to other libraries. Nevertheless, the library has continued its status as a net lender, an indication of the strength of the JV Barry Library collection.

Contributions and networks

Apart from participating in the national interlibrary loan network and contributing to the national bibliographic database, the library contributes

important news from Australia and overseas to the Crimnet list of criminal justice researchers, practitioners, and policy makers. Other discussion lists to which contributions, including notice of new AIC publications and events, are made cover Indigenous affairs, Australian policy, and international crime prevention.

The library is an active member of the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network (WCJLN). As a member of the WCJLN executive, the library's manager was a member of the planning committee for the meeting of the network in Stockholm in June 2008. She also delivered a presentation on finding Australian literature through online resources.

The library continues to build relationships with the emergency management sector, through involvement with the ALIES group, particularly through its annual meeting. The library is a member of the planning committee for ALIES's 2009 meeting. ALIES works closely with the Australian Disasters Information Network group, coordinated by the AGD. An initiative of the ALIES network that the library is involved in is the development of a purchasing consortium for online services. The expansion of databases available to AIC staff is an outcome of this work and is expected to continue into the future.

Reciprocal interlibrary loan networks to which the library belongs include ALIES, Gratisnet (health libraries), GLASS (social sciences libraries), and the group of Australian criminal justice agencies' libraries. These libraries forgo the usual charges for interlibrary loans in the interests of reducing costs and usually meet requests within a shorter period than the formal standards require.

Membership of these networks also enables the library to ask for assistance from colleagues around the world to meet the needs of AIC researchers. Current research and program initiatives have not always been documented, and networks are vital for establishing contacts for researchers and for updating information.

Library review

At the request of the Board of Management, the AIC conducted a review of the JV Barry Library's

operations and services during the year. The terms of reference asked the reviewers to report on:

- the nature and volume of demand for the library's services, and how these can be met
- information requirements of key stakeholders
- potential improvements to processes, products, and services
- challenges to the library
- the unique capabilities of the library and how they can be developed
- how the library should manage the AIC's datasets.

The review, conducted by consultancy Libraries Alive!, contained a number of recommendations, concerning:

- management of print and electronic collections
- development of a strategic plan
- performance measurement and reporting
- environmental scanning of and the changing ways of dealing with digital information
- closer relationships with research
- continuing IT developments, particularly Web 2.0 implementation
- attention to dataset management.

Although it found strong support for the work of the library among AIC researchers and stakeholders, the review recommended improved performance measurement and reporting within an explicit strategic framework. With the abolition of the former Information Services section, a strategic plan focused on the library is in development, within the context of the strategic plan for the Communications and Information section.

Outputs and outcomes

The following table shows outputs and outcomes for projects current in 2007–08. 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, literature and in parliament 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.

Examples of how AIC work has had an impact on practice and policy deliberations include:

- a study on sexual assault and related offences in the ACT is to be used by the Government when making policy decisions to help victims of sexual assaults

- the Primary Industries Ministerial Council considered responses to the findings on crime in the fishing industry in Australia
- The publication, *Good practice framework: policing illicit drugs in rural and remote local communities*, prepared for the National Drug Law Enforcement Fund by the AIC in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Studies, is being issued to all police officers new to working in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands
- The Australian Government Minister for Ageing referred to the report on missing persons when announcing that aged care facilities will be required to report to the Department people who are missing without an explanation.

The AIC's work was mentioned substantively seven times in federal Parliament during the year. References were made to cybercrime, firearms, the establishment of the AIC, drugs and crime, reform of criminal justice legislation, child sexual assault, and alcohol and violence.

Summary of outputs and impacts, 2007–08

Key: T&I=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; RPP= Research and public policy paper; TBP=Technical and background paper

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Violent crime		
National Homicide Monitoring Program	Annual report	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of homicide trends
	2 T&Is Provision of data to key agencies	Homicide data used as indicator of national efforts to overcome Indigenous disadvantage
National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies	Increased awareness amongst the public and industry groups of armed robbery characteristics and trends
Trends in violent crime	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of violent crime trends
Sexual assault in Indigenous and CALD communities	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of specific needs of these communities
Violent crime and child abuse in Indigenous communities	2 consultancy reports to client 1 presentation	Improved evidence on violent victimisation in Indigenous communities
ACT sexual assault data	1 RPP	Informed efforts to improve tracking of sexual assault matters within the criminal justice system Increased awareness of sexual assault occurrence and risk factors
Property crime		
National Firearms Theft Monitoring Program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies 1 presentation	Increased awareness of the nature and extent of firearms theft amongst the public and key stakeholders Informs the deliberations of the MCPEMP Firearms Policy Working Group

Summary of outputs and impacts, 2007–08 (continued)

Key: **T&I**=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; **RPP**= Research and public policy paper; **TBP**=Technical and background paper

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Bushfire arson	1 TBP 2 T&Is 1 roundtable 8 Bushfire arson bulletins 4 presentations	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of issues Improved public awareness of bushfire arson
Carjacking in Australia	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of the extent of carjacking
Building site crime	1 TBP	Increased awareness of the extent and nature of theft and vandalism at residential building sites Provides a useful guide for practitioners, facilitating the development of effective crime prevention measures
Drugs		
DUMA	1 technical workshop 1 T&I 4 newsletters 1 submission to government inquiry Provision of data to key agencies 2 presentations	Improved evidence base on illicit drug use and offending with data cited in international and national reports on drug trends Additional funding provided for continuation of piloted sites
ATS	1 presentation	Input to strategy development
Transnational and organised crime		
Transnational crime	1 Transnational crime brief 1 T&I 11 presentations	Informed development of strategies to address corruption Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of effective responses to corruption
Illegal timber trade	1 RPP	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of issues
Human trafficking	2 T&Is 1 presentation	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of issues
Market for ATS in Oceania	1 RPP	Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders of issues Informed policy change and law reform considerations
Economic and high-tech crime		
Consumer fraud	2 T&Is 4 presentations	Increased public awareness of consumer fraud
High-tech crime	1 High tech crime bulletin 5 presentations	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of issues
Technology and crime	1 RPP 1 TBP 1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of responses to technology-enabled crime Informed policy and practice responses to high-tech crime
Environmental and resource crime		
Illegal activities in Australian fishing industry	1 RPP	Increased awareness of issues amongst key stakeholders, including the Primary Industries Ministerial Council Informing policy and practice responses to illegal activities
Environmental harm	1 T&I	Increased awareness of issues amongst the public and stakeholders

Summary of outputs and impacts, 2007–08 (continued)

Key: T&I=Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice; RPP= Research and public policy paper; TBP=Technical and background paper

Programs/projects	Key outputs	Outcome/impact
Criminal justice responses		
National Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program	Annual report Provision of data to key agencies 1 presentation	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 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody recommendations Data used in report to UN
Community attitudes to Commonwealth criminal penalties	Consultancy report to client	Informed policy deliberations
Juror deliberations	1 RPP 2 T&Is	Increased key stakeholder awareness of policies and procedures affecting juror satisfaction Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of influences in juror decision making
Wrongful convictions	1 T&I	Increased key stakeholder awareness of nature and extent of wrongful imprisonment Informed policy deliberations
Criminal justice responses to substance abuse and offending in Indigenous communities	1 RPP	Increased public and stakeholder awareness of the nature of Indigenous substance abuse and offending
Policing of illicit drugs in remote and regional Indigenous communities	1 workshop 1 presentation	Increased key stakeholder awareness of good practice response
Drug court and other diversion programs	1 RPP 1 TBP 2 T&Is 6 presentations	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of effectiveness of diversion programs
Recidivism	1 RPP 2 presentations	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of nature and extent of recidivism Informed policy considerations
Criminal justice system responses to sexual assault	1 T&I	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of the impact of juror attitudes
Capacity building		
Crime prevention capacity building	12 AICrime reduction matters 7 presentations	Increased public and key stakeholder awareness of crime prevention good practice
Missing persons	1 RPP 1 T&I	Data used in the development of good policy and practice
Counting the costs of crime	1 RPP	Increased public and stakeholder awareness of the costs of crime to the community
NCCPP partnership	1 workshop 1 report to client Tip sheets	Informed policy deliberations
Indigenous justice clearinghouse	Website maintenance and updating	Increased stakeholder access to relevant information and reports



Accountability and management

External governance

Enabling legislation

The AIC was established under section 5 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. It establishes the functions of the AIC to include the conduct of research and its dissemination, advice and support to the CRC and the collection of information and statistics.

Minister and portfolio

The Minister for Home Affairs, the Honourable Bob Debus MP, is responsible for the Institute. Prior to the change of government, the Minister was Senator the Honourable David Johnston, Minister for Justice and Customs. The AIC sits within the Attorney-General's portfolio.

The Minister for Justice and Customs issued a statement of expectations to the AIC at the start of the 2007–08 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 cooperatively 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 around Australia and internationally in a timely manner.

The AIC formally committed to meet these expectations through the implementation

of key performance indicators. The new Minister endorsed these expectations and, at the end of the financial year, agreed that they had been met.

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.

At 30 June 2007 the Board members appointed by the Attorney-General were:

- Professor Richard Fox AM, of the Faculty of Law at Monash University
- Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Deputy Commissioner of the Australian Building and Construction Commission
- Dr Dianne Heriot, Assistant Secretary of the Strategic Policy Coordination Branch, Australian Government Attorney-General's Department.

Those appointed by the Criminology Research Council were:

- Mr Richard Coates, Director of the Northern Territory Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr Allan van Zyl acted as Mr Coates' deputy on two occasions.
- Mr Terrence Ryan, Acting Assistant Director-General of Policy, Legislation and Executive Services in the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General
- Ms Renée Leon, Chief Executive of the Australian Capital Territory Department of Justice and Community Safety
- Mr Norman Reaburn, Director of the Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.

The Director of the AIC is also a member of the Board of Management. Dr Toni Makkai was the AIC representative until her resignation on 2 May 2008. Tony Marks was appointed as Acting Director and became the AIC representative from 3 May 2008.

Professor Fox is the Chair of the Board of Management.

The Board of Management met on three occasions during the year: 31 August 2007 in Brisbane, 29 November 2007 in Canberra, and 11 April 2008 in Canberra.

The Board's role is to set strategic research priorities within general policy and strategic directions. It also has an oversight role in corporate planning and financial management matters.

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, and monitor compliance with Committee recommendations and with legislative and other obligations.

The Audit Committee was restructured during the year as a separate committee of the Board of

Management. A charter for the committee was also agreed. At 30 June 2008, the AIC Board members of the Audit Committee were Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Ms Renée Leon and Mr Terrence Ryan. The independent member was Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA. The Audit Committee met on three occasions during the year: 31 August 2007, 29 November 2007 and 11 April 2008.

The committee considered five internal audit reports: the transition to the new payroll services provider; financial statements and review processes; strategic ICT management; website management and security; and project financial management.

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 guidelines for ethics committees. The chair during the year was Dr Deborah Mitchell. The Committee's purpose is to advise the Director whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed projects involving human subjects. It reviews proposed research projects 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 14 proposals.

Internal accountability and management

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 manner
- **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 through 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

Two 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 and Communications 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.

Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2007–08:

- financial statements and reporting processes review (June 2007)
- strategic IT management (August 2007)
- website management and security (September 2007)
- project financial management review (February 2008)
- financial statements and reporting processes review (April 2008)

The Institute's internal audit service provider for 2007–08 is PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Total resources for Outcome 1 (\$'000)			
	2007–08 budget forecast ^a	2007–08 actual ^b	2008–09 budget estimate ^c
Revenue from Government			
<i>Outcome 1—To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime</i>			
Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications	7,266	7,266	6,698
Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	451	451	468
Total revenue from Government contributing to price of departmental outputs	7,717	7,717	7,166
Revenue from other sources			
<i>Outcome 1—To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime</i>			
Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications	2,432	2,284	1,884
Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	30	38	27
Total revenue from other sources	2,462	2,322	1,911
Total revenue from departmental outputs	7,717	7,717	7,166
<i>(Total revenues from government and from other sources)</i>	<i>10,179</i>	<i>10,039</i>	<i>9,077</i>
Price of departmental outputs			
<i>Outcome 1—To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime</i>			
Output 1.1—Policy advice and publications	9,808	9,885	8,590
Output 1.2—Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	481	495	485
Total price of departmental outputs	10,289	10,380	9,075
Total estimated resourcing for Outcome 1 (Total price of outputs and administered appropriations)	10,289	10,380	9,075
Average staffing level (number)	56	60	58

a: 2008–09 Portfolio Budget Statements

b: Audited 2007–08 financial statements

c: 2008–09 Portfolio Budget Statements

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
- risk management policy and framework
- risk management plan
- Director's instructions, which reflect best practice in finance and administration

- finance policy and procedures
- an internal audit program which is reviewed every three years and updated annually
- annual ComCover risk surveys/assessments—the program measures the AIC's performance in implementing risk management processes and policies against the national benchmark

ICT risk management

- ICT facilities code of conduct
- ICT assets register
- ICT services strategy

- ICT threat risk assessment
- risk treatment plan
- ICT contingency plan
- ICT change management policy.

Research framework

The AIC has 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.

Information risk management

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.

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.

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 then Minister for Justice and Customs and the current Minister for Home Affairs, 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 2007–08

There was one FOI request made to the AIC in 2007–08 which was dealt with in accordance with the Act.

Ombudsman

There was one review undertaken by the Ombudsman, in relation to an FOI matter. The Ombudsman found that the Institute acted appropriately.

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
- use of recycled paper in all multi-function devices
- organisation of participation in the 60 day carbon challenge program which seeks to assist businesses in reducing their environmental impact
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, water saving showerheads, dishwashers and printers
- use of sensor lighting and airconditioning management systems
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems
- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material available on the internet, and in 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.

The AIC has continued its outsourcing of payroll functions to Ross HD.

Staffing levels and numbers are listed in the table on page 50.

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 corporate sectors. Flexibility in staffing arrangements are essential to the Institute so that research outputs can be met through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments; this includes the engaging of leading research organisations and individuals on a national and international basis.

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.

Employment framework

With the exception of the Director, staff at the Institute are either covered by the *Employee Collective Agreement 2006–2009*, an Australian Workplace Agreement or Common Law Agreement.

Performance development scheme

The AIC's performance and development scheme assists managers and employees to make strategic links between business goals and key result areas

Staff at 30 June 2008 by salary, gender and tenure

Classification and salary range		Gender			Tenure		Basis		
		Male	Female	Total staff	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Full time	Part time	Casual
Research assistant/ Administrative officer \$35,000 – \$55,000	%	7	18	29	7	21	21	7	0
	n	4	11	17	4	13	13	4	0
Research analyst/Senior administrative officer \$55,001 – \$90,000	%	23	33	52	11	42	50	2	2
	n	14	20	31	7	25	30	1	1
Research Manager/ Administrative Manager \$90,001 – \$115,000	%	8	7	15	5	10	13	0	2
	n	5	4	9	3	6	8	0	1
Senior executive officer >\$116,000 ^a	%	2	2	4	4	0	4	0	0
	n	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Row %		40	60	100	27	73	88	9	3
Row n (no. of staff)		24	36	60	16	44	53	5	2

a: Includes Director (Acting)—statutory appointment (Remuneration Tribunal)

when identifying opportunities for development. The 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 monthly cycles
- use of structured underperformance provisions and strategies.

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.

Learning and development

The Institute continues to refine and develop its induction program and emphasise the importance of supporting and displaying the AIC's values. A new

induction training program was introduced in January 2008, and has been designed as a rolling program over six months to ensure new staff gain a thorough understanding of the Institute's governance, research methodologies and publication processes.

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, staff presenting at national and international conferences, formal study and the reimbursement or payment for these activities. Some of the external courses attended in 2007–08 include:

- qualitative research techniques
- applied multiple regression analysis
- data analysis using STATA

The Institute also takes advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies, such as ComCover, The National Library, National Archives and Australian Government Solicitor.

Staff are also trained internally by senior staff on a range of applications, processes and

methodologies, and a introduction to statistics and non-parametric methods.

In addition to the above, the Institute has arranged the mentoring of some staff by leading academics or key business personnel. Six staff members are completing their PhDs with the ongoing support of the Institute.

The Institute recognises that staff involvement in these types of activities will contribute to the achievement of Institute goals.

Workplace support

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2007–08 reinforce the AIC's position as an employer of choice and include:

- influenza immunisation for staff on Australian Workplace Agreements
- employee assistance services including counselling
- *Alcrimetimes* newsletter for staff
- lunchtime seminars presented by staff.

As well as improving work spaces and fittings, the new building facilities provide an enhanced environment for staff use, from work-related meetings to informal, staff-organised fitness and recreation activities.

Australia Day Achievement Medallions

There were two Australia Day Achievement Medallion recipients in 2008:

Ms Penny Smyth, Executive Assistant to General Manager Corporate Services and Dr Raymond Choo, Research Analyst Global Economic & Electronic Crime Program. They were presented with Australia Day Achievement Medallions in recognition of their dedication and contribution to the Institute, and through it to the public service of the nation.

Occupational health and safety

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

The Institute has a nominated health and safety representative. Two workspace assessments were organised for staff during the transitioning phase of the building refurbishment and access to personal workspace advice from a qualified OH&S consultant was provided throughout the year. 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

During 2007–08 the AIC again took part in the ComCover Benchmarking Survey for insurance purposes. As a result of the Institute's effective risk management program, Comcover granted a 4.5 per cent discount on the insurance premium for the year.

Financial operations

Financial performance

Operating revenues for 2007–08 totalled \$10,039,235. This included revenue from Government (\$7,717,000), goods and services (\$1,936,266), interest (\$298,843) and other revenue (\$87,126).

Total revenue increased by \$1,448,865, a 17 percent increase from 2006–07. Major contributors towards the increase were an increase in:

- revenue from the Government (\$2,388,000) for the following measures:
 - implementation of the AML/CTF reforms
 - continuation and extension of the whole of government strategy to combat trafficking in persons
 - investigation of future interventions to protect women and children from violence, particularly domestic violence-related homicide
 - continuation of the two new DUMA sites, in Footscray and Darwin
- royalties (\$33,528).

Box 3: Building refurbishment

A thorough market test at the expiry of the Institute's building lease in 2006 indicated that a complete refurbishment of the building was the best solution to accommodation requirements. The aim of the refurbishment was to provide improved physical and electronic security and better conference facilities to conduct seminars, roundtable discussions and meetings, and to increase the workload capacity and outputs of the Institute with increased staff accommodation. A positive outcome of the refurbishment was an improvement in environmental impact through initiatives including use of sensor lighting and air conditioning systems, and installation of energy efficient equipment, and water saving showerheads and dual flush toilets.

Budget and financial position

The market test prior to the refurbishment showed that the Institute would save at least \$200,000 a year by proceeding with the works. The financial analysis of the proposition to remain in the current building and undertake the refurbishment works providing upgraded lighting, air conditioning, workspaces and toilet facilities was clearly advantageous. Base building works were at the expense of the landlord and included refitting kitchens and bathrooms, and ceiling and air conditioning work.

Management of the process

A committee with staff representatives provided input into the planning by the architects and project manager with respect to individual workstation and furniture needs, staging arrangements, and communicating plans with staff. Communication

clearly articulated the reasons for the building refit and noted the benefits of greatly enhanced conference and meeting facilities, modern and enhanced kitchen and bathroom facilities, natural light, increased capacity for recruitment, and location of all researchers on the first floor. Staff were kept abreast of progress and issues by email and intranet bulletins.

During the refurbishment, research staff were relocated to serviced offices in nearby Fyshwick with the ability to access the Institute's ICT network via a virtual private network. With most noisy work and water, electrical or air conditioning stoppages conducted out of hours, productivity of corporate, library and executive staff who remained onsite was not measurably affected.

The refurbished building

The official handover from the builders occurred on 22 February 2007. The first floor now accommodates 40 research staff, the Executive unit, and desks for auditors, contract staff, visiting researchers or interns. Other features include a meeting room, waiting area and break-out area

The ground floor accommodates a boardroom as part of the conference and meeting facilities, with breakout rooms, an expanded foyer and a formal reception area. The boardroom and conference facilities include large LCD screens. A new boardroom table has been crafted using a selection of Australian timbers. Both floors have improved bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Internal and external seminars, roundtables and meetings have been held in the new facilities, with positive feedback on the amenities.

Operating expenditures for 2007–08 were \$10,379,949. Total expenditure increased by \$1,822,954, which represents a 21 percent increase from 2006–07. The major contributor was an increase in employee costs (\$744,182) due to the additional resource requirements in order to meet the increased volume and work associated with research contracts. The increase was also affected by an increase in supplier costs (\$1,148,311), largely due to the building refurbishment.

The overall result was an operating deficit of \$341,714, which was less than the operating loss of \$700,000 approved for the AIC building refurbishment project.

Consultancy services

During 2007–08, the Institute engaged 17 consultancies with contract values more than \$10,000 at a total cost of \$469,597. The majority of this expenditure was in relation to ICT services, the building refurbishment and internal and external audit.

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 *Commonwealth procurement guidelines* and Ministerial approvals required under the Institute's founding legislation.

Advertising and market research

The Institute did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2007–08.

ICT services

ICT services comprise the local and wide area networks, desktop PCs and office automation services such as telephone and security monitoring systems, electronic mail, intranet and access to internet services. The Institute has continued its shared model to increase service levels and reduce risk.

A continuing partnership with 4D and internal growth with the appointment of a database administrator have allowed the AIC to maintain a high level of services to its users.

A new knowledge management system has been chosen by the AIC following the release of a recent request for quote. The new system will be TRIM, which is designed to integrate document management, records management, library cataloguing and web content management into one system. This integration allows for improved performance for IT systems and gives users additional functionality and control over the AIC's primary product: data.



AIC appendixes

Appendix 1:

AIC publications

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice

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

Number	Title
338	<i>Human trafficking to Australia: a research challenge.</i> Judy Putt, June 2007
339	<i>Pre-court diversion in the Northern Territory: impact on juvenile reoffending.</i> Teresa Cunningham, June 2007
340	<i>Fatal fires: fire-associated homicide in Australia, 1990–2005.</i> Megan Davies and Jenny Mouzos, July 2007
341	<i>The future of technology-enabled crime in Australia.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, Russell G Smith and Rob McCusker, July 2007
342	<i>Money laundering in and through Australia, 2004.</i> John Stamp and John Walker, August 2007
343	<i>Older people and credit card fraud.</i> Jeromey Temple, August 2007
344	<i>Juror attitudes and biases in sexual assault cases.</i> Natalie Taylor, August 2007
345	<i>Adult sexual violence in Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia.</i> Natalie Taylor and Judy Putt, September 2007
346	<i>An examination of serial murder in Australia.</i> Jenny Mouzos and David West, September 2007
347	<i>Law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons: challenges and emerging good practice.</i> Fiona David, December 2007
348	<i>Offending and reoffending patterns of arsonists and bushfire arsonists in New South Wales.</i> Damon A Muller, January 2008
349	<i>Raising public awareness of consumer fraud in Australia.</i> Russell G Smith and Tabor Akman, February 2008
350	<i>Deliberately lit vegetation fires in Australia.</i> Colleen Bryant, February 2008
351	<i>Carjacking in Australia: recording issues and future directions.</i> Lisa Jane Young and Maria Borzycki, February 2008
352	<i>Measuring the burden of interpersonal violence victimisation in Western Australia.</i> Lynn Meuleners, Delia Hendrie and Andy H Lee, March 2008
353	<i>Missing persons in Australia.</i> Marianne James, Jessica Anderson and Judy Putt, March 2008
354	<i>Factors affecting juror satisfaction and confidence in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.</i> Kate O'Brien, Jane Goodman-Delahunty, Jonathan Clough and Jessica Pratley, April 2008
355	<i>Diversion of Indigenous juvenile offenders.</i> Lucy Snowball, June 2008
356	<i>Compensation for wrongful conviction.</i> Adrian Hoel, May 2008
357	<i>Drug driving among police detainees in Australia.</i> Kerryn Adams, Lance Smith and Natalie Hind, June 2008
359	<i>Trends in violent crime.</i> Samantha Bricknell, June 2008
360	<i>Environmental harm and crime prevention.</i> Rob White, June 2008

Research and public policy series

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

Number	Title
76	<i>A national study of crime in the Australian fishing industry.</i> Judy Putt and Katherine Anderson, April 2008
77	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2005–06 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report.</i> Megan Davies and Jenny Mouzos, July 2007
78	<i>Future directions in technology-enabled crime: 2007–09.</i> Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, Russell G Smith and Rob McCusker, September 2007
79	<i>Pilot study on sexual assault and related offences in the ACT: stage 3.</i> Maria Borzycki, September 2007
80	<i>Recidivism in Australia: findings and future research.</i> Jason Payne, October 2007
81	<i>The market for amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors in Oceania.</i> Andreas Schloenhardt, October 2007
82	<i>Firearms theft in Australia 2005–06.</i> Samantha Bricknell and Jenny Mouzos, December 2007
83	<i>The Queensland Drug Court: a recidivism study of the first 100 graduates.</i> Jason Payne, March 2008
84	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2005 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report.</i> Maria Borzycki, March 2008
85	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report 2006.</i> Jacqueline Joudo and Jane Curnow, March 2008
86	<i>Missing persons in Australia.</i> Marianne James, Jessica Anderson and Judy Putt, March 2008
87	<i>Practices, policies and procedures that influence juror satisfaction in Australia.</i> Jane Goodman-Delahunty, Neil Brewer, Jonathan Clough, Jacqueline Horan, James RP Ogloff, David Tait and Jessica Pratley, May 2008
88	<i>Responding to substance abuse and offending in Indigenous communities: review of diversion programs.</i> Jacqueline Joudo, June 2008
89	<i>The illegal trade in timber and timber products in the Asia-Pacific region.</i> Andreas Schloenhardt, April 2008
91	<i>Counting the costs of crime in Australia: a 2005 update.</i> Kiah Rollings, April 2008

Technical and background papers

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

Number	Title
25	<i>Criminal justice responses to drug and drug-related offending: are they working?</i> Joy Wundersitz, December 2007
26	<i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2006.</i> Natalie Taylor, December 2007
27	<i>Understanding bushfire: trends in deliberate vegetation fires in Australia.</i> Colleen Bryant, March 2008
28	<i>Resource materials on technology-enabled crime.</i> Gregor Urbas and Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, February 2008
29	<i>Theft and vandalism at residential building sites in Australia.</i> Yuka Sakurai, Pat Mayhew and Mark White, May 2008

Bushfire arson bulletins

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

Number	Title
46	<i>Reoffending arsonists in NSW.</i> 18 July 2007
47	<i>The use of fire in homicide.</i> 21 August 2007
48	<i>Fire-associated homicides in Australia.</i> 18 September 2007
49	<i>Climate change and fire danger.</i> 16 October 2007
50	<i>Latest additions to the bibliographic database.</i> 22 January 2008
51	<i>Proportion of deliberate bushfires in Australia.</i> 6 March 2008
52	<i>The connection between socioeconomic disadvantage and bushfire arson.</i> 22 April 2008
53	<i>Comparison of the effectiveness of three community-based interventions targeting boys who set fires.</i> 6 May 2008

Crime facts info

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

Number	Title
152	<i>Reason for not buying drugs.</i> 10 July 2007
153	<i>Homicide incidents in Australia.</i> 24 July 2007
154	<i>Detainee experience of partner violence.</i> 7 August 2007
155	<i>Global seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants.</i> 21 August 2007
156	<i>Electronic attacks on Australian organisations.</i> 4 September 2007
157	<i>Money laundering in and through Australia.</i> 18 September 2007
158	<i>Weapon types and serious crime.</i> 2 October 2007
159	<i>Acquittals in the higher courts.</i> 16 October 2007
160	<i>Clandestine drug laboratories in Australia.</i> 30 October 2007
161	<i>Community satisfaction with police.</i> 27 November 2007
162	<i>Guilty outcomes in reported sexual assault and related offence incidents.</i> 18 December 2007
163	<i>Serial murder in Australia.</i> 22 January 2008
164	<i>Identity fraud and theft in Australia.</i> 27 February 2008
165	<i>Storage arrangements for firearms at time of theft, 2005–06.</i> 4 March 2008
166	<i>Deaths in custody: overview of trends, 1980–2006.</i> 14 March 2008
167	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: organisational victims by location.</i> 9 April 2008
168	<i>Homelessness, drug use and offending.</i> 15 April 2008
169	<i>Costs of crime.</i> 29 April 2008
170	<i>Sexual assault against men.</i> 13 May 2008
171	<i>Indigenous offenders in community corrections.</i> 20 May 2008
172	<i>Drug-related crime: evidence from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey.</i> 3 June 2008
173	<i>Drug driving in Australia.</i> 17 June 2008
174	<i>Burglary: prevalence in Australia and overseas.</i> 24 June 2008

AICrime reduction matters

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

Number	Title
59	<i>Cyber bullying: issues for policy makers.</i> 3 July 2007
60	<i>A preliminary review of Neighbourhood Watch in Victoria.</i> 7 August 2007
61	<i>Results of periodic detention orders.</i> 4 September 2007
62	<i>Targeting youth gangs at a grassroots level.</i> 2 October 2007
63	<i>2007 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards.</i> 6 November 2007
64	<i>Implementing safer school leavers' celebrations.</i> 22 November 2007
65	<i>Reducing recidivism through vocational education and training programs.</i> 29 January 2008
66	<i>Homeless people: their risk of victimisation.</i> 15 April 2008
67	<i>Effective strategies in working with young offenders.</i> 29 April 2008
68	<i>Counter-terrorism policing and culturally and linguistically diverse communities 1: the challenges.</i> 5 June 2008
69	<i>Counter-terrorism policing and culturally and linguistically diverse communities 2: a community policing framework.</i> 5 June 2008
70	<i>Using geography to prevent crime.</i> 24 June 2008

High tech crime brief

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

Number	Title
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15	<i>The risk of criminal exploitation of online auctions.</i> 19 October 2007
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17	<i>Online child grooming laws.</i> 8 April 2008
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Transnational crime brief

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

Number	Title
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1	<i>Confiscation of the proceeds of crime: federal overview.</i> 22 April 2008
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2	<i>People smuggling versus trafficking in persons: what is the difference?</i> 20 June 2008
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Other AIC publications

Australian crime: facts & figures 2007

AIC newsletter

no. 29, August 2007

no. 30, February 2008

Criminal justice bulletin (National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre)

no. 1, May 2008

Appendix 2:

Non-AIC publications

A number of Institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2007–08. This includes publicly released consultancy reports.

Author	Title
Anderson J & Tresidder J 2008	<i>A review of the Western Australian Community Safety and Crime Prevention Partnership planning process.</i> Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology
Braithwaite J, Makkai T & Braithwaite V 2007	<i>Regulating aged care: ritualism and the new pyramid.</i> Cheltenham UK: Edward Elgar
Choo K-KR 2007	An integrative framework to protocol analysis and repair: Bellare–Rogaway model + planning + model checker. <i>Informatica</i> 18(4): 547–568
Choo K-KR 2007	A proof of revised Yahalom Protocol in the Bellare and Rogaway (1993) model. <i>Computer journal</i> 50(5): 591–601
Choo, K-KR 2007	Article review of Focus on the ESET NOD32 antivirus system. <i>ACM computing reviews</i> November(1111)
Choo K-KR & Smith RG 2007	Criminal exploitation of online systems by organised crime groups, in Ganapathy N & Craig M (eds), <i>Organised crime in Asia: governance and accountability colloquium</i> , Singapore, 28–29 June: 152–174
Choo K-KR & Smith RG 2008	Criminal exploitation of online systems by organised crime groups. <i>Asian journal of criminology</i> 3(1): 37–59
Chow SSM & Choo K-KR 2007	Strongly-secure identity-based key agreement and anonymous extension, in <i>Proceedings of 10th international conference on information security</i> , Valparaiso, Chile, 9–12 October. Lecture notes in computer science 4779. Berlin: Springer Verlag: 203–220
Lee B, Choo K-KR, Yang J & Yoo S 2007	Secret signatures: how to achieve business privacy efficiently? in Kim S, Yung M & Lee H-W (eds), <i>8th international workshop on information security applications—WISA 2007</i> , Jeju Island, Korea, 27–29 August. Lecture notes in computer science 4867. Berlin: Springer Verlag: 30–47
Mouzos J & Smith L 2007	Illicits and crime: recent trends. <i>Of substance</i> October: 2
Phan RC-W, Choo K-KR & Heng S-W 2007	Security of a leakage-resilient protocol for key establishment and mutual authentication, in Susilo W, Liu JK & Mu Y (eds), <i>Provable security</i> . Lecture notes in computer science 4784. Berlin: Springer: 169–177
Smith RG 2007	What's new at the Australian Institute of Criminology. <i>ANZSOC newsletter</i> 4(2): 8
Smith RG 2007	Biometric solutions to identity-related cybercrime, in Jewkes Y (ed), <i>Crime online</i> , Cullompton: Willan: 44–59
Smith RG 2007	Crime control in the digital age: an exploration of human rights implications. <i>International journal of cyber criminology</i> 1(2): 167–179
Smith RG 2007	Review of <i>Cybercrime and society</i> by M Yar. <i>Australian and New Zealand journal of criminology</i> 40(3): 360–362
Smith RG 2008	Preventing identity-related crime: the challenges of identification, in McNally MM & Newman GR (eds.), <i>Perspectives on identity theft</i> . Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press
Smith RG 2008	Coordinating individual and organisational responses to fraud. <i>Crime, law and social change</i> 49(5): 379–396
Toumbourou JW, Hemphill S, Tresidder J, Humphreys C, Edwards J & Murray D 2007	Mental health promotion and socio-economic disadvantage: lessons from substance abuse, violence and crime prevention and child health. <i>Health promotion journal of Australia</i> 18(3): 184–190
Tresidder J 2008	Review of <i>Risk factors in adolescent drug use evidence from school surveys and application in policy</i> by M Muscat, T Bjarnasson, F Beck & Peretti-Watel, in <i>Drug and alcohol review</i> 27(1): 112

Appendix 3:

Presentations by AIC staff

Adams K 2008. Women, drug use and crime: findings from the DUMA study. Alcohol and Drug Foundation winter school in the sun conference, Brisbane 14 May

Bricknell S 2007. Recidivism in Australia. International congress on crime problem and prevention strategy, Taiwan, 22–23 November

Bryant C & Joudo J 2008. Diverting Indigenous youths from the criminal justice system. Young people, crime and community safety: engagement and early intervention conference, Melbourne, 25–26 February

Choo K-KR 2007. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing research. International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, 2 July

Choo K-KR 2007. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing research. DBS Bank Ltd, Singapore, 2 July

Choo K-KR 2007. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing research. Commercial Affairs Department, Singapore, 3 July

Choo K-KR 2007. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing research. Association of Banks in Singapore, Singapore, 4 July

Choo K-KR 2007. The use of technology to facilitate the transfer/flow of funds. Australian Federal Police proceeds of crime working group, Sydney, 27 November

Choo K-KR 2008. Cyber crime in and from China. National Security Conference 2008, Sydney, Australia, 6–7 March

Choo K-KR 2008. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing research. Department of Criminology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taipei, Taiwan, 19 March

Choo K-KR 2008. The use of technology to facilitate the transfer/flow of funds. China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center, Beijing, China, 8 April

David F 2008. Knowledge gaps and priority areas for further research in South East Asia. UN GIFT Expert group meeting on developing new approaches to the study of human trafficking, Cairo, Egypt, 11–12 January

Hind N 2007. The relationship between drug use and mental health amongst a sample of police detainees. Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September

Hommel P 2007. Moving from knowledge to action: the potential application of social marketing principles to the prevention of crime. Improving community safety: lessons from the country and the city conference, Townsville, 18 October

Hommel P 2007. The prevention of youth gang involvement: what crime prevention practice can tell us about what will work. National criminal intelligence forum: the changing face of youth gangs, Sydney, 7–8 November

Hommel P 2008. What lessons are there for Canada from the crime prevention experiences of other countries? Building a Safer Canada workshop, Ottawa, 18 March

Hommel P 2008. The good, the bad, and the ugly of crime prevention practice. Building a Safer Canada national working group, Ottawa, 19 March

Hommel P 2008. The role of trust and communication in effective crime prevention partnerships. Presentation to the Partnerships in Crime Prevention Partnerships seminar, University of Western Sydney, 22 April

- Homel P & Makkai T 2007. Improving community safety: some key crime prevention concepts and issues. Improving community safety: lessons from the country and the city conference, Townsville, 18 October
- Homel P & Willis K 2007. A framework for measuring the performance of drug law enforcement in Australia. Australasian drug strategy conference, Gold Coast, 22–25 October
- Jones W 2008. Drug use trends in WA in the national context. DUMA Steering Group Western Australia. Perth, 24 April
- Joudo J 2007. Diversion in Australia: issues for Indigenous people. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September
- Makkai T 2007. AIC: who, what and the future. Attorney-General's Department, Canberra, 24 August
- Makkai T 2007. Indigenous courts: how effective are they and how can they be made more effective? Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration Indigenous courts conference, Mildura, 4–7 September
- Makkai T 2007. Who is the Australian Institute of Criminology? Rotary East Club, Canberra, 5 November
- Makkai T 2007. Youth gangs: what do we know? National criminal intelligence forum: the changing face of youth gangs, Sydney, 7–8 November
- Makkai T 2008. Drugs and Crime: an overview of the criminological literature and data, guest lecturer, Forensic Mental Health students, University of NSW, Sydney, 1 April
- Makkai T 2008. Taxi driver security: issues for crime prevention. Australian Taxi Industry Association, annual conference, Canberra, 7 April
- Makkai T 2008. UNODC's Agenda: The challenge of research and analysis, luncheon presentation, hosted by HE Mr Peter Shannon, Australian Ambassador, Australian Embassy and Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Vienna, 15 April
- Makkai T 2008. AIC overview, Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW, Sydney, 28 April
- Makkai T & Baker J 2007. Project review meeting for development of the draft National ATS Strategy, Brisbane, 17 July
- Miskin B & Levan P 2007. Implementing library catalogue searching using Funnelback. Funnelback user group forum, Canberra, 26 September
- Morgan A & Louis E 2008. Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: progress report. Queensland Murri Court conference, Brisbane, 22–23 May
- Mouzos J 2007. Monitoring the criminal use of firearms in the community: an overview of AIC research. Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (Victoria), Malvern, Victoria, 25 August
- Mouzos J 2007. Monitoring drug markets in Australia: findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA). Australasian Drug Strategy conference, Gold Coast, 22–25 October
- Muller D 2007. Reoffending patterns of arsonists and bushfire arsonists in NSW. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September
- Muller D 2007. Seminar presentation. Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre research forum, Melbourne, 28 November
- Muller D 2007. Seminar presentation. Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre program C meeting, Australian Emergency Management Institute, Mt Macedon, 3–5 December
- Muller D & Bryant C 2007. Trends in deliberate vegetation fires in Australia: implications for recording and preventing bushfires. Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre and Australasian Fire Authorities Council annual conference, Hobart, 19–21 September
- Payne J 2007. Drugs and crime, and recidivism: something old, something new. Australian Drug Foundation winter school in the sun conference, Brisbane, 2 July
- Payne J 2007. Drug courts presentation. Queensland Drug Courts stakeholders workshop, Bardon conference centre, Brisbane, 14–15 November
- Putt J 2007. Policing drugs in rural and remote Indigenous communities. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September
- Putt J 2008. Drugs and corrections—AIC research National Corrections Drug Strategy meeting, 3–4 April

- Putt J 2008. Engaging policy makers and practitioners: outcomes from collaborative research with police. Nexus Policing Conference, Melbourne, 26–28 May
- Putt J, Smith J & Willis M 2007. AIC: Indigenous research priorities. Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, Canberra, 1 November
- Rees D 2007. Seminar presentation on alternative remittance service providers. Victoria Police, Melbourne, 17 October
- Smith J 2008. Online criminal justice information in Australia. World Criminal Justice Libraries Network meeting, Stockholm, 11 June
- Smith J 2008. The evidence base: where is it? Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, 17 June
- Smith RG 2007. Introducing the Criminology Research Council. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September
- Smith RG 2007. Preventing money laundering and the financing of terrorism through effective customer identification. Capitis Group Financial Services AML and CTF summit 2007, Crowne Plaza Resort, Hunter Valley, 13 November
- Smith RG 2007. The future of fraud and security 2007–2009. Westpac Security and Fraud Expo, Sydney, 27 November
- Smith RG 2007. Future directions in technology-enabled crime 2007–2009. Australian Government Fraud Liaison Forum, Canberra, 5 December
- Smith RG 2008. Future directions in technology-enabled crime 2007–2009. Attorney-General's Department, Funding and Assets of Crime Section, Criminal Justice Division seminar, AFP College, Canberra, 6 February
- Smith RG 2008. Future directions in technology-enabled crime 2007–2009. Hot topics seminar, Investment & Financial Services Association, Sydney, 4 March
- Smith RG & Akman T 2007. Evaluating the Australasian consumer fraud awareness month 2007. Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference: building bridges, Adelaide, 23–26 September
- Taylor N 2007. National and international trends in family/domestic violence. Australasian police conference on family violence, Melbourne, 23 August
- Taylor N 2007. Victims of sexual assault: encouraging greater reporting through a greater female police response? Australasian women and policing conference: women leading change, Melbourne, 27 August
- Taylor N 2008. Modelling the future through looking at the past: reviewing long-term trends in juvenile detention. Youth justice workshop, Melbourne, 8 February
- Taylor N 2008. National counting standards for the Australasian Police Strategy on Family Violence: a way forward. Australasian police conference on family violence, Alice Springs, 25 March
- Taylor N 2008. Understanding the research on sexual assault: implications and future directions. Presentation to Queensland Office for Women, Brisbane, 20 May
- Taylor N 2008. Understanding the research on sexual assault: implications and future directions. Presentation to South Australia Office for Women, Adelaide, 29 May
- Tresidder J 2007. Juvenile crime prevention in Australia: an overview. Chinese delegation, Canberra, 18 July
- Tresidder J 2007. Building and sustaining partnerships. Improving community safety: lessons from the country and the city conference, Townsville, 18 October
- Tresidder J 2008. Cannabis and police diversion of juveniles and young people. Young people, crime and community safety: engagement and early intervention conference, Melbourne, 25–26 February
- Tresidder J 2008. Youth diversion and police cannabis diversion schemes. Youth Coalition of the ACT seminar, ACT Legislative Assembly, Canberra, 20 March
- Tresidder J 2008. Drug use and mental health amongst police detainees, Alcohol and Drug Foundation Winter School in the Sun conference, Brisbane 14 May
- Willis M & Putt J 2007. Violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. Australian Crime Commission National Indigenous Intelligence Task Force (NIITF) internal conference, Alice Springs, 29–30 November

Appendix 4:

Occasional seminars and submissions

Date	Seminar
11 December 2007	Sex trafficking and organised crime. Jim Finckenaer, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University
12 March 2008	Following the money: the diffusion and effectiveness of the global regime to counter money laundering and terrorist financing. Jason Sharman, Griffith University
22 April 2008	Predictors of youth violence in Australia: implications for prevention and early intervention. Sheryll Hemphill, Centre for Adolescent Health, Murdoch Children's Research Institute and Deakin University
10 June 2008	Challenges of cross-cultural research on violence against women. Holly Johnson, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Canada
17 June 2008	Environmental harm and green criminology. Rob White, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

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

Date	Submission
January 2008	Standing Committee on Social Issues, New South Wales Legislative Council. Inquiry into closing the gap—overcoming Indigenous disadvantage
December 2007	Australian Law Reform Commission. Review of Australian privacy law
July 2007	Weapons Act Review. Queensland State Government review of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i>



AIC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2008, which comprise: a statement by Chair of the Board of Management and a Director; income statement; balance sheet; statement of recognised income and expense; 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 audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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 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 directors, 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 requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of 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 Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Simon Kidman
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
29 August 2008

Statement by Chair of the Board of Management and a Director

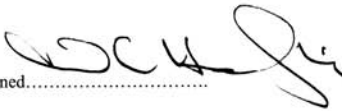
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Ministers Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

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

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Signed.....

Richard Fox
Chair
Australian Institute of Criminology

Signed.....

Nigel Hadgkiss
Member of the Board
Australian Institute of Criminology

Signed.....

Tony Marks
Chief Finance Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology

INCOME STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2008*

	Notes	2008 \$	2007 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	7,717,000	5,329,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	1,936,266	2,885,768
Interest	3C	298,843	322,004
Royalties		79,052	50,257
Other revenue		8,074	3,341
Total revenue		10,039,235	8,590,370
Total Income		10,039,235	8,590,370
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	4,873,792	4,129,610
Suppliers	4B	5,369,290	4,220,979
Grants		63,000	43,000
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	58,911	154,182
Losses from asset sales	4D	14,956	9,224
Total Expenses		10,379,949	8,556,995
Surplus (Deficit)		(340,714)	33,375

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

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 \$	2007 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	3,726,628	3,957,885
Trade and other receivables	5B	283,657	701,030
Total financial assets		4,010,285	4,658,915
Non-Financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6A	645,096	238,343
Intangibles	6B	-	372
Other non-financial assets	6C	211,012	217,802
Total non-financial assets		856,108	456,517
Total Assets		4,866,393	5,115,432
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	1,096,838	618,530
Other payables	7B	550,613	904,485
Total payables		1,647,451	1,523,015
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	831,022	863,783
Total provisions		831,022	863,783
Total Liabilities		2,478,473	2,386,798
Net Assets		2,387,920	2,728,634
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		996,276	996,276
Reserves		782,855	782,855
Retained earnings		608,789	949,503
Total Equity		2,387,920	2,728,634
Current Assets		4,010,285	4,658,915
Non-Current Assets		856,108	456,517
Current Liabilities		2,310,973	2,162,654
Non-Current Liabilities		167,500	224,144

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

STATEMENT of Recognised Income and Expense
as at 30 June 2008

Opening balance

Balance carried forward from previous period
 Adjustment for errors
 Adjustment for changes in accounting policies
Adjusted opening balance

Income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity (each item)

Revaluation Adjustment
Sub-total income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity
 Surplus (Deficit) for the period
Total income and expenses
Closing balance at 30 June

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	949,503	916,128	782,855	1,445,007	996,276	996,276	2,728,634	3,357,411
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	949,503	916,128	782,855	1,445,007	996,276	996,276	2,728,634	3,357,411
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(662,152)	-	-	-	(662,152)
	-	-	-	(662,152)	-	-	-	(662,152)
	(340,714)	33,375	-	-	-	-	(340,714)	33,375
	(340,714)	33,375	-	(662,152)	-	-	(340,714)	(628,777)
	608,789	949,503	782,855	782,855	996,276	996,276	2,387,920	2,728,634

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 \$	2007 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		7,717,000	5,329,000
Goods and services		2,217,650	2,108,882
Interest		295,090	324,076
Net GST received		339,570	262,545
Other cash received		69,731	53,598
Total cash received		10,639,041	8,078,101
Cash used			
Employees		4,906,553	4,075,408
Suppliers		5,420,497	4,058,032
Grants		63,000	43,000
Total cash used		10,390,050	8,176,440
Net cash flows from or (used by) operating activities	9	248,991	(98,339)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		14,557	14,330
Total cash received		14,557	14,330
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		494,805	30,593
Total cash used		494,805	30,593
Net cash flows (used by) investing activities		(480,248)	(16,263)
Net (decrease) in cash held		(231,257)	(114,602)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3,957,885	4,072,487
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	3,726,628	3,957,885

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2008

BY TYPE	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	<u>200,599</u>	243,153
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>200,599</u>	<u>243,153</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases ¹	<u>2,206,590</u>	2,674,685
Total other commitments	<u>2,206,590</u>	<u>2,674,685</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>2,005,991</u>	<u>2,431,532</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	43,200	42,459
From one to five years	157,399	179,690
Over five years	-	21,004
Total other commitments receivable	<u>200,599</u>	<u>243,153</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	475,199	467,047
From one to five years	1,731,391	1,976,595
Over five years	-	231,043
Total operating lease commitments	<u>2,206,590</u>	<u>2,674,685</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>2,005,991</u>	<u>2,431,532</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 2012. A new lease agreement from December 2007 was signed for 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 IT Equipment - The current leases exist on various IT equipment which the last lease expiring in 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

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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 2007; 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.

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

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

The following new standard is applicable to the current reporting period:

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 previously required. 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 will effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations for the current financial year have no material financial impact to the operations of the AIC.

2007-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from ED 151 and other Amendments and Erratum: Proportionate Consolidation.

2007-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

UIG Interpretation 11 AASB 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions and 2007-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 11

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.

AASB Interpretation 12 *Service Concession Arrangements and 2007-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12*

AASB 8 *Operating Segments* and 2007-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8*

2007-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123*

AASB Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*

AASB Interpretation 14 *AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*

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

AASB 1049 Specifies the reporting requirements for the General Government Sector. The FMOs do not refer to this standard as it contains guidance applicable to the consolidated financial statements of the Australian Government, rather than financial reports of individual Agencies or Authorities.

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 Entity.

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

Receivables for goods and services, which have 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 work of an actuary as at 30 June 2008. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The AIC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

Staff of 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. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item.

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.

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 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.9 Financial assets

The AIC classifies its financial assets in the following category:

• 'loans and receivables'.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

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 loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

1.10 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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).

1.11 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 asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.12 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.

1.13 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 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 operating result. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating result 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 (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to Infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2006-07 2 to 10 years)

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2008. 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.

1.14 Intangibles

The AIC's intangibles are comprised of purchased software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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 (2006-07: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2008.

1.15 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.

1.16 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

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Revenue		
<u>Note 3A: Revenue from Government</u>		
Appropriation:		
Departmental outputs	7,717,000	5,329,000
Total revenue from Government	7,717,000	5,329,000
<u>Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services</u>		
Rendering of services - related entities	1,170,201	1,491,122
Rendering of services - external parties	766,065	1,394,646
Total rendering of services	1,936,266	2,885,768
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	1,936,266	2,885,768
<u>Note 3C: Interest</u>		
Deposits	298,843	322,004
Total interest	298,843	322,004

Note 4: Expenses

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
<u>Note 4A: Employee benefits</u>		
Wages and salaries	3,878,058	3,040,989
Superannuation: Defined contribution plan	580,829	519,425
Leave and other entitlements	406,905	567,236
Separation and redundancies	8,000	1,960
Total employee benefits	4,873,792	4,129,610
<u>Note 4B: Suppliers</u>		
Rendering of services – related entities	176,559	163,810
Rendering of services – external parties	4,709,982	3,588,045
Operating lease rentals: Minimum lease payment	462,956	449,454
Workers compensation premiums	19,793	19,670
Total supplier expenses	5,369,290	4,220,979
<u>Note 4C: Depreciation and amortisation</u>		
Depreciation:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	38,993	59,384
Library Collection	19,546	82,246
Total depreciation	58,539	141,630
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	372	12,552
Total amortisation	372	12,552
Total depreciation and amortisation	58,911	154,182

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 4D: Losses from asset sales		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	14,909	14,330
Carrying value of assets sold	(29,513)	(13,733)
Selling expense	(352)	-
Intangibles		
Proceeds from sale	-	-
Carrying value of assets sold	-	(9,821)
Selling expense	-	-
Total losses from asset sales	(14,956)	(9,224)

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	43,810	79,420
Overnight and Term Deposits	3,682,818	3,878,465
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,726,628	3,957,885
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services	266,276	708,708
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	193	8,855
Interest receivable	17,188	13,435
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	283,657	730,998
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		
Goods and Services	-	(29,968)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	283,657	701,030
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	179,989	664,730
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	3,308	-
30 to 60 days	33,550	-
61 to 90 days	26,004	-
More than 90 days	40,806	66,268
Total receivables (gross)	283,657	730,998
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

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
- gross carrying value (at fair value)	569,302	190,344
- accumulated depreciation	<u>(70,752)</u>	<u>(121,522)</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>498,550</u>	<u>68,822</u>
Library collection:		
- gross carrying value (at fair value)	1,069,831	1,254,796
- accumulated depreciation	<u>(923,285)</u>	<u>(1,085,275)</u>
Total library collection	<u>146,546</u>	<u>169,521</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>645,096</u>	<u>238,343</u>

All revaluations are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.13. No revaluations were conducted in 2007-08. In 2006-07, an independent valuer AON Risk Services conducted the revaluations.

There was no revaluation movement for the Library Collection in the asset revaluation reserve for 2007-08. No decrements were expensed (2006-07: Nil expensed).

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

Note 6B: Intangibles (disclose each class)

Computer software at cost	28,828	59,736
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(28,828)</u>	<u>(59,364)</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u>-</u>	<u>372</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

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

TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (2007-08)

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2007				
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)
Net book value 1 July 2007	68,822	169,521	372	238,715
Additions:				
by purchase	486,299	8,506	-	494,805
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(38,993)	(19,546)	(372)	(58,911)
Disposals:				
Other disposals	(17,578)	(11,935)	-	(29,513)
Net book value 30 June 2008	498,550	146,546	-	645,096
Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:				
Gross book value	569,302	1,069,831	28,828	1,667,961
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(70,752)	(923,285)	(28,828)	(1,022,865)
	498,550	146,546	-	645,096

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

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

Item	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:				
From disposal of entities or operations (including restructuring)	-	-	-	-
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

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 6C: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	211,012	217,802
Total other non-financial assets	<u>211,012</u>	<u>217,802</u>

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

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

Note 7: Payables

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	512,949	332,943
Accrued expenses	583,889	285,587
Total supplier payables	<u>1,096,838</u>	<u>618,530</u>

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

Note 7B: Other payables

Unearned income	550,613	904,485
Total other payables	<u>550,613</u>	<u>904,485</u>

All other payables are current liabilities.

Note 8: Provisions

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee provisions		
Salaries and wages	49,443	27,987
Leave	693,674	776,581
Superannuation	7,565	4,315
Separations and redundancies	8,000	-
Other	72,340	54,900
Total employee provisions	<u>831,022</u>	<u>863,783</u>
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	663,522	639,639
Non-current	167,500	224,144
Total employee provisions	<u>831,022</u>	<u>863,783</u>

The classification of current includes amounts for which there is not an unconditional right to defer settlement by one year, hence in the case of employee provisions the above classification does not represent the amount expected to be settled within one year of reporting date. Employee provisions expected to be settled in twelve months from the reporting date are \$453,052 (2007: \$464,102), and in excess of one year \$377,970 (2007: \$399,681)

Note 9: Cash flow reconciliation

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	3,726,628	3,957,885
Balance Sheet	3,726,628	3,957,885
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating result	(340,714)	33,375
Depreciation /amortisation	58,911	154,182
Loss on disposal of assets	14,956	9,224
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	417,373	(281,898)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	6,790	79,131
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	(32,761)	54,201
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	478,308	461,226
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments received	(353,872)	(607,780)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	248,991	(98,339)

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2008 or 30 June 2007.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2008 or 30 June 2007.

Note 11: Directors Remuneration

	2008	2007
The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	7	7
\$ 30,000 - \$ 44,999	1	-
\$ 270,000 - \$ 284,999	1	1
Total number of directors of the Authority	9	8
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC.	309,245	298,334

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	(to 02.5.08)
Mr Tony Marks (AIC Acting Director), Australian Institute of Criminology	(from 03.5.08)
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, Australian Building and Construction Commission, Commonwealth	
Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	
Mr Richard Coates, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	
Mr Terrence Ryan, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland	
Ms Renee Leon, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory	(from 10.4.08)
Mr Norman Reaburn, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	(from 10.4.08)

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

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 by the CRC. The total amount paid to the AIC for these services are \$39,850.

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 2007-08 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 11.

	2008	2007
The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ 160,000 - \$ 174,999	2	-
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of senior executives shown above.	329,746	-

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

Financial statement audit services are provided to the AIC by the Auditor General.

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>29,000</u>	<u>23,550</u>
	<u>29,000</u>	<u>23,550</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 15: Financial Instruments

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
<u>Note 15A: Categories of financial instruments</u>		
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash at bank	3,726,628	3,957,885
Receivables for goods and services	266,469	717,563
Interest Receivable	17,188	13,435
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>4,010,285</u>	<u>4,688,883</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Trade creditors	512,949	332,943
Accrued Expenses	583,889	285,587
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>1,096,838</u>	<u>618,530</u>
<u>Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets</u>		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 3C)	<u>298,843</u>	<u>322,004</u>
Net gain loans and receivables	<u>298,843</u>	<u>322,004</u>
Net gain from financial assets	<u>298,843</u>	<u>322,004</u>

Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The AIC does not have any income or expenses from financial liabilities.

Note 15D: Fair value of financial instruments

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

Note 15E: Credit Risk

The AIC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash, trade receivables or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2008: \$283,657 and 2007: \$701,030). The AIC has assessed the risk of the default on payment and has not made an allowance for this as all debts are expected to be recovered in full.

The AIC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the AIC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

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

The AIC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2008	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2007	Past due but not impaired 2008	Past due but not impaired 2007
Cash at bank	3,726,628	3,957,885	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	162,801	651,295	103,668	66,268
Interest Receivable	17,188	13,435	-	-
Total	3,906,617	4,622,615	103,668	66,268

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2008:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	3,308	33,550	26,004	40,806	103,668
Total	3,308	33,550	26,004	40,806	103,668

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2007

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	-	-	-	66,268	66,268
Total	-	-	-	66,268	66,268

The AIC has no impaired financial assets.

Note 15F: Liquidity risk

The AIC's financial liabilities are payables only. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the AIC will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The AIC is appropriated funding from the Australian Government, with some funding generated through the provision of services. The Authority manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the AIC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default. Trade creditors are paid on demand.

Note 15G: Market risk

The AIC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The AIC is not exposed to 'currency risk' or 'other price risk'.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The AIC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from loans and receivables.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the AIC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2008

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2008	Equity 2008
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	18,633	18,633

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2007

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2007	Equity 2007
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	19,789	19,789

Note 16: Appropriations

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

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance brought forward from previous period	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Act:				
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2007-08	7,250,000	5,329,000	7,250,000	5,329,000
Appropriation Act (No.3)	467,000	-	467,000	-
Total appropriation available for payments	7,717,000	5,329,000	7,717,000	5,329,000
Cash draw-downs made during the year (GST inclusive)	7,717,000	5,329,000	7,717,000	5,329,000
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations and as represented by:				
Cash at bank and on hand	-	-	-	-
Departmental appropriations receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 17: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2007-08 (2006-07 no payments made).

Note 18: Assets Held in Trust

The AIC is trustee of funds held in a trust account on behalf of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. These are designed to reward good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia and encourage local public initiatives at the grass roots level and to assist governments identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community. These monies are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards Trust Account		
Opening Balance	61,717	65,944
Receipts during the year	179,749	122,532
Interest received	5,640	3,596
Available for payments	<u>247,106</u>	<u>192,072</u>
Payments made	<u>(95,593)</u>	<u>(130,355)</u>
Closing Balance	<u><u>151,513</u></u>	<u><u>61,717</u></u>

Note 19: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 19A: Outcomes of the AIC

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

There are two Outputs identified for the Outcome:

Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications

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

Note 19B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome I		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Departmental	10,379,949	8,556,995	10,379,949	8,556,995
Total expenses	10,379,949	8,556,995	10,379,949	8,556,995
Other external revenues				
Departmental				
Sale of goods and services	1,936,266	2,885,768	1,936,266	2,885,768
Interest	298,843	322,004	298,843	322,004
Royalties	79,052	50,257	79,052	50,257
Other	8,074	3,341	8,074	3,341
Total other external revenues	2,322,235	3,261,370	2,322,235	3,261,370
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	8,057,714	5,295,625	8,057,714	5,295,625

Outcome I is described in note 19A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 19C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Outputs

Outcome 1	Outcome 1						Total	
	Output 1.1			Output 1.2				
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental expenses								
Employee benefits	4,528,971	3,634,539	344,821	495,071			4,873,792	4,129,610
Suppliers	5,219,156	4,113,426	150,134	107,553			5,369,290	4,220,979
Grants	63,000	43,000	-	-			63,000	43,000
Depreciation and amortisation	58,911	154,182	-	-			58,911	154,182
Losses from asset sales	14,956	9,224	-	-			14,956	9,224
Total departmental expenses	9,884,994	7,954,371	494,955	602,624			10,379,949	8,556,995
Funded by:								
Revenue from Government	7,265,700	4,624,017	451,300	704,983			7,717,000	5,329,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1,933,255	2,879,500	3,011	6,268			1,936,266	2,885,768
Interest	298,843	322,004	-	-			298,843	322,004
Royalties	44,211	22,876	34,841	27,381			79,052	50,257
Other revenue	8,074	3,341	-	-			8,074	3,341
Total departmental revenues	9,550,083	7,851,738	489,152	738,632			10,039,235	8,590,370

Outcome 1 is described in note 19A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Part two
Criminology
Research Council





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The Honourable Bob Debus
Minister for Home Affairs
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 2008.

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 continuing successfully to support the field of criminological research.

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

The CRC continued support for existing research grants and consultancies. Five research grants were completed and provided final reports. These were:

- risk factors and treatment outcomes in intra-familial adolescent sex offenders
- schizophrenia and offending: area of residence, and the impact of social disorganisation and disadvantage
- adolescent stalking: offence characteristics and effectiveness of criminal justice interventions
- a population-based study examining the impact of interpersonal violence victimisation on mental health
- parents as prisoners: maintaining the parent–child relationship.

One consultancy, on Indigenous diversion, was completed and is currently in the process of publication as a *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* paper. Another consultancy, on criminological research and research ethics committees, was cancelled due to budgeting and scoping constraints.

Two new Council members were appointed, this year: Cheryl Gwilliam, Member for Western Australia, and Rebecca Parry, Member for South Australia.

I would like to thank 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, the former academic adviser to the Council, and to the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology for their support.

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
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 that 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 and government agencies and elsewhere. The fund receives contributions every year from the Australian Government and state and territory governments.

Research funded by the Council addresses 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 and increased public awareness of major types of offending, victimisation risk factors, and effective measures to reduce and prevent crime.

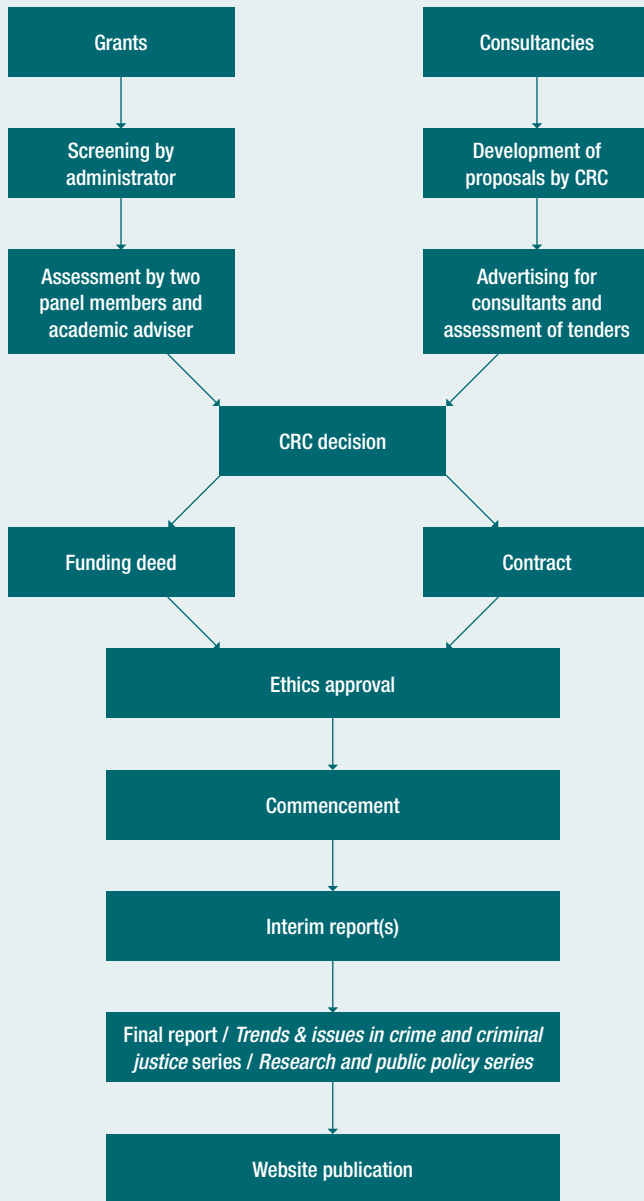
The Council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program as well as through a consultancy program. For its consultancies, the

Council identifies topics of policy importance for research and then develops proposals, which are advertised publicly. 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 that have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Through the JV Barry Library, the CRC-funded research reports are listed on Libraries Australia and also on CINCH, the Australian criminology database publicly available online. With hundreds of libraries throughout Australia 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 their work 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.

Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart



Governance

Enabling legislation

The CRC 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 authorized.

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

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 throughout 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 internal auditing of the Council's activities and participation in the AIC's internal governance structure, 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 upon nomination by the responsible state or territory minister.

The Council meets three times a year and broadly dedicates the meetings to the following 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 shown in the Appendix.

The Council funds a research fellow, who is located at the AIC and undertakes research at the direction of the Council. Lorana Bartels, a doctoral candidate from the University of Tasmania, has been appointed to the position for a three-year period, which commenced on 17 September 2007.

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 advertised publicly. These consultancies are designed to meet highly specific objectives to which the Council has accorded priority. Such research could, for example, be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations or of state/territory initiatives that have clear policy or best practice implications for other Australian governments.

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 applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research
- Ethics Committee approval, where appropriate
- availability of any required data
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

Criminology Research Fund

In the 2007–08 Portfolio Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$323,000. The appropriation to the CRC was to meet administered costs for the single government outcome.

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2007–08 financial year totalled \$187,000. Each state and territory made contributions on a population basis as shown in the table below.

State and territory contributions, 2007–08	
State/Territory	\$
Australian Capital Territory	3,019
New South Wales	61,383
Victoria	46,317
Queensland	37,156
Western Australia	18,699
South Australia	14,118
Tasmania	4,399
Northern Territory	1,909

The table below is a summary of the CRC income and expenditure for 2007–08.

Key financial items, 2007–08 (\$)	
Income	559,812
New grants	70,745
Ongoing grants	296,525
Ongoing consultancies	58,891

Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the Council from recommendations by the President of ANZSOC, considers applications for general grants for research funding submitted to Council. The panel this year was Professor Jenny Fleming and Professor Simon Bronitt. Panel members are required to assess all applications 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, currently Dr Julia Tresidder, who submits final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at its November meeting.

Report on performance

New projects

CRC 05/07–08: Improving jury understanding and use of DNA evidence

Associate Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty and Dr Lindsay Hewson, University of New South Wales. The CRC made a grant of \$108,760 for this project.

This empirical study examines whether audiovisual instruction can improve jury understanding and use of expert evidence on the science of DNA technology and the mathematical concepts about Random Match Probability (RMP) in criminal trials. Using experimental methods, the study will present cognitively sequenced multimedia modules that are judge-led (neutral) or prosecution-led (partisan) on DNA and RMP to jury-eligible citizens who render a verdict in a simulated homicide case. Outcomes indicating whether expert evidence presented verbally or with multimedia is more effective will assist courts and policy makers to adopt procedures to enhance justice in criminal cases.

CRC 15/07–08: The use and impact of diversionary processes for reducing Indigenous over-representation

Dr Troy Allard, Associate Professor Anna Stewart, Dr Hennessey Hayes and Dr Brett Gray, Griffith University. The CRC made a grant of \$36,707 for this project.

The aims of this project are twofold: (i) to compare demographic characteristics (including Indigenous status) and nature of offending by young people who are formally cautioned, attend a conference, or have a court appearance for their first contact with the juvenile justice system; and (ii) to explore the effect of the different processing options on re-contact with the juvenile justice system. The project will require the creation of a de-identified longitudinal offender-based dataset containing information

relating to all individuals born in 1991 who had contact with the Queensland juvenile justice system for a formal police caution, a police referred conference, a court-referred conference or a finalised children's court appearance. Analyses of this dataset will enable comparisons to be made about the three main options used in processing young people as well as an understanding of the usefulness of diversion.

CRC 19/07–08: Crime in neighbourhoods: individuals and families in context

Dr Tara McGee, Dr Rebecca Wickes, Professor Jake Najman and Dr William Bor, Queensland University of Technology. The CRC made a grant of \$77,116 for this project.

This study will explore the independent effects of individual characteristics, family processes and neighbourhood contexts on antisocial behaviour across 84 statistical local areas in South East Queensland. By merging individual and family-level Mater University Study of Pregnancy data with broader neighbourhood Australian Bureau of Statistics data, this project takes a new and innovative approach to distinguish individual, familial and social predictors of antisocial behaviour. Furthermore, it will be the first in Australia to utilise multilevel statistical techniques to examine the simultaneous impact of such influences. This research will make a contribution to extant literature and provide Australian-specific evidence for prevention and intervention programs.

CRC 24/07–08: Analysis of supervision skills of juvenile justice workers

Associate Professor Chris Trotter and Professor Gill McIvor, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$154,105 for this project.

This research will examine the nature and effectiveness of different styles of community

based supervision of offenders. The research will be conducted in collaboration with the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice. The study sample will include 50 juvenile justice workers and five clients of each (250 altogether). Data will be collected through observation of worker–client interviews, follow-up interviews with the clients and the workers, and outcome data from files and police records. The study will provide information about what goes on in worker–client interviews, and what works best in fostering compliance and reducing recidivism.

Continuing projects

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

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

CRC 04/06–07: Jury sentencing survey

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

Consultancies

Correctional offender treatment programs: the 2008 national picture, \$87,560

Karen Heseltine, Associate Professor Andrew Day and Professor Rick Sarre, ForenPsych Pty Ltd.

This study aims to examine changes to correctional rehabilitation in Australian correctional services over the past four years. The research will build on the results of a previous CRC study, *Correctional offender rehabilitation programs: the national picture in Australia* (Howells et al. 2004; <http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au/reports/200203–04.html>), adding new and higher-quality data to this report. Doing so will address the following requirements: first, to describe the extent and current nature of adult offender treatment programs in correctional services throughout Australia, identifying those programs that have

been shown to work; second, using a checklist of program characteristics to determine the consistency of programs with best practice, as defined by the scientific literature and the evidence base to support program delivery; third, to determine the nature and extent of changes in correctional programming since 2004; and fourth, to describe the likely future developments in and possible impediments to program implementation, from the perspective of correctional managers. In all of these matters, recommendations will be made as to policy development, providing a more systematic and rigorous evidence base for correctional programming.

Reports of completed research

The Council received five reports of completed research projects during the year, summaries of which are given below.

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, Christabel Chamarette and Sue DeSouza, Curtin University of Technology. The CRC made a grant of \$162,846 for this project.

This report provides a detailed description of 38 intra-familial adolescent sex offenders (IASOs) and their families attending a community-based treatment program. The research examined the IASOs' psychological profile, treatment needs, family structures and experiences of treatment. The IASOs studied were highly likely to be victims of sexual and/or physical abuse within the family; to have a high number of co-occurring psychological, developmental, and social problems; and to show a high rate of family fragmentation and dysfunction. The treatment included interventions for the IASOs and their families. Parents and adolescents reported positive changes in the family system at the end of treatment, a finding confirmed by significant changes on a measure of family functioning. Parents and adolescents also reported that the IASOs were less impulsive and more likely to have established age-appropriate friendships following treatment. It

was concluded that treatment for IASOs needs to be holistic, including both the IASO and their family, and that policy in this area needs to take account of predisposing and precipitating factors.

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

Frank Morgan, Vera Morgan, Professor Assen Jablensky, Anna Ferrante and 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, of schizophrenia diagnosis, and of joint schizophrenia diagnosis and arrest. It showed strong correlations, 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 highest 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.

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.

Current social and scientific constructions of stalking are limited by the almost exclusive focus on it as a form of adult-only violence. Using applications for intervention orders against juvenile defendants, this is the first empirical study to systematically examine the nature and contexts of stalking by juveniles. Of 928 applications for an intervention order against a juvenile during the study period, 40 percent of cases involved persistent stalking and 47 percent involved cases of family violence (where the defendant and applicant were related). The majority of defendants were male and most applicants female. Stalking usually emerged in the context of resentment and bullying, or rejection following the termination of an intimate relationship. A minority of cases were

primarily motivated by predatory sexual behaviour or infatuation. In contrast, family violence involving a juvenile defendant overwhelmingly occurred in the context of longstanding behavioural problems. The majority of applications were not granted, as the applicants withdrew their applications or failed to attend the court hearing. Of the orders that were granted, 19 percent were subsequently breached, most commonly family violence cases. This research indicates that juveniles do engage in stalking behaviour, motivated by a range of influences, and productive of significant distress in their victims. The seriousness accorded adult forms of stalking should also apply to juveniles.

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

Interpersonal violence victimisation (interpersonal violence) is a significant public health concern, in terms of its impact both on the community and on the health-care system nationally and internationally. A population-based, retrospective study of interpersonal violence in Western Australia was undertaken using the Western Australian Data Linkage System. It systematically links administrative health data such as morbidity, mortality and mental health data. The Data Linkage System was used to identify every individual in Western Australia who was admitted to hospital or killed as a result of an injury inflicted by others. This information was linked to any past admission for a mental illness. The results of this research have provided a thorough description of the size and nature of interpersonal violence in Western Australia from 1990 to 2004. It has aided in identifying pertinent risk factors associated with violence victimisation, both in the population as a whole and specifically among people with mental illness. Also, the health system costs of interpersonal violence victimisation were calculated, as well as the share of these costs attributable to treatment of victims with mental illness. Recommendations were made accordingly.

CRC 39/05–06: Parents as prisoners: maintaining the parent–child relationship

Dr Rosemary Sheehan and Gregory Levine, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$47,264 for this project.

This study was undertaken in the Melbourne Children’s Court from June to December 2006, to identify the extent to which children involved in child protection proceedings had parents currently or previously in prison, or were awaiting sentencing. It aimed to examine the impact of parental imprisonment on these children, to examine their care histories to discover what affects the stability and continuity of their care, and to propose ways in which the court and welfare systems should respond to these children’s special circumstances. The children in the study were in the children’s court predominantly because of concerns about physical and emotional harm, concerns about child development, or concerns for parental incapacity to provide care for the child, all linked to their parents’ offending, as well as problems with substance abuse, mental health, family violence and transience. The impact of these experiences on the children was reflected in the health, welfare and behavioural concerns expressed about them. Yet there was no coordinated response by the child protection and justice systems to manage these children’s situations and no formal case planning process for the children and their care. As a result, it was recommended there should be early intervention for children affected by parental offending, and the development, with the corrections system, of protocols for child protection services when children’s parents enter prison. Such approaches will better address the instability and disruption in care that these children experience and their vulnerability as adults to mental health

and relationship problems, and to poor education and employment outcomes.

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 and gives information as to obtaining access.

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 and 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 2007–08

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2008.

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

Appendix

CRC as at 30 June 2008		
Jurisdiction	Member & Deputy	Appointed
Australian Government	Member: Dr Dianne Heriot Deputy: Ms Joanne Blackburn	19/07/06 24/07/06
New South Wales	Member: Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair) Deputy: Mr Brendon Thomas	30/07/91 08/11/07
Australian Capital Territory	Member: Ms Renee Leon Deputy: Mr Stephen Goggs	18/07/06 13/06/07
Northern Territory	Member: Mr Richard Coates Deputy: Mr Allan Van Zyl	19/09/02 13/04/05
Queensland	Member: Mr Terry Ryan Deputy: Mr Mark Pathe	24/05/04 26/07/04
South Australia	Member: Ms Rebecca Parry Deputy: Vacant	07/03/08
Tasmania	Member: Mr Norman Reaburn Deputy: Mr Peter Maloney	09/10/00 08/08/00
Victoria	Member: Ms Penny Armytage Deputy: Mr Neil Robertson	19/06/03 11/02/05
Western Australia	Member: Ms Cheryl Gwilliam Deputy: Vacant	04/03/08

Notes

Ms Carole Shearer attended the August CRC meeting as an observer for the Australian Government, Mr Peter Severin attended the August CRC meeting as an observer for South Australia, Ms Rebecca Parry attended the November CRC meeting as an observer for South Australia prior to her official appointment in March 2008, and Ms Cheryl Gwilliam attended the August and November CRC meetings as an observer for Western Australia prior to her official appointment in March 2008.

There was a 96 percent attendance rate by Australian government, state and territory representatives of the CRC for this financial year.

The meeting held on 30 August 2007 was convened at the Department of Justice and Attorney-General in Brisbane. The meeting held on 29 November 2007 was convened at the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety in Canberra. The meeting held on 10 April 2008 was convened at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 10 April 2008, Mr Laurie Glanfield, AM, was unanimously re-elected chair of the Council. At this meeting, the Council confirmed its decision to elect its representatives from Tasmania, Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory as members to the Board of Management of the AIC.



CRC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2008, which comprise: a statement by Chair of the Board of Management and the Director income statement; balance sheet; statement recognised income and expense; 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 audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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 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 directors, 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 requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of 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 Criminology Research Council's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Simon Kidman
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
29 August 2008

Statement by Chair of the Board of Management and the Director.

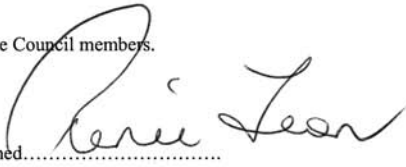
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Ministers Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* .

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.....

Renee Leon
Director
Criminology Research Council

INCOME STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2008*

	Notes	2,008 \$	2007 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	323,000	317,000
Interest	3B	49,812	42,541
Other revenue	3C	187,000	181,000
Total revenue		<u>559,812</u>	<u>540,541</u>
Total Income		<u>559,812</u>	<u>540,541</u>
EXPENSES			
Suppliers	4B	225,230	264,403
Grants	4C	367,270	306,008
Total Expenses		<u>592,500</u>	<u>570,411</u>
Deficit		<u>(32,688)</u>	<u>(29,870)</u>

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2008*

	Notes	2008 \$	2007 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	649,560	577,084
Trade and other receivables	5B	17,836	8,378
Total financial assets		667,396	585,462
Non-Financial Assets			
Other non-financial assets	6A	-	2,500
Total non-financial assets		-	2,500
Total Assets		667,396	587,962
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	112,122	-
Total payables		112,122	-
Total Liabilities		112,122	-
Net Assets		555,274	587,962
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		36,018	36,018
Retained earnings		519,256	551,944
Total Equity		555,274	587,962
Current Assets		667,396	587,962
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Current Liabilities		112,122	-
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-

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

STATEMENT of Recognised Income and Expense
as at 30th June 2008

Opening balance

Balance carried forward from previous period
 Adjustment for errors
 Adjustment for changes in accounting policies
Adjusted opening balance

Income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity

Revaluation Adjustment
Sub-total income and expenses recognised Directly in Equity
 Surplus (Deficit) for the period
Total income and expenses
Closing balance at 30 June

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	551,944	581,814	-	-	36,018	36,018	587,962	617,832
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	551,944	581,814	-	-	36,018	36,018	587,962	617,832
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(32,688)	(29,870)	-	-	-	-	(32,688)	(29,870)
	519,256	551,944	-	-	36,018	36,018	555,274	587,962

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2008*

		2008	2007
	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		323,000	317,000
Interest		42,954	42,245
Net GST received		56,139	63,449
Other cash received		187,000	181,000
Total cash received		609,093	603,694
Cash used			
Employees		-	-
Suppliers		169,347	324,139
Grants		367,270	306,008
Total cash used		536,617	630,147
Net cash flows from or (used by) operating activities	8	72,476	(26,453)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held			
		72,476	(26,453)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		577,084	603,537
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	649,560	577,084

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2008

BY TYPE	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	<u>52,551</u>	59,439
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>52,551</u>	<u>59,439</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Grant Commitments	491,588	535,116
Research Consultancies	<u>86,461</u>	118,708
Total other commitments	<u>578,049</u>	<u>653,824</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>525,498</u>	<u>594,385</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	41,376	42,876
From one to five years	11,175	16,563
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments receivable	<u>52,551</u>	<u>59,439</u>
Commitments payable		
Other commitments		
One year or less	455,132	471,631
From one to five years	122,917	182,193
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>578,049</u>	<u>653,824</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>525,498</u>	<u>594,385</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

As at 30 June 2008, 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

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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 2007; 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.

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

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

The following new standard is applicable to the current reporting period.

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 previously required. 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 will effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations for the current financial year have no material financial impact to the operations of the CRC.

2007-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from ED 151 and other Amendments and Erratum: Proportionate Consolidation.

2007-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

UIG Interpretation 11 AASB 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions and 2007-1

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 11

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.

AASB Interpretation 12 *Service Concession Arrangements and 2007-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12*

AASB 8 *Operating Segments and 2007-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8*

2007-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123*

AASB Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*

AASB Interpretation 14 *AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*

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

AASB 1049 Specifies the reporting requirements for the General Government Sector. The FMOs do not refer to this standard as it contains guidance applicable to the consolidated financial statements of the Australian Government, rather than financial reports of individual Agencies or Authorities.

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 Entity.

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

Receivables for goods and services, which have 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 Leases

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits

1.6 Borrowing Costs

There are no borrowing costs expensed for 2007-08 or 2006-07.

1.7 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.8 Financial assets

The CRC classifies its financial assets in the following category:
· 'loans and receivables'.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

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 loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated

1.9 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

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).

1.10 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 asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.11 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

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Revenue		
<u>Note 3A: Revenue from Government</u>		
Appropriation:		
Departmental outputs	323,000	317,000
Total revenue from Government	323,000	317,000
<u>Note 3B: Interest</u>		
Deposits	49,812	42,541
Total interest	49,812	42,541
<u>Note 3C: Other revenue</u>		
Contributions from State and Territory Governments	187,000	181,000
Total other revenue	187,000	181,000

Note 4: Expenses

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
<u>Note 4B: Suppliers</u>		
Rendering of services – related entities	139,850	108,289
Rendering of services – external parties	85,380	156,114
Total supplier expenses	225,230	264,403
<u>Note 4C: Grants</u>		
Public sector:		
Australian Government Entities (related entities)	-	20,455
Private sector:		
Non-profit organisations	367,270	285,553
Total grants	367,270	306,008

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	186,560	87,084
Short Term Deposits	463,000	490,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	649,560	577,084

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	10,193	7,592
Interest receivable	7,643	786
Total trade and other receivables (net)	17,836	8,378

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	17,836	8,378
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total receivables (gross)	17,836	8,378

All receivables are current assets

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	-	2,500
Total other non-financial assets	-	2,500

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

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

Note 7: Payables

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	112,122	-
Total supplier payables	112,122	-

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

Note 8: Cash flow reconciliation

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	649,560	577,084
Balance Sheet	649,560	577,084
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</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	(32,688)	(29,870)
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(9,458)	5,867
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	2,500	(2,450)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	112,122	-
<i>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</i>	<u>72,476</u>	<u>(26,453)</u>

Note 9: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2008 or 30 June 2007.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2008 or 30 June 2007.

Note 10: 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.

	2008	2007
The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$ Nil - \$ 14,999	9	9
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 (2007: \$Nil)

Note 11: 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

Ms Rebecca Parry, Acting Executive Director, Attorney General's Department & Department of Justice, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, South Australia (from 7/03/2008)

Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney-General, Western Australia (from 4/03/2008)

Dr Dianne Heriot, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth

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

Mr Timothy Goodes, Director, Justice Strategy Division, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia (to 6/03/2008)

Funding of \$187,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

Attorney-General's Department, NSW	\$ 61,383
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$ 46,317
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QLD	\$ 37,156
Department of Justice, WA	\$ 18,699
Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice, SA	\$ 14,118
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$ 4,399
Department of Justice and Community Safety, ACT	\$ 3,019
Northern Territory Department of Justice	\$ 1,909

Funding of \$323,000 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 AIC also provides advice and assistance in relation to any research funded wholly or partly by the CRC. The total amount paid to the AIC for these services were \$39,850.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 10.

Note 12: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive officers employed by the CRC.

Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors

Financial statement audit services are provided to the CRC by the Auditor General.

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
The fair value of the services provided was:	<u>14,000</u>	<u>11,550</u>
	<u>14,000</u>	<u>11,550</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 14: Financial Instruments

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
<u>Note 14A: Categories of financial instruments</u>		
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash at bank	649,560	577,084
Interest Receivable	<u>7,643</u>	<u>786</u>
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>657,203</u>	<u>577,870</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Trade creditors	<u>112,122</u>	-
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>112,122</u>	-

Note 14B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 3B)	<u>49,812</u>	42,541
Net gain loans and receivables	<u>49,812</u>	42,541
Net gain from financial assets	<u>49,812</u>	42,541

Note 14C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The CRC does not have any income or expenses from financial liabilities.

Note 14D: Fair value of financial instruments

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

Note 14E: Credit Risk

The CRC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2008: Nil and 2007: Nil).

The CRC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the CRC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

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

The CRC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2008	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2007	Past due but not impaired 2008	Past due but not impaired 2007
Cash at bank	649,560	577,084	-	-
Interest Receivable	7,643	786	-	-
Total	657,203	577,870	-	-

Note 14F: Liquidity risk

The CRC's financial liabilities are payables only. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the CRC will

The CRC is appropriated funding from the Australian Government, with some funding being from State and Territory Government contributions. The CRC manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the CRC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

All financial liabilities are current as at 30 June 2008 (2007: Nil)

Note 14G: Market risk

The CRC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The CRC is not exposed to 'currency

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The CRC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from loans and receivables.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the AIC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2008

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2008	Equity 2008
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	3,248	3,248

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2007

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2007	Equity 2007
Interest rate risk	Interest	0.50%	2,885	2,885

Note 15: Appropriations

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

Particulars	Departmental Expenses		Total	
	Outcome 1			
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried from previous period	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Act:				
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2007-08	323,000	317,000	323,000	317,000
Total appropriation available for payments	323,000	317,000	323,000	317,000
Cash draw-downs made during the year (GST inclusive)	323,000	317,000	323,000	317,000
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and on hand	-	-	-	-
Departmental appropriations receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2007-08 (2006-07 no payments made).

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 17A: Outcomes of the CRC

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

Only one Output is identified for the Outcome:

Output 1.1: Criminological research grants.

Note 17B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Departmental	592,500	570,411	592,500	570,411
Total expenses	592,500	570,411	592,500	570,411
Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector				
Departmental	-	-	-	-
Total costs recovered	-	-	-	-
Other external revenues				
Departmental				
- Interest	49,812	42,541	49,812	42,541
- Other contributions	187,000	181,000	187,000	181,000
Total other external revenues	236,812	223,541	236,812	223,541
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	355,688	346,870	355,688	346,870

Outcome 1 is described in note 17A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 17C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by and Outputs

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Output 1.1		2008	2007
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental expenses				
Suppliers	225,230	264,403	225,230	264,403
Grants	367,270	306,008	367,270	306,008
Total departmental expenses	592,500	570,411	592,500	570,411
Funded by:				
Revenue from Government	323,000	317,000	323,000	317,000
Interest	49,812	42,541	49,812	42,541
Other revenue	187,000	181,000	187,000	181,000
Total departmental revenues	559,812	540,541	559,812	540,541

Outcome 1 is described in note 17A. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

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