

Annual Report 2000–2001

Australian Institute of Criminology

Criminology Research Council

Canberra

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AFP	Australian Federal Police
CINCH	the Australian Criminology Database
CRC	Criminology Research Council
DUCO	Drug Use Careers of Offenders project
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia project
IDRS	Illicit Drug Reporting System
SAPOL	South Australia Police

Part 1

Australian Institute of Criminology Annual Report



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY



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

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2001.

Yours sincerely

Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management

5 October 2001

Director's Certificate of Compliance

I, Adam Graycar, 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 the operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ending 30 June 2001 in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adam Graycar', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Adam Graycar

Year in Review

In 2000–2001 the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) delivered a large volume of quality product for our stakeholders: research findings and information services were disseminated via 55 papers in our Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series, nine monographs in our Research and Public Policy Series, 34 other published works in Australia and overseas, and through 18 occasional seminars/roundtables and eight national conferences, as well as through our extensive library services and the expanding AIC web site. Staff also communicated our work in over 100 presentations and public speeches, while 10 written submissions were made to government inquiries and parliamentary committees. Commonwealth and State Government agencies sought AIC information, advice and input across a wide range of policy areas.

Annual Reports in previous years have reported a similar volume of materials provided to stakeholders, and we are proud, as ever, to ensure quality with quantity. This is demonstrated by the positive feedback that comes regularly to the Institute. The widespread use of our materials confirms the value placed on our work by stakeholders and the wider community.

Over the years the Australian Institute of Criminology has produced significant pathbreaking and highly sought-after material and, as such, a great deal of intellectual property. A decision has been taken to leverage this intellectual property through the provision of training services of interest to crime detection and prevention specialists. Section 6 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* identifies the offering of “courses of training or instruction” as a function of the Institute and provides authority for delivery of training services. During 2000–2001 a consultant was engaged to advise on the feasibility and demand for training services. The consultant reported that programs drawing on the wealth of published material, the AIC brand name and the AIC’s world-wide reputation would be very highly respected and that proposed training initiatives would be very favourably received.

In June 2001, the Institute’s research activities were restructured into five programs:

- Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program;
- Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program;
- Communities and Crime Analysis Program;
- Public Policy and Drugs Program; and
- Research Dissemination and Support Program.

The AIC has some long-term projects that have resulted in unique material now being available to the Australian community. For example, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project has produced several reports. DUMA

is the only reliable and valid source of data in Australia on illicit drug use and criminal behaviour. It is gratifying to note that the Attorney-General's Department has provided funding for a further two years.

The work undertaken by the AIC is chosen for its policy relevance and intrinsic value. Several long-term projects are enhancing our knowledge and understanding, and providing a base for policy and programs. Our homicide monitoring is a unique program; a new armed robbery monitoring program will provide useful data for police; our farm crime survey is the first national survey of its sort in Australia; our work on preventing crime against small business is providing a wealth of practical information; the Australian component of the International Crime Victimization Survey, conducted within the AIC, places our work in international perspective, and our work on burglary and markets for stolen goods is breaking new ground. This strong result reflects the longer-term investments in new research activities, and is a consequence of research that has taken several years to come to fruition.

The J.V. Barry Library continues to offer national and international leadership in the provision of information services. In 2000–2001, the library's CINCH database exceeded 42,400 records.

The Institute's web site, which contains research text and data as well as crime prevention materials and links to other justice sites, is currently achieving 10,000 visits per day. It is well regarded in Australia and internationally for its high quality. This has led to it being the site for an important criminal justice information initiative. The Campbell Collaboration, an international consortium whose work involves documenting and disseminating evidence-based social science interventions, has asked the AIC to host, on its web site, crime prevention materials. This is making available to the world a catalogue of crime prevention programs that have been demonstrated to work. This is consistent with the AIC's commitment to producing research product, and making sure it is of use to stakeholders.

The Administrative Services Group has effectively delivered AIC corporate responses to Government administration initiatives while providing excellent support for the Institute's core business, and has worked hard to keep AIC corporate services and computing systems operating seamlessly.

This year saw the retirement from the Institute of Dr Satyanshu Mukherjee after a distinguished career, including more than 20 years in Australia. Sat Mukherjee was originally recruited to the Institute in 1977 as a Senior Criminologist, and later served as Principal Criminologist.

I would like to express my thanks to all staff, who have produced admirably and supported my leadership during 2000–2001, to the Chair of the AIC Board of Management, Professor Richard Fox, for his wise counsel, and to the Board for its support.

Adam Graycar
Director

Agency Overview

Enabling Legislation, Objectives and Functions

The AIC was established under section 5 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (the Act) as a body corporate.

The functions of the AIC, as stated in section 6 of the Act, are:

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

Board of Management

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

Director

Dr Adam Graycar, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra

Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia

Professor Richard Fox (Chair) Faculty of Law, Monash University;
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, National Director, National Crime Authority;
Mr Ian Carnell, General Manager, Criminal Justice and Security,
Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

Appointed by the Criminology Research Council

Criminology Research Council members are appointed for one calendar year and take up their appointments at the first meeting of the calendar year.

Prior to 29 March 2001

Mr Laurie Glanfield, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department,
New South Wales;
Dr Ken Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-
General, Queensland;
Mr David Moore, Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services;
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.

Appointees from 29 March 2001

Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's
Department, South Australia;
Dr Ken Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-
General, Queensland;
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania;
Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria.

Former Directors of the Institute

The Hon. Mr Justice J.H. Muirhead QC	1 February 1973–31 May 1975
Mr William Clifford	5 June 1975–31 August 1983
Professor Richard Harding	30 January 1984–28 January 1987
Professor Duncan Chappell	20 July 1987–30 June 1994

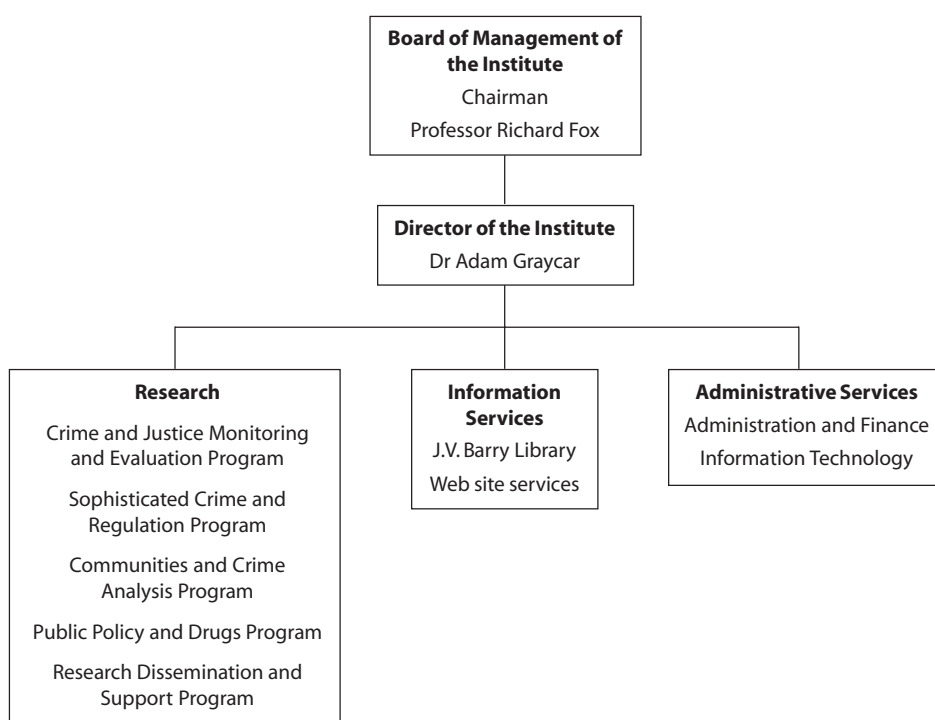
Responsible Minister

The Minister responsible for the Institute is the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison. Senator the Honourable Amanda Vanstone was Minister for Justice and Customs at the start of the reporting period until January 2001.

Organisational Structure and Address

The AIC operates from offices at 74 Leichhardt Street, Griffith in Canberra, ACT. The organisation's structure is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



Corporate Values

As Australia's national centre for the analysis and dissemination of criminological data and information, the AIC makes a valued research contribution to assist in the prevention and control of crime. The AIC:

- responds to the needs of government and the community with respect to policy issues in the fields of justice and the prevention and control of crime;

- is recognised as the national leader in the research and analysis of criminological issues, and the source of authoritative information at a national level in this field; and
- achieves an understanding of and commitment to corporate directions and priorities.

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

Integrity	Ethical, honest and loyal behaviour.
Professionalism	Serving clients and stakeholders in a practical, diligent, thorough and objective fashion.
Openness	Being accessible and responsive to staff, clients and stakeholders so as to build trust and confidence.
Fairness	Treating all equitably and justly.
Respect	Respecting the diversity of ideas, backgrounds and cultures of staff, clients and stakeholders.

Performance

The Institute's performance throughout the reporting period confirms that its policy and operational directions are in tune with clients' expectations. In particular this is demonstrated by:

- the extent to which the AIC's key stakeholders are satisfied with its research outputs and products, including the extent to which they access AIC services and data;
- the production of more than 50 new papers in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series, some of which were publicly released by the Minister;
- an average of about 10,000 visits per day to the AIC web site;
- the receipt of increased or extended funding for certain research activities, such as the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia project.

The corporate direction has been effectively communicated to AIC staff through:

- regular staff meetings to inform and update staff on corporate issues and directions;
- regular research staff meetings, held to plan, discuss and report on projects; and
- a full-day Planning Workshop involving all staff, held in February 2001, to plan the future strategic direction of the Institute.

Appropriations, Outcomes and Outputs

The 2000–2001 Budget provided an appropriation for the AIC of \$3.836 million. The AIC had one Budget outcome: to inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime. There are two outputs for the AIC's outcome:

- Output 1.1: Policy advice and publications
- Output 1.2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications.

Table 1 shows appropriations and other revenue for 2000–2001 by outcome and output.

Table 1: AIC appropriations and other revenue, 2000–2001

Outcome and outputs	Revenue from government (appropriation)	Revenue from other sources	Total price of outputs
1. To inform government of activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime	\$3.836m	\$0.950m	\$4.786m
1.1 Policy advice and publications	\$3.366m	\$0.920m	\$4.286m
1.2 Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications	\$0.470m	\$0.030m	\$0.500m

Source: Adapted from Tables 1.1 and 2.1 of the Portfolio Budget Statement; see <http://law.gov.au/publications/budget/aic.pdf>.

The following two chapters detail activities undertaken by the Institute during the reporting period which contributed to these output objectives.

Output 1.1: Policy Advice and Publications

The Institute provides policy advice and publications primarily through the activities of its Research Group. A summary of the Research Group's activities and achievements in the financial year are set out below.

Objective

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

Description

The structure of the Research Group changed during the 2000–2001 financial year. Table 2 compares the current structure with the former structure. There are now five programs within the group, each with a different research focus. The leaders of each program are:

- Dr Toni Makkai—Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program;
- Dr Russell Smith—Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program;
- Mr Carlos Carcach—Communities and Crime Analysis Program;
- Mr Paul Williams—Public Policy and Drugs Program; and
- Ms Leanne Huddy—Research Dissemination and Support Program.

In June 2001, Dr Toni Makkai was appointed Director of Research and Dr Russell Smith was appointed Deputy Director of Research.

In addition to core research (see Appendix 1), the Research Group is responsible for publications, conferences, occasional seminars and roundtable meetings. The Research Group also provides administrative and advisory services for the research-funding activities of the Criminology Research Council (CRC). Where appropriate, the CRC has agreed to coordinate its research priorities with those of the AIC.

The Research Group has strengthened its collaborative efforts with other Commonwealth agencies, and during the year has worked with agencies including Attorney-General's, Defence, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the Department of Health and Aged Care and AusAID. Good working relations also exist with State and Territory government agencies across Australia.

Table 2: Restructure of Research Group

Current research programs	Former research programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program • Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program • Communities and Crime Analysis Program • Public Policy and Drugs Program • Research Dissemination and Support Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence and Property Crime Program • Sophisticated Crime Program • Crime Analysis and Modelling Program • Public Policy Program, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drugs Monitoring Team – Drugs Evaluation Team – Crime and Social Policy Team

Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities of the Research Group are:

- to provide information on, and analysis of, the causes, prevention and control of crime, and on the criminal justice system;
- to develop innovative products and services in the field of criminological research and information to better meet the needs of key clients and stakeholders, including the provision of consultancy services; and
- to anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting proactive research into emerging areas of crime. This includes maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program

Objectives: This program has two key areas in which its resources are concentrated—ongoing monitoring programs, and crime and justice evaluation and research studies. The first of two key objectives for the program is to maintain ongoing monitoring of criminal activity to highlight emerging trends, inform strategic interventions, facilitate evaluation of key interventions, and generally inform the community. The second is to undertake specific research or evaluation projects that will underpin public policy debate and development in areas of key interest to core stakeholders.

Work has been carried out on a number of projects within this program during the financial year, including:

- drug use monitoring;
- homicide monitoring;
- firearms monitoring;
- armed robbery monitoring;
- deaths in custody monitoring;

- analysis of illegal markets; and
- evaluation of criminal justice interventions.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

2000 was the second year of data collection in a three-year pilot project known as Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA). The purpose of DUMA is to enhance understanding of the supply and demand for illicit drugs among detainees at a local level, while at the same time providing comparable data across four sites to enable comparison and aggregation of data to a national level. The four sites are at the Southport watchhouse (on the Gold Coast, Queensland), the East Perth lockup (in Perth, Western Australia) and Bankstown and Parramatta police stations (in Sydney, New South Wales). Face-to-face interviews are conducted and urine specimens collected from detainees every three months at each site.

The study is examining the relationship between drugs and property and violent crime; monitoring patterns of drug use across time; and helping to assess the need for drug treatment among the offender population. During this financial year 1,948 interviews were conducted.

During the reporting period, one monograph in the Research and Public Policy Series was produced: *Drug Use Monitoring In Australia: 2000 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees* (no. 37). Data formed the basis of two reports in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series, and various conference presentations were also delivered.

In addition to this AIC output, local sites use the data for their own research and planning purposes. DUMA is becoming an increasingly important source of information for national police forces. The program would not be possible without in-kind assistance and support from the Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland police services and funding made available from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

The National Homicide Monitoring Program has been operating within the Australian Institute of Criminology since 1989. Establishment of the program was recommended by the National Committee on Violence and has been made possible by the cooperation and continued support of all Australian police services. Up until 1989 it was not possible to give an accurate picture of homicide patterns in Australia.

The purpose of the program is to identify as precisely as possible the characteristics of individuals which place them at risk of homicide victimisation and of offending, and the circumstances which contribute to the likelihood of a homicide occurring. This, in turn, provides a basis for the rational implementation of public policy on the prevention and control of violence.

There are two main data sources for the National Homicide Monitoring Program: police records, supplemented by information from individual investigating officers; and coronial files, namely toxicology reports.

The dataset now includes 3,450 homicide incidents occurring since 1 July 1989. The data collection covers 77 variables and is organised around incidents, victims and offenders. There is considerable national and international interest in this unique dataset. During the year five papers in the Trends and Issues series were based on information from the dataset. A number of conference papers were also delivered.

National Firearms Monitoring Program

At a meeting on 17 July 1996, the Australasian Police Ministers' Council resolved that the AIC would have responsibility for monitoring the effects of new firearms controls. As a result, the Institute established the National Firearms Monitoring Program. This program commenced early in 1997 and is ongoing.

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program

A roundtable seminar was held on 5 April 2001 to identify law enforcement and policy issues regarding the prevention and control of armed robbery in Australia. The gathering discussed:

- what data are required to address prevention and control issues;
- what data currently exist; and
- what gaps in knowledge are not currently being addressed by the data.

The discussions also focused on the feasibility of, and consensus on, the data items for a national minimum dataset; and developing steps towards establishing the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program. Since this roundtable the Institute has begun working towards the development of a national minimum dataset for armed robbery.

National Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program

As part of the Commonwealth Government's commitment to implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the Institute monitors and reports upon trends in Australian deaths in prison, police custody and juvenile detention.

Since its commencement in 1992, the Institute's National Deaths in Custody Monitoring and Research Program has produced and disseminated regular reports on the numbers of deaths in custody, and the patterns and trends observed with these deaths in custody.

In April 2001, "Deaths in Custody: 10 Years on from the Royal Commission" was released in the Trends and Issues series.

Other Research

Other research projects were conducted in addition to the major ongoing studies outlined above. Specific examples are summarised below.

Illegal Markets

The “Stolen Property Market in the ACT” was a research project commissioned by the ACT Government as a follow-up to research on burglary in the Australian Capital Territory. It takes the burglary research one step further to find out where the property goes after it has been stolen. The project is funded by the ACT Government and is due for completion in June 2002.

The Institute was also involved in analysis of findings from Operation Anchorage. This targeted operation to combat burglary was conducted by the ACT Policing arm of the Australian Federal Police (AFP). The operation ran from February to June 2001. An agreement was reached with the Institute to research repeat burglary offenders using AFP data from the operation and to identify high-risk factors.

Evaluation of Criminal Justice Interventions

The Institute was contracted by Queensland Justice to carry out an independent evaluation of the Queensland Drug Court. This has involved secondary analysis of the Queensland Drug Court database and a number of control groups. Work on the project continues and the first report is due in March 2002.

Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program

Objective: To provide information on and analysis of the causes, prevention and control of fraud, white collar crime, organised crime, computer and telecommunications-related crime and other complex criminal activity, including emerging criminal threats, and transnational criminal activity.

The following broad topics fall within this program:

- electronic crime;
- economic crime;
- crime against business;
- people smuggling/trafficking;
- transnational crime;
- legal and law reform issues; and
- professional regulation.

Electronic Crime

Research into various forms of crime relating to the use of electronic communications and computing systems including the Internet has been

ongoing. March 2001 saw the release of *Electronic Theft: Crimes of Acquisition in Cyberspace* (Cambridge University Press), a major monograph on the risks (in terms of property crime victimisation) associated with conducting business and other forms of communication in cyberspace. Numerous papers were presented to conferences on cyber crime and electronic fraud, and various papers published in books and journals. The new opportunities for committing crime that are arising in the twenty-first century were discussed on several occasions, including in a paper on the risks associated with electronic voting procedures and a number of papers on defrauding government agencies electronically. The AIC's work in this area has received international recognition with program members being invited to advise various government agencies in different countries around the world on electronic crime and its control. The AIC's work on electronic crime has also been used for teaching purposes with staff presenting material at various universities throughout Australia.

Economic Crime

Research on a wide variety of topics relevant to economic crime and fraud were undertaken during the year. These included a study into the extent of abalone poaching in Australia (funded by the Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute) in which the intelligence and compliance databases of various regulatory agencies were inspected and analysed. An in-depth examination of robberies committed at automatic teller machines (ATMs) was also undertaken for the Australian Bankers' Association. Another ongoing study of serious fraud prosecutions in Australia and New Zealand that is being carried out in conjunction with staff of PricewaterhouseCoopers is nearing completion, while a recently commissioned exploratory study of Internet fraud in the Asia-Pacific region for the Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants has begun. In addition, numerous papers were presented at conferences and meetings on questions of fraud and its prevention. One area of particular interest has been work on identity-related crime in respect of which evidence was given during 1999–2000 to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics, Finance and Public Administration's inquiry into the management of tax file numbers. The report of the inquiry was published in August 2000.

Crime Against Business

In April 2001, an extensive report for the Council of Small Business of Australia concerning the survey of crime experiences and crime prevention expectations of small business was finalised. The study analysed over 4,500 responses from small businesses throughout Australia relating to their crime victimisation experiences.

Work has also continued on the Crime Prevention Extension Service for Small Business (funded by the Crime Prevention Branch of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department) which aims to provide specialised crime prevention research, analysis and advisory services for small business. Included

has been research on theft of cargo in transit, and a number of papers on fraud perpetrated in various ways against small businesses.

People Smuggling/Trafficking

The AIC has continued its work for the Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings, organised by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. This has included preparation of comprehensive questionnaire materials for use in the United Nations Global Programme, and attendance at planning missions in the Philippines. Ongoing work includes research into the smuggling and trafficking of persons from the Philippines to Australia.

The Institute also maintains a research interest in people smuggling/trafficking to Australia. Various papers have appeared on these issues, including a Trends and Issues paper and numerous conference presentations. The AIC has also provided briefings to other agencies outlining our work in this area, including to AusAID's Project Identification Team studying trafficking in South-East Asia to describe the Institute's work on people trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Transnational Crime

In addition to the work of people trafficking that involves a transnational component, papers were presented at the International Policing Conference in Adelaide in March 2001 on cross-border economic crime and on global and regional approaches to fighting transnational crime. Staff were also involved in preliminary discussions surrounding the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime in Turin and attended the signing of the Convention in Palermo. Individual case studies from Australia were written for inclusion in the United Nations research project "Global Studies on Transnational Organised Crime".

Legal and Law Reform Issues

In addition to the preparation and publication of a background report for the Attorney-General's Department on CD piracy, a survey was undertaken of cyber crime laws for the first Asia Cyber Crime Summit held in Hong Kong in April 2001, at which the AIC was represented. Trends and Issues papers were published on "Age of Criminal Responsibility", "Heroin Overdoses and Duty of Care" and "Public Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights". Meetings have been held with industry and law enforcement representatives with the aim of continuing the AIC's involvement in intellectual property enforcement issues.

Professional Regulation

Following on from the AIC's conference on "Crime in the Professions" (February 2000), the papers delivered at the conference were edited and prepared for commercial publication. A submission was also made to the Telemedicine

Committee of the Registrars of Medical Boards of Australian States and Territories.

Other Research

A number of publications were also prepared during the year on issues relating to occupational health and safety in criminal justice contexts. These included two Trends and Issues papers on occupational health and safety of police officers and a book chapter on occupational violence.

Another area of research dealt with questions of racism, ethnicity and hate crime. One article on this subject was published in a refereed journal and other papers presented on the activities and structure of ethnic youth gangs in Australia.

Communities and Crime Analysis Program

Objectives: To conduct policy-oriented research into the factors affecting crime in communities and its implications for crime prevention and control. More specifically, the program aims to: investigate the extent, nature, concentration and causes of crime in urban and rural Australia; demonstrate the use of advanced technologies such as computerised crime mapping and other methods of spatial analysis in local crime prevention and control; provide analysis and interpretation of crime and criminal justice statistics; and provide statistical advice and data management support to other Institute research programs.

Work has been done in the following areas by the Communities and Crime Analysis Program:

- data management;
- crime in regional Australia;
- crime in rural Australia;
- social capital and crime;
- crime and older Australians; and
- cross-national comparisons of crime, justice and victimisation.

Development of Data Management System

This project's objective is to create and implement a system for the management of the research data holdings at the Australian Institute of Criminology. It involves developing comprehensive documentation of data holdings and intellectual property within the research group. This should improve the conditions for access to the data by research staff and increase their productivity as well as their capacity to respond to requests for data from core stakeholders. In addition, the data management system will enhance both the capacity for the conduct of evidence-based research at the Institute, and the AIC's reputational capital as a quality research agency.

The project consists of four phases, namely: establishing an inventory of current data holdings, developing metadata, designing the system and developing a data management strategy.

The first phase of the project began in June 2001.

Crime in Regional Australia

The study of what causes regional differences in crime has been the subject of ongoing research. A number of AIC publications have been produced during the reporting period which explore this subject, covering, for example, law enforcement, economic change, and the geographic distribution of socioeconomic disadvantage. The implications of size and location of towns for opportunities for regional development is another topic which has been investigated, as is residential stability, urbanisation and industrial structure.

Understanding regional variations in crime is an important area of research not only in Australia but also in other countries. AIC work on the link between crime and regional development has been cited internationally and results from this research have been presented at conferences and workshops overseas.

During the financial year, several papers in the Trends and Issues series have investigated issues relating to regional crime. They include “Economic Transformation and Regional Crime”, “Size, Accessibility and Regional Crime in Australia” and “Regional Development and Crime”.

Crime in Rural Australia

The term “rural Australia” includes remote small localities and areas where the main economic activity is agriculture and mining. AIC research is investigating the extent and magnitude of farm crime in Australia. A survey commissioned by the AIC, to be conducted by the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Economic Research, is planned for 2001–2002. Preliminary work for this survey was carried out in 2000–2001, including consultation with the National Farmers’ Federation, and development of the survey questionnaire. Funding for this project has been received from the Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department.

Social Capital and Crime

The role that social capital plays in shaping local levels of crime has become a significant area of research in recent years. The AIC is undertaking research on this important topic, with the aim of identifying the elements of social capital that contribute to the creation of social control in communities, and that subsequently lead to reductions in local levels of crime. This includes studying the effect that regional variations in levels of social interaction and collective efficacy have on communities’ ability to use and enhance the existing stock of social capital in order to reduce crime.

Crime and Older Australians

This project involves analysis of data on victimisation of older Australians from the Australian Crime Victim Survey conducted by the AIC in 2000. Research focuses on the following major aspects related to older Australians' experiences with crime and the criminal justice system:

- violent victimisation;
- property victimisation;
- fraud against older Australians;
- fear of crime; and
- perceptions of the criminal justice system.

Some results from this research have been presented at several conferences and workshops. A Trends and Issues paper on "The Victimisation of Older Australians" was published in June 2001.

Cross-national Comparisons of Crime, Justice and Victimization

The AIC participated in two major international research projects during 2000–2001 which are being coordinated by researchers in Britain and the Netherlands, respectively. The first of these, "Cross-national Comparisons of Crime and Punishment", is a comparative study of crime and punishment in several countries including England and Wales, Scotland, the Netherlands, the United States, Australia, Canada, Sweden and Switzerland. The second study, "Cross-national Comparisons of Victimization", is a study of victimisation across the 17 developed countries that have participated in at least three waves of the International Crime Victims Survey. Participation in both of these studies is ongoing and publication of results is planned for 2001–2002. Funding was received from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

Public Policy and Drugs Program

Objectives: To provide information on and analysis of the operation and impacts of crime and the criminal justice system on vulnerable population groups; to provide information on and analysis of the characteristics of corrections facilities and their populations; and to provide information on and analysis of criminal justice responses to drugs in society.

The following broad topics fall within this Program:

- crimes against and crimes committed by specific demographic groups;
- corrections systems and their populations; and
- alcohol and drug-related crime.

Crimes Against and Crimes Committed by Specific Demographic Groups

Results of research were published in the Trends and Issues series and the Research and Public Policy series during the year on areas as diverse as prevention of crime against older persons, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, and delinquent behaviour in children. The Program participated in the development of a national strategy on sexual assault, is represented on the Violence Against Women Network Group (convened by the Federal Office for the Status of Women) and provided advice to the Office of Older Australians.

Corrections Systems and their Populations

Papers were released during the year on gender and the Queensland juvenile justice system, the composition of Australia's corrections populations, transgender inmates, the remand population, and women prisoners and programs. Developmental work on an Inventory of Prison Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services was commenced.

Alcohol and Drug-related Crime

The Program conducts an annual Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) assessment of the illicit drug market in the Australian Capital Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. The study involves three independent data collections: a survey of injecting drug users; interviews with key drug agency professionals; and the collation of administrative data routinely gathered by agencies which are involved with drug activities. Two reports were produced for the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (which manages the IDRS nationally), a conference paper was presented in November 2000, and a roundtable was conducted in December 2000.

A second major study is the Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) project, a three-year in-prison survey of sentenced inmates which examines the intersection of drug using and criminal careers. Data collection for male inmates was completed by June 2001 in the four jurisdictions which agreed to participate. The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department provided funding for this project. A conference paper on preliminary results was presented in June and roundtables and State reports are scheduled for the first half of 2001–02. The national report of results is due in January 2002.

A Research and Public Policy monograph on alcohol and violence was released in February 2001. It is a source document for the National Alcohol Strategy, and the Victorian Parliament's Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee's Inquiry into Public Drunkenness. Research staff appeared before and presented evidence on the drug–crime nexus to the Commonwealth Parliament's House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs' Substance Abuse in Australian Communities Inquiry twice during 2000–01.

Other Research

The Program conducts commissioned research and evaluations of government activities which fall within its scope. Over the course of the year the Program completed its evaluation of Operation Mantle, a problem-oriented policing intervention in drug markets which was conducted by the South Australian Police in 1998–99. An interim report of results of the first year’s evaluation (covering October 1998 to September 1999) was provided to SAPOL in July 2000 and a Trends and Issues paper, co-authored by SAPOL, was released in February 2001. The final report is due for completion in 2001–2002.

The Program also completed a needs analysis of the readiness of State and Territory law enforcement agencies to collect and distribute Council of Australian Government-funded drug diversion evaluation data, for the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. The final report of results was presented to the Department in April 2001.

Research Dissemination and Support Program

Objectives: To publish, disseminate and promote AIC research and to provide administrative support to the Criminology Research Council, the Violence Prevention Awards, the AIC Ethics Committee and the Research Group.

Specific activities of this program include:

- publishing;
- dissemination of AIC product;
- Violence Prevention Awards;
- administrative support; and
- internships.

Publishing

The AIC has continued to publish material relevant to its stated Parliamentary Budget Statement, that is, “promoting justice and reducing crime”. During the current financial year the AIC published 55 titles in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series; nine titles in the Research and Public Policy Series; the 2000 edition of *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures*; the *Atlas of Crime in Australia 2000*; the *28th Annual Reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council*; one issue of the new Crime Facts Info series; four issues of the *AIC Newsletter* and various promotional items. See Appendix 1 for a full list of titles.

June 2001 saw the introduction of a new way of presenting and disseminating AIC product. Crime Facts Info sheets are one-page documents which contain graphically displayed data with some accompanying text. It is hoped that these brief presentations will reach a broader audience than the Trends and Issues

series and lead interested people to other, more detailed AIC research. Crime Facts Info sheets are issued fortnightly and are only available via email. The first issue covered the increase in numbers of women prisoners. Future topics will cover homicide victimisation, opiate usage and people smuggling. The response to this free product has been encouraging.

Dissemination of AIC product

An innovative email alerting service began during this financial year. This free service alerts around 800 subscribers to new AIC releases. New members are welcome. To subscribe, email aicpress@aic.gov.au.

The AIC continued to hold high quality relevant conferences (see page 26 for a list of these), occasional seminars (see page 26) and roundtables (see page 27). The AIC's major biennial conference, The 4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia: New Crimes or New Responses, was held on 21–22 June 2001. It brought together national and international experts and showcased the AIC's work. Selected papers from this symposium are on the web site at <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/outlook4/program.html>.

The AIC is consistently consulted by both the print media and radio for comment on criminological issues. Forty-six media releases were issued by the Institute during the period ending 30 June 2001. These can be found on the web site at <http://www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html>.

In addition to direct sales, AIC publications are now available from Government Info Shops. This new arrangement provides access to a wider audience.

Australian Violence Prevention Awards

The annual Australian Violence Prevention Awards are sponsored by the Heads of Australian Governments as a joint Commonwealth, State and Territory initiative. They include monetary awards totalling \$100,000.

The awards are designed to reward the most outstanding projects for the prevention or reduction of violence in Australia, to encourage public initiatives and to assist governments in identifying and developing practical projects which will reduce violence in the community. Projects may address specific groups such as women, children, youth or the family, or specific problems such as excessive alcohol consumption, violence in the media or violence in sport. An award may also be available for initiatives of great merit or for outstanding projects which have recently ceased operation.

Winners of the 7th Australian Violence Prevention Awards were announced by the Minister for Justice and Customs at Parliament House on 2 November 2000. A full list of these winners can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/avpa/2000.html>. Applications for the 8th Awards have been received and will be judged in September 2001. The national winners will be announced at Parliament House on 18 October 2001.

Administrative Support

The Research Dissemination and Support Program provides general administrative support to members of the Research Group. This support includes such clerical tasks as AIC event invitations, basic data entry, maintenance of the mailing list database and travel bookings.

The Program also provides secretariat services to the Criminology Research Council. These services are detailed in the Criminology Research Council Annual Report.

Secretariat services are also provided to the Australian Institute of Criminology Ethics Committee. The purpose of this Committee is to advise the Director whether approval should be granted for a project to proceed under AIC auspices. The Committee reviews research projects involving human subjects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist to ensure conduct of the research is consistent with the highest ethical standards. The Committee has five members, who have backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as required by the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for ethics committees. Meetings are held as required.

Internships

The AIC granted seven work experience internships for 2001. The field of 165 applicants was highly competitive, making the decision on whom to appoint difficult. These interns worked in various areas of the AIC gaining valuable insight into both the Institute and criminology in general.

The AIC also continued its practice of placing interns from the Australian National Internships Program, part of the Australian National University. In 2000–2001, two interns from the ANU spent time at the Institute.

Conferences

The AIC presented eight national conferences during the year:

- *Reducing Criminality: Partnerships and Best Practice*, 31 July–1 August 2000, Perth.
- *Fraud Prevention and Control*, 24–25 August 2000, Gold Coast.
- *Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control*, 20–21 September 2000, Adelaide.
- *Women in Corrections: Staff and Clients*, 31 October–1 November 2000, Adelaide.
- *Reducing Car Theft: How Low Can We Go?* 30 November–1 December 2000, Adelaide.
- *Stalking: Criminal Justice Responses*, 7–8 December 2000, Sydney.

- *Children, Young People and Communities: The Future is in Our Hands*, 27–28 March 2001, Launceston.
- *4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia: New Crimes or New Responses*, 21–22 June 2001, Canberra.

Occasional Seminars

Throughout the year several international visitors to the Institute presented seminars on a range of subjects, as shown below.

- *Crime Reduction*
Mr David Moxon, Home Office, United Kingdom, 3 August 2000.
- *Recent Developments in Crime and Correctional Research and Statistics in England*
Mr Chris Lewis, Home Office, United Kingdom, 27 October 2000.
- *Myths and Realities of Cyberterrorism*
Dr Michael Stohl, Purdue University, United States, 30 October 2000.
- *Integral Safety and the Safety Chain*
Mr Jack Wever, Province of Overijssel, the Netherlands, 22 November 2000.
- *Why People Obey the Law*
Professor Tony Bottoms, University of Cambridge, 27 November 2000.
- *The Culture of Inequality and Corruption: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Corruption*
Dr Susanne Karstedt, Department of Criminology, Keele University, United Kingdom, 19 February 2001.
- *Criminal Justice in England and Wales: Recent Research and Radical Reform*
Mr Richard Harries, Home Office, United Kingdom, 20 March 2001.

Roundtable Discussions

As part of its exploration of contemporary issues of significance to public policy, the AIC holds roundtable discussions with key people able to develop the knowledge base relating to these issues. Roundtable discussions held in 2000–2001 focused on the following topics:

- *Third DUMA Technical Roundtable*, 26–27 July, Sydney.
- *Young People and Gangs*, 28 July 2000, Canberra.
- *Remand*, 31 August 2000, Adelaide.
- *Crime in Regional and Rural Australia*, 6 September 2000, Canberra.
- *Crime in Regional and Rural South Australia*, 22 September 2000, Adelaide.
- *Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2000: ACT versus National Results*, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

- *Post-Release: Problems and Potential*, 12 March 2001, Brisbane.
- *Post-Release: Problems and Potential*, 3 April 2001, Melbourne.
- *Armed Robbery*, 5 April 2001, Canberra.
- *Post-Release: Problems and Potential*, 18 April 2001, Perth.
- *Emerging Crimes and Transnational Responses*, 20 June 2001, Canberra.

Output 1.2: Library, Information and Reference Services

The Institute provides library, information and reference services primarily through the activities of its Information Services Group. This chapter describes the Information Services Group and its achievements in 2000–2001.

Objective

The objective of the Information Services group is to underpin research and other work in the field of criminology by developing timely and cost-effective criminal justice information services. Core activities include: the provision of reference services; the continuing development of comprehensive library-based collections and databases; and the provision of Internet and intranet information services.

Description

J.V. Barry Library

The Institute's J.V. Barry Library is a major criminal justice information service that supports the information needs of the Institute's research programs, and also services key stakeholders and other clients. It is responsible for the production of CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database (an index of Australian criminal justice subject matter), and also for the development of the Institute's web sites.

Reference Services

The library aims to provide clients with timely and efficient criminal justice information services, utilising staff expertise, the library's collection and other information resources.

The library's work involves responding to a wide variety of requests for information from within the Institute. It also involves developing an understanding of criminal justice information among the library's clients, and assisting in their understanding of the information services and sources that are available. Within Australia, the library maintains close links with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and other relevant agencies and departments. Internationally, the Institute is an active participant in the World Criminal Justice Library Network.

Table 3: Summary of library inquiries

	2000–2001	1999–2000
Reference inquiries from Institute staff	340	376
Ready reference inquiries from Institute staff	213	216
Reference inquiries from criminal justice and related government agencies	249	299
Ready reference inquiries from criminal justice and related government agencies	147	63
Other reference inquiries from outside the Institute	761	840
Other ready reference inquiries from outside the Institute	330	321

The library has continued to provide timely and efficient inter-library loan and document delivery services by utilising a wide range of delivery options. The Institute is a significant net lender and supplier of inter-library loans. During the year, the library has utilised the National Library's Kinetica Document Delivery service, and other services for the majority of the Institute's inter-library loans work.

The Institute has participated in the Inter-Library Loans/Document Delivery Benchmarking Study, being undertaken by the National Resource Sharing Working Group under the auspices of the National Library of Australia. The AIC's final submission to the study group was forwarded in February 2001. This has been the largest study of inter-library lending ever undertaken in Australia. The final report from the study is scheduled for release in September 2001.

Table 4: Summary of library lending and borrowing

	2000–2001	1999–2000
Loans to Institute staff	1,610	2,013
Loans to other libraries (inter-lending)	523	656
Photocopies issued to other libraries	430	520
Monograph titles acquired on inter-library loan	56	106
Photocopies acquired on inter-library loan	469	363

Collection

Collection Development

This work involves developing the library's collection and identifying the location of criminal justice information and other relevant information to meet clients' information needs. The emphasis is to collect material which provides current information and which is relevant to the Institute's overall program.

During the year 1,342 monographs were received. Of these, 1,066 were gratis or exchange items and 276 were purchased. In the previous year, 1,457 monographs were received; 1,074 being gratis or exchange items and 383 purchased.

At 30 June 2001, the library was receiving 1,496 current serial titles. These titles include journals, magazines, annual reports and other report series.

Cataloguing the Collection

The Institute has continued to make a significant cataloguing contribution to the National Library's Kinetica service. The service, which is an essential part of the operation of hundreds of Australian libraries, facilitates the creation and sharing of quality cataloguing data for library materials, acts as the central tool in an efficient inter-library loans service, and supports the provision of reference services. In addition to the AIC's contribution to Kinetica, a quantity of less substantial, but still important, bibliographic items has been catalogued on the library's local system only. All of the library's material can be searched on the online catalogue at <http://www.aic.gov.au/firstopac>.

During the year ended 30 June 2001, 567 titles were added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 52 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded, and 1,334 holdings were added to Kinetica. In the previous year, 642 titles had been added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 64 existing Kinetica catalogue records were upgraded and 1,819 holdings were added.

The current contract cataloguer is Informed Sources Pty Ltd.

CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database

The J.V. Barry Library makes a unique contribution to the dissemination of criminal justice information by producing and developing CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database. This bibliographic database is an index of Australian subject matter relating to crime, crime prevention and criminal justice.

CINCH is available on CD-ROM as part of the *AUSTROM* disc. In addition, a selection of CINCH records is now also available as part of two other CD-ROM compilations from RMIT Publishing: *ATSIROM* and *AUSThealth*. CINCH is also available online through *Informit Online*, an Internet-based information service from RMIT Publishing (<http://www.informit.com.au>).

At the January 2001 *Information Online 2001 Conference*, held in Sydney, RMIT Publishing hosted a reception to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the release of the first *AUSTROM* CD-ROM. During her speech at the function, Ms Sandra Oxley, Director of RMIT Publishing, acknowledged the role of a number of agencies, including the AIC, that were involved in the formative period of the *AUSTROM* project and that have continued their strong support.

During the period for this report, all indexing for CINCH has been undertaken by contract indexers. The contractor has been Datascape Information Pty Ltd. During the year 1,600 records were added, compared with 2,400 records for the previous year. Effective from the end of June 2001, the database had 42,400 records.

Photographic Collection

The library has completed a project organising the Institute's photographic collection. This has involved identifying and labelling the photographs, and preserving the collection in appropriate archival storage. The collection includes prints, slides and negatives from the earliest days of the Institute.

Web Site Services

Web Site Development

The Institute's web site provides information about the work of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council, and aims to be the foremost Internet site for information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

Use of the Web Site

Use of the web site, measured in terms of requests for pages, is currently averaging more than 10,000 visits per day.

Other Web Site Work

The Institute has developed a web site for the Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Coordinating Group. This web site was launched in May 2001 and is available at <http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/>. The Campbell Crime and Justice Coordinating Group is an international network of individuals that will prepare, update and rapidly disseminate systematic reviews of high-quality research conducted worldwide, on effective methods to reduce crime and delinquency or improve justice.

The AIC also manages web sites for two other organisations:

- the Asian Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators
<http://www.apcca.org>; and
- the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
<http://www.npeab.gov.au>

These web sites are all managed by Institute staff and operate from the AIC's web server.

Other Library Work

One of the Institute's four student interns, Ms Kym Freriks, a recent graduate of the Queensland University of Technology, was employed in the library for her internship in January and February 2001. During that time Ms Freriks developed four bibliographies from the CINCH database for inclusion on the Institute's web site.

During the first semester of 2001 Mr Gavin Butler, an undergraduate student from the University of Canberra, completed a placement in the library as part of the University's Partnership in Learning (PAL) scheme.

Throughout the reporting period library staff attended a number of conferences and meetings, both in Australia and overseas, and were also host to a diverse group of visitors, ranging from university students to a delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Administrative Services

Objective

The role of the Administrative Services Group is to provide the highest quality administrative services to the AIC, executive management and staff. Core activities cover office, human and financial resource management and infrastructure services, and cost-effective information technology network and desktop services.

Description

The Administrative Services Group covers a wide range of corporate and support services: office services, personnel and human resource management, accounts payable and receivable, financial management and reporting, asset management, fleet and stores management, freedom of information, occupational health and safety and information technology.

General Services

General services include building services, security, cleaning, records management, assets management, motor vehicles and stores management, freedom of information and other corporate services.

Operational practice has been progressively reformed over the financial year to provide leaner and more efficient arrangements that have a higher degree of risk management and less reliance on control. A continuing process of review of services has been implemented to ensure opportunities to streamline operational practices and procedures are identified.

Information Technology Services

These services comprise the local and wide-area networks, desktop PCs and office automation services such as telephone and security monitoring systems, electronic mail, intranet and access to Internet services.

The operations of IT underwent considerable upgrade and expansion during 1999–2000. Further development of the network was finalised during 2000–2001.

An update of building access control systems was completed during 2000–2001. Information technology support is outsourced to Infront Systems Pty Ltd.

Human Resources

Human resources incorporates personnel liaison services, staff development, recruitment, industrial relations, occupational health and safety and equal employment opportunity. Personnel and payroll functions are outsourced to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. Operational practice has maintained a high level of activity ensuring quality services to staff of the AIC throughout the year.

The AIC participates in the Commonwealth Corporate Managers' forum and in training and development programs offered by the major Public Service agencies.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2000–2001.

Staffing Summary

Summary information setting out aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year can be found in Table 5.

Table 5: Staffing information as at 30 June 2001

Category	Salary less than \$40,000		Salary \$40,000 and under \$60,000		Salary \$60,000 and above		Total	
	No.	Equiv. FT staff years	No.	Equiv. FT staff years	No.	Equiv. FT staff years	No.	Equiv. FT staff years
Female								
Full time	9	9.00	13	13.00	4	4.00	24	24.00
Part time	2	0.49					2	0.49
LWOP/other	1		1	1			2	2.00
Total	12	9.49	14	13.00	4	4.00	30	26.49
Male								
Full time	1	1.00	1	1	7	7.00	9	9.00
Part time	2	0.54					2	0.54
Total	3	1.54	1		7	7.00	11	9.54
Total staff	15	11.03	15	14.00	11	11.00	41	36.03

FT = full time; LWOP = leave without pay

Occupational Health and Safety

There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year. Issues dealt with covered the suitability of existing office furniture to the needs of individuals and some keyboard-related equipment changes. Chilled filtered water units were installed to minimise staff concerns about drinking water quality.

Workplace Consultation

Staff and management of the AIC consulted on a wide range of day-to-day issues. Meetings were conducted as necessary and covered research activities and administration of the AIC.

Consultancy Services

A list of consultants contracted by the Institute during the reporting period is shown in Table 6.

Advertising

The AIC's expenditure on advertising during 2000–2001 was \$11,954. This included recruitment advertising of \$7,946 and other miscellaneous advertising of \$3,823.

Table 6: Australian Institute of Criminology consultancies

Name of consultant	Purpose of engagement
BE Williamson Consulting	Administration consultancy services
Brian Elton & Associates	Planning and facilitation of workshop
Bruno Raimond	Data collection services
by George	Media services
Conference Co-ordinators	Organisation of conferences
Datacol Research	Data capture services
Datascape Information Pty Ltd	Library indexing services
Edith Cowan University	Data collection services
Forsythe Consultants	Drugs project data collection services
Francois Debaecker	Technical support to IDDR project
Gloria Laycock	Evaluation services
Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd	Drugs project data collection services
Informed Sources Pty Ltd	Library cataloguing services
Infront Systems Pty Ltd	Information technology services
Interiors Australia Pty Ltd	Construction design and management services
Liz Mumford	Services in relation to data collection
National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Curtin University of Technology	Drugs project data collection services
Pacific Laboratories	Urinalysis services
Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd	Services in relation to data collection
Simone Denning	Training feasibility study
Social and Economic Research	Services in relation to data collection and analysis of drug projects

Members of the Board of Management

Details of the members of the AIC Board of Management are provided at note 14 of the notes attached to the Financial Statements. There were three board meetings held during the year: 10 August 2000, 24 November 2000 and 29 March 2001.

Members of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprised all members of the Board of Management, and meetings were coordinated with board meetings.

Freedom of Information

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. It refers to the structure of the AIC and the categories of documents it holds, with information as to how access can be made.

Establishment, Organisation and Functions

The earlier section entitled Enabling Legislation, Objectives and Functions (page 7), and Appendix 4, Staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology, provide detail on the role of the AIC, and its structure and functions.

Categories of Documents

- General—Internal papers and records, including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence and papers, policy documents (including recommendations and decisions) and work plans.
- Executive—Briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions.
- Research—Research, development and evaluation papers, records of consultations, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications.
- Administration—Finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of Information Statistics

There were two Freedom of Information requests made to the AIC in 2000–2001. Freedom of Information requests can be made by writing to the Manager, Administration and Finance, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Indemnity and Insurance Premiums for Officers

The AIC, through ComCover, provides indemnity insurance for directors and officers of the Institute. The insurance premium is approximately \$5,600 pa.

Ecologically Sustainable Development

This is a report on compliance with the reporting provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Under section 516A (3) of the EPBC Act the Directors of the AIC must ensure that a report prepared under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* complies with the reporting provisions (subsection 6) of the EPBC Act.

The AIC has adopted a range of measures as listed below in order to fulfil its obligations under the EPBC Act.

Measures include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles, and computer toner;
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, dishwashers and printers;
- use of lighting and air conditioning management systems;
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems; and
- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material that is also available on the Internet, electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

Financial Operations

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

Financial Performance

Operating revenues consisted of revenues from government (\$4,027,912), contract research (\$1,228,847) and other items (\$516,020). Total revenue increased by 14.8 per cent compared with 1999–2000.

In budget terms, revenues exceeded budget by some \$986,779 due to two large projects funded by the Attorney-General's Department being awarded to the AIC. Budgeted revenue shows a small increase to \$975,000 in 2001–2002.

Operating expenditures were \$5,731,283 and represented an increase of 8.4 per cent compared to 1999–2000.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$41,496 compared to an operating loss of \$257,456 in the previous year.

AIC Financial Statements



F2000/537



24 September 2001

Dr Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology and
Criminology Research Council
GPO Box 2944
Canberra City ACT 2601

Dear Dr Graycar

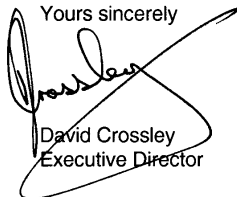
**2000-01 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your Organisation's 2000-01 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report be issued upon receipt of the signed financial statements and management representation letters for each entity.

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

Yours sincerely



David Crossley
Executive Director

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT**

To the Attorney-General

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of The Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2001. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Statement of Financial Performance;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments;
- Schedule of Contingencies, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you.

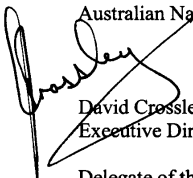
The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements in Australia so as to present a view of the entity which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (a) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders; and
- (b) the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders, of the financial position of the Australian Institute of Criminology as at 30 June 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

 Australian National Audit Office
David Crossley
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
24 September 2001

Australian Institute of Criminology

Statement by the Board of Management

In our opinion, the attached financial statements give a true and fair view of the matters required by Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000–2001) Orders, made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* for the year ended 30 June 2001.



Richard Fox
Chair
Board of Management
20 September 2001



Adam Graycar
Director

20 September 2001

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenues from government	5A	4,027,912	3,810,000
Sales of goods and services	5B	1,659,513	1,199,954
Interest	5C	85,354	17,929
<i>Total revenues from ordinary activities</i>		5,772,779	5,027,883
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employees	6A	2,740,459	2,690,115
Suppliers	6B	2,776,444	2,373,796
Depreciation and amortisation	6C	214,262	221,428
Write-down of assets	6D	118	0
<i>Total expenses from ordinary activities</i>		5,731,283	5,285,339
<i>Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities</i>		41,496	(257,456)
Net surplus (deficit)		41,496	(257,456)
<i>Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the Commonwealth</i>		41,496	(257,456)
Net credit (debit) to asset revaluation reserve		108,121	0
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly to equity		108,121	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		149,617	(257,456)

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	7A	1,170,137	412,038
Receivables	7B	385,065	41,498
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>1,555,202</u>	<u>453,536</u>
Non-financial assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	8A	1,369,829	1,435,598
Other	8C	99,055	153,041
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>1,468,884</u>	<u>1,588,639</u>
Total assets		<u>3,024,086</u>	<u>2,042,175</u>
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	9A	633,947	505,838
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>633,947</u>	<u>505,838</u>
Payables			
Suppliers	10A	136,136	61,898
Other	10B	1,375,088	641,141
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>1,511,224</u>	<u>703,039</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,145,171</u>	<u>1,208,877</u>
EQUITY			
Capital	11	996,276	996,276
Reserves	11	1,224,036	1,115,915
Accumulated surpluses (deficits)	11	(1,341,397)	(1,278,893)
Total equity		<u>878,915</u>	<u>833,298</u>
Current liabilities		1,767,830	949,706
Non-current liabilities		377,341	259,171
Current assets		1,654,257	606,577
Non-current assets		1,369,829	1,435,598

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations for outputs		4,014,000	3,810,000
Interest		77,488	17,929
Sales of goods and services		2,226,879	1,808,223
GST recovered from taxation authority		85,325	0
<i>Total cash received</i>		<u>6,403,692</u>	<u>5,636,152</u>
Cash used			
Suppliers		(2,888,754)	(2,454,405)
Employees		(2,612,349)	(2,704,206)
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>(5,501,103)</u>	<u>(5,158,611)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	12	<u>902,589</u>	<u>477,541</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(40,490)	(24,803)
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>(40,490)</u>	<u>(24,803)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(40,490)</u>	<u>(24,803)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Capital Use paid		(104,000)	(234,000)
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>(104,000)</u>	<u>(234,000)</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(104,000)</u>	<u>(234,000)</u>
<i>Net increase in cash held</i>		758,099	218,738
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		412,038	193,300
<i>Cash at the end of the reporting period</i>	7A	<u>1,170,137</u>	<u>412,038</u>

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
BY TYPE			
CAPITAL COMMITMENTS			
Plant and equipment		388,259	229,025
Total capital commitments		388,259	229,025
OTHER COMMITMENTS			
Operating leases ¹		1,593,105	2,067,565
Total other commitments		1,593,105	2,067,565
Net commitments		1,981,364	2,296,590
BY MATURITY			
All net commitments			
One year or less		645,121	602,281
From one to five years		1,336,243	1,551,387
Over five years		0	142,922
Net commitments		1,981,364	2,296,590
Operating lease commitments			
One year or less		477,543	474,536
From one to five years		1,115,562	1,450,107
Over five years		0	142,922
Net operating lease commitments		1,593,105	2,067,565

NB: Commitments are GST-inclusive where relevant.

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

<i>Nature of lease</i>	<i>General description of leasing arrangement</i>
Leases for office accommodation	• Lease payments are subject to review every two years
Leases for the provision of information technology services	• Initial term of agreement is two years and may be extended for one year at the AIC's sole discretion

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

as at 30 June 2001

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2001.

SCHEDULE OF UNQUANTIFIABLE CONTINGENCIES

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2001.

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note Description

1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Reporting by Segments and Outcomes
3	Economic Dependency
4	Subsequent Events
5	Operating Revenues
6	Operating Expenses – Goods and Services
7	Financial Assets
8	Non-Financial Assets
9	Provisions
10	Payables
11	Equity
12	Cash Flow Reconciliation
13	Director Remuneration
14	Related Party Disclosures
15	Remuneration of Officers
16	Remuneration of Auditors
17	Financial Instruments
18	Trust Money
19	Appropriations

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Schedule 1 to Orders made by the Finance Minister for the preparation of Financial Statements in relation to financial years ending on or after 30 June 2001;
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Boards;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Boards; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- Statements of Accounting Concepts;
- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Guidance Notes issued by that Department.

The AIC Statements of Financial Performance and Financial Position have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

Assets and Liabilities are recognised in the AIC Statements of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are, however, not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Liabilities and assets which are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than remote contingencies, which are reported by way of note where applicable).

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the AIC Statements of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 1999–2000.

1.3 Reporting by Outcomes

A comparison of Budget and Actual figures by outcome specified in the Appropriation Acts relevant to the AIC is presented in Note 2. Any intra-government costs included in the figure “net cost to Budget outcomes” are eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome for the Government overall.

1.4 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the AIC.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts or other agreements to provide services to Commonwealth bodies. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Revenues from Government—Output Appropriations

Appropriations for outputs are recognised as revenue to the extent they have been received into the AIC’s bank account or are entitled to be received by the AIC at year end.

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.5 Transactions by the Government as Owner

Appropriations to AIC designated as “capital-equity injections” are recognised directly in equity, to the extent that the appropriations have been received into the AIC’s bank account or are entitled to be received by the AIC at year end.

1.6 Employee Entitlements

(a) Leave

The liability for employee entitlements 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 liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 2001 and is recognised at its nominal amount.

The non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2001. In determining the present value of the liability, the AIC has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

(b) Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy payments in circumstances where the AIC has formally identified positions as excess to requirements and a reliable estimate of the amount of the payments can be determined.

(c) Superannuation

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions amounting to \$406,824 (1999–2000: \$407,582) for the AIC in relation to these schemes have been expensed in these financial statements.

No liability is shown for superannuation benefits recognised as at 30 June as the employer contributions fully extinguish the accruing liability which is assumed by the Commonwealth.

Employer Superannuation Productivity Benefit contributions totalled \$12,582 (1999–2000: \$12,605) for AIC.

1.7 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease and a liability recognised for the same amount. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

Lease incentives taking the form of “free” fitout and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

1.8 Grants

The AIC recognises grant liabilities as follows.

Most grant agreements require that grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee. (Where grants money are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.)

In cases where grant agreements are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities are recognised on signing of the agreement.

1.9 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.10 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 16.

1.11 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

1.12 Property (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure), Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Revaluations

Land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are revalued in accordance with the “deprival” method of valuation in successive three-year cycles, so that no asset has a value greater than three years old.

Plant and equipment (P&E) assets, including assets under finance leases, are being revalued during the financial year 2000–2001. In 1998–1999, library resources were revalued. All other P&E assets on hand at the commencement of the cycle have been revalued in 2000–2001.

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

In accordance with the deprival methodology, land is measured at its current market buying price. Property other than land, plant and equipment are measured at their depreciated

replacement cost. Where assets are held which would not be replaced or are surplus to requirements, measurement is at net realisable value. At 30 June 2001, the AIC had no assets in this situation.

All valuations are independent. Library resources are endorsed by the Board of Management.

Recoverable Amount Test

Schedule 1 requires the application of the recoverable amount test to the AIC'S non-current assets in accordance with AAS 10 *Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets*. The carrying amounts of these non-current assets have been reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amounts. In assessing recoverable amounts, the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciable property plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AIC using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation/amortisation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

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

	2000–2001	1999–2000
Resource library	10 years	10 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 6C.

1.13 Taxation

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

1.14 Capital Usage Charge

A capital usage charge of 12 per cent is imposed by the Government on the net assets of the AIC. The charge is adjusted to take account of asset gifts and revaluation increments during the financial year and variations in appropriation funding resulting from budget estimates of net assets differing to the actual net assets at 1 July 2000.

1.15 Insurance

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

1.16 Comparative Figures

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

Note 2. Reporting by Segments and Outcomes

Reporting by Segments

The AIC is a Government statutory authority focused on criminological research and development.

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

To inform Government activities which aim to promote justice and reduce crime.

Reporting by Outcomes for 2000–2001

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$
Total net administered expenses	0	0	0	0
Add: Net cost of entity outputs	3,590,000	3,986,416	3,590,000	3,986,416
Cost of outcome before extraordinary items	3,590,000	3,986,416	3,590,000	3,986,416
Extraordinary items	0	0	0	0
Net cost to budget outcome	3,590,000	3,986,416	3,590,000	3,986,416
Outcome specific assets	1,639,000	1,369,829	1,639,000	1,369,829
Assets that are not outcome specific			1,639,000	1,369,829

NB: The net cost to budget outcome shown includes intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the overall budget outcome.

Note 3. Economic Dependency

AIC was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The AIC is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

Note 4. Subsequent Events

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

Note 5. Operating Revenues

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Note 5A. Revenues from Government		
Appropriations for outputs	3,836,000	3,810,000
Resources received free of charge	1,912	0
Capital use	190,000	0
Total	<u>4,027,912</u>	<u>3,810,000</u>
Note 5B. Sales of goods and services		
Services	1,659,513	1,199,954
Total	<u>1,659,513</u>	<u>1,199,954</u>
Note 5C. Interest		
Deposits	85,354	17,929
Total	<u>85,354</u>	<u>17,929</u>

Note 6. Operating Expenses—Goods and Services

Note 6A. Employee expenses		
Remuneration (for services provided)	2,740,459	2,576,192
Separation and redundancy	0	113,923
Total	<u>2,740,459</u>	<u>2,690,115</u>

The AIC contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees. Contributions to the schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. Current contribution rates are 18.9 per cent of salary (CSS) and 10.1 per cent of salary (PSS). An additional three per cent is contributed for employer productivity benefits.

Note 6B. Suppliers expenses		
Supply of goods and services	2,195,549	1,754,034
Operating lease rentals	580,895	619,762
Total	<u>2,776,444</u>	<u>2,373,796</u>

Note 6C. Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>214,262</u>	<u>221,428</u>

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

• plant and equipment	214,262	221,428
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Note 6D. Write down of assets		
Non-financial assets:		
Plant and equipment—revaluation decrement	118	0
Total	<u>118</u>	<u>0</u>

Note 7. Financial Assets

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Note 7A. Cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>1,170,137</u>	<u>412,038</u>
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	<u>1,170,137</u>	<u>412,038</u>
Note 7B. Receivables		
Goods and services	365,199	41,498
Interest receivable	7,866	0
Capital use receivable	12,000	0
Total receivables	<u>385,065</u>	<u>41,498</u>
Receivables (gross) which are overdue are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	<u>19,866</u>	0
Overdue by:		
– less than 30 days	74,587	39,929
– 30 to 60 days	62,661	149
– 60 to 90 days	227,951	1,420
– more than 90 days	0	0
	<u>365,199</u>	<u>41,498</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>385,065</u>	<u>41,498</u>

Note 8. Non-financial Assets

Note 8A. Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment—at 2000–01 independent valuation	477,097	1,152,145
Accumulated depreciation	0	(720,870)
	<u>477,097</u>	<u>431,275</u>
Library resources—at 1998–99 management valuation	1,115,915	1,115,915
Accumulated depreciation	(223,183)	(111,592)
	<u>892,732</u>	<u>1,004,323</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>1,369,829</u>	<u>1,435,598</u>

The revaluations were completed by an independent valuer, Hymans Asset Management.

Note 8B. Analysis of infrastructure, plant and equipment*Table A: Movement summary 2000–2001 for all assets irrespective of valuation basis*

Item	Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$	TOTAL \$
Gross value as at 1 July 2000	2,268,060	2,268,060
Additions—Purchase of assets	40,490	40,490
Revaluations: write-ups/(write-downs)	(545,627)	(545,627)
Assets transferred in/(out)	0	0
Write-offs	0	0
Disposals	(169,911)	(169,911)
Gross value as at 30 June 2001	<u>1,593,012</u>	<u>1,593,012</u>
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 July 2000	832,462	832,462
Disposals	(169,911)	(169,911)
Depreciation charge for the year	214,262	214,262
Revaluations: write-ups/(write-downs)	(653,630)	(653,630)
Assets transferred in/(out)	0	0
Write-offs	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2001	<u>223,183</u>	<u>223,183</u>
Net book value as at 30 June 2001	<u>1,369,829</u>	<u>1,369,829</u>
Net book value as at 1 July 2000	<u>1,435,598</u>	<u>1,435,598</u>

Net revaluation increments/decrements in the table above comprise:

- For plant and equipment—net revaluation increment of \$108,003

Table B: Summary of balances of assets at valuation as at 30 June 2001

Item	Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 30 June 2001		
Gross value	477,097	477,097
Accumulated depreciation	0	0
Net book value	<u>477,097</u>	<u>477,097</u>
As at 30 June 2000		
Gross value	1,115,915	1,115,915
Accumulated depreciation	(111,592)	(111,592)
Net book value	<u>1,004,323</u>	<u>1,004,323</u>

Note 8C. Other non-financial assets

Prepayments	<u>99,055</u>	<u>153,041</u>
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Note 9. Provisions

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Note 9A. Employees		
Salaries and wages	57,121	62,048
Leave	576,826	443,790
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	<u>633,947</u>	<u>505,838</u>

Note 10. Payables

Note 10A. Suppliers		
Trade creditors	<u>136,136</u>	<u>61,898</u>
Note 10B. Other		
Unearned income	1,281,868	641,141
GST	93,220	0
Total	<u>1,375,088</u>	<u>641,141</u>

Note 11. Equity

Item	Capital		Accumulated results		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance								
1 July 2000	996,276	996,276	(1,278,893)	(787,437)	1,115,915	1,115,915	833,298	1,324,754
Net revaluation increases/(decreases)	0	0	0	0	108,121	0	108,121	0
Operating result	0	0	41,496	(257,456)	0	0	41,496	(257,456)
Capital use charge	0	0	(104,000)	(234,000)	0	0	(104,000)	(234,000)
Balance								
30 June 2001	996,276	996,276	(1,341,397)	(1,278,893)	1,224,036	1,115,915	878,915	833,298

Note 12. Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating surplus/(deficit)	41,496	(257,456)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	214,262	221,429
Write down of assets	118	0
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(343,567)	(32,872)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	53,985	(84,226)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	733,947	641,141
Increase/(decrease) in liability to suppliers	74,238	3,616
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	128,110	(14,091)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>902,589</u>	<u>447,541</u>

Note 13. Director Remuneration

Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC:	1,260	1,900
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The number of directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
\$Nil–\$10,000	8	8

Note 14. Related Party Disclosures

The Board of Management during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>
Professor Richard Fox (Chair), Monash University, Victoria	29.4.98	
Dr Adam Graycar, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology	7.11.94	
Mr Ian Carnell, General Manager, Criminal Justice and Security, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	11.4.00	
Mr Nigel Hadgkiss APM, National Director, National Crime Authority	11.4.00	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	9.10.00	
Dr Ken Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland	30.3.00	
Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	29.3.01	
Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	29.3.01	
Mr Laurie Glanfield, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	19.3.99	29.3.01
Mr David Moore, Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services	19.3.99	29.3.01

Note 15. Remuneration of Officers

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of Officers shown is:	221,629	191,943

The number of officers who received or were due to receive
total remuneration of \$100,000 or more:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
\$190,001–200,000	0	1
\$200,001–210,000	0	0
\$210,001–220,000	0	0
\$220,001–230,000	1	0

Variations in officer remuneration reflect compliance with UIG Abstract 14.

Note 16. Remuneration of Auditors

Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.	17,825	17,825
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No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

Note 17. Financial Instruments

(a) Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Financial instrument	Notes	Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Deposits at call	7A	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenues as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds, mainly from quarterly drawdowns of appropriation, are placed on deposit at call with the AIC's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance at the prevailing daily rate for money on call and is paid at month end.
Receivables for goods and services	7B	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts and services due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 7 days (1999-00: 7 days).
Financial liabilities		Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.	
Trade creditors	10A	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Financial instrument	Notes	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate 1 year or less		Non-interest bearing		Total		Weighted average effective interest rate	
		00-01 \$	99-00 \$	00-01 \$	99-00 \$	00-01 \$	99-00 \$	00-01 \$	99-00 \$	00-01 %	99-00 %
Financial assets (recognised)											
Cash at bank	7A	1,170,137	412,038	0	0	0	0	1,170,137	412,038	3.5	2.5
Receivables for goods and services	7B	0	0	0	0	385,065	41,498	385,065	41,498	n/a	n/a
Total financial assets (recognised)		1,170,137	412,038	0	0	385,065	41,498	1,555,202	453,536		
Total assets								3,024,086	2,042,175		
Financial liabilities (recognised)											
Trade creditors	10A	0	0	0	0	136,136	61,898	136,136	61,898	n/a	n/a
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		0	0	0	0	136,136	61,898	136,136	61,898		
Total liabilities								2,145,171	1,208,877		

(c) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2000–2001		1999–2000	
		Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$	Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$
Financial assets					
Cash at bank	7A	1,170,137	1,170,137	412,038	412,038
Receivables for goods and services	7B	385,085	385,085	41,498	41,498
Total financial assets		<u>1,555,202</u>	<u>1,555,202</u>	<u>453,536</u>	<u>453,536</u>
Financial liabilities (recognised)					
Trade creditors	10A	136,136	136,136	61,898	61,898
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		<u>136,136</u>	<u>136,136</u>	<u>61,898</u>	<u>61,898</u>

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits on call and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

(d) Credit Risk Exposures

The AIC's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Note 18. Trust Money

The AIC has established specific trust accounts for funded research projects. Moneys received are placed in a special bank account and expended on the specified research projects in accordance with the terms of the trusts. These monies are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

Source	Project	Year	Opening balance \$	Receipts \$	Payments \$	Closing balance \$
Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	Violence Prevention Award Trust	2000	86,378	103,953	115,967	74,364
		2001	74,364	140,018	133,319	81,063
Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department	Aust. Crime and Justice Database	2000	71,045	1,727	35,430	37,342
		2001	37,342	78	37,420	0
Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs	Recidivism and Open Learning Education	2000	54,421	332	54,753	0
		2001	0	0	0	0
Total trust funds		2000	211,844	106,012	206,150	111,706
		2001	111,706	140,096	170,739	81,063

Note 19. Appropriations

The AIC received the following appropriations during the year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund

	2001 \$	2000 \$
Annual Appropriation Acts Nos. 1 and 3 credits: Section 6, Act 1, basic appropriations (budget)	3,836,000	3,810,000
	<u>3,836,000</u>	<u>3,810,000</u>

Part 2

Criminology Research Council Annual Report



74 Leichhardt Street Griffith ACT 2603 Australia
(GPO Box 2944 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia)



Telephone 02 6260 9200, Fax 02 6260 9201
email: crc@aic.gov.au

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

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 43 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2001.

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield
Chair
Criminology Research Council
5 October 2001

Introduction

The Criminology Research Council was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and held its first meeting on 20 December 1972. The Council meets three times a year. The Criminology Research Act was enacted pursuant to arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States for the promotion of criminological research. These arrangements provided for the establishment of an Australian Institute of Criminology, a Criminology Research Council and a Criminology Research Fund. The Criminology Research Council controls and administers the Criminology Research Fund from which research grants are made to researchers undertaking criminological research projects.

Criminological research is defined as research undertaken in connection with the causes, correction and prevention of criminal behaviour, and any related matter.

The Criminology Research Act provides that, in administering the Fund, the Criminology Research Council is to examine and determine the relative importance and urgency of projects of criminological research for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised. The Act also provides that the functions of the Australian Institute of Criminology include those of advising the Council in relation to needs for, and programs of, criminological research, and providing secretarial and administrative services for the Council.

Details of projects funded during the year, together with summaries for the following completed projects received during the year, are provided on pages 77–80.

- A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of the Relationship Between Community Cohesiveness and Rural Crime.
- An Investigation of the Role of Resiliency-Promoting Factors in Preventing Adverse Life Outcomes During Adolescence.
- The Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions: A Natural Experiment.
- Shame Management and Social Reintegration for Bullies and Victims in ACT Schools: The Prism Project.
- An Evaluation of Anger Management Programs with Violent Offenders in Two Australian States.
- Reintegrative Shaming of Violence, Drink-Driving and Property Crime: A Randomised Controlled Trial.

Details of projects currently in progress are listed on page 80.

Reports of completed projects undertaken with Council funds are distributed to each Council member, who ensures that relevant persons and department sections are made aware of the availability of the reports. Two copies of each report are lodged in the J.V. Barry Library of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Through the library, the reports are listed on Kinetica, Australia's national shared cataloguing system and the largest bibliographic network in the country; and also on CINCH, the Australian Criminology Database which is publicly available online and on CD-ROM. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Kinetica, CRC reports receive wide coverage concerning their availability. All future CRC-funded projects, and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, will be posted on the CRC's section of the Institute's web site. Reports are also available from the J.V. Barry Library through inter-library loan.

Under grant funding arrangements the grantee is responsible for the distribution of the final report. Many researchers choose to publish in the form of books and journal articles, making them readily available to the broader community. They also distribute copies to appropriate departments and agencies. Finally, grantees are required to provide a draft paper suitable for publication in the AIC's Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series.

The Council has a commitment to quality assurance, and as part of this approach seeks to create improved opportunities for publication of reports from research which it funds. The Council therefore retains the right to publish all or part of selected research products.

Criminology Research Fund

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2000–2001 financial year totalled \$407,000. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$275,000 and each State and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro rata population basis, individual contributions being as follows:

New South Wales	\$45,386
Victoria	\$33,355
Queensland	\$24,899
Western Australia	\$13,177
South Australia	\$10,518
Tasmania	\$3,300
Northern Territory	\$1,365

Details of expenditure and income are shown in the Financial Statements at the end of this report.

Membership

The Criminology Research Act provides that the Council is to consist of eight members, comprising a representative of the Commonwealth and of each State and the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth representative is appointed by the Attorney-General and the State and Northern Territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General upon the nomination of the appropriate State or Territory minister.

The Council itself does not employ any staff members but provides a fee for the Australian Institute of Criminology to provide academic advice and secretarial and administrative services for the Council. Dr Russell G. Smith, Deputy Director of Research at the AIC, acted as Academic Adviser to the Council and Ms Kathy Mildren acted as CRC Administrator throughout the year.

During the year members of the Council were as follows:

New South Wales

Mr Laurie Glanfield
(Chairman)
Director-General,
Attorney-General's Department,
New South Wales

Commonwealth

Mr Ian Carnell
General Manager,
Criminal Justice and Security,
Commonwealth Attorney-
General's Department

Victoria

Mr Peter Harmsworth
Secretary,
Department of Justice, Victoria

Queensland

Dr Ken Levy
Director-General,
Department of Justice and
Attorney-General, Queensland

Western Australia

Dr Robert Fitzgerald
Executive Director,
Policy and Legislation Division,
Ministry of Justice, WA
(June 1996–June 2001)

South Australia

Ms Joy Wundersitz
Director,
Office of Crime Statistics,
Attorney-General's Department,
South Australia

Tasmania

Mr Norman Reaburn
Director,
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania

Northern Territory

Mr David Moore
Commissioner,
Northern Territory Correctional
Services

Meetings

Three meetings of the Council were held during the reporting period. The meetings, held on 10 August 2000, 23 November 2000 and 30 March 2001, were convened at the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

At the meeting on 30 March 2001, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected Chair of the Council. Council appointed its representatives from South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria as Members of the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology on 29 March 2001 (the date of the Australian Institute of Criminology's Board of Management meeting).

Council Policy

Section 40 of the Criminology Research Act provides that the functions of the Council are to administer the Criminology Research Fund and, for that purpose, to examine and determine the relative importance and urgency of projects for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised.

Council meetings held each year are dedicated to the following specific issues:

- March—establish CRC priorities for the forthcoming year;
- July—target specific areas for grants; and
- November—general grants round.

The Guidelines for Grants, issued by the Council with application forms for grants, state that the criteria adopted by the Council in consideration of applications include the following:

- a) public policy relevance;
- b) the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- c) the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- d) the cost-effectiveness of the research;
- e) the soundness of the design and methodology and the feasibility of the research;
- f) the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;
- g) Ethics Committee approval, where appropriate;
- h) availability of data, where required; and
- i) the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

A panel comprising the Academic Adviser to the Council and two senior criminologists (selected by the Council from recommendations by the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc.) considers applications for general grants. The panel this year comprised Dr Russell G. Smith, Professor Ross Homel and Associate Professor Christine Alder, who forwarded their recommendations to the CRC for consideration at the November meeting.

Appreciation

The Council wishes to express its appreciation to Dr Bob Fitzgerald, the West Australian representative on the Council from 1996 to 2001. The Council also wishes to express its gratitude for the support given by Dr Russell G. Smith as Academic Adviser to the Council, panel members, and staff members of the Institute—Ms Kathy Mildren, Administrator, and Ms Robyn Duncan, Finance Officer.

Freedom of Information Act

The statement made in the Australian Institute of Criminology's Annual Report also applies to the Council.

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2001.

Appropriations and Outcomes

The 2000–2001 Budget provided an appropriation to the CRC of \$0.275 million. The Council had one Budget outcome: criminological research which informs the Commonwealth and the States. The appropriation to the CRC was to meet “administered” costs for the single government outcome.

The following chapter details research activities undertaken by the Council during the reporting period which contributed to this outcome.

Research Projects

New Projects Funded

The Council considered 40 grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 23 November 2000, nine of which were approved.

Particulars of those grants are as follows:

1. Developing A Unique Risk of Violence Tool for Australian Indigenous Offenders—Associate Professor Alfred Allan and Ms Deborah Dawson, Edith Cowan University. The CRC made a grant of \$33,289 for this project.

The aim of the proposed study is to identify risk markers that will differentiate male violent Aboriginal offenders who re-offend from those who do not and develop a risk of violence tool specifically for male Aboriginal offenders. The research will deliver the first Australian tool of this kind and add to the under-developed research area of violent offending in Indigenous Australian males.

2. Identification of Characteristics and Patterns of Male Domestic Partner Abusers—Professor Jeffrey Colin Richards and Dr Angus McLachlan, University of Ballarat. The CRC made a grant of \$69,608 for this project.

Domestic partner abuse by men is a major social and economic problem in our community. Anecdotal evidence suggests this is endemic in regional and rural communities because of societal stresses to do with recent structural changes involving higher levels of unemployment, withdrawal of community resources and lower incomes. This project will develop a taxonomy of domestically abusive men, based upon their abusive strategies, their personality characteristics and triggers for abusive behaviours. Responses of subtypes of abusive men to a range of psycho-educational programs will be assessed to determine effective forms of intervention that will have a positive impact on men's ability to maintain family relationships. The results will make a major and significant contribution to knowledge about domestic violence and its management.

3. How Australian Schools are Responding to the Problem of Peer Victimization Among Students—Associate Professor Ken Rigby, Dr Barrington Thomas and Ms Dale Bagshaw, University of South Australia. The CRC made a grant of \$29,979 for this project.

The aim of the proposed research is to provide a critical account of how selected schools in Australia are addressing the problem of peer victimisation or bullying. The selected schools (n=40) will be from those which have over the last three years administered the Peer Relations Assessment Questionnaire (a set of standardised survey instruments for students, parents and teachers which seeks to assess the nature, prevalence and reported consequences of bullying at their

schools). The sample of schools will be stratified according to geographical location to include schools from each State as well as to provide urban/rural representation, and include different types of school: state and non-state, primary and secondary.

4. Prolific Criminals and Urban Barriers: A Quantitative Spatial-Impact Study of the Australian Capital Territory's Unique Geography on Recidivist Property Crime Offenders—Dr Jeremy Ratcliffe, Charles Sturt University. The CRC made a grant of \$17,248 for this project.

This project will examine the impact of urban geography on the behaviour of prolific property crime offenders. Existing travel-to-crime models tend to be concentric, and the disorganised nature of most urban environments makes more complex studies difficult. With the full cooperation of the Australian Federal Police, this study will examine the target selection of prolific property crime offenders within the unique geography of the Australian Capital Territory. A quantitative spatial analysis will seek to determine if the isolated suburban environment impacts on recidivist offending patterns. This research will be of benefit to police crime prevention efforts, and advance understanding of environmental criminology.

5. Risk Assessment by Mental Health Professionals and the Prevention of Future Violent Behaviour—Dr Bernadette McSherry and Professor Paul Mullen, Monash University. The CRC made a grant of \$41,414 for this project.

The research will examine the law and ethics relating to risk assessment in the context of the prevention of future violent behaviour. An empirical component aims to identify the factors that influence mental health professionals' assessments of the risk of violent behaviour and the situations when mental health professionals are likely to breach confidentiality in the public interest because of such risk. Guidelines are proposed to promote consistency in risk assessment. This will be of benefit to law enforcement authorities, lawyers and mental health professionals who need to be familiar with the law, ethics and empirical research on risk assessment.

6. Language Processing and Production Skills of Young Offenders: Implications for Enhancing Prevention and Intervention Strategies—Dr Pamela Snow, Dr Martine Powell and Dr Stephen Wallace, Deakin University. The CRC made a grant of \$18,866 for this project.

Young offenders represent a “pre-selected” sample of the population, in which developmental problems such as learning, attentional and social skill disorders are over-represented. Very little research has focused, however, on the underlying language processing and production skills of this population. This project will investigate the core language skills of a group of young offenders. Findings will inform both theory relating to at-risk adolescents and practice guidelines for those working with young offenders.

7. Pathways from Child Maltreatment to Juvenile Offending—Dr Anna Stewart and Ms Susan Dennison, Griffith University. The CRC made a grant of \$10,490 for this project.

The association between child maltreatment and juvenile offending has been well documented. However, while it cannot be disputed that child maltreatment is a significant risk factor for later offending, the majority of maltreated children do not offend as juveniles. Additionally, because of the heterogeneous nature of both child maltreatment and juvenile offending, there are considerable discrepancies in the literature concerning the strength and the nature of this association. The project hopes to clarify this association by examining a birth cohort of children who have come to the attention of the Families, Youth and Community Care service for either a child protection matter or juvenile offending. Furthermore, some of the factors that may buffer maltreated children from subsequent offending behaviour will be explored.

8. Safeguarding Fairness for Children in Interactions with Adults in Authority—Associate Professor Jeanette Lawrence and Dr John Hicks, University of Melbourne. The CRC made a grant of \$28,439 for this project.

This project will systematically investigate children and adolescents' understanding of the procedural safeguards for preserving their rights in adult-child interactions in social institutions (including the court, school and home). It will examine the importance young people give to procedural safeguards that preserve their rights in their interactions with magistrates, lawyers, teachers and parents. The project will provide data on the under-researched procedural dimensions of adult-child interactions and it will form a theoretically grounded evidential base for analyses of the procedures used in institutions and the procedures featuring in proposals and strategies for further interventions. The large-scale, sensitive data will provide a strong evidential base for policy and intervention decisions for adult-child interactions.

9. Anti-Libidinal Medication and Men with Disabilities: A Long-Term Follow-up of Outcomes Following Third-Party Consent—Associate Professor Susan Hayes, University of Sydney. The CRC made a grant of \$60,246 for this project.

The aim of this project is to assess long-term outcomes following third-party consent to anti-libidinal medication for behavioural problems and/or offending behaviour, in a sample of males who are incompetent to give consent on their own behalf. This study will better inform all guardianship tribunals, the individuals and their carers, as to whether or not the expected advantages of anti-libidinal medication, including prevention of involvement in the criminal justice system, and ability to reside in the community, actually eventuate.

Consultancy

During the year, Council called for expressions of interest in the consultancy “Factors that Influence Remand in Custody—Stage 2”. Stage 1 of the consultancy identified a number of factors which could potentially influence remand in custody. The aim of Stage 2 is to conduct research into the adult remand process as it operates in the courts in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Council expect to appoint a consultant for this project at its next meeting.

At the request of Council, independent assessments to identify the dimensions of a project entitled “The Psycho-Social Environment of Prisons and its Relationship to Recidivism” were provided by Professor Kevin Howells (University of South Australia) and Associate Professor David Morrison (University of Western Australia). However, due to the complexities, size and costs related to a potential consultancy, Council resolved not to proceed further at this stage.

Audits and Reviews

Council issued a brief to conduct an audit to provide a review of the current ways in which offenders with mental disorders are dealt with, and whether mental health or criminal justice agencies should have primary responsibility for assisting them. It will also provide an assessment of the most desirable ways in which such individuals should be dealt with in the future. The audit is being undertaken by Professor Paul E. Mullen from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, and is scheduled for completion in July 2001.

The CRC also issued a brief to conduct a review of the various types of Australian restorative justice programs. Ms Heather Strang, from the Centre for Restorative Justice, Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, conducted the review. The report is available on the Council’s web site at <http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/index>.

Council resolved to conduct a literature review on agricultural crime. Ms Elaine Barclay, from the Institute for Rural Futures, University of New England, is undertaking the review which is scheduled for completion in August 2001.

Criminology Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellow

Throughout the year, the CRC’s Post-Doctoral Fellow, Dr Emma Ogilvie, produced several monographs, Trends and Issues papers, conference papers and roundtables for the Council, which are listed in Appendices 1 and 2. Dr Ogilvie also produced the following summary reports/scoping papers:

- Knives and Criminality

- Post-Release and Community Corrections: Problems and Potential
- Chronic Offenders and “Poly-Users”: Young People’s Use of Social Infrastructure

Reports Received of Completed Research 2000–2001

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

1. A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of the Relationship Between Community Cohesiveness and Rural Crime (Parts 1 and 2)—Dr Patrick Jobes, Dr Joe Donnermeyer and Ms Elaine Barclay (7/97-8) (2000)

Crime in rural Australia has been a little-studied phenomenon. A two-part comprehensive analysis of crime in rural Australia sought to address the neglect of research into this important issue. In Part 1, quantitative analyses of census data and crime rates across 122 rural Local Government Areas in New South Wales highlighted the extraordinary diversity among rural communities in Australia. Crime rates were found to be clearly related to social structures that varied across identifiable types of geographic locations. Based on analyses of demographic variables, it was apparent that factors that imply greater community cohesion and integration were linked to less crime. Conversely, communities with lower cohesion and integration had more crime. Social disorganisation theory proved to be a suitable orientation for organising and interpreting these analyses.

In Part 2, qualitative analyses complimented and supported the quantitative analyses. Case studies were conducted in four rural communities which were differentiated according to the social, demographic and crime profiles revealed in the quantitative analysis. Residents’ perceptions of the incidence and types of crime and other social problems experienced in each region were compared. Factors that intervened between the success or failure of the residents to cope with crime were explored. More cohesive and integrated communities experienced less crime. Their residents perceived fewer community problems and were more involved with overcoming social problems that occurred in them. Conversely, more fragmented communities had more crime and other social problems. There appeared to be no real evidence of fear of crime among rural residents. Unemployment and the loss of services in rural areas were their primary concerns. Crime was generally regarded as a consequence of these social problems.

2. An Investigation of the Role of Resiliency-Promoting Factors in Preventing Adverse Life Outcomes During Adolescence—Dr Bruce Johnson, Dr Susan Howard and Mr Murray Oswald (39/98-9) (2000)

This study explored some aspects of the lives of 71 young people judged to be “at risk”. Thirty-eight of these young people were identified as demonstrating “resilient” behaviour and 33 were identified as displaying “non-resilient” behaviour. Important differences were discovered between the two groups in terms of the way they talked about events and people in their lives, what they valued, what they regretted and how they saw the future.

The study recommends a “youth development” approach when working with young people. Evaluations of overseas intervention programs have shown that a resilience orientation rather than a problem–prevention orientation is much more likely to be effective in reducing the whole range of risky behaviours, including delinquency and antisocial behaviour. It suggests that major strategies in any resilience-oriented intervention program for young people need to address:

- the development of personal agency and autonomy;
- the development of achievement, mastery and competence;
- the development of connectedness and nurturance; and
- the development of a positive future orientation.

These strategies should be implemented in the home/family, the school and the local community.

3. The Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions: A Natural Experiment—Dr David Tait (33/96-7) (2000)

This study examined data from New South Wales local courts between 1992 and 1997. Using a natural experimental design, it compared cohorts of offenders appearing before magistrates within the 21 courts where random allocation of offenders was used. Variations in sentencing mix between magistrates within each court provided the basis for the analysis. In general, sanctions made very little difference to reoffending rates. However prison had a detectable influence on reoffending for more serious offenders (for example, offenders convicted of burglary or vehicle theft with a prior record), increasing reoffending rates by several percentage points relative to community sanctions.

There was also an apparent “incapacitation effect” resulting from being incarcerated for more than six months; offenders make up for their lost offending opportunities within three years of sentence. For the least serious offenders (such as those convicted on one count of using cannabis), bonds or dismissals reduced reoffending levels compared to fines.

In the middle range of sanctions, the impact of fines and community sanctions were similar. Despite various limitations of the data, the study provided an insight into the small but useful ways sentencing policies can contribute to a reduction of crime in the community.

4. Shame Management and Social Reintegration for Bullies and Victims in ACT Schools: The Prism Project—Dr Valerie Braithwaite (6/97-8) (2000)

The report for this project is titled “From Bullying to Responsible Citizenship: A Restorative Approach to Building Safe School Communities”. The project examines the shame management strategies of bullies and victims in ACT primary schools. The project was based on Ahmed’s (2000) findings that shame management was central to our understanding of bullying and victimisation in schools. Bullies do not acknowledge shame but displace it. Victims do acknowledge shame but feel rejected by others. The project followed up on this work in two ways. First, a follow-up of the original sample asked how shame management related to bullying and victimisation over time. The findings supported that shame management strategies did vary with changes in bullying and victimisation behaviour. Second, an intervention program for primary schools (The Responsible Citizenship Program) was developed. It aimed to help children learn more effective ways of managing their shame when a wrongdoing had occurred in the school. The evaluation of this program, by all involved, was positive in terms of learning outcomes. Of particular importance were the changes in shame management strategies that were found.

5. An Evaluation of Anger Management Programs with Violent Offenders in Two Australian States (volumes 1 and 2)—Professor Kevin Howells and Dr Andrew Day (37/98-9) (2000)

This report described a large number of findings. The studies confirm that high levels of anger exist in the prison population, so effective anger management programs are required. The anger management programs studied are, in general, producing very small effects, though the changes are in the right direction. Few statistically significant changes occur from pre- to post-group assessments, with the exception of improved anger knowledge. The treated groups do not improve significantly more than the untreated control group.

The general conclusion is that anger management programs have only a very modest impact in general but that some particular offenders benefit more than others. For this reason the report has recommended a constructive, developmental approach whereby the improvements brought about by anger management interventions can be enhanced. The future targeting of treatment on suitable participants appears to be the way forward.

6. Reintegrative Shaming of Violence, Drink-Driving and Property Crime: A Randomised Controlled Trial—Professor John Baithwaite and Professor Lawrence Sherman (47/93-4) (2000)

Across the four experiments that make up the Reintegrative Shaming Experiments project (RISE), very different results have emerged for the different offence categories. In the youth violence experiment, those offenders who were assigned to conference subsequently offended at substantially lower levels—38 fewer offences per year per 100 offenders—than did the offenders assigned to court. This was not true for any of the other experiments. For drink-driving offenders, a very small increase in detected reoffending was found for the conferenced offenders relative to court—about four offences per offender per year per 100 offenders. The methodological conclusion of this five-year project is that multiple randomised trials are advisable for testing a new method of justice. The design of RISE anticipated the possibility of detecting different effects for different types of offences. That still remains the most plausible account of the differences reported, as opposed to differences by type of offender background. Further research should continue to break out different offence types for testing, rather than lumping diverse offence types together. The substantive conclusion of RISE is that restorative justice can work, and can even reduce crime by violent offenders. But there is no guarantee that it will work for all offence types. Caution and more research are needed before rapid expansion of any new approach to treating crime. Less caution is needed, however, in testing restorative justice on more serious types of violent offences. The findings in this report provide firm ground for repeating the violence experiment in many other venues and with more refined types of violent offences, including robbery, assault and grievous bodily harm.

Research in Progress

Hearing Loss and Communication Disability within the Criminal Justice System, Dr Al Yonovitz and Mr Grant Preston, Menzies School of Health Research, Royal Darwin Hospital, CRC 15/97-8.

Criminal Forfeiture and Confiscation, Professor Richard Fox and Professor Arie Freiberg, Monash University, CRC 38/97-8.

Sentencing the Multiple Offender, Dr Austin Lovegrove, University of Melbourne, CRC 7/98-9.

An Investigation into the Experiences of Child Complainants of Sexual Abuse within the Criminal Justice System, Dr Christine Eastwood, Queensland University of Technology, CRC 23/98-9.

CRC Financial Statements



F2000/537



24 September 2001

Dr Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology and
Criminology Research Council
GPO Box 2944
Canberra City ACT 2601

Dear Dr Graycar

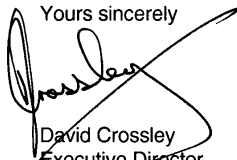
**2000-01 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your Organisation's 2000-01 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report be issued upon receipt of the signed financial statements and management representation letters for each entity.

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

Yours sincerely



David Crossley
Executive Director

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
Centenary House 19 National Circuit
BARTON ACT
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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



To the Attorney-General

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2001. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Statement of Financial Performance;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments;
- Schedule of Contingencies, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Council are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements in Australia so as to present a view of the entity which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

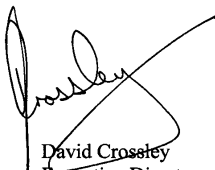
The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (a) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders; and
- (b) the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders, of the financial position of the Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



David Crosley
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
20 September 2001

Criminology Research Council

Statement by Council Members

In our opinion, the attached financial statements give a true and fair view of the matters required by Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000–2001) Orders, made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* for the year ended 30 June 2001.



Laurie Glanfield
Chair
20 September 2001



Adam Graycar
Director
20 September 2001

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenues from government	5A	275,000	271,000
Interest	5B	47,193	28,158
Other	5C	132,000	132,000
<i>Total revenues from ordinary activities</i>		454,193	431,158
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employees	6A	137,893	116,532
Suppliers	6B	70,920	47,885
Other	6C	32,274	31,082
<i>Total expenses from ordinary activities</i>		241,087	195,499
<i>Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities</i>		213,106	235,659
Net surplus (deficit)		213,106	235,659
<i>Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the Commonwealth</i>		213,106	235,659
Net credit (debit) to asset revaluation reserve		0	0
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		213,106	235,659

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	7A	222,267	359,410
Receivables	7B	51,966	73
Investments – other	7C	550,000	450,000
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>824,233</u>	<u>809,483</u>
Total assets		<u>824,233</u>	<u>809,483</u>
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	8A	6,517	0
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>6,517</u>	<u>0</u>
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	6,300	6,300
Grants	9B	25,017	229,890
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>31,317</u>	<u>236,190</u>
Total liabilities		<u>37,834</u>	<u>236,190</u>
EQUITY			
Capital	10	36,018	36,018
Accumulated surpluses (deficits)	10	750,381	537,275
Total equity		<u>786,399</u>	<u>573,293</u>
Current liabilities		35,593	210,690
Non-current liabilities		2,241	25,500
Current assets		824,223	809,483
Non-current assets		0	0

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		275,000	271,000
Interest		0	29,539
State and Territory contributions		132,000	132,000
GST recovered from taxation authority		19,759	0
<i>Total cash received</i>		<u>426,759</u>	<u>432,539</u>
Cash used			
Employees		(131,376)	0
Suppliers		(95,379)	(164,417)
Research projects		(237,147)	(183,866)
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>(463,902)</u>	<u>(348,283)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	11A	<u>(37,143)</u>	<u>84,256</u>
<i>Net increase in cash held</i>		(37,143)	84,256
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		809,410	725,154
<i>Cash at the end of the reporting period</i>	11B	<u>772,267</u>	<u>809,410</u>

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$	2000 \$
BY TYPE			
OTHER COMMITMENTS			
Other commitments ¹		262,465	0
Total other commitments		<u>262,465</u>	<u>0</u>
Net commitments		<u>262,465</u>	<u>0</u>

1 As at 30 June 2001, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES**

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2001.

SCHEDULE OF UNQUANTIFIABLE CONTINGENCIES

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2001.

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Reporting by Segments and Outcomes
3	Economic Dependency
4	Subsequent Events
5	Operating Revenues
6	Operating Expenses—Goods and Services
7	Financial Assets
8	Provisions
9	Payables
10	Equity
11	Cash Flow Reconciliation
12	Director Remuneration
13	Related Party Disclosures
14	Remuneration of Officers
15	Remunerations of Auditors
16	Financial Instruments
17	Appropriations

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Schedule 1 to Orders made by the Finance Minister for the preparation of Financial Statements in relation to financial years ending on or after 30 June 2001;
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Boards;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Boards; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- Statements of Accounting Concepts;
- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Guidance Notes issued by that Department.

The CRC Statements of Financial Performance and Financial Position have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the CRC Statement of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally

proportionately unperformed are, however, not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Liabilities and assets which are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than remote contingencies, which are reported by way of note when applicable).

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the CRC Statement of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 1999–2000.

1.3 Reporting by Outcomes

A comparison of Budget and Actual figures by outcome specified in the Appropriation Acts relevant to the CRC is presented in Note 2. Any intra-government costs included in the figure “net cost to Budget outcomes” are eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome for the Government overall.

1.4 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the CRC.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts or other agreements to provide services to Commonwealth bodies. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Revenues from Government—Output Appropriations

Appropriations for outputs are recognised as revenue to the extent they have been received into the CRC’s bank account or are entitled to be received by the CRC at year end.

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.5 Transactions by the Government as Owner

Appropriations to the CRC designated as “capital-equity injections” are recognised directly in equity, to the extent that the appropriations have been received into the CRC’s bank account or are entitled to be received by the CRC at year end.

1.6 Employee Entitlements

(a) Leave

The liability for employee entitlements includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the CRC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 2001 and is recognised at its nominal amount.

The non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2001. In determining the present value of the liability, the CRC has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

(b) Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy payments in circumstances where the CRC has formally identified positions as excess to requirements and a reliable estimate of the amount of the payments can be determined.

(c) Superannuation

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions amounting to \$6,074 (1999–2000: \$4,181) in relation to these schemes have been expensed in the financial statements.

No liability is shown for superannuation benefits is recognised as at 30 June as the employer contributions fully extinguish the accruing liability which is assumed by the Commonwealth.

Employer Superannuation Productivity Benefit contributions totalled \$1,155 (1999–2000: \$129) for the CRC.

1.7 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease and a liability recognised for the same amount. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

Lease incentives taking the form of “free” fitout and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

1.8 Grants

The CRC recognises grant liabilities as follows.

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee. (Where grants money are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.)

In cases where grant agreements are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities are recognised on signing of the agreement.

1.9 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.10 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 16.

1.11 Taxation

The CRC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax.

1.12 Insurance

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

1.13 Comparative Figures

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

Note 2. Reporting by Segments and Outcomes*Reporting by Segments*

The CRC is a Government statutory authority focused on criminological research.

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

Criminological research which informs Commonwealth and the States.

Reporting by Outcomes for 2000–2001

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$
Total net administered expenses	0	0	0	0
Add: Net cost of entity outputs	275,000	61,894	275,000	61,894
Cost of outcome before extraordinary item	275,000	61,894	275,000	61,894
Extraordinary item	0	0	0	0
Net cost to budget outcome	275,000	61,894	275,000	61,894
Outcome specific assets	0	0	0	0
Assets that are not outcome specific			0	0

Note 3. Economic Dependency

CRC was established by Part IV of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The CRC is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

Note 4. Subsequent Events

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

Note 5. Operating Revenues

	2001 \$	2000 \$
Note 5A. Revenues from Government		
Appropriations for outputs	275,000	271,000
Total	<u>275,000</u>	<u>271,000</u>
Note 5B. Interest		
Deposits	<u>47,193</u>	<u>28,158</u>
Note 5C. Other revenues		
Services provided to State and Territory Governments	<u>132,000</u>	<u>132,000</u>

Note 6. Operating Expenses—Goods and Services

Note 6A. Employee expenses		
Remuneration (for services provided) ¹	<u>137,893</u>	<u>116,532</u>

The CRC contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) that provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees. Contributions to the schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. Current contribution rates are 18.9 per cent of salary (CSS) and 10.1 per cent of salary (PSS). An additional three per cent is contributed for employer productivity benefits.

Note 6B. Suppliers expenses		
Supply of goods and services ²	<u>70,920</u>	<u>47,885</u>

Note 6C. Other expenses		
Research project expenses	<u>32,274</u>	<u>31,082</u>

¹ The CRC paid for \$83,650 of employee services to the AIC during the year under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies.

² The CRC paid for \$16,350 of administrative support services to the AIC during the year under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies.

Note 7. Financial Assets

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Note 7A. Cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>222,267</u>	<u>359,410</u>

Note 7B. Receivables		
Goods and services	47,266	73
GST receivable	4,700	0
Total receivables	<u>51,966</u>	<u>73</u>

Receivables (gross) which are overdue are aged as follows:

Not overdue	<u>51,966</u>	<u>73</u>
Overdue by:		
– less than 30 days	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>51,966</u>	<u>73</u>

Note 7C. Investments		
Term deposit	<u>550,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>

Note 8. Provisions**Note 8A. Employees**

Annual leave	5,247	0
Long service leave	1,270	0
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	<u>6,517</u>	<u>0</u>

Note 9. Payables**Note 9A. Suppliers**

Creditors	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>
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Note 9B. Grants

Grants for research projects	<u>25,017</u>	<u>229,890</u>
Grants are represented by		
Current	25,017	204,390
Non-current	0	25,500
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>25,017</u>	<u>229,890</u>

As at 30 June 2001, the liability for grants for research projects represents projects of which the recipients have performed the services required or have met eligibility conditions.

Note 10. Equity

Item	Capital		Accumulated results		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$
Balance								
1 July 2000	36,018	36,018	537,275	301,616	0	0	573,293	337,634
Operating result	0	0	213,106	235,659	0	0	213,106	235,659
Balance								
30 June 2001	36,018	36,018	750,381	537,275	0	0	786,399	573,293

Note 11. Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Note 11A		
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating Surplus/(deficit)	213,106	235,659
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in grants payable	(204,873)	(152,784)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	6,517	0
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(51,893)	1,381
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>(37,143)</u></u>	<u><u>84,256</u></u>

Note 11B

Cash at year end as shown in the statement of cash flows includes the following financial assets:

Cash	222,267	359,410
Investments (term deposit)	550,000	450,000
Cash at 30 June	<u><u>772,267</u></u>	<u><u>809,410</u></u>

Note 12. Director Remuneration

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

Note 13. Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>
Mr Laurie Glanfield (Chair), Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	30.7.91	
Mr Ian Carnell (Commonwealth), General Manager, Criminal Justice and Security, Commonwealth Attorney- General's Department	11.4.00	
Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	27.5.99	
Dr Ken Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland	12.12.90	
Dr Robert Fitzgerald, Executive Director, Policy and Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice, Western Australia (replacement to be appointed)	26.6.96	June 2001
Mr David Moore, Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services	04.2.98	
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	9.10.00	
Ms Joy Wundersitz, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia	19.7.95	

Note 14. Remuneration of Officers

There were no executive appointments on the CRC.

Note 15. Remuneration of Auditors

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>

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

Note 16. Financial Instruments

a) Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Financial instrument	Notes	Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Deposits at call	7A	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenues as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds are placed on deposit at call with the CRC's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance at the prevailing daily rate for money on call and is paid at month end.
Receivables for goods and services	7B	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 7 days (1999–00: 7 days).
Term deposit	7C	Term deposits are recognised at cost. Interest is accrued as it is earned.	The term deposits are with the CRC's bank, and earn an effective rate of interest of 4.6% payable at maturity.
Financial liabilities		Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.	
Trade creditors	9A	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Financial instrument	Notes	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total		Weighted average effective interest rate	
		00-01	99-00	1 year or less	1 year or less	00-01	99-00	00-01	99-00	00-01	99-00
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets (recognised)											
Cash at bank	7A	222,267	359,410	0	0	0	0	222,267	359,410	3.5	2.5
Receivables for goods and services	7B	0	0	0	0	51,966	73	51,966	73	n/a	n/a
Term deposit	7C	0	0	550,000	450,000	0	0	550,000	450,000	4.6	5.9
Total financial assets (recognised)		269,460	359,410	550,000	450,000	4,773	73	824,223	809,483		
Total assets								824,223	809,483		
Financial liabilities (recognised)											
Research projects	9B	0	0	0	0	25,017	229,890	25,017	229,890	n/a	n/a
Trade creditors	9A	0	0	0	0	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	n/a	n/a
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		0	0	0	0	31,317	236,190	31,317	236,190		
Total liabilities								37,834	236,190		

(c) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2000–2001		1999–2000	
		Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$	Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$
Financial assets					
Cash at bank	7A	222,267	222,267	359,410	359,410
Receivables for goods and services	7B	51,966	51,966	73	73
Term deposit	7C	550,000	550,000	450,000	450,000
Total financial assets		824,223	824,223	809,483	809,483
Financial liabilities (recognised)					
Research projects	9B	25,017	25,017	229,890	229,890
Trade creditors	9A	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		31,317	31,317	236,190	236,190

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits on call and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair values of the term deposit is based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for assets with similar risk profiles.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors and research projects, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by the carrying amounts.

(d) Credit Risk Exposures

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

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

Note 17. Appropriations

The CRC received the following appropriations during the year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

	2001 \$	2000 \$
Annual Appropriation Acts Nos. 1 credits:		
Attorney-General's Department Division 126	275,000	271,000
	<u>275,000</u>	<u>271,000</u>

Part 3

Appendices to the AIC and CRC Annual Reports

Appendix 1: List of AIC Publications

Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice Series

- No. 158 *Print Media Reporting on Drugs and Crime 1995–1998*, Michael Teece and Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 24176 7, July 2000
- No. 159 *Knives and Armed Robbery*, Emma Ogilvie, ISBN 0 642 24175 9, July 2000 (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 160 *Regional Development and Crime*, Carlos Carcach, ISBN 0 642 24177 5, July 2000
- No. 161 *Firearm-Related Deaths in Australia 1998*, Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24174 0, July 2000
- No. 162 *Gender and Official Statistics: The Juvenile Justice System in Queensland, 1998–99*, Emma Ogilvie, Mark Lynch and Sue Bell, ISBN 0 642 24179 1, July 2000 (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 163 *Violence as a Public Health Issue*, David McDonald, ISBN 0 642 24169 4, July 2000
- No. 164 *Imprisonment in Australia: The Offence Composition of Australian Correctional Populations, 1988 and 1998*, Carlos Carcach and Anna Grant, ISBN 0 642 24180 5, July 2000
- No. 165 *Crime Prevention Through Sport and Physical Activity*, Margaret Cameron and Colin MacDougall, ISBN 0 642 24183 X, September 2000
- No. 166 *Cyberstalking*, Emma Ogilvie, ISBN 0 642 24181 3, September 2000 (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 167 *Young People and Gangs*, Santina Perrone and Rob White, ISBN 0 642 24178 3, September 2000
- No. 168 *Transgender Inmates*, Jake Blight, ISBN 0 642 24182 1, September 2000
- No. 169 *Alcohol-Related Assault: Time and Place*, Michael Teece and Paul Williams, ISBN 0 642 24184 8, October 2000
- No. 170 *Art Crime*, Marianne James, ISBN 0 642 24186 4, October 2000
- No. 171 *Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Violence and Non-Reporting*, Meredith Bryant and Paul Williams, ISBN 0 642 24187 2, October 2000

- No. 172 *Imprisonment in Australia: The Remand Population*, Carlos Carcach and Anna Grant, ISBN 0 642 24192 9, October 2000
- No. 173 *Child Abuse and Neglect: Part II—Practical Intervention and Prevention Activities*, Marianne James, ISBN 0 642 24188 0, October 2000
- No. 174 *Imprisonment in Australia: Sentenced Populations*, Carlos Carcach and John Chisholm, ISBN 0 642 24191 0, October 2000
- No. 175 *Size, Accessibility and Crime in Regional Australia*, Carlos Carcach, ISBN 0 642 24193 7, November 2000
- No. 176 *Stalking: Policing and Prosecuting Practices in three Australian Jurisdictions*, Emma Ogilvie, ISBN 0 642 24202 X, November 2000 (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 177 *Public Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights*, Gregor Urbas, ISBN 0 642 24194 5, November 2000
- No. 178 *Violent Assaults on Taxi Drivers: Incidence Patterns and Risk Factors*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24195 3, November 2000
- No. 179 *Preventing Assaults on Taxi Drivers in Australia*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24203 8, November 2000
- No. 180 *Police Performance and Activity Measurement*, Vicki Dadds and Tammy Scheide, ISBN 0 642 24196 1, November 2000
- No. 181 *The Age of Criminal Responsibility*, Gregor Urbas, ISBN 0 642 24198 8, November 2000
- No. 182 *Homicide Between Friends and Acquaintances in Australia*, Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24199 6, November 2000
- No. 183 *Resilient and Non-Resilient Behaviour in Adolescents*, Sue Howard and Bruce Johnson, ISBN 0 642 24201 1, November 2000
- No. 184 *Crimes Against Small Business in Australia: A Preliminary Analysis*, Santina Perrone, ISBN 0 642 24204 6, November 2000
- No. 185 *Patterns of Drug Use Amongst Police Detainees: 1999–2000*, Toni Makkai, Doug Johnson and Wendy Loxley, ISBN 0 642 24206 2, December 2000
- No. 186 *Restorative Justice and Conferencing in Australia*, Kathleen Daly and Hennessey Hayes, ISBN 0 642 24207 0, February 2001
- No. 187 *Homicide in Australia, 1999–2000*, Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24208 9, February 2001
- No. 188 *Heroin Overdoses and Duty of Care*, Paul Williams and Gregor Urbas, ISBN 0 642 24215 1, February 2001

- No. 189 *Controlling Financial Services Fraud*, Aub Chapman and Russell G. Smith, ISBN 0 642 24210 0, February 2001
- No. 190 *Problem-Oriented Policing: Operation Mantle—A Case Study*, Paul Williams, Paul White, Michael Teece and Robert Kitto, ISBN 0 642 24212 7, February 2001
- No. 191 *Drug Use Amongst Police Detainees: Some Comparative Data*, Toni Makkai, ISBN 0 642 24216 X, February 2001
- No. 192 *Illicit Drug Use in Regional Australia, 1988–1998*, Paul Williams, ISBN 0 642 24213 5, February 2001
- No. 193 *Child Sexual Abuse: Offender Characteristics and Modus Operandi*, Stephen W. Smallbone and Richard K. Wortley, ISBN 0 642 24211 9, February 2001
- No. 194 *Women Prisoners and Correctional Programs*, Margaret Cameron, ISBN 0 642 24214 3, February 2001
- No. 195 *Young Australians and Domestic Violence*, David Indermaur, ISBN 0 642 24220 8, February 2001
- No. 196 *Occupational Health and Safety Risks Faced by Police Officers*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24217 8, February 2001
- No. 197 *Protecting the Occupational Health and Safety of Police Officers*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24218 6, February 2001
- No. 198 *Firearm-Related Morbidity in Australia, 1994–95 to 1998–99*, Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24221 6, March 2001
- No. 199 *The Psychology of Fraud*, Grace Duffield and Peter Grabosky, ISBN 0 642 24224 0, March 2001
- No. 200 *Red Flags of Fraud*, Peter Grabosky and Grace Duffield, ISBN 0 642 24225 9, March 2001
- No. 201 *Age of Illicit Drug Initiation*, Doug Johnson, ISBN 0 642 24222 4, March 2001
- No. 202 *Cross-Border Economic Crime: The Agenda for Reform*, Russell G. Smith, ISBN 0 642 24226 7, April 2001
- No. 203 *Deaths in Custody: 10 Years on from the Royal Commission*, Paul Williams, ISBN 0 642 24228 3, April 2001
- No. 204 *Young Indigenous Males, Custody and the Rites of Passage*, Emma Ogilvie and Allan Van Zyl, ISBN 0 642 24229 1, April 2001 (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 205 *Drug Detection and its Role in Law Enforcement*, John H. Lewis, ISBN 0 642 24230 5, May 2001

- No. 206 *Crime Reduction through Product Design*, Andrew Lester, ISBN 0 642 24233 X, May 2001
- No. 207 *Aggression and the Development of Delinquent Behaviour in Children*, William Bor, Jake M. Najman, Michael O'Callaghan, Gail M. Williams and Kaarin Anstey, ISBN 0 642 24232 1, May 2001
- No. 208 *Organised Crime and People Smuggling/Trafficking to Australia*, Rebecca Tailby, ISBN 0 642 24234 8, May 2001
- No. 209 *Economic Transformation and Regional Crime*, Carlos Carcach, ISBN 0 642 24231 3, May 2001
- No. 210 *Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Homicides in Australia: A Comparative Analysis*, Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24235 6, June 2001
- No. 211 *Research for Police: Who Needs It?* Gloria Laycock, ISBN 0 642 24236 4, June 2001
- No. 212 *The Victimisation of Older Australians*, Carlos Carcach, Adam Graycar and Glenn Muscat, ISBN 0 642 24237 2, June 2001

Research and Public Policy Series

- No. 29 *Preventing Violence Within Organisations: A Practical Handbook*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24170 8, 47pp.
- No. 30 *Preventing Client-Initiated Violence: A Practical Handbook*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24171 6, 74pp.
- No. 31 *The Promise of Crime Prevention, Second Edition*, Frances Gant and Peter Grabosky, ISBN 0 642 24172 4, 53pp.
- No. 32 *Preventing Crime Against Older Australians*, Marianne James and Adam Graycar, ISBN 0 642 24173 2, 106pp.
- No. 33 *Violence in the Workplace—Preventing Armed Robbery: A Practical Handbook*, Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24189 9, 61pp.
- No. 34 *Stalking: Legislative, Policing and Prosecution Patterns in Australia*, Emma Ogilvie, ISBN 0 642 24190 2, 150pp. (produced with the Criminology Research Council)
- No. 35 *Alcohol, Young Persons and Violence*, edited by Paul Williams, ISBN 0 642 24197 X, 260pp.
- No. 36 *Sexual Violence in Australia*, Bree Cook, Fiona David and Anna Grant, ISBN 0 642 24205 4, 100pp.
- No. 37 *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2000 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees*, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor, ISBN 0 642 24227 5, 41pp.

Crime Facts Info Series

No. 1 *Number of Women Prisoners Increases*, 19 June 2001, ISSN 1445-7288.

Annual Publications

28th Annual Reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council 2000, ISSN 0311-449X, 115pp.

Australian Crime: Facts and Figures 2000, ISBN 0 642 24219 4, 78pp.

Periodical Publications

AIC Newsletter, Winter 2000

AIC Newsletter, Spring 2000

AIC Newsletter, Summer 2000/2001

AIC Newsletter, Autumn 2001

Other Publications

Atlas of Crime in Australia 2000, Ibolya Losoncz, Carlos Carcach, Marcus Blake and Glenn Muscat, ISBN 0 642 24179 1, 154pp.

Appendix 2: Papers and Presentations by AIC Staff

Adam Graycar

Conferences and other Presentations

“Crime and Older Australians”, Family Futures: Issues in Research and Policy, 7th Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference, Australian Institute of Family Studies, 24 July 2000, Sydney.

“Local Government’s Effective Community Responses”, Reducing Criminality: Partnerships and Best Practice Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1 August 2000, Perth.

(with Rebecca Tailby) “Human Smuggling”, Asia Pacific Security: Non-Military Issues Conference, Australian Defence College, 14 August 2000, Canberra.

(with Rebecca Tailby) “People Smuggling: National Security Implications”, Defence and Strategic Studies Program, Australian Defence College, 14 August 2000, Canberra.

“Fraud Prevention and Control in Australia”, Fraud Prevention Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology, 24 August 2000, Gold Coast, Queensland.

“Predicting Success—What Works”, Workshops 3 and 4, Youth Justice 2000: Managing a New World in Transit, 13–14 September 2000, Singapore.

“Dealing with Delinquency: Diverse Challenges”, Youth Justice 2000: Managing A New World In Transit, 15 September 2000, Singapore.

“Repairing the Harm of Youth Crime”, Workshop 7, Youth Justice 2000: Managing a New World in Transit, 15 September 2000, Singapore.

“Local Government and Crime Prevention”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology, 20 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Toni Makkai), “Drugs and Crime, New Developments and Best Practice—Some Issues”, South Australian Justice Portfolio Illicit Drug Strategy Workshop, South Australia Department of Justice, 6 October 2000, Adelaide.

“Criminology in Australia and New Zealand”, American Society of Criminology Conference, 17 November 2000, Sydney.

“Crime, Safety and Firearms”, 4th National Conference on Injury Prevention and Control, Injury Prevention Council, 23 November 2000, Canberra.

Facilitator, Child Protection Evidence, Queensland Government, 28 November 2000, Brisbane.

“Social Consequences of the Human Genome Project”, Genome Workshop, Flinders University, 2 December 2000, Adelaide.

“Data for Criminal Justice Planning”, briefing to delegation from Philippines Government, Australian National University, 5 December 2000, Canberra.

Indigenous Working Group meeting, Commonwealth Government, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

Indigenous Community Capacity-Building Roundtable Working Group meeting, Commonwealth Government, 19 February 2001, Sydney.

“Crime and Older Australians: Future Challenges”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

(with Peter Grabosky, Mick Keelty and Rebecca Tailby) “Global and Regional Approaches to Fighting Transnational Crime”, International Policing Conference Global Directions: Local Solutions, South Australia Police, Australian Institute of Police Management, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australasian Centre for Policing Research, 6 March 2001, Adelaide.

“Early Intervention—Young People and Families”, Children, Young People and Communities—The Future is in our Hands, Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services, 27 March 2001, Launceston.

Seminar, European Institute for Crime Prevention Council (HEUNI), 17 April 2001, Helsinki, Finland.

Seminar, University of Toronto, 20 April 2001, Toronto, Canada.

Seminar, York University, 20 April 2001, Toronto, Canada.

Seminar, Department of Justice Canada, 24 April 2001, Ottawa, Canada.

“Crime in Twenty-first Century Australia”, public lecture, 25 April 2001, Ottawa, Canada.

Seminar, University of Illinois at Chicago, 27 April 2001, Chicago, United States.

Seminar, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), 27 April 2001, Chicago, United States.

Seminar, RAND Criminal Justice, 2 May 2001, Los Angeles, United States.

Public lecture, RAND Criminal Justice, 3 May 2001, Los Angeles, United States.

(with Rebecca Tailby), background papers for Emerging Crimes and Transnational Responses Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 20 June 2001, Canberra.

“New Crimes or New Responses”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 21 June 2001, Canberra.

“Older People and Consumer Fraud”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

Articles

“Crime in Australia—A History”, *2001 Year Book Australia*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, no. 83, pp. 477–95, Canberra, February 2001.

Meredith Bryant

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Paul Williams) “IDRS: The Project”, briefing to Australian Federal Police (ACT region), July 2000, Canberra.

(with Paul Williams) “ACT Drug Trends”, National Drug Trends Conference, University of New South Wales, 30 November 2000, Sydney.

(with Paul Williams) “Illicit Drug Use in the ACT: Interviews with Key Drug Professionals”, Roundtable on the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000: ACT versus National Results, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

Articles

(with Paul Williams and Siobhan Hennesy) *ACT Drug Trends 2000: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System*, Technical Report no. 105, National Alcohol and Drug Research Centre, University of New South Wales, February 2001.

Margaret Cameron

Conferences and other Presentations

“Young Men and Violence Prevention”, International Forum for Child Welfare Annual World Conference, Association of Children’s Welfare Agencies and the Child and Family Welfare Association of Australia, 10 August 2000, Sydney.

“Crime Prevention through Sport and Physical Activity”, Community Safety Officers’ Conference, New South Wales Police, November 2000, Goulbourn.

“Crime Prevention through Sport and Physical Activity”, The Future of Sport, South Australian Sports Federation, February 2001, Adelaide.

“Programs for Women in Prison”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

Articles

Book review of Russell Hogg and David Brown, *Rethinking Law and Order*, in *Australian Journal of Political Science*, vol. 35, no. 2, July 2000.

Book review of Deborah Lupton (ed.), *Risk and Sociocultural Theory*, in *Journal of Sociology*, vol. 36, no. 3, November 2000.

Carlos Carcach

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Ibolya Losoncz) “Crime in Rural Localities”, Roundtable on Crime in Regional and Rural Australia”, Australian Institute of Criminology, 6 September 2000.

(with Marcus Blake) “Technical Issues in the Development of the Crime Atlas of Australia”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 20 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Glenn Muscat), “An Analysis of Regional Variations in Crime Using Crime Concentration Indexes”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 21 September 2000, Adelaide.

“The Spatial Analysis of Ambulance Calls for Drug Overdose in Adelaide”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 21 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Glenn Muscat), “Data Issues and Prospects for Research in Regional and Rural Crime”, Rural Crime Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Ibolya Losoncz) “Crime and Regional Development”, Roundtable on Crime in Regional and Rural South Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 September 2000, Adelaide.

“Crime and Punishment in Australia”, Workshop on Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, 26 September 2000, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

“Spatio-Temporal Modelling of Illicit Drug Markets: A Bayesian Approach”, briefing to Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 9 November 2000, Canberra.

“Vehicle Crime and the Criminal Justice System”, Reducing Car Theft: How Low Can We Go? Australian Institute of Criminology and National Theft Reduction Council, 1 December 2000, Adelaide.

“On Markets for Public Safety”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

“An Empirical Test of the Life-Course Perspective Using ICVS Data”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 24 May 2001, Canberra.

(with Glenn Muscat) “Local Concentrations of Crime”, 10th International Seminar on Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis, University of Liverpool, 18 June 2001, Liverpool, United Kingdom.

“An Empirical Test of the Life Course Perspective to Victimization”, Workshop on Cross-National Comparative Victimization Research, The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, 22–24 June 2001, Leiden, The Netherlands.

“Analysis of Crime Victim Surveys”, briefing to School of Economics and Public Policy, The University of Ulster, 26 June 2001, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

“Change in Crime and Punishment in Australia”, Conference on Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Justice, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, 29 June 2001, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Articles

(with Robert Goldney, Heather Strang and Peter Grabosky) “Temporal Clustering of Child Homicide: Contagion or Illusion?”, *ANZ Journal of Criminology*, vol. 33, no. 3, December 2000.

Lisa Collins

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Paul Williams) “DUCO: The Project”, briefing to New South Wales Salvation Army, February 2001, Sydney.

Frances Gant

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Peter Grabosky) “The Stolen Parts Trade”, Reducing Car Theft: How Low Can we Go? Australian Institute of Criminology and National Theft Reduction Council, 1 December 2000, Adelaide.

(with Rebecca Tailby) “Assessment of Illegal Catches of Australian Abalone”, briefing and report to Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute and National Fisheries Compliance Committee representatives, 6 June 2001, Canberra.

Pamela Garfoot

Conferences and other Presentations

“AIC Library and Web Site Work”, presentation to delegation of correctional officials from the People’s Republic of China, 5 January 2001.

Susan Goode

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Doug Johnson and Toni Makkai) “Some Background Issues for Modifying the DUMA Questionnaire”, Third DUMA Technical Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 26–27 July 2000, Sydney.

Articles

(with Toni Makkai), “Australia”, in Karen McElrath (ed.), *HIV and AIDS: A World View*, Greenwood Press, forthcoming.

Peter Grabosky

Conferences and other Presentations

“Environmental Crime”, lecture, Australian Federal Police Management of Serious Crime course, 4 July 2000, Canberra.

“Leadership Challenges in Global Law Enforcement”, briefing to Australian Institute of Police Management, 11 July 2000, Sydney.

“The Future of Policing”, lecture, New South Wales Police Academy, 26 July 2000, Goulburn.

“The Globalisation of Violence and Terrorism”, seminar on Defence Green Paper, Australian Defence Studies, 8 August 2000, Canberra.

“The Ethics of Journalism and the Coverage of Crime and Justice”, lecture, University of South Australia, 4 October 2000, Adelaide.

“The Future of Fraud”, lecture, New South Wales Police Academy, 10 October 2000, Goulburn.

“Crime in the Digital Age”, lecture, University of Canberra, 10 October 2000, Canberra.

“Computer-related Crime Offences and Legislative Response”, 8th World Conference, Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, 13 October 2000, Beijing.

“Environmental Crime”, lecture, Chinese Ministry of Public Security Executive Development Program, Australian Federal Police Training College, 2 November 2000, Canberra.

“Strategic Intelligence”, briefing to National Crime Authority, 2 November 2000, Canberra.

“The Limits of Zero-Tolerance Policing to Combat Serious Juvenile Crime”, lecture, Toyo University, 8 November 2000, Tokyo, Japan.

“Juvenile Justice in Australia”, briefing, Toyo University, 8 November 2000, Tokyo, Japan.

“Zero-Tolerance Policing”, briefing, Keio University, 9 November 2000, Tokyo, Japan.

“Securities Fraud in the Digital Age”, American Society of Criminology Meeting, American Society of Criminology, 15 November 2000, San Francisco.

“The Psychology of Fraud”, Defence Security Conference, 29 November 2000, Sydney.

“The Psychology of Fraud”, briefing to ANZ Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 29 November 2000, Adelaide.

(with Frances Gant) “The Stolen Parts Trade”, Reducing Car Theft: How Low Can We Go? Australian Institute of Criminology and National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council Conference, 1 December 2000, Adelaide.

Panelist, The Media and Transnational Crime, United Nations Conference on Transnational Crime, 13 December 2000, Palermo, Italy.

“The Mushrooming of Cyber Crime”, United Nations Conference on Transnational Crime, 14 December 2000, Palermo, Italy.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology”, briefing to visiting delegation of Chinese prison administrators, Australian Institute of Criminology, 5 January 2001, Canberra.

“Information and the www: Is the Information Superhighway Built on Flawed Concrete?”, Conference on Information and Technology, Australian Defence Force Academy, 19 February 2001, Canberra.

“The Balance of Advantage in Police/Private Interface: Who Pays? Who Benefits?”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 22 February 2001, Melbourne.

Articles and Books

“Crime in the Digital Age”, *Australian Science*, vol. 21, no. 6, July 2000.

“Crime Control and Policing in the 21st Century”, *Toin Law Review* (in Japanese), vol. 7, no. 1, Japan, July 2000.

(with Carlos Carcach, Robert Goldney and Heather Strang) “Temporal Clustering of Child Homicide: Contagion or Illusion?”, *ANZ Journal of Criminology*, vol. 33, no. 3, December 2000.

“Computer Crime in a Borderless World”, *Annales Internationales de Criminologie*, vol. 38, no. 1/2, pp. 67–92, 2000.

“Managing Violence and Health: Strategies, Solutions, Research and Methodological Issues”, *Violence and Health: Proceedings of a WHO Global Symposium*, WHO Centre for Health Development, World Health Organisation, pp. 415–28, Kobe, Japan, 2000.

“The System of Corporate Crime Control”, *Contemporary Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice: Essays in Honor of Gilbert Geis, Henry N. Pontell and David Shichor*, Prentice Hall, Saddle River, New Jersey, 2000.

“Computer Crime: A Criminological Overview”, *Forum on Crime and Society*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 35–54, February 2001.

(with Anna Grant and Fiona David) “The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children”, *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 269–387, March 2001.

(with Russell Smith) “Digital Crime in the Twenty-first Century”, *Journal of Information Ethics*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 8–26, May 2001.

(with Russell Smith and Gillian Dempsey) *Electronic Theft: Unlawful Acquisition in Cyberspace*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, May 2001.

“The Limits of Zero-Tolerance Policing to Combat Serious Juvenile Crime” (in Japanese), *Hanzai to Hikou* (Crime and Delinquency), vol. 128, pp. 5–22, May 2001.

“Virtual Criminality: Old Wine in New Bottles?”, *Social and Legal Studies*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 243–50, June 2001.

“Crime in Cyberspace”, *Transnational Organized Crime*, vol. 4, nos. 3 & 4, pp. 195–208 (reprinted in Phil Williams and Dimitri Vlassis [eds.], *Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses*, Frank Cass, London, 2001).

Siobhan Hennessy

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Paul Williams), “DUCO: The Project”, briefings to: Queensland Department of Corrective Services and Queensland Criminal Justice Commission, July 2000; Griffith University, July 2000; Western Australia Ministry of Justice, July 2000; South Australia Department of Corrective Services, July 2000; Victorian Department of Corrective Services, July 2000; Victorian Department of Justice, July 2000; Tasmanian Department of Justice, July 2000; and ACT Department of Corrective Services, July 2000.

(with Paul Williams) “The AIC Corrections Research Program”, briefing to National Crimes Statistics Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics, July 2000, Melbourne.

“Developments in DUCO”, briefing to Queensland DUCO Advisory Committee, September 2000, Brisbane.

(with Paul Williams) “Injecting Drug Users in the ACT”, Roundtable on the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000: ACT versus National Results, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

Articles

(with Meredith Bryant and Paul Williams) *ACT Drug Trends 2000: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System*, Technical Report no. 105, National Alcohol and Drug Research Centre, University of New South Wales, February 2001.

Marianne James

Conferences and other Presentations

“Understanding and Responding to Crime and Older People”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

Doug Johnson

Conferences and other Presentations

“Age of Initiation Among Four Populations”, Winter in the Sun, Alcohol and Drug Foundation—Queensland, 3–6 July 2000, Brisbane.

(with Susan Goode and Toni Makkai) “Some Background Issues for Modifying the DUMA Questionnaire”, Third DUMA Technical Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 26–27 July 2000, Sydney.

(with Toni Makkai and Wendy Loxley) “Recent Drug Use Amongst a Sample of Detainees”, APSAD Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, 20–22 November 2000, Melbourne.

Articles

(with Toni Makkai) “Australia”, *Compendium on I-ADAM*, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming.

Gloria Laycock

Conferences and other Presentations

“The Context of Research—Getting it Right for Practitioners and Policy-Makers”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 24 January 2001, Canberra.

“Experimental Elephant Traps for Crime Preventors”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 31 January 2001, Canberra.

- “Switching on the Brain when Evaluating Crime Prevention Initiatives”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 7 February 2001, Canberra.
- “Context Matters for Crime Preventers”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 15 February 2001, Canberra.
- “An International Perspective on Early Intervention”, International School-based Police Officers Conference: Early Intervention, “Does it Work?”, Western Australia Police, 22 February 2001, Fremantle.
- “Hypothesis-based Research: The Repeat Victimisation Story”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.
- “Developing Community Capacity”, seminar, Crime Prevention Victoria, 26 February 2001, Melbourne.
- “Solving Crime Problems”, seminar, Crime Prevention Victoria, 27 February 2001, Melbourne.
- “Local Government and Crime Prevention”, seminar, Crime Prevention Victoria, 27 February 2001, Melbourne.
- “To Control or not to Control: How is the Question”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 28 February 2001, Canberra.
- “Politicians or Scientists: Who Has the Answer to Crime?”, lecture, Australian Institute of Criminology, 11 March 2001, Canberra.
- “Has Criminology Failed to Deliver?”, staff seminar, University of New South Wales, 13 March 2001, Sydney.
- “Partnership Methodologies: The Gold Standard for Crime Prevention”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 14 March 2001, Canberra.
- “Repeat Victimisation”, seminar, New South Wales Police, 12 April 2001, Sydney.
- “Research for Policy and Practice”, seminar, Griffith University, 23 March 2001, Brisbane.

Ibolya Losoncz

Conferences and other Presentations

- (with Carlos Carcach), “Crime in Rural Localities”, Roundtable on Crime in Regional and Rural Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, 6 September 2000, Canberra.
- (with Glenn Muscat) “Areal Unit Issues in the Analysis of Crime Data”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 20 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Carlos Carcach), “Crime and Regional Development”, Roundtable on Crime in Regional and Rural South Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 September 2000, Adelaide.

“DUCO Progress Milestones”, briefing to Tasmania Advisory Committee, January 2001, Hobart, and to Queensland Advisory Committee (with Paul Williams), March 2001, Brisbane.

(with Paul Williams) “DUCO: The Project”, briefing to Catholic Prisons Ministry, March 2001, Brisbane.

(with Paul Williams) “DUCO: Preliminary Results”, briefing to Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department, May 2001, Canberra.

Toni Makkai

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Doug Johnson and Susan Goode) “Some Background Issues for Modifying the DUMA Questionnaire”, Third DUMA Technical Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 26–27 July 2000, Sydney.

(with John Western) “Careers in the Making: A 25-Year Study of Lawyers, Medical Practitioners and Engineers”, For the Public Good: The First National Pro Bono Law Conference, Attorney-General’s Department, 4 August 2000, Canberra.

(with Ian McAllister) “Trends in Public Opinion Towards Defence and Foreign Affairs in Australia”, A Public Symposium on the Defence Green Paper, Defence Department, 8 August 2000, Canberra.

“Status Report from Australia”, I-ADAM Conference, International Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, 21–23 September 2000, Washington DC.

“Ideas for New I-ADAM Data Analytic Projects”, Data Sharing Plan and Joint Publications, I-ADAM Conference, International Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, 21–23 September 2000, Washington DC.

“New Developments in US Drug Courts and UK Arrest Referral Systems”, South Australian Justice Portfolio Illicit Drug Strategy Workshop, South Australia Department of Justice, 6 October 2000, Adelaide.

“Overview of New Developments in US Drug Courts”, briefing to South Australian Drug Court Team, 6 October 2000, Adelaide.

(with Adam Graycar) “Drugs and Crime, New Developments and Best Practice—Some Issues”, South Australian Justice Portfolio Illicit Drug Strategy Workshop, South Australia Department of Justice, 6 October 2000, Adelaide.

“Drugs and Crimes Amongst Australian Detainees”, American Society of Criminology Meetings, 15–18 November 2000, San Francisco.

(with Doug Johnson and Wendy Loxley) “Recent Drug Use Amongst a Sample of Detainees”, APSAD Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, 20–22 November 2000, Melbourne.

(with Wendy Loxley and David Indermaur) “The Reliability of Self-Reported Drug Use by Adult Detainees: An Analysis of Western Australian DUMA Data”, APSAD Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, 20–22 November 2000, Melbourne.

(with Paul Williams) “Illicit Drugs Data and the Economic Cost of Drug Abuse”, briefing to Department of Health and Aged Care, December 2000, Canberra.

“Latest Trends from the DUMA Monitoring Program”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

(with Wendy Loxley) “The Reliability of Self-Reported Drug Abuse by Adult Detainees: An Analysis of DUMA Data from Four States”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

“Latest Trends from DUMA”, briefing paper, Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs, 27 March 2001.

“Crime and Justice Statistics for Policy Purposes”, briefing paper, Statistical Society of Australia, April 2001, Sydney. Also presented to Australian Customs Service, June 2001, Canberra.

“Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: Recent Trends in Drugs and Criminal Activity”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 21 June 2001, Canberra.

(with J. Western and M. Davies) “Report 2000: Some Results from the Professions in Australia Study”, Reshaping Australian Institutions Project, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra.

Articles

“Patterns of Recent Drug Use Amongst a Sample of Australian Detainees”, *Addictions*, forthcoming.

(with Ian McAllister) “The Prevalence and Characteristics of Injecting Drug Users in Australia”, *Alcohol and Drug Review*, vol. 20, pp. 29–36, 2001.

(with Susan Goode) “Australia”, in Karen McElrath (ed.), *HIV and AIDS: A World View*, Greenwood Press, forthcoming.

(with Doug Johnson) “Australia”, *Compendium on I-ADAM*, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming.

Claire Mayhew

Conferences and other Presentations

“Occupational Violence in the Taxi Industry”, Community Forum on Safety Issues Relating to the Taxi Industry, 5 September 2000, Sydney.

Articles

“Occupational Violence: The Latest OHS Epidemic?”, *Journal of Occupational Health and Safety, Australia and New Zealand*, October 2000.

(with Michael Quinlan) “Occupational Violence in Long Distance Road Transport: A Study of 300 Australian Truck Drivers, *Current Issues in Crime and Justice*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 36–46.

“Occupational Violence in Industrialised Countries: Types, Incidence Patterns and ‘At Risk’ Groups of Workers”, in M. Gill, B. Fisher and V. Bowie, *Occupational Violence in Industrialised Countries*, Willan Press, United Kingdom.

Jenny Mouzos

Conferences and other Presentations

“Comparative Criminology: Homicidal Encounters in Australia 1989–1999”, guest lecture, Comparative Criminology class, University of Canberra, 1 August 2000.

“Spousal Homicide Project”, meeting with Queensland Police, State Domestic Violence Coordinator and staff from Commissioner’s Office, Queensland Police, 13 September 2000, Brisbane.

“DUCO: The Project”, briefing to the Northern Territory Department of Corrective Services, November 2000, Darwin.

Update on AIC research in the area of suicide prevention and mental health, Commonwealth Agencies Working Group on Suicide Prevention and Mental Health, 1 December 2000, Canberra.

Update of research from the National Firearms and Homicide Monitoring Programs at the Australian Institute of Criminology, APMC Working Group on Handguns, Australasian Police Ministers’ Council, 23 January 2001, Canberra.

Update on National Homicide Monitoring Program and National Firearms Monitoring Program Research, APMC Working Group on Handguns Used in Crime, Attorney-General’s Department, 23 January 2001, Canberra.

“Private versus Public Control: A Situational Analysis of Homicide in Australia”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

“Weapon Involvement in Armed Robbery”, National Armed Robbery Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 5 April 2001, Canberra.

“Update on Current Firearms Research”, APMC Working Group on Handguns Used in Crime, Attorney-General’s Department, 6 April 2001, Canberra.

“AIC Research on Mental Health and Suicide Prevention: National Firearms Monitoring Program and National Deaths in Custody Program”, briefing to Commonwealth Agencies Working Group on Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, 3 May 2001, Canberra.

“Investigating Homicide: New Responses for a Timeless Crime”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

“Women Homicide Offenders in Australia”, Homicide Research Working Group Meeting, University of Central Florida, 24 June 2001, Orlando, Florida.

Articles

“Mentally, the homicide numbers don’t add up”, *AQ: Journal of Contemporary Analysis*, vol. 72, no. 4, pp. 26–27, August/September 2000.

(with Sue Thompson) “Comparison between Gay Hate-Related Homicides of Men and Other Male Homicides in New South Wales 1989–1999”, *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, vol. 12, no. 3, March 2001.

Glenn Muscat

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Ibolya Losoncz) “Areal Unit Issues in the Analysis of Crime Data”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 20 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Carlos Carcach) “An Analysis of Regional Variations in Crime using Crime Concentration Indexes”, Crime Mapping: Adding Value to Crime Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and University of Adelaide, 21 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Carlos Carcach) “Data Issues and Prospects for Research in Regional and Rural Crime”, Rural Crime Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 September 2000, Adelaide.

(with Carlos Carcach) “Local Concentrations of Crime”, 10th International Seminar on Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis, University of Liverpool, 18 June 2001, Liverpool, United Kingdom.

John Myrtle

Conferences and other Presentations

“AIC Library and Web Site Work”, presentation to delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 10 November 2000.

“Information Online for the Twenty-first Century”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

“The Australian Institute of Criminology’s Web Site: an Evolving Portal”, 6th Meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network, Zutphen, the Netherlands, 28 May 2001.

“AIC Library and Web Site Work”, presentation to delegation from the Chilean Police Force, 13 June 2001.

Emma Ogilvie (Criminology Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellow)

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Mark Lynch) “Youth Marginalisation in South-East Queensland”, Roundtable on Young People and Gangs, Australian Institute of Criminology, 28 July 2000, Canberra.

“Data for Criminal Justice Planning” briefing to delegation from Philippines Government, Australian National University, 5 December 2000, Canberra.

“Policing, Prosecuting and Preventing Stalking”, Stalking: Criminal Justice Responses, Australian Institute of Criminology, 7 December 2000, Sydney.

“Cyberstalking”, Stalking: Criminal Justice Responses, Australian Institute of Criminology, 8 December 2000, Sydney.

(with Mark Lynch) “Age, Gender and Criminal Trajectories”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 22 February 2001, Melbourne.

“Gender, Offending and Victimization: New Thoughts on Old Crimes”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

Articles

(with Mark Lynch) “Responses to Incarceration: A Qualitative Analysis of Adolescents in Juvenile Detention Centres”, *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, vol. 12, no. 3, March 2001.

“Cyberstalking”, *Crime and Justice International*, Office of International Criminal Justice, Texas, March 2001.

Santina Perrone

Conferences and other Presentations

“Overview of Young People and Gangs”, Roundtable on Young People and Gangs, Australian Institute of Criminology, 28 July 2000, Canberra.

“Young People and Gangs”, briefing to Young People and Gangs Reference Group, Australian Multicultural Foundation, 28 September 2000, Melbourne.

“Regulatory Investigation and Policy”, WorkCover Victoria Briefing, WorkCover Victoria, 29 September 2000, Melbourne.

“Racism, Ethnicity and Hate Crime”, Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, 16 November 2000, San Francisco.

Articles

(with Rob White) “Young People and Gangs”, *Crime and Justice International*, vol. 17, no. 49, February 2001.

(with Rob White) “Ethnic Minority Youth in Australia: Gang Images”, *Group Conflicts and Social Identity*, Communal/Plural, forthcoming.

“Under Attack: The Small Business Community’s Experiences of Crime in Australia”, in Martin Gill (ed.), *Security Journal*, Perpetuity Press, United Kingdom, forthcoming.

Jerry Ratcliffe

Conferences and other Presentations

“Crime Mapping and the Risk of Spatial Labelling”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 22 February 2001, Melbourne.

“Progress Report on the Evaluation of the AFP’s Operation Anchorage”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, 14 May 2001, Canberra.

Russell Smith

Conferences and other Presentations

“Defrauding Governments Electronically”, Evaluating Emerging Trends in Electronic Fraud, Institute for International Research, 22 August 2000, Canberra.

“Confronting Fraud in the Digital Age”, Fraud Prevention and Control, Australian Institute of Criminology and Attorney-General’s Department, 24 August 2000, Gold Coast.

“On-Line Securities Crime”, Eighteenth International Symposium on Economic Crime, 12 September 2000, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

“Global Studies on Transnational Organised Crime”, Workshop on Transnational Organised Crime: Dangerousness and Trends, United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, 14–15 September 2000, Turin, Italy.

“Cybercrime”, briefing to Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, and to Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate, 20 September 2000, London, United Kingdom.

“Deceptive and Misleading On-Line Advertising and Business Practices”, Communications Research Forum 2000, 4–5 October 2000, Canberra.

“New Age Fraud—Electronic Fraud”, CPA Congress 2000, CPAs—Leading with Vision and Commitment, CPA Australia, 25 October 2000, Sydney.

“Corporate Fraud in the Digital Age: Emerging Trends and Solutions”, SGW Forums, Corporate Fraud: Prevention, Detection and Recovery in the Digital Age, Keynote Address, 29 November 2000, Perth.

“Electronic Corruption”, briefing to New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption, Project Mercury, 19 December 2000, Sydney.

“Recent Strategies for Preventing Electronic Fraud in the Public Sector”, Fraud in the Public Sector: From Fraud Control to Crime Prevention, Institute for International Research Conferences, 16 February 2001, Sydney.

“Computer Crime: Crisis or Beat Up?”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest? Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 21 February 2001, Melbourne.

“The Risks and Benefits of Electronic Voting”, HS Chapman Society, 3 March 2001, Sydney.

“Controlling Cross-Border Economic Crime”, International Policing Conference, Global Directions: Local Solutions, South Australia Police, Australian Institute of Police Management, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australasian Centre for Policing Research, 7 March 2001, Adelaide.

“Achieving Best Practice in Fraud Prevention”, Marcus Evans Conferences, Identity Fraud: Examining and Confronting Problems of Identity-Related Crime, Keynote Address, 18 May 2001, Sydney.

Panelist, Marcus Evans Conferences “Identity Fraud: Examining and Confronting Problems of Identity-Related Crime”, 18 May 2001, Sydney.

“Government Cybercrooks”, New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption Symposium, The Need to Know: E-Corruption and Unmanaged Risk, 21 May 2001, Sydney.

Panelist, New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption Symposium, *The Need to Know: E-Corruption and Unmanaged Risk*, 21 May 2001, Sydney.

“Computer Crime: Crisis or Beat-Up?”, Flinders University, School of Law, Staff Seminar, 6 June 2001, Adelaide.

“Regulating Cyberspace”, lecture, *Criminal Law in Context*, Flinders University, School of Law, 7 June 2001, Adelaide.

“Controlling Cross-Border Economic Crime”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

“Internet-Related Fraud: Crisis or Beat-Up?”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 22 June 2001, Canberra.

Articles and Books

(with Peter Grabosky) “Digital Crime in the Twenty-first Century”, *Journal of Information Ethics*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 8–26, May 2001.

(with Peter Grabosky and Gillian Dempsey) *Electronic Theft: Unlawful Acquisition in Cyberspace*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, May 2001.

Rebecca Tailby

Conferences and other Presentations

(with Adam Graycar) “Human Smuggling”, Asia Pacific Security: Non-Military Issues Conference, Australian Defence College, 14 August 2000, Canberra.

(with Adam Graycar) “People Smuggling: National Security Implications”, Defence and Strategic Studies Program, Australian Defence College, 14 August 2000, Canberra.

“AIC Work on Smuggling, Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation”, briefing to AusAID Project Against Trafficking in Women and Children Identification Mission, AusAID, Tuesday 23 January 2001, Canberra.

(with Adam Graycar, Peter Grabosky and Mick Keelty) “Global and Regional Approaches to Fighting Transnational Crime”, International Policing Conference Global Directions: Local Solutions, South Australia Police, Australian Institute of Police Management, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australasian Centre for Policing Research, 6 March 2001, Adelaide.

(with Frances Gant) “Assessment of Illegal Catches of Australian Abalone”, briefing and report to Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute and National Fisheries Compliance Committee representatives, 6 June 2001, Canberra.

(with Adam Graycar) background papers for Emerging Crimes and Transnational Responses Roundtable, Australian Institute of Criminology, 20 June 2001, Canberra.

Briefing note for Pino Arlacchi, United Nations Under-Secretary General and Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, on trafficking in Australia, June 2001.

“People Smuggling: Recent Trends and Changing Responses”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 21 June 2001, Canberra.

Articles

“People smuggling to Australia”, *Geodate*, Warrigal Publications, vol. 14, no. 2, May 2001.

Gregor Urbas

Conferences and other Presentations

“Parallel Importing and CD Piracy”, briefing to Intellectual Property and Competition Review Committee, September 2000, Canberra.

“Criminal Appeals and Miscarriages of Justice”, lecture, Australian National University, 23 October 2000, Canberra.

“Australian Legislative Responses to Stalking”, *Stalking: Criminal Justice Responses*, Australian Institute of Criminology, 8 December 2000, Sydney.

“Public Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, *Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?* Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, 23 February 2001, Melbourne.

“Cyber Crime Legislation in the Asia-Pacific Region”, Regional Conference on Piracy and Cyber Crime, The University of Hong Kong, 25–26 April 2001, Hong Kong.

Paul Williams

Conferences and other Presentations

“The AIC Research Program and Coronial Information”, NCIS Drugs Workshop, Monash University National Centre for Coronial Information, July 2000, Melbourne.

“Developing an Injuries in Police Custody database”, briefing to New South Wales Police, July 2000, Canberra.

(with Meredith Bryant) “IDRS: The Project”, briefing to Australian Federal Police (ACT region), July 2000, Canberra.

(with Siobhan Hennesy) “The AIC Corrections Research Program”, briefing to National Crimes Statistics Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics, July 2000, Melbourne.

“Performance Indicators for the National Drug Strategic Framework”, KPMG, July 2000, Canberra.

“DUCO: The Project”, briefings to: Queensland Department of Corrective Services and the Queensland Criminal Justice Commission, July 2000, Brisbane; Griffith University, July 2000; Western Australian Ministry of Justice, July 2000; South Australian Department of Corrective Services, July 2000; Victorian Department of Corrective Services, July 2000; Victorian Department of Justice, July 2000; Tasmanian Department of Justice, July 2000; ACT Department of Corrective Services, July 2000; Edith Cowan University, November 2000; NSW Salvation Army, February 2001; and Catholic Prisons Ministry, March 2001.

“Illicit Drug Datasets and Evaluating the COAG Drug Diversions Initiative”, Health Outcomes International, September 2000, Canberra.

“A Needs Analysis of Data Collection for Drug Diversions”, the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs National Minimum Dataset Working Party, September 2000, Brisbane.

“The National Alcohol Action Plan”, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care and the National Expert Advisory Committee on Alcohol Research Workshop, September 2000, Melbourne.

“ACT Drug Trends”, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare seminar, 10 October 2000, Canberra.

“AIC Indigenous-identified Data and Research”, the Western Australian Ministry of Justice and AIC Workshop on the Over-Representation of Aboriginals in the Criminal Justice System, November 2000, Perth.

(with Meredith Bryant) “ACT Drug Trends”, National Drug Trends Conference, University of New South Wales, 30 November 2000, Sydney.

“The ACT Illicit Drug Reporting System—Process and Objectives”, Roundtable on the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000: ACT versus National Results, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

(with Meredith Bryant) “Illicit Drug Use in the ACT: Interviews with Key Drug Professionals”, Roundtable on the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000: ACT versus National Results, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

(with Siobhan Hennessy) “Injecting Drug Users in the ACT”, Roundtable on the Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000: ACT versus National Results, 12 December 2000, Canberra.

“National IDRS Research Briefing”, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund, December 2000, Sydney.

(with Toni Makkai) “Illicit Drugs Data and the Economic Cost of Drug Abuse”, briefing to Department of Health and Aged Care, December 2000, Canberra.

“Deaths in Australian Prisons”, briefing to visiting Chinese delegation, Australian Institute of Criminology, 5 January 2001, Canberra.

“The ACT Heroin Drought”, the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence and the ACT Ambulance Service, February 2001, Canberra.

“Drug Use Careers of Offenders Data Collection”, workshop for interviewers, Edith Cowan University, 12 March 2001, Perth.

(with Ibolya Losoncz) “DUCO Progress Milestones” briefing to Queensland Advisory Committee, March 2001, Brisbane.

“Alcohol and Violence” briefing to Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, March 2001, Canberra.

“Alcohol-Related Crime Research”, Workshop on Developing National Priorities for Alcohol Research, Department of Health and Aged Care, March 2001, Melbourne.

(with Ibolya Losoncz) “DUCO: Preliminary Results”, briefing to Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department, May 2001, Canberra.

“Drug Dataset Holdings of the AIC”, Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs Law Enforcement Data Workshop, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, May 2001, Canberra.

“Illicit Drug Use and Violent Criminal Careers: Preliminary Results from DUCO”, 4th National Outlook Symposium, Australian Institute of Criminology, 21 June 2001, Canberra.

“Sampling, Weighting and Standardisation”, seminar, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 28 June 2001.

Articles

(with Meredith Bryant and Siobhan Hennesy) *ACT Drug Trends 2000: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System*, Technical Report no. 105, National Alcohol and Drug Research Centre, University of New South Wales, February 2001.

(with L. Topp et al.) *Australian Drug Trends 2000: Findings of the Illicit Drug Reporting System*, NDARC Monograph no. 47, National Alcohol and Drug Research Centre, University of New South Wales, February 2001.

“Alcohol-related Social Disorder and Rural Youth”, *Youth Studies*, forthcoming.

Appendix 3: Submissions

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

- Law Enforcement Implications of New Technology, to Parliamentary Joint Committee on the National Crime Authority, July 2000, Canberra;
- Evaluation of Operation Mantle, South Australian Police, July 2000, Adelaide;
- Development of Standards for Alternative Dispute Resolution, Attorney-General's Department, July 2000, Canberra;
- public hearing, House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs Substance Abuse in Australian Communities Inquiry, House of Representatives, Commonwealth Parliament, 14 August 2000, Canberra;
- Telemedicine and the Law Inquiry, Telemedicine Committee of the Registrars of Medical Boards of Australian States and Territories, 18 August 2000, Canberra.
- Drug Use Monitoring in Australia project, to Prime Minister's advisers, 9 October 2000, Canberra;
- Sentencing Young Offenders, New South Wales Law Reform Commission, January 2001, Sydney;
- A Needs Analysis of State and Territory Law Enforcement Agencies' Readiness to Collect Drug Diversions Data, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, April 2001, Canberra;
- Illicit Drugs and Crime, House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs Substance Abuse in Australian Communities Inquiry, Commonwealth Parliament, 21 May 2001, Canberra;
- comments on the proposed National Drug Reporting Format, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, 18 June 2001, Canberra; and
- inquiry into the provisions of the Measures to Combat Serious and Organised Crime Bill 2001, Senate Legal and Constitutional Legislation Committee, June 2001, Canberra.

Appendix 4: Staff and Associates

Staff (as at 30 June 2001)

Executive

Adam Graycar PhD, D.Litt (<i>UNSW</i>), FASSA, FAIM, FAICD	Director
Sylvia MacKellar	Personal Assistant

Research Group

Peter Grabosky BA (<i>Colby</i>), MA, PhD (<i>Northwestern</i>)	Deputy Director
Toni Makkai BA (<i>Capricornia IAE</i>), Master of Social Planning and Development (<i>MSPD</i>), PhD (<i>UQ</i>)	Director of Research and Head, Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program
Carlos Carcach BEc (<i>El Salvador</i>), MStat (<i>Mexico</i>), GradDipEc (<i>ANU</i>)	Head, Communities and Crime Analysis Program
Leanne Huddy BA (Lib) (<i>UC</i>)	Executive Officer, Research and Head, Research Dissemination and Support Program
Claire Mayhew BAdmin (Hons), PhD (<i>Griffith</i>)	Senior Research Analyst
Russell Smith BA (Hons), LLB, DipCrim (<i>Melb</i>), LLM (<i>Melb</i>), PhD (<i>London</i>)	Senior Research Analyst
Paul Williams BA (Hons) (<i>ANU</i>)	Head, Public Policy and Drugs Program
Margaret Cameron BA (Hons), PhD (<i>Flinders</i>)	Research Analyst
Vicki Dalton	Research Analyst (on leave)
Frances Gant BA (Hons) (Justice Admin) (<i>Griffith</i>)	Research Analyst
Marianne James BA (Hons) (<i>ANU</i>)	Research Analyst
Jenny Mouzos BA (Psych), GradDip Arts (Crim), MCrim (<i>Melb</i>)	Research Analyst
Emma Ogilvie BA (Hons), PhD (<i>UQ</i>)	Criminology Research Council Postdoctoral Fellow

Jerry Ratcliffe BSc (Hons), PhD (<i>UNottingham</i>)	Research Analyst
Rebecca Tailby BSc (Hons), LLB (<i>ANU</i>)	Research Analyst
Gregor Urbas BA (Hons), LLB (Hons), PhD (<i>ANU</i>)	Research Analyst
Lisa Collins BA (<i>UC</i>), PostgradDip Arts (Crim), MCrim (<i>Melb</i>)	Research Assistant
Susan Goode BSc (Hons) (<i>UNSW</i>)	Research Assistant
Ibolya Losoncz BPsych (Hons) (pen) (<i>Charles Sturt</i>)	Research Assistant
Jessica Marshall BBehavSc (<i>Flinders</i>)	Research Assistant
Kiah McGregor BA, BSc (<i>ANU</i>)	Research Assistant
Glenn Muscat BSc (<i>UC</i>)	Research Assistant
Diana Nelson BA (<i>Deakin</i>)	Research Assistant
Cathie Rushforth BSocSc (Psych) (<i>Charles Sturt</i>)	Research Assistant
Vanessa Dennison	Research Assistant and Research Admin. Officer
Julie Dixon BA (<i>ANU</i>)	Research Admin. Officer
Kathy Mildren	Research Admin. Officer
Sarah Christensen BA (Hons) (<i>ANU</i>)	Publications Officer
Information Services Group, J.V. Barry Library	
John Myrtle BA (Hons) (<i>Syd</i>)	Principal Librarian
Catherine Stein BA (<i>Macquarie</i>), GradDipLib (<i>UC</i>)	Senior Librarian
Pamela Garfoot BA (<i>ANU</i>), GradDipLib (<i>UC</i>)	Senior Librarian
Wendy Limbrick DipLibStud (<i>CIT</i>)	Library Officer
Karen Collier DipLibStud (<i>CIT</i>)	Library Officer
Tessa Piagno DipApplSc (<i>UQ</i>), DipLibStud (<i>CIT</i>)	Library Officer
Administrative Services Group	
Geoff Chapman BA (Acc) (<i>UC</i>)	Manager, Administration and Finance
Robyn Duncan BCom (<i>UNE</i>)	Administration and Finance
Pauline Young	Administration and Finance
Cathy Kilford	Administration and Finance

In addition, the following casual staff were employed during the year on short-term contracts:

Kym Freriks	Josh Thow
Julian Henschke	Julie Tovey
Jacqui Levan	Anne Watt
Peter Levan	Phillip Wong

The Director of the AIC was appointed under section 15 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The other members of staff referred to above were appointed under section 23 of the Act which provides that the Director may, on behalf of the AIC and where required with the approval of the Attorney-General, appoint as employees of the AIC such persons as the Director thinks necessary.

Staff who left the Australian Institute of Criminology during the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001:

Trisha Boyden	Catherine Huntley
Meredith Bryant	Doug Johnson
Misty Cook	Satyanshu Mukherjee
Angela Grant	Santina Perrone
Siobhan Hennessy	

Associates

To ensure continuity of its longstanding research activities and to maintain strong links with the academic community, the AIC has appointed a number of leading academics as Associates.

The Associates represent the interests of the AIC in their home cities and, where appropriate, work jointly with the AIC to further its activities in those cities.

Appointments are made for two years and are conditional upon Associates contributing tangibly to the AIC program or its product. Contributions are negotiated with the Director.

The current AIC Associates are:

- Associate Professor Christine Alder
Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
- Professor Allan Borowski
Head, School of Social Work and Social Policy, La Trobe University, Victoria
- Mr Jon Bright
Head, New Deal for Communities Unit, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, London, United Kingdom

- Dr Roderic Broadhurst
Associate Professor, Centre for Criminology, Department of Sociology,
University of Hong Kong
- Mr Simon Bronitt
Law School, Faculty of Law, Australian National University, Canberra
- Associate Professor Kathy Daly
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Mt Gravatt Campus,
Griffith University, Queensland
- Professor Andrew Goldsmith
School of Law, Flinders University, South Australia
- Professor Riaz Hassan
Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Flinders University, SA
- Professor Kevin Howells
School of Psychology, University of South Australia
- Professor Ross Homel
Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith
University, Queensland
- Professor Graeme Hugo
Professor of Geography, Director, National Key Centre for Social
Applications of GIS, University of Adelaide, South Australia
- Dr David Indermaur
Senior Research Fellow, Crime Research Centre, Univ. of Western Australia
- Dr Lorraine Mazerolle
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Qld
- Mr David McDonald
National Centre for Epidemiology and Health, Australian National
University, Canberra
- Professor Ian O'Connor
President of the Academic Board, University of Queensland
- Professor Ken Polk
Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
- Associate Professor Rick Sarre
Law and Criminology, School of International Business, University of
South Australia
- Professor Tony Vinson
Emeritus Professor, School of Social Work, University of New South Wales
- Professor Kate Warner
Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania

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