

Annual Report  
*2001–02*

Australian Institute of Criminology and the  
Criminology Research Council

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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
NFMP	National Firearms Monitoring Program

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# 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 2002.

Yours sincerely

Richard Fox  
Chair  
Board of Management

25 September 2002

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## 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 2002 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



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# Year in Review

2001–02 saw the continuation of the development of high-quality material within the Australian Institute of Criminology, and its communication to stakeholders.

Research findings and information services were disseminated via the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice Series, the Research and Public Policy Series, other published works in Australia and overseas, and through AIC seminars and national conferences as well as through our extensive library services and expanding web site. Staff also communicated our work via a record number of presentations and public speeches. A full list of these publications and activities appears later in this report (Appendices 1 to 4). Commonwealth and state government agencies sought AIC information, advice and input across a wide range of policy areas.

In February 2002 the Institute appointed a Manager, Learning & Knowledge Development to set in place a range of training and knowledge development activities. Over the years the AIC has produced a significant amount of pathbreaking and highly sought after material, which could be communicated more widely to interested parties, and we have chosen the training function as a vehicle for this. During the year successful courses were delivered throughout Australia on identity fraud, and courses on money laundering, crime prevention and community safety will be delivered before the end of 2002. The Learning & Knowledge Development activity is of great importance to the Institute as it is an opportunity to keep our stakeholders well informed about trends in crime, crime containment and prevention, and to move from analysis to action.

Communication is a central concern of the AIC's strategic thinking. As we are all increasingly becoming overloaded with information it is essential that we communicate our findings in a manner that is simple to read without compromising relevance and rigor. Our Crime Facts Info papers—a single sheet containing one paragraph of text, one graph, and a link to the full report upon which the material is based—continued to be a useful means of highlighting AIC research in a succinct and user-friendly way. The Crime Facts papers are sent electronically to interested stakeholders every fortnight, and during the year 26 were released.

During the year two additional means of communicating the larger volume of our work came to fruition. A commercial publication, the *Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology* was released. Published by Cambridge University Press, it contains 15 chapters reflecting the work of the AIC. It is a tribute to staff members that a renowned international publisher such as Cambridge has

chosen to communicate our more considered work in this fashion. We also launched a new series of Technical and Background Papers. This web-based series contains material produced in the process of developing other AIC publications. These technical papers enable readers who are so inclined to understand how some of our materials are derived.

Our Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project has added three new sites and has produced several reports. DUMA is the only reliable and valid source of data in Australia on the link between illicit drug use and criminal behaviour. It is a project that works closely with police, and produces material that is timely and relevant for police as well as material which contributes to the bigger policy picture. Despite exceptionally positive feedback from a wide variety of key stakeholders, funding for DUMA is precarious. The current funding expires in 2003 and, for the sake of continuous data and information on links between illicit drug taking and crime, it is important that a more secure funding arrangement comes into place.

DUMA is only one example of our positive working relations with police. We have constructed a cooperative agreement with the Australian Federal Police for the development of research materials of use to the AFP. We completed an analysis of police crime statistics for the Victoria Police, and the Director and senior staff have made numerous presentations to police services around Australia.

The J.V. Barry Library continues to hold its head high as one of the most important criminal justice libraries in the world, and is looking forward, in January 2003, to hosting the seventh meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network. The library manages the AIC web site which received an average of 12,000 hits per day during the year. The library initiated three email alert services for Institute staff and selected external clients this year, namely the *Drug Alert*, the *Money Laundering Alert* and the *People Smuggling and Trafficking Alert*.

The Administration Group has provided excellent support for our core business, and has worked hard to keep our corporate services and computing services operating seamlessly.

I would like to express my thanks to all staff, who have produced admirably and supported my leadership during 2001–02, and especially to Dr Toni Makkai who assumed the role of Director of Research on 1 July 2001. Thanks are due also 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**

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# Agency Overview

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.

## 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 19 April 2002*

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.

*Appointees from 19 April 2002*

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

Mr Peter Harmsworth, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria;

Mr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia;

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales.

**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

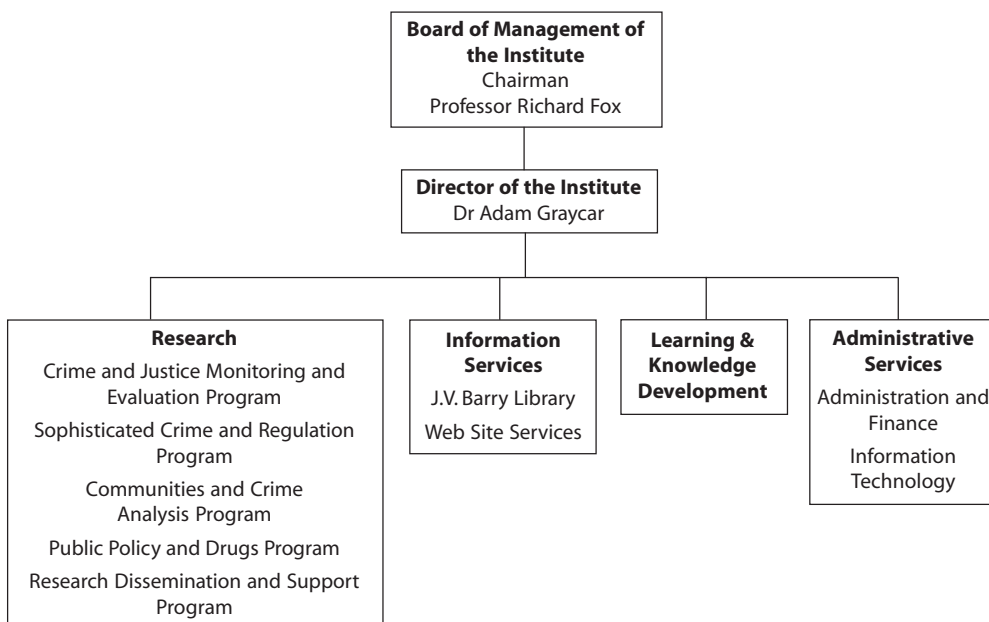
Professor Duncan Chappell 20 July 1987–30 June 1994

**Responsible Minister**

The Minister responsible for the Institute is the Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator the Honourable Chris Ellison.

**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

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 the Institute's services and data;
- strong support for and attendance at learning events conducted by the AIC's Learning & Knowledge Development initiative;
- the continued production and wide dissemination of high-quality research papers;
- an average of about 12,000 visits per day to the Institute's web site; and
- the continued interest of outside organisations in contracting the AIC to conduct research on their behalf.

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

- staff meetings to inform and update staff on corporate issues and directions;
- regular research meetings, held to plan, discuss and report on projects; and
- staff involvement in Agency Agreement negotiations.

## Appropriations, Outcomes and Outputs

The 2001–02 Budget provided an appropriation for the AIC of \$3.881 million. The appropriation is supplemented by funds obtained from project and other work.

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.

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

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# 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 2001–02 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

There are five programs within the Research Group, each with a different research focus. The leaders of each program during 2001–02 were:

- 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 addition to core research, 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 continues to strengthen its collaborative efforts with other Commonwealth agencies and good working relations also exist with state and territory government agencies across Australia.

## 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:* The resources of this program are concentrated on two key areas: ongoing monitoring programs, and crime and justice research and evaluation studies. There are two central objectives. The first of these 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 objective is to undertake specific research or evaluation projects that underpin public policy debate and development in areas of key interest to core stakeholders.

The work within this program during the financial year has involved the continuation of monitoring programs, the completion of projects initiated in the previous financial year and the development/progression of more recent projects (outlined below).

- Monitoring programs:
  - Drug Use Monitoring in Australia;
  - National Homicide Monitoring Program;
  - National Firearms Monitoring;
  - National Armed Robbery Monitoring;
  - National Deaths in Custody Monitoring.
- Crime projects, including:
  - Drug Driving;
  - Illicit Drugs and Property Crime;
  - ACT Stolen Property Market;
  - ACT Integrated Criminal Justice Data System;
  - ACT Burglary and Other Recidivist Offenders.
- Evaluation projects:
  - Operation Anchorage;
  - ACT Police Suburban Crime Prevention Team Evaluation;
  - Review of Victoria Police Statistics;
  - Queensland Drug Court Evaluation.

## Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project reached the end of its pilot phase at the end of 2001 and began its second phase at the beginning of 2002. The core purpose of the DUMA project is to examine the relationship between drugs and property and violent crime, and to monitor patterns of drug use across time. DUMA is also affiliated with the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) Program. This network collects comparable data in a range of countries to facilitate monitoring of supply and demand for illicit drugs at the local, national and international level.

The DUMA program provides quarterly data on drug use among police detainees from seven data collection sites: the Brisbane watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), the Southport watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), the East Perth lockup (Perth, Western Australia), the Adelaide and Elizabeth police stations (both in Adelaide, South Australia), and the Bankstown and Parramatta police stations (both in Sydney, New South Wales). During this financial year 2,572 interviews were conducted as part of the data collection process.

Over the reporting period, one monograph in the Research and Public Policy Series was produced, titled *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2001 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees* (no. 41). This report presented findings and analysis of data for the 2001 calendar year. The report shows that illicit drugs are widely used by police detainees, that around 40 per cent have used drugs at or around the time of arrest and that use of illicit drugs is spread across a range of offending behaviour.

This report was expanded on previous years to include an additional section identifying key overall drug trends from the three-year pilot collection period. Key patterns identified were:

- a significant increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to amphetamines in East Perth in late 1999 which has been sustained throughout 2000 and 2001;
- detection of the first signs of the heroin shortage in mid-2000 in Bankstown;
- rises in the percentage of detainees using cocaine as the heroin shortage impacted in Sydney throughout 2001; and
- a delay of about three months for the heroin shortage to impact in the East Perth and Southport centres.

In mapping how a phenomenon such as the heroin shortage is displaced across drug markets, DUMA data suggest there may be different supply routes in and out of different geographical drug markets. This has significant implications for both Customs and the Australian Federal Police at an operational level. Furthermore, uptakes of other drugs, such as cocaine and methylamphetamine, have important practical implications for local policy-makers, treatment providers and street-level policing.

DUMA data have consistently shown that:

- the bulk of adult detainees are aged between 21 and 30 years;
- the majority of detainees have low levels of educational attainment;
- many do not have permanent accommodation; and
- over half are unemployed and receiving government benefits.

Clearly, the low levels of human capital among offenders represent significant challenges for both policy-makers and practitioners.

The data are widely used by state and federal agencies. Dissemination to a wider audience has also occurred through various conference papers (including presentations to the Queensland Alcohol and Drug Foundation, the Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs [APSAD] Conference, and the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm) and publications (including an article published in *Addiction*, a major international peer-reviewed journal). DUMA data are one of the key performance indicators for the Commonwealth's *National Action Plan on Illicit Drugs 2001 to 2002–03* and provided unique data for the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs *National Drug Strategic Framework: Annual Report 2001 to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy*.

This program would not be possible without in-kind assistance and support from the Western Australian, New South Wales, South Australian and Queensland police services and the funding provided by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department.

### **National Homicide Monitoring Program**

This year was the twelfth year of data collection for the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), covering the period from 1989 to 2001. The NHMP was established following a recommendation from the National Committee on Violence in 1990 identifying the need for systematic monitoring of homicide in Australia.

The continued success of the NHMP is a reflection of the ongoing support and commitment to the program by all state and territory police services. It highlights the importance of interagency cooperation and collaboration to provide an accurate picture of homicide at a national level.

The two main data sources for the NHMP are police records (supplemented by information from individual investigating officers) and coronial files (namely toxicology reports). The NHMP routinely collects information using 77 variables on all homicides that come to police attention across all Australian jurisdictions. The dataset now includes 3,758 homicide incidents (identifying 4,041 victims and 4,111 homicide offenders) for the 12-year collection period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2001. The dataset generates a considerable amount of national and overseas interest.

During the reporting period, two publications in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series were produced in addition to an annual report in the Research and Public Policy Series (no. 40). The data also formed the basis of a number of conference presentations (including one in early 2002 to the international Homicide Research Working Group), an article in the peer-reviewed journal *Homicide Studies* and two reports in the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence's *ViCLAS Newsletter*.

### **National Firearms Monitoring Program**

In 1996 the Australasian Police Ministers' Council resolved that the AIC would be responsible for monitoring the effects of firearms control. The National Firearms Monitoring Program (NFMP) has been operating since 1997 to monitor firearm offence patterns both pre- and post-legislative amendment. Information is provided from police authorities from each jurisdiction and other providers of information and statistics, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the National Injury Surveillance Unit. This program also draws upon and complements the work of the National Homicide Monitoring Program. For the reporting period, a Trends and Issues paper was published drawing on findings from the NFMP (no. 230).

### **National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program**

The National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program is currently in its developmental phase at the AIC. It intends to monitor the trends and patterns of armed robbery across Australia and to allow for more in-depth examination of issues pertinent to the prevention of armed robbery. Data for this program will be provided by state and territory police services.

The recently published *Weapon Involvement in Armed Robbery* (no. 38 in the Research and Public Policy Series) identified the need for a coordinated effort to improve the data quality and breadth of information collected by police services across Australian states and territories.

### **National Deaths in Custody Program**

The National Deaths in Custody Program commenced in 1992 to produce and disseminate regular reports on the numbers of deaths in custody in Australia, and the patterns and trends observed with those deaths. The program is part of the Commonwealth Government's commitment to implementing the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. The definition of a death in custody (for the purposes of post-death investigations and the monitoring of trends) includes:

- death of a person in prison/police custody or juvenile detention;
- death/fatal injury of a person in the process of detainment (by a police or prison officer/s); and

- the death/fatal injury of a person in the process of escaping or attempting to escape prison/police custody or juvenile detention.

During the 2001–02 period, a report titled “Australian deaths in custody and custody-related police operations, 2000” was published in the Trends and Issues series (no. 217).

### Other Research

In addition to the major ongoing studies outlined above, a number of other research projects have been completed, have continued to progress or have been introduced. The Drug Driving Project was completed in early 2002. The findings culminated in a final report which has been accepted by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. A Queensland Drug Court Evaluation continues to progress. The interim report was completed and presented to the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General in early 2002.

Ongoing projects, currently at various stages, include the Illicit Drugs and Property Crime project, the Review of Victorian Police Statistics, the ACT Burglary and Other Recidivist Offenders project, the ACT Police Suburban Crime Prevention Team Evaluation and the ACT Stolen Property Market study.

## 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 projects fall within this program:

- fraud and financial crime;
- technology and crime;
- transnational and organised crime;
- crime against small business; and
- the criminal justice system and the law.

### Fraud and Financial Crime

Fieldwork for a study on serious fraud prosecutions in Australia and New Zealand (conducted in conjunction with staff of PricewaterhouseCoopers) was completed during the year for all state and territory jurisdictions.

A report for the Australian Bankers’ Association was completed on ATM-related robberies. This study examined the extent of such crimes throughout Australia and assessed crime reduction techniques. Presentations were made on the report

to the Australian Bankers' Association and Crime Prevention Victoria and an accompanying Trends and Issues paper was prepared.

Considerable work was also undertaken for the preparation of materials for the AIC's Learning & Knowledge Development initiative on identity-related fraud. A number of publications on this topic were produced and several presentations given.

### **Technology and Crime**

A report for the Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA), titled *Controlling Fraud on the Internet*, was completed and a presentation made to CAPA's executive meeting in Sydney. The report was published in the Institute's Research and Public Policy series (no. 39). Positive feedback has been received concerning the report which has been widely disseminated throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Work is continuing on a new project examining the prosecution, trial and sentencing of cyber criminals. Background research has begun and a roundtable discussion held in Canberra with a number of Directors of Public Prosecution offices. Similar roundtables will be held in England and the United States during the next financial year.

Much interest was shown in a Trends and Issues paper on electronic voting (no. 224) which was discussed in the Senate Legal and Constitutional Legislation Committee's consideration of Budget Estimates. A variety of commercial publications on computer and Internet-related crime also appeared during the year along with various conference presentations.

### **Transnational and Organised Crime**

During the year work was completed on abalone poaching and illegal activity in the diamond industry, both of which resulted in the publication of Trends and Issues papers (nos 225 and 218 respectively). Staff in the Program prepared a report for the United Nations' Centre for International Crime Prevention's study of the Worldwide Fight against Transnational Organised Crime: "The General Structure and Specialised Entities in the Fight Against Organised Crime in Australia". The report will be used as part of the Centre's work in facilitating the exchange of information on patterns and trends in transnational organised crime, under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. A number of the Program's publications in the area of financial crime and computer crime also dealt with transnational and organised crime issues.

### **Small Business Against Crime**

Work has continued on the Small Business Against Crime project commissioned by the Crime Prevention Branch of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department. Several Trends and Issues papers were published, including on

patterns of victimisation (no. 221), costs of crime for small business (no. 229) and robberies against service stations and pharmacies (no. 223). A number of research studies have been negotiated with small business groups and representative bodies in various states and territories, and work will continue on these during the next financial year. These studies focus on determining the nature and extent of crimes against different types of small business, factors commonly associated with various types of crime, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of various crime intervention strategies. The aim of these studies is to document the nature and extent of crime against small business and to offer advice on appropriate crime-reduction measures.

### **Criminal Justice System and the Law**

Work was completed on a study of the use of DNA identification in the criminal justice system, including publication of a Trends and Issues paper (no. 226). Various consultations were undertaken on this topic.

### **Other Research**

Staff in the program prepared a register of crime prevention research projects undertaken in Australia since 1990 that has been placed on the Institute's web site (<http://www.aic.gov.au/research/cvp/register/>). The register provides searchable summaries of 110 crime prevention initiatives. Funding for this project was provided by the Criminology Research Council.

## **Communities and Crime Analysis Program**

*Objective:* 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.

Current projects include:

- data management;
- crime in rural Australia;
- crime in regional Australia;
- social capital and crime; and
- crime and older Australians.

### **Development of a Data Management System**

This project's objective is to develop and implement a system for the management of data holdings at the AIC. 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. Work on the first phase of the project continued throughout 2001–02. The remaining phases are planned for the 15 months following completion of the data inventory.

### **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. To this end the Institute has commissioned the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) to conduct a national farm crime survey, the first stage of which was conducted during 2001–02. The survey collected data about farmers' experiences with victimisation for eight types of offences, including livestock theft, during the financial year ending 30 June 2001. Data were also collected on whether or not crimes were reported to the police, reasons associated with reporting to police, and the cost of crime to farmers. The second survey, which is expected to conclude in December 2002, will address more detailed aspects of livestock theft and theft of other types of farm property. Funding for this project has been provided by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

### **Crime in Regional Australia**

The factors underlying regional differences in crime have been the subject of ongoing research at the Institute. During the year the Institute's work in this field researching the link between crime and regional development has been referenced internationally and results have been presented at conferences and workshops in Australia and overseas.

### **Social Capital and Crime**

The effect that social capital has on reducing local levels of crime has received increasing attention by criminologists in recent years, including those at the AIC. Current research on this important topic is aimed at identifying the elements of social capital that contribute to the creation of social control in



communities, and that subsequently lead to reductions in local crime levels. A Trends and Issues paper (no. 222) examining the impact that participation in community activities has on the regional distribution of crime was produced during the reporting period.

### **Crime and Older Australians**

This project involves analysis of data on victimisation of older Australians from the Australian Crime Victims Survey conducted by the AIC in 2000. Research focused on the following major aspects related with 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 a conference and at workshops during the year, and a Trends and Issues paper (no. 220) was produced.

### **Other Research**

Preliminary work began in 2001–02 on the International Violence Against Women Survey. This is an Australia-wide survey designed to capture information about violence against women in Australia. The survey will contribute to an international dataset for cross-cultural analysis of violence against women, and will promote policy development for preventing and counteracting violence against women both nationally and worldwide. The survey will be conducted in October and November 2002 and a report is planned for publication in 2003. The project is funded by the Commonwealth's Office of the Status of Women.

## **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.

Work was undertaken in the following areas during 2001–02:

- the Illicit Drug Reporting System;
- the Drug Use Careers of Offenders project;

- corrections systems and their populations;
- monitoring injuries in police custody; and
- physical activity and antisocial behaviour.

### **Illicit Drug Reporting System**

The AIC conducts an annual Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) assessment of the illicit drug market in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 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. During the financial year, a report was prepared for the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (which manages the IDRS nationally), a roundtable meeting was held discussing the ACT heroin drought, and a paper was presented at a national drug trends conference.

### **Drug Use Careers of Offenders**

A second major study within the Public Policy and Drugs Program is DUCO: the Drug Use Careers of Offenders project. This is a three-year in-prison survey of sentenced inmates which examines the intersection of drug using and criminal careers. Data have been collected on male inmates, and will soon be collected on female inmates. Four roundtable meetings about DUCO were held during the financial year, as well as seminars, briefings and a paper presented to the Second Australasian Conference on Drug Strategy. DUCO is funded by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.

### **Corrections Systems and their Populations**

The Institute continued to monitor levels of juvenile incarceration in Australia. Its publication *Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia 1981–2001* was published as a Technical and Background paper on the Institute's web site (available at [www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/tbp001.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/tbp001.html)). The statistics come from quarterly reports on juvenile detention submitted to the AIC by the relevant juvenile justice authorities in each Australian jurisdiction. The data provided by each of these authorities contains information on the number of young people in the custody of the juvenile justice agency on the last day of each quarter.

The issue of Indigenous over-representation in the Australian corrections system continued to be a focus of attention. A conference was held in October 2001 (in conjunction with the NSW Department of Corrective Services) titled "Best Practice Intervention in Corrections for Indigenous People".

### **Monitoring Injuries in Police Custody**

This new project began in October 2001 with the New South Wales Police Service. It involves monitoring injuries (not deaths) that occur when persons are taken into custody or during a custody period. The injuries are classified either as deliberate self-harm, non-deliberate self-harm or other (accidental, third-party involvement). Information taken from this research will be used in developing and refining NSW Police Service policy, practice and procedure to enhance the quality and delivery of policing services provided to the state of New South Wales.

### **Physical Activity and Antisocial Behaviour**

In April 2002, the Institute began this new project for the Australian Sports Commission to examine the impact of involvement in sport on offending, substance use and (to a lesser extent) self-harm. There are a number of modes by which sport or physical activity might reduce antisocial behaviour including psychological development, incapacitation/diversion, skills development and linkages with other services. A survey is being conducted to obtain a description of existing programs in Australia, document and describe typical and/or outstanding programs, and obtain copies of any evaluations of programs. Best practice guidelines based on the findings of the survey and a literature review will be drafted.

### **Other Research**

In May 1999, the NSW Drug Summit brought together members of parliament, drug experts and professionals, community representatives, families, and people who have had drug problems, to find ways to deal with drugs in the community. Following the Summit, the New South Wales Office of Drug Policy funded the AIC to undertake an evaluation of the impact of the Drug Summit. The project began in March 2002. It comprises a longitudinal analysis of pre- and post-Drug Summit drug output and outcome measures within two New South Wales regions. This analysis is intended to explore whether the additional funds directed to drug programs as a result of the May 1999 Drug Summit have made a difference to the effectiveness of drug initiatives.

A consultancy was undertaken to advise on the development of a Human Trafficking Database in the Phillipines. A report on the status of the database was prepared for the United Nations. Funding for the consultancy was provided by the Australian Federal Police and the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

## Research Dissemination and Support Program

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

Specific activities of this program include:

- publishing;
- dissemination and promotion of AIC work;
- Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards;
- administrative support; and
- internships.

### **Publishing**

The AIC has continued to publish material relevant to its stated outcome: “promoting justice and reducing crime”.

During 2001–02 the Institute published 18 titles in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice Series; four titles in the Research and Public Policy series; the 2001 edition of *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures*; the *2000–2001 Annual Report* of the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council (in a new format); 26 issues of *Crime Facts Info*; three issues of the *AIC Newsletter*; one title in the Technical and Background Paper series and various promotional items. In addition, AIC research has been published in national and international journals and in commercial publications. See Appendices 1 and 2 for a full list of titles.

### **Dissemination and Promotion of AIC Work**

As mentioned, this year has seen the introduction of a new publication series—the Technical and Background Paper series. This web-based series contains material produced in the process of developing other AIC publications (such as Trends and Issues papers or monographs in the Research and Public Policy series).

The year saw an increase in the number of people subscribing to the email alerting service (from almost 800 to 957). This service is available free of charge by emailing [aicpress@aic.gov.au](mailto:aicpress@aic.gov.au).

The Institute continued to hold high-quality conferences (see page 26 for a list of these), occasional seminars (see Appendix 4) and roundtables (see page 26) for which staff in the Research Dissemination and Support Program provided administrative assistance.

The AIC is frequently consulted by both the print media and radio for comment on criminological issues. Twenty-two media releases were issued by the AIC during the period ending 30 June 2002. These can be found on the Institute's web site at [www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/media/index.html).

### **Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards**

This financial year has seen an expansion of the Australian Violence Prevention Awards to include programs aimed at the prevention and reduction of crime in general. The resulting Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards are designed to reward best practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crime in Australia, to encourage public initiatives and to assist governments in identifying and developing practical projects which will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community.

These annual awards are sponsored by the heads of Australian governments and members of the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Ministerial Forum as a joint Commonwealth, state and territory initiative. They include monetary awards totalling \$130,000.

Nominations for the 2002 awards closed on 24 May 2002. Nominations will be judged in September 2002 and national winners will be announced at Parliament House on 24 October 2002.

Winners of the 2001 awards were announced on 18 October 2001 at Parliament House by Senator the Hon. Margaret Reid, on behalf of Senator the Hon. Christopher Ellison, Minister for Justice and Customs. Details of winning programs can be found at [www.aic.gov.au/avpa/2001.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/avpa/2001.html).

### **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 later in this publication.

Secretariat services are 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 attracted 131 applications for its work experience internships in January 2002. Three interns were placed in various areas of the AIC gaining valuable insight into both the Institute and criminology in general.

One work experience student from the University of Western Sydney's Bachelor of Social Science (Criminology) course also spent some time at the Institute in January.

### **Conferences**

The AIC presented four national conferences during the year:

- *The Character, Impact and Prevention of Crime in Regional Australia*, 1–3 August 2001, Townsville.
- *Best Practice Interventions in Corrections for Indigenous People*, held in conjunction with the New South Wales Department of Corrective Services, 8–9 October 2001, Sydney.
- *Policing Partnerships in a Multicultural Australia: Achievements and Challenges*, held in conjunction with the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau and the Australian Multicultural Foundation, 25–26 October 2001, Brisbane.
- *Housing, Crime and Stronger Communities*, held in conjunction with the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, 6–7 May 2002, Melbourne.

### **Seminars**

Throughout the year several international visitors to the Institute presented public seminars on a range of subjects. Internal staff seminars were also held on a regular basis. See Appendix 4 for a full list of the seminars presented.

### **Roundtable Discussions**

As part of its exploration of contemporary issues of significance to public policy, the AIC holds roundtable discussions with experts and stakeholders to develop the knowledge base relating to these issues. Roundtable discussions held in 2001–02 focused on the following topics:

- no. 54 *Illicit Aspects of the Diamond Industry*, 22 October 2001, Canberra.
- no. 55 *Youth Gangs in Australia*, 24 October 2001, Brisbane.
- no. 56 *Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO)*, 30 October 2001, Darwin.

- no. 57 *Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO)*, 26 September 2001, Hobart.
- no. 58 *Drug Court Evaluation Workshop*, 26 November 2001, Adelaide.
- no. 59 *DUMA Technical Workshop*, 17–18 December 2001, Canberra.
- no. 60 *The Impact of the Heroin Drought on the ACT (IDRS)*, 24 January 2002, Canberra.
- no. 61 *Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO)*, 8 February 2002, Brisbane.
- no. 62 *Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO)*, 18 February 2002, Perth.
- no. 63 *Second National Armed Robbery Roundtable*, 6 March 2002, Canberra.
- no. 64 *Drug Driving Among Police Detainees*, 7 March 2002, Canberra.
- no. 65 *Prosecution of Cybercrime*, 4 April 2002, Canberra.
- no. 66 *Human Trafficking: Victim Support*, 2–3 May 2002, Melbourne.
- no. 67 *Toward an Integrated Crime Data System for Tasmania*, 22 April 2002, Hobart.
- no. 68 *Stolen Property Market in the ACT*, 31 May 2002, Canberra.

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# 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 2001–02.

## 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 continuing development of comprehensive library-based collections and databases, and the provision of Internet and intranet information services.

## Description

### J.V. Barry Library

The J.V. Barry Library contributes directly to the Institute's research outcomes and to the work of Government through the provision of information and the integration of information services in the Institute's programs. 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 and management of the Institute's web sites.

During the year the library undertook a planning initiative with the aim of developing a strategic plan to guide the Institute's library and web work over the next three years. The Institute engaged Ms Alison Ransome, University Librarian, Southern Cross University, as a consultant to guide and facilitate the planning process. The strategic planning involved consultations with library staff and the AIC staff clients of the library, as well as meetings with counterparts from kindred agencies and other stakeholders.

### Client Services

The library aims to collaborate with clients to ensure that appropriate use is made of the library's information resources and expertise.



The library's work includes the provision of a high-quality professional reference service based on the knowledge and expertise of the library staff, enhanced communication with clients to ensure knowledge of available resources and services, delivering services within an agreed timeframe, responding both proactively and reactively, and utilising state-of-the-art technology.

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.

### **Information Service Developments**

The library has initiated a number of email alert services for Institute staff and selected external clients. The three alert services provided during the year have been:

- the *Drug Alert*;
- the *Money Laundering Alert*; and
- the *People Smuggling and Trafficking Alert*.

These bulletins have been archived on the Institute's intranet with stored back-up of any electronic material.

Other initiatives have included:

- development of an archive of downloaded newspaper articles of interest for the Institute's Intranet; and
- introduction of the AusStats service from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. AusStats is a web-based information service providing ABS's full standard product range online. Downloaded publications and data sets are made available to staff on the Institute's intranet.

### **Loans, Inter-library Loans and Document Delivery**

The library provides loans, inter-library loans and document delivery services founded on partnerships and inter-library cooperation (see Table 1). For AIC staff these activities enable the library to deliver publications, documents and information that are not available from the Institute's own library collection. The library utilises the National Library of Australia's Kinetica Document Delivery service, and other document delivery services for the majority of the Institute's inter-library loans work.

The AIC participated in the Inter-library Loans/Document Delivery Benchmarking Study undertaken by the National Resource Sharing Working Group in October and November 2000. This was the largest study of ILL/DD

**Table 1: Summary of library lending and borrowing**

	2001–02	2000–01
Loans to Institute staff	2,271	1,610
Loans to other libraries (inter-lending)	455	523
Photocopies issued to other libraries	532	430
Monograph titles acquired on inter-library loan	49	56
Photocopies acquired on inter-library loan	327	469

ever undertaken by Australian libraries. It examined inter-library loans and document delivery work by the National and state libraries, universities, special libraries (for example the AIC), public libraries, and commercial document delivery services. The final report from the study was released in September 2001.

The benchmarking study indicated across all performance measures that special libraries performed better than either university or public libraries. The main performance measures studied were:

- for requesting libraries:
  - unit cost;
  - fill rate;
  - turnaround time;
- for supplying libraries:
  - unit cost;
  - fill rate.

On turnaround time, the Institute's J.V. Barry Library performed better than the average for the well-performing special libraries sector and better than the average for all other sectors.

## Collection

### *Collection Development*

The AIC aims to build and continue to develop a high-quality library-based collection of Australian and overseas material. The subject focus of the collection will reflect the requirements of the Institute's Research program. It will aim to comprehensively cover Australian criminological literature, to comprise both print and electronic material, and to consist of both gratis and purchased material.

During the year 1,052 monographs were received. Of these, 807 were gratis or exchange items and 245 were purchased. In the previous year, 1,342 monographs were received; 1,066 being gratis or exchange items and 276 purchased.

At 30 June 2002, the library was receiving 1,444 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 ([www.aic.gov.au/firstopac](http://www.aic.gov.au/firstopac)).

During the year ended 30 June 2002, 280 titles were added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 206 existing catalogue records were upgraded, and 991 holdings were added. In the previous year, 567 titles had been added to Kinetica with original cataloguing, 52 existing catalogue records were upgraded, and 1,334 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* disk. 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 ([www.informit.com.au](http://www.informit.com.au)).

The contractor for indexing for the CINCH database is Informed Sources Pty Ltd. During the year 1,700 records were added, compared with 1,600 records for the previous year. Effective from the end of June 2002, the database had 44,100 records.

### Web Site Services

The Institute's web site ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)) provides information about the work of the AIC and the Criminology Research Council, and aims to be the foremost Internet site for information on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

In addition to the AIC's web site, the Institute also manages web sites for three other organisations:

- the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators ([www.apcca.org](http://www.apcca.org));
- the Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Coordinating Group ([www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/](http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/)); and
- the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau ([www.npeab.gov.au](http://www.npeab.gov.au)).

These web sites are all developed and managed by Institute staff and operate on an externally located web server. The AIC's web team is also responsible for the Institute's intranet.

In the latter half of 2002 responsibility for the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators web site will be transferred to the Singapore Prison Service.

### **Use of the Web Site**

Use of the AIC's web site, measured in terms of requests for pages, currently averages more than 12,000 visits per day.

### **Other Web Site Work**

During the year the web team has undertaken considerable development work for the Institute's intranet. Other initiatives with the Institute's web site during 2001–02 have included:

- Crime Prevention for Local Government—this major new section was loaded during April 2002 ([www.aic.gov.au/research/localgovt/](http://www.aic.gov.au/research/localgovt/)); and
- a redesigned web site for the Criminology Research Council ([www.aic.gov.au/crc/](http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/)).

### **Other Library Work**

During 2001–02, preparations began for the seventh meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network, which is being held in Canberra and hosted by the AIC on 13–15 January 2003. The meeting is being organised in association with the Australian Federal Police. The venue for the meeting will be Burgmann College, Australian National University.

Throughout the reporting period the professional development of library staff continued, with attendance at a number of conferences, meetings and seminars on topics such as Internet access to databases; tools, techniques and concepts for Internet research; copyright issues for government departments and agencies; Worldwide Web Consortium activities; and inter-lending and document delivery best practice.

The library played host to a diverse group of international visitors to the Institute, including officials from the Bhutan Legal Affairs Department, the Singapore Ministry of Community Development and Sports, the Korean Institute of Criminology, the Beijing Prisons Management Bureau, Singapore's National Crime Prevention Council and the New Zealand Department of Corrections.

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# Learning & Knowledge Development

## Objective

The objective of the Learning & Knowledge Development initiative is to develop crime prevention specialists for the modern world through the provision of training courses, seminars and workshops on a range of crime prevention and justice issues.

## Description

In February 2002, the Learning & Knowledge Development function—formerly known as Training—was re-established at the Institute, with one full-time and one part-time staff member. The AIC's commitment to this activity is an explicit acknowledgment of one of the prime functions of the Institute, namely:

*to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, such seminars and courses of training for persons engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour.*

—*Criminology Research Act 1971*, section 6(c)

As the leader in criminological research and thinking in Australia, the Institute has developed an impressive range of intellectual property. The Learning & Knowledge Development initiative delivers the latest crime information, prevention techniques and crime policy analysis to law enforcement specialists and staff of a wide variety of agencies in Australia and overseas.

The Learning & Knowledge Development unit does not only develop and deliver training for the AIC's stakeholders, but is also able to offer other learning events, tailored to suit particular markets.

Such an approach was demonstrated during the financial year by the successful delivery around Australia of both breakfast/lunch briefings and one-day awareness sessions on the topic of identity-related fraud. These information sessions were based on work undertaken by the Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program at the Institute, and demonstrate how AIC research can be repackaged in various forms as learning events for a wider audience of crime prevention practitioners.

Both the briefings and the courses were very well received.

The breakfast and lunch briefings, conducted by the Institute's Director, Dr Adam Graycar, were held in April and May 2002. These sessions were aimed

at upper management in both the private and public sectors and were conducted in each state capital. The briefings were attended by 327 people.

Most of the one-day awareness courses followed soon after, and were designed for middle managers. A total of 14 one-day courses were scheduled around Australia, up to and including June 2002. A range of suitably qualified individuals presented the one-day courses, with guest presentations by technical specialists, such as forensic document examiners from the Australian Federal Police. A total of 250 people participated in the one-day courses.

The identity fraud course has continued to be developed and refined to ensure that it is correctly pitched at its intended market, with leading-edge content. This demonstrates the “quality approach” framework adopted by the AIC in establishing the Learning & Knowledge Development function. This quality approach will apply to all components of the unit: product development, product delivery, client service, sales and marketing and strategy. A quality manual is being written that will enable the Institute to adopt a systematic approach to these five interrelated areas of a successful business function.

In the next financial year, the AIC’s Learning & Knowledge Development activities will continue to grow. In the short term, learning events are being developed in areas such as:

- fraud awareness and control;
- anti-money laundering;
- crime prevention through environmental design; and
- crime data analysis and evaluation.

The range of areas of crime prevention activity addressed by the Learning & Knowledge Development function will be expanded in due course.

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# Administrative Services

## Objective

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

## Description

The Institute's Corporate Plan and Portfolio Budget Statements set out its performance expectations and planned use of resources at the broadest level.

A wide range of corporate and support services are undertaken by the Administrative Services Group, including:

- human resource management;
- information technology;
- financial management and reporting;
- accounts payable and receivable;
- contractual arrangements;
- asset management;
- fleet and stores management;
- freedom of information;
- occupational health and safety;
- office services; and
- all general services.

## Corporate Governance

### **Board of Management**

Details of the members of the AIC Board of Management are provided on page 8 of this report and at note 13 of the notes attached to the Financial Statements. There were three board meetings held during the year: 23 August 2001, 23 November 2001 and 19 April 2002. All directors attended the August and April meetings, with one apology for the November meeting (Mr Ian Carnell).



### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee was established in March 1999 in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The committee's primary role is to receive internal audit reports on the conduct of Institute business, undertake reviews in accordance with perceived business risks as approved by the Board, and to monitor compliance with committee recommendations.

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

### **Indemnity and Insurance Premiums for Officers**

The AIC, through ComCover, provides indemnity insurance for the Director and members of the Board of Management. The insurance premium is approximately \$5,600 pa.

## **Human Resources**

Human resources incorporate 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 Institute participates in the Commonwealth Corporate Managers' (COMNET) forum and in training and development programs offered by the major public service agencies.

There were no voluntary or involuntary redundancies during 2001–02.

### **Workforce Planning**

The Executive Management of the Institute continually reviews its workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to the output requirements imposed by the requests for research and support activities.

### **Agency Agreement**

The Institute's second Agency Agreement, which was certified in August 2000, has continued to be implemented during 2001–02 with no disputes. A new agreement is expected to be in place by the end of August 2002.

Australian Workplace Agreements (AWAs) were renewed with five senior staff of the Institute during 2001–02.

## Performance Assessment

The Institute has reached agreement with staff representatives on the policy and protocols required for a Performance Assessment Scheme. The scheme is to be formally introduced with the new Agency Agreement in 2002–03.

## Staffing Summary

Summary information setting out aggregate staffing statistics for the financial year is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Staffing information as at 30 June 2002**

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
<b>Female</b>								
Full time	8	8.00	12	12.00	5	5.00	25	25.00
Part time	1	0.40	–	–	–	–	1	0.40
LWOP/other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25.40</b>
<b>Male</b>								
Full time	5	5.00	1	1.00	6	6.00	12	12.00
Part time	4	1.36	–	–	1	0.20	5	1.56
LWOP/other	–	–	–	–	1	0.91	1	0.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14.47</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14.76</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39.87</b>

FT = full time; LWOP = leave without pay

## 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.

A new Standard Operating Environment (SOE) was implemented across the AIC's computing infrastructure during 2001–02. Delivery of quality IT services continues at an above-average cost and reflects the disproportionate economies of a small-scale operation in an outsourced environment.

The Institute developed its inaugural Online Action Plan in accordance with the Government's Online Strategy and the guidelines issued by the National Office for the Information Economy (NOIE). The plan was posted on the AIC's web site in April 2001. Three reports were submitted to NOIE on the progress made with online service delivery.

During the year, the AIC commenced redevelopment of its Internet and intranet web sites to meet the level of information and service delivery required by the Government in its Government Online Information Service Obligations.

To implement the new standards for a best-practice approach to record-keeping within the Commonwealth, the Institute tendered for and commenced implementation of a Document Management Environment which will follow the Australian Standard AS 4390–1996, *Records Management*. Completion of the project is expected by December 2002.

### General Services

General services include building services, security, cleaning, asset management, motor vehicles and stores management and other corporate services.

Operational practice is under continual review and has been subject to Internal Audit review in areas such as accounts receivable and payable, data integrity and financial analysis and reporting. Further reviews are either already in progress or scheduled for conduct in the coming year. The Institute maintains a risk management strategy.

### Advertising and Market Research

A total of \$16,555 was paid for advertising during 2001–02. Advertising was generally undertaken to promote development programs, advertise tenders or recruit employees. Expenditure included recruitment advertising of \$11,964 and other miscellaneous advertising of \$4,591.

The AIC did not employ the services of market research, polling or direct mail organisations during 2001–02.

### Consultancy Services

A list of consultants contracted by the Institute during the reporting period is shown in Table 3.

### Purchasing

Purchasing activities within the AIC were conducted in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines. During the financial year the Institute commenced investigating options to meet the Government's policy on e-procurement. The AIC met the timetable of January 2002 for trading electronically with all simple procurements suppliers who wish to do so using open systems, and expects to meet the Government's timetable to pay all suppliers electronically by December 2002.

## Financial Operations

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

**Table 3: Australian Institute of Criminology consultancies**

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Purpose of engagement</b>
Acumen Alliance	Financial Information Management System
Alf Reina	Training management services
Amonavis Business Consulting	Learning & Knowledge Development management
BE Williamson Consulting	Business consultancy services
by George	Media services
Cathy Carey	Training presentations
Conference Coordinators	Conference services
Datacol Research	Data capture services
Davidson Trahaire	Counselling services
Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business	Advocacy services
Edith Cowan University	Drugs project data collection services
Effective People	Scribing services
FieldenHummer	Internal audit
Forsythe Consultants	Drugs project data collection services
Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd	Drugs project data collection services
Human Centred Solutions	Curriculum development
Informed Sources Pty Ltd	Services for library cataloguing and indexing
Infront Systems Pty Ltd	IT services
Interiors Australia Pty Ltd	Construction design and management services
KFPW	Rent review
National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Curtin University of Technology	Drugs project data collection services
Pacific Laboratories	Urinalysis services
Peter Roberts	Training presentations
Richard Kocsis	Research project
Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd	Services in relation to data collection
Shona Morrison	Research project
Virginia Rowe	Curriculum development
Walsh and Associates	Drugs project data collection services

## Financial Performance

Operating revenues consisted of Revenues from Government (\$3,881,000), contract research (\$1,907,292), training (\$131,498) and other items (\$206,058). Total revenue increased by 6.1 per cent compared with 2000–01.

In budget terms, revenues exceeded budget by some \$1,244,848. Budgeted revenue will be \$1,359,000 in 2002–03.

Operating expenditures were \$5,815,160 and represented an increase of 1.4 per cent compared to 2000–01.

Overall operating results indicate an operating surplus of \$310,688 compared to a surplus of \$41,496 in 2000–01.

## 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 titled Enabling Legislation, Objectives and Functions (page 7), and Appendix 6, Staff and Associates, 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.

### FOI Requests during 2001–02

There were no Freedom of Information requests made to the AIC in 2001–02. 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.

## Occupational Health And Safety

The Institute has an Occupational Health and Safety Policy and a Workplace Consultative Committee. Both are established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*. The Committee is a joint management–employee body. The Institute has nominated health and safety representatives who are members of the Committee. No changes to these arrangements were necessary during 2001–02.

No directions were given to the Institute under section 45 the Act and no notices were given under sections 29, 46 or 47 of the Act.

The Institute continued to make available to all staff and their families access to an Employee Assistance Program.

There were no major occupational health and safety issues during the year.

## Commonwealth Disability Strategy

During 2001–02 the Institute commenced formal arrangements to satisfy the implementation of the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. The various roles as defined in the Strategy were assigned and drafting of a formal Institute policy commenced. Full implementation of the Strategy is expected to occur during 2002–03.

In relation to access to the Institute and its resources for persons with disabilities, the Institute has performed a risk assessment of its physical environment. It is implementing an electronic document framework to ensure that such documents are available, as required, for ease of use by persons with disabilities. Interpreter and other disability services can be made available on request.

## Ecologically Sustainable Development

This is a report on compliance with the reporting provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC). Under section 516A(3) of the 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 available on the Internet, electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

The Institute is committed to practices that assist ecologically sustainable development and improve environmental performance. The Institute does not administer any legislation or have any appropriations directly related to these issues.





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# AIC Financial Statements



18 September 2002

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

Dear Dr Graycar

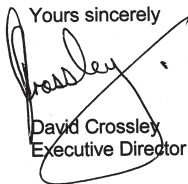
**2001-02 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS  
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your Organisation's 2001-02 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report will 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 2002. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by the Board of Management;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Commitments and 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 the 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 Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

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

#### Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and

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

- (ii) give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Finance Minister's Orders, of the financial position of *the Australian Institute of Criminology* as at 30 June 2002, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



David Crossley  
Executive Director

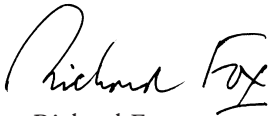
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
23 September 2002

Australian Institute of Criminology

## Statement by the Board of Management

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2002 give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.



Richard Fox  
Chair  
AIC Board of Management  
18 September 2002



Adam Graycar  
Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
18 September 2002

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>			
Revenues from Government	4A	3,881,000	4,027,912
Sales of goods and services	4B	2,205,582	1,659,513
Interest	4C	39,266	85,354
<i>Total revenues from ordinary activities</i>		<u>6,125,848</u>	<u>5,772,779</u>
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</b>			
Employees	5A	2,777,886	2,740,459
Suppliers	5B	2,777,385	2,776,444
Depreciation	5C	259,826	214,262
Write-down of assets	5D	63	118
<i>Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</i>		<u>5,815,160</u>	<u>5,731,283</u>
<b>Borrowing costs expense</b>		–	–
<b>Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method</b>		–	–
<b>Net operating surplus from ordinary activities</b>		<u>310,688</u>	<u>41,496</u>
Loss on extraordinary items		–	–
<b>Net surplus</b>		<u>310,688</u>	<u>41,496</u>
<b>Net surplus attributable to the Commonwealth</b>		<u>310,688</u>	<u>41,496</u>
Net credit to asset revaluation reserve		<u>704,827</u>	<u>108,121</u>
<b>Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments attributable to the Commonwealth and recognised directly in equity</b>		<u>704,827</u>	<u>108,121</u>
<b>Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners</b>		<u>1,015,515</u>	<u>149,617</u>

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

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash	6A	2,038,589	1,170,137
Receivables	6B	410,075	385,065
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>2,448,664</u>	<u>1,555,202</u>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7A	1,869,399	1,369,829
Other	7C	110,275	99,055
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>1,979,674</u>	<u>1,468,884</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>4,428,338</u>	<u>3,024,086</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Provisions</b>			
Capital use charge		15,000	–
Employees	8A	630,617	633,947
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>645,617</u>	<u>633,947</u>
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	9A	119,564	136,136
Other	9B	1,885,727	1,375,088
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>2,005,291</u>	<u>1,511,224</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>2,650,908</u>	<u>2,145,171</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>1,777,430</u>	<u>878,915</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Parent entity interest</b>			
Contributed equity	10	996,276	996,276
Reserves	10	1,928,863	1,224,036
Accumulated deficits	10	(1,147,709)	(1,341,397)
<i>Total parent entity interest</i>		<u>1,777,430</u>	<u>878,915</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,777,430</u>	<u>878,915</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2,558,938</b>	<b>1,654,257</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>1,869,400</b>	<b>1,369,829</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>2,297,055</b>	<b>1,767,830</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>353,853</b>	<b>377,341</b>

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

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Sale of goods and services			
Government		2,670,981	1,998,335
Non-government		359,379	228,544
Appropriations		3,881,000	4,014,000
Interest		39,597	77,488
GST received from ATO		–	85,325
<i>Total cash received</i>		<u>6,950,957</u>	<u>6,403,692</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		2,781,216	2,612,349
Suppliers		3,129,114	2,888,754
GST paid to the ATO		15,543	–
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>5,925,873</u>	<u>5,501,103</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	11	<u>1,025,084</u>	<u>902,589</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		54,632	40,490
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>54,632</u>	<u>40,490</u>
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<u>(54,632)</u>	<u>(40,490)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash used</b>			
Capital use charge paid		102,000	104,000
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>102,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>
<b>Net cash used by financing activities</b>		<u>(102,000)</u>	<u>(104,000)</u>
<i>Net increase in cash held</i>		868,452	758,099
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		1,170,137	412,038
<i>Cash at the end of the reporting period</i>	6A	<u>2,038,589</u>	<u>1,170,137</u>

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



## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>BY TYPE</b>			
<b>Other commitments</b>			
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>		1,705,626	1,981,364
<b>Total other commitments</b>		<u>1,705,626</u>	<u>1,981,364</u>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		(155,057)	(180,124)
<b>Net commitments</b>		<u>1,550,569</u>	<u>1,801,240</u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>			
<b>All net commitments</b>			
One year or less		563,731	586,474
From one to five years		986,838	1,214,766
Over five years		-	-
<b>Net commitments</b>		<u>1,550,569</u>	<u>1,801,240</u>
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>			
One year or less		563,731	586,474
From one to five years		986,838	1,214,766
Over five years		-	-
<b>Net operating lease commitments</b>		<u>1,550,569</u>	<u>1,801,240</u>

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 six months and may be extended for six months at the AIC's sole discretion
Leases for computers and office equipment	• The lessor provides all computer and office equipment, as specified in the supply contract, for three years.

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

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

*as at 30 June 2002*

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2002 or 30 June 2001.

## SCHEDULE OF UNQUANTIFIABLE CONTINGENCIES

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2002.

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 2002

### Note Description

1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Economic Dependency
3	Events Occurring After Reporting Date
4	Operating Revenues
5	Operating Expenses
6	Financial Assets
7	Non-Financial Assets
8	Provisions
9	Payables
10	Equity
11	Cash Flow Reconciliation
12	Director Remuneration
13	Related Party Disclosures
14	Remuneration of Officers
15	Remuneration of Auditors
16	Average Staffing Levels
17	Financial Instruments
18	Appropriations
19	Assets Held in Trust
20	Reporting of Outcomes

### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### 1.1 Basis of Accounting

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

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2001–2002) Orders*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Board;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Board; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Finance Briefs issued by the Department of Finance and Administration.

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 that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies.

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 2000–01.

## 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 20. 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. 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*

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

### *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 Employee Entitlements

### *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 2002 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 2002. In determining the present value of the liability, the AIC has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### *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.

#### *Superannuation*

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions amounting to \$340,399 (2000–01: \$406,824) for the AIC in relation to these schemes have been expensed in these financial statements.

No liability for superannuation benefits is recognised as at 30 June 2002 as the employer contributions fully extinguish the accruing liability, which is assumed by the Commonwealth.

Employer Productivity Superannuation Contributions totalled \$10,528 (2000–01: \$12,582) for AIC.

### **1.6 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.

### **1.7 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 monies 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.

#### 1.8 Cash

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

#### 1.9 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 17.

#### 1.10 Acquisition of Assets

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

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, except where they are acquired as part of a transfer of functions from another Government entity, in which case they are recognised as contributed equity at the carrying amount on the books of the transferor.

#### 1.11 Property (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure), Plant and Equipment

##### *Asset Recognition Threshold*

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (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 progressively 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 over the financial years 2000–01 to 2001–02 by type of asset. In 2001–02, library resources were revalued. All other P&E assets on hand at the commencement of the cycle have been revalued in 2000–01.

Assets in each class acquired after the commencement of a progressive 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 2002, the AIC had no assets in this situation.

All valuations are independent.

##### *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:

	2002	2001
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 5C.

#### 1.12 Taxation

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

#### 1.13 Capital Usage Charge

A capital usage charge of 11 per cent (2000–01: 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.

#### 1.14 Insurance

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

#### 1.15 Comparative Figures

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

## Note 2. 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 3. Events Occurring After Reporting Date**

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

**Note 4. Operating Revenues**

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 4A. Revenues from Government</u></b>		
Appropriations for outputs	3,881,000	3,836,000
Resources received free of charge	–	1,912
Capital use	–	190,000
	<u>3,881,000</u>	<u>4,027,912</u>
<b><u>Note 4B. Sales of Goods and Services</u></b>		
Services	<u>2,205,582</u>	<u>1,659,513</u>
Goods and services were sold to:		
Government	1,962,003	1,453,890
Non-government	243,579	205,623
	<u>2,205,582</u>	<u>1,659,513</u>
Costs of sales of goods	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
<b><u>Note 4C. Interest</u></b>		
Deposits	<u>39,266</u>	<u>85,354</u>

**Note 5. Operating Expenses**

<b><u>Note 5A. Employee Expenses</u></b>		
Remuneration (for services provided)	2,711,330	2,676,013
Separation and redundancy	–	–
Total remuneration	<u>2,711,330</u>	<u>2,676,013</u>
Other employee expenses	66,556	64,446
	<u>2,777,886</u>	<u>2,740,459</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 as Employer Productivity Superannuation Contributions.

<b><u>Note 5B. Suppliers expenses</u></b>		
Supply of goods and services	2,052,048	2,195,549
Operating lease rentals	725,337	580,895
	<u>2,777,385</u>	<u>2,776,444</u>



	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b>Note 5C. Depreciation</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>259,826</u>	<u>214,262</u>

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

• plant and equipment	259,826	214,262
-----------------------	---------	---------

**Note 5D. Write-down of Assets**

Plant and equipment—revaluation decrement	–	118
Plant and equipment—write-off on disposal	63	–
	<u>63</u>	<u>118</u>

## Note 6. Financial Assets

**Note 6A. Cash**

Cash at bank and on hand	<u>2,038,589</u>	<u>1,170,137</u>
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Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows

<u>2,038,589</u>	<u>1,170,137</u>
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**Note 6B. Receivables**

Goods and services	375,626	365,199
GST receivable	26,914	–
Other receivables	7,535	19,866
	<u>410,075</u>	<u>385,065</u>

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

Not overdue	<u>34,449</u>	<u>19,866</u>
Overdue by:		
– less than 30 days	94,878	74,587
– 30 to 60 days	280,748	62,661
– 60 to 90 days	–	227,951
– more than 90 days	–	–
	<u>375,626</u>	<u>365,199</u>
	<u>410,075</u>	<u>385,065</u>

**Note 7. Non-financial Assets**

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 7A. Infrastructure, plant and equipment</u></b>		
Plant and equipment—at cost	54,632	–
Accumulated depreciation	(8,814)	–
	<u>45,818</u>	<u>–</u>
Plant and equipment—at 2000–01 valuation	434,122	477,097
Accumulated depreciation	(96,761)	–
	<u>337,361</u>	<u>477,097</u>
Library resources—at 2001–02 valuation	1,486,220	1,115,915
Accumulated depreciation	–	(223,183)
	<u>1,486,220</u>	<u>892,732</u>
<b>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>	<b><u>1,869,399</u></b>	<b><u>1,369,829</u></b>

The revaluations were in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1 and were completed by an independent valuer, Hymans, and International Valuation Consultants.

**Note 7B. Analysis of property, plant, equipment and intangibles**

**Table A1: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles**

Item	Total plant and equipment \$	TOTAL \$
Gross value as at 1 July 2001	1,593,012	1,593,012
Additions: Purchase of assets	54,632	54,632
Revaluations: write-ups/(write-downs)	370,305	370,305
Assets transferred in/(out)	–	–
Write-offs	(42,975)	(42,975)
Disposals	–	–
<b>Gross value as at 30 June 2002</b>	<b>1,974,974</b>	<b>1,974,974</b>
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 July 2001	223,183	223,183
Disposals	(42,912)	(42,912)
Depreciation charge for the year	259,826	259,826
Revaluations: write-ups/(write-downs)	(334,522)	(334,522)
Assets transferred in/(out)	–	–
Write-offs	–	–
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2002</b>	<b>105,575</b>	<b>105,575</b>
<b>Net book value as at 30 June 2002</b>	<b>1,869,399</b>	<b>1,869,399</b>
Net book value as at 1 July 2001	1,369,829	1,369,829

Net revaluation increments/decrements in the table comprises:

- For library resources—net revaluation increment of \$704,827 (2001: \$0).

Table B: Assets at valuation

Item	Total library resources \$	Total plant and equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 30 June 2002			
Gross value	1,486,220	434,122	1,920,342
Accumulated depreciation	–	(96,761)	(96,761)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1,486,220</b>	<b>337,361</b>	<b>1,823,581</b>
As at 30 June 2001			
Gross value	1,115,915	477,097	1,593,012
Accumulated depreciation	(223,183)	–	(223,183)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>892,732</b>	<b>477,097</b>	<b>1,369,829</b>
		2002	2001
		\$	\$
<b>Note 7C. Other Non-financial Assets</b>			
Other prepayments		<u>110,275</u>	<u>99,055</u>

### Note 8. Provisions

#### Note 8A. Employee Provisions

Salaries and wages	56,950	52,890
Leave	567,346	576,826
Superannuation	6,321	4,231
Separation and redundancy	–	–
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	<u>630,617</u>	<u>633,947</u>
Employee provisions are categorised as follows:		
Current	276,764	256,606
Non-current	353,853	377,341
	<u>630,617</u>	<u>633,947</u>

### Note 9. Payables

#### Note 9A. Supplier Payables

Trade creditors	118,247	136,136
Operating lease rentals	1,317	–
	<u>119,564</u>	<u>136,136</u>

All supplier payables are current.

#### Note 9B. Other Payables

Unearned income	1,885,727	1,281,868
GST payable	–	93,220
	<u>1,885,727</u>	<u>1,375,088</u>

All other payables are current.

### Note 10. Equity

#### Note 10A. Analysis of Equity

Item	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Total Reserves		Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Opening balance 1 July	(1,341,397)	(1,278,893)	1,224,036	1,115,915	1,224,036	1,115,915	996,276	996,276	878,915	833,298
Operating result and extraordinary items after tax	310,688	41,496	–	–	–	–	–	–	310,688	41,496
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	–	–	704,827	108,121	704,827	108,121	–	–	704,827	108,121
Capital use charge (CUC)	(117,000)	(104,000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(117,000)	(104,000)
Contribution of equity: appropriation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 30 June	(1,147,709)	(1,341,397)	1,928,863	1,224,036	1,928,863	1,224,036	996,276	996,276	1,777,430	878,915
Less: outside equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total equity attributable to the Commonwealth	(1,147,709)	(1,341,397)	1,928,863	1,224,036	1,928,863	1,224,036	996,276	996,276	1,777,430	878,915

**Note 11. Cash Flow Reconciliation**

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash from operating activities:</b>		
Operating surplus before extraordinary items	310,688	41,496
Depreciation	259,826	214,262
Write down of non-current assets	63	118
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(25,010)	(343,567)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(11,220)	53,985
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(3,329)	128,110
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(16,572)	74,238
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	510,638	733,947
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>1,025,084</u>	<u>902,589</u>

**Note 12. Director Remuneration**

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	7	7
\$210,001-\$220,000	1	0
\$220,001-\$230,000	0	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	\$	\$
Other remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC	211,432	222,889
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC:	<u>211,432</u>	<u>222,889</u>

The directors are appointed as per Section 9 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and shall consist of the Managing Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.

**Note 13. Related Party Disclosures**

During the year, the Board of Management of the AIC comprised:

	<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	19.4.02

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>
Dr Ken Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland	30.3.00	19.4.02
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 Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia	19.4.02	
Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales	19.4.02	

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 12.

#### Note 14. Remuneration of Officers

	2002	2001
The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more:		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
\$100,001–110,000	3	2
\$110,001–120,000	0	2
\$120,001–130,000	1	0
\$130,001–140,000	1	0
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	\$	\$
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above.	<u>566,792</u>	<u>443,123</u>

The officer remuneration includes officers concerned with or taking part in the management of the AIC during 2001–02 except the Director. Details in relation to the Director have been incorporated into Note 12—*Director Remuneration*.

#### Note 15. 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 16. Average Staffing Levels

The average staffing levels for the AIC during the year were:	<u>39.87</u>	<u>36.03</u>
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## Note 17. Financial Instruments

### Note 17A. 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)
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Deposits at call	6A	<p>Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.</p> <p>Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenues as it accrues.</p>	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	6B	<p>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.</p>	Credit terms are net 7 days (2000–01: 7 days).
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade creditors	9A	<p>Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.</p> <p>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).</p>	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 17B. Interest Rate Risk

Financial instrument	Notes	Floating interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total		Weighted average effective interest rate	
		2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 %	2001 %
<b>Financial assets</b>									
Cash at bank	6A	2,038,589	1,170,137	–	–	2,038,589	1,170,137	3.02	3.5
Receivables for goods and services	6B	–	–	410,075	385,065	410,075	385,065	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,038,589</b>	<b>1,170,137</b>	<b>410,075</b>	<b>385,065</b>	<b>2,448,664</b>	<b>1,555,202</b>		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>						<b>4,428,338</b>	<b>3,024,086</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Trade creditors	9A	–	–	118,247	136,136	118,247	136,136	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>118,247</b>	<b>136,136</b>	<b>118,247</b>	<b>136,136</b>		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>						<b>2,650,908</b>	<b>2,145,171</b>		



**Note 17C. Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

	Note	2002		2001	
		Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$	Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash at bank	6A	2,038,589	2,038,589	1,170,137	1,170,137
Receivables for goods and services	6B	410,075	410,075	385,085	385,085
		<u>2,448,664</u>	<u>2,448,664</u>	<u>1,555,202</u>	<u>1,555,202</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade creditors	9A	118,247	118,247	136,136	136,136
		<u>118,247</u>	<u>118,247</u>	<u>136,136</u>	<u>136,136</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, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by the carrying amounts.

**Note 17D. 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.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account any collateral or other security.

**Note 18. Appropriations**

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

	2002 \$	2001 \$
Annual Appropriation Acts Nos. 1 and 3— basic appropriation	<u>3,881,000</u>	<u>3,836,000</u>

**Note 19. Assets Held in Trust****Research Trust Account***Purpose*

Monies for specified research purposes are received from the public under formal trust arrangements. Monies 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.

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous year	81,063	111,706
Receipts during the year	150,576	140,018
Interest received	–	78
Available for payments	231,639	251,802
Payments made	(119,940)	(170,739)
Balance carried forward to next year	<u>111,699</u>	<u>81,063</u>

**Note 20: Reporting of Outcomes****Note 20A. Outcomes of the AIC**

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

There are two Output Groups identified for the Outcome.

Output 1: Policy advice and publications

Output 2: Library, information and reference services to support policy advice and publications

**Note 20B. Total Cost/Contribution of Outcomes (Whole of Government)**

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
Net taxation, fees and fines revenues	–	–	–	–
Other administered revenues	–	–	–	–
Net subsidies, benefits and grants expenses	–	–	–	–
Other administered expenses	–	–	–	–
Net cost of departmental outputs	3,570,312	3,671,000	3,570,312	3,671,000
Cost of outcome before extraordinary items	3,570,312	3,671,000	3,570,312	3,671,000
Extraordinary items	–	–	–	–
<b>Net cost to Budget outcome</b>	<b>3,570,312</b>	<b>3,671,000</b>	<b>3,570,312</b>	<b>3,671,000</b>

**Note 20C. Major Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Group**

	Output Group 1		Output Group 2		Total	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Operating revenues</b>						
Revenues from Government	3,411,000	3,557,912	470,000	470,000	3,881,000	4,027,912
Sale of goods and services	2,170,264	1,611,094	35,318	48,419	2,205,582	1,659,513
Donations and bequests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industry contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-taxation revenues	39,266	85,354	—	—	39,266	85,354
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>5,620,530</b>	<b>5,254,360</b>	<b>505,318</b>	<b>518,419</b>	<b>6,125,848</b>	<b>5,772,779</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>						
Employees	2,276,221	2,391,593	501,665	348,866	2,777,886	2,740,459
Suppliers	2,594,287	2,608,916	183,098	167,528	2,777,385	2,776,444
Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation	148,487	102,671	111,339	111,591	259,826	214,262
Write-down of assets	63	118	—	—	63	118
Extraordinary loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>5,019,058</b>	<b>5,103,298</b>	<b>796,102</b>	<b>627,985</b>	<b>5,815,160</b>	<b>5,731,283</b>

## Note 20D. Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Output Group

	Output Group 1		Output Group 2		Non-specific		Total	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Output specific departmental assets</b>								
Goods and services receivable	375,626	377,199	–	–	–	–	375,626	377,199
Other	84,002	71,832	26,273	27,223	–	–	110,275	99,055
Plant and equipment	383,179	477,097	1,486,220	892,732	–	–	1,869,399	1,369,829
Net GST receivable	–	–	–	–	26,914	–	26,914	–
<b>Total specific departmental assets</b>	<b>842,807</b>	<b>926,128</b>	<b>1,512,493</b>	<b>919,955</b>	<b>26,914</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,382,214</b>	<b>1,846,083</b>
<b>Other departmental assets</b>								
Cash at bank and on hand	–	–	–	–	2,038,589	1,170,137	2,038,589	1,170,137
Other receivables	–	–	–	–	7,535	7,866	7,535	7,866
<b>Total other departmental assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,046,124</b>	<b>1,178,003</b>	<b>2,046,124</b>	<b>1,178,003</b>
<b>Output specific departmental liabilities</b>								
Leases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employees	512,181	509,421	118,436	124,526	–	–	630,617	633,947
Suppliers	107,366	133,293	12,198	2,843	–	–	119,564	136,136
Other	1,885,727	1,281,868	–	–	–	–	1,885,727	1,281,868
Net GST payable	–	–	–	–	–	93,220	–	93,220
<b>Total specific departmental liabilities</b>	<b>2,441,181</b>	<b>1,924,582</b>	<b>130,462</b>	<b>127,369</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>93,220</b>	<b>2,635,908</b>	<b>2,145,171</b>
<b>Other departmental liabilities</b>								
Capital use charge	–	–	–	–	17,000	–	17,000	–
<b>Total other departmental liabilities</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>–</b>

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## Part 2

# Criminology Research Council Annual Report





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(GPO Box 2944 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia)



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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 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 2002.

Yours sincerely

Laurie Glanfield  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council  
25 September 2002

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# 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 AIC 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 85–87:

- Private Investigators in Australia;
- Sentencing the Multiple Offender;
- Prolific Urban Criminal and Urban Barriers: A Quantitative Spatial-Impact Study of the ACT's Unique Geography on Recidivist Property Crime Offenders; and
- Pathways from Child Maltreatment to Juvenile Offending.

Details of projects currently in progress are listed on pages 87–88.

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 AIC. Through the library, the reports are listed on Kinetica, Australia's national shared cataloguing system and the largest bibliographic network in the country, and also on CINCH, the



Australian criminology database which is publicly available online and on CD-ROM. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Kinetica, CRC reports receive wide coverage. Information on all CRC-funded projects is included on the CRC section of the Institute's web site ([www.aic.gov.au/crc/](http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/)). In addition, the full text of a number of reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects is also included in this section. 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 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 2001–02 financial year totalled \$423,000. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$281,000<sup>1</sup> and each state and the Northern Territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis. Individual contributions were as follows:

New South Wales	\$48,699
Victoria	\$35,929
Queensland	\$26,941
Western Australia	\$14,208
South Australia	\$11,235
Tasmania	\$3,520
Northern Territory	\$1,468

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

<sup>1</sup> In the 2001–02 Agency Budget Statement, the total Commonwealth appropriation for the CRC was \$0.281 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.

## 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. The AIC provides 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. Ms Kathy Mildren acted as CRC Administrator throughout the year. The CRC also funds a Postdoctoral Fellow, who is located within the Australian Institute of Criminology.

During the year members of the Council were as follows:

### **Commonwealth**

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

### **Victoria**

Mr Peter Harmsworth  
Secretary  
Department of Justice, Victoria

### **Western Australia**

Mr Alan Piper  
Director-General  
Department of Justice,  
Western Australia

### **South Australia**

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

### **New South Wales**

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

### **Queensland**

Dr Kenneth Levy  
Director-General  
Department of Justice, Queensland

### **Tasmania**

Mr Norman Reaburn  
Director  
Legal Aid Commission of  
Tasmania

### **Northern Territory**

Mr David Moore  
Commissioner  
Northern Territory Correctional  
Services  
(February 1998–April 2002)

## Meetings

Three meetings of the Council were held during the year. The meeting on 23 August 2001 was convened in Darwin and meetings held on 22 November 2001 and 18 April 2002 were convened at the AIC in Canberra. There were two apologies for the November meeting (Mr Ian Carnell and Mr David Moore).

At the meeting on 18 April 2002, Mr Laurie Glanfield was unanimously re-elected Chair of the Council. At this meeting the CRC appointed its representatives from South Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria as Members of the Board of Management of the AIC.

## 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 generally focus on the following issues:

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

Prior to the first Council meeting (April 2002) and in accordance with its Strategic Plan, the CRC held a consultation meeting with a number of key Australian academics in criminology. The CRC relies heavily on the work of Australia's academic community, and sees a strong and positive dialogue with the academic community as crucial. The object of the meeting was to discuss how the legislation could best be implemented so as to give maximum benefit to government and the community.

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 understanding, 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) 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 expresses its gratitude for the support given by Dr Emma Ogilvie as the CRC Post-Doctoral Fellow from November 1999 to August 2001, Dr Russell G. Smith as Academic Adviser to the Council, Professor Ross Homel and Associate Professor Christine Alder for their role as panel members for the past two years and staff members of the Institute—Ms Kathy Mildren, Administrator, and Ms Robyn Duncan, Account Officer.

## Appointment of CRC Post-Doctoral Fellow

Dr Samantha Jeffries, from the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, was appointed to the Council's Post-Doctoral Fellow position for a period of two years on 4 February 2002.

## Freedom of Information

The statement made in the Australian Institute of Criminology's Annual Report in relation to Freedom of Information also applies to the Council. The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act during the year ending 30 June 2002.

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# Research Projects

## New Projects Funded

The Council considered 28 grant applications at the general grants meeting held on 22 November 2001, eight of which were approved. A further grant application was resubmitted and approved by Council at its meeting held on 18 April 2002.

Particulars of those grants are as follows:

**1. The Prevalence of Residential Care, Kinship Care and Adoption Experiences in the Victorian Juvenile Justice System**—Dr Caroline O’Neill, University of Melbourne. The CRC made a grant of \$33,869 for this project.

This research will ascertain the numbers of children in the Victorian juvenile justice system who have experienced backgrounds of residential care, foster care, kinship care and adoption; and will explore the complexity of these children’s placement histories. The objective of the research is to provide accurate data for policy and program development.

**2. Facilitators and Inhibitors of Mandatory Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect**—Dr Shannon-Caroline Taylor and Dr Beverley Blaskett, University of Ballarat. The CRC made a grant of \$55,904 for this project.

This project aims to investigate and compare the range of factors taken into consideration by a variety of human services professionals in Victoria when determining whether or not to report cases of suspected child abuse. The findings will offer states and territories an informed basis for revising current policy or developing new policy. In terms of practice, the results will offer an evidence-based framework for developing strategies to increase compliance with mandatory reporting requirements.

**3. A Longitudinal Investigation of Psychosocial Risk Factors for Speeding Offences Among Young Motor Car Drivers**—Mr Peter Palamara and Associate Professor Mark Stevenson, University of Western Australia. The CRC made a grant of \$34,067 for this project.

The specific objectives of the study are to identify the risk factors for speeding offences at 12, 24, 36 and 48 months post-licensing; investigate changes over time in risk factors for speeding offences and the factors influencing change; investigate the effect, if any, of penalties for speeding offences on identified risk factors and future speeding behaviour; and make recommendations, where appropriate, for the management of young driver speeding behaviour. It is expected the study will assist with the identification of risk factors for speeding

offences over time, provide evidence of the influence of penalties on driver behaviour and aid the development of strategies for managing young driver speeding behaviour.

**4. Threats and Intimidation in the Lives of Professionals Employed in the Child Protection Field**—Professor Freda Briggs, University of South Australia. The CRC made a grant of \$31,696.50 for this project.

This research aims to investigate the levels of aggressive and intimidating behaviour encountered by professionals in the child protection field and to identify the impact of this behaviour on their lives, health, work and wellbeing. Professionals who have child protection obligations will be surveyed to ascertain the levels of violence experienced. It is expected that the research will raise issues about training needs, staff turnover and effects of exposure to violence.

**5. Investigating the Incidence of Criminal and Antisocial Behaviour by Young People on the Strand in Townsville**—Dr Glen Dawes and Mr Bruce Drummond, James Cook University. The CRC made a grant of \$20,960 for this project.

This research will gain the perceptions of young people 17–26 years of age in terms of their motivations for frequenting designated locations on the Townsville Strand. The focus will identify the causes and types of criminal or antisocial behaviour that exist at this location. A major outcome of the study will be an analysis to assist in formulating a protocol of behaviour for the Strand and to develop strategies of including young people in public places.

**6. Civil Litigation by Citizens Against Australian Police Between 1994 and 2002**—Dr Jude McCulloch and Mr Darren Palmer, Deakin University. The CRC made a grant of \$55,094 for this project.

The research will investigate civil litigation by citizens against Australian police, focusing on New South Wales and Victoria. Civil litigation costs Australian police millions of dollars each year, yet there is very little known about the quantity or nature of this litigation or its relationship to other police accountability mechanisms. The research will produce new knowledge about civil litigation against police, compare civil litigation with other police accountability mechanisms and identify and develop policies to reduce litigation risk factors, thus minimising future drain on public funds.

**7. Youth Justice: Criminal Trajectories**—Mr Mark Lynch, Criminal Justice Commission, Queensland. The CRC made a grant of \$52,010.20 for this project.

The project's aim is to determine the likelihood of juvenile offenders progressing into the adult corrections system by analysing the personal and criminal trajectories of juvenile offenders who were subjects of juvenile justice orders (including non-custodial) in Queensland in 1994–95. The project will contribute significantly to criminological knowledge by empirically illustrating the nature and extent of recidivism by juvenile offenders in Queensland.

**8. Public CCTV in Australia: A Comparative Study of Establishment and Operation**—Dr Adam Sutton and Dr Dean Wilson, University of Melbourne. The CRC made a grant of \$36,062.18 for this project.

This study will provide an overview of public closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems currently operating in Australia. It will consider the context of installation, funding arrangements, operator training, codes of practice and methodology of evaluation. The research will consist of six in-depth field investigations of public CCTV systems, supplemented by telephone interviews with system administrators in other locations. The study will result in a comprehensive guide to Australian public CCTV.

**9. Pathways to Prevention: Evaluation of an Early Intervention Crime Prevention Program**—Dr Kate Freiberg and Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University. The CRC made a grant of \$66,562 for this project

The aim of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of a multi-faceted early intervention program with disadvantaged preschoolers and their families which is designed to reduce early risk factors for adolescent involvement in crime. There are three cohorts which will involve around 200 preschoolers and their families each year. Data collection will occur in intervention preschools as well as in comparison preschools (where a combination of existing programs and less intensive interventions will be implemented). Data collection will include both pre-intervention baseline measures as well as immediate and long-term post-intervention follow-up. The evaluation will focus on outcomes for children, parents, schools and the community.

## Consultancies

### **Sentencing Trends for Violent Offenders**

At their April 2002 meeting the Council received the final report for the consultancy “Sentencing Trends for Violent Offenders” provided by the Crime Research Centre, Western Australia. The Council considered the report to be of considerable significance and believes it to have opened avenues for further research. The Council expects to make the report available in published form in the near future.

### **Factors that Influence Remand in Custody—Stage 2**

During 2000–01, the Council called for Expressions of Interest in the consultancy “Factors that Influence Remand in Custody—Stage 2”. During 2001–02, the Council elected to proceed with the project to be managed by the Social Policy Research Group, University of South Australia. 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. The final report for the consultancy is due for completion in May 2003.

## Audits, Reviews and Scoping Papers

### **Mental Health and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Relationship between Mental Disorders and Offending Behaviours and on the Management of Mentally Abnormal Offenders in the Health and Criminal Justice Services**

At the request of the Council, Professor Paul E. Mullen from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health completed 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. The Council intends to run a seminar to help identify the issues and develop a research focus for this project in the near future. The full report can be found at the Council's web site: [www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/fulltext.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/fulltext.html).

### **Literature Review on Agricultural Crime**

Ms Elaine Barclay from the Institute for Rural Futures, University of New England, was engaged to provide the Council with a literature review on agricultural crime. The outcome of the review can be found at the Council's web site: [www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/fulltext.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/fulltext.html).

### **Scoping Paper: Resiliency to Offending in High-risk Groups**

The Council sought Expressions of Interest to commission a scoping paper to focus specifically on the question of resilience to offending among Aboriginal youth over the past 10 years from both individual and community perspectives. The task included a review of the literature and to recommend a research design for the examination of why people in similar situations have different rates of offending. The Council elected to proceed with the GUMURRII Centre, Griffith University, and the scoping paper is due for completion in July 2002.

### **Scoping Paper: Chronic Offenders and “Poly-users”—Young People's Use of Social Infrastructure**

The Council engaged Associate Professor Rob White from the University of Tasmania to determine the links between agencies and states and identify any methodological issues that arise from a paper previously provided by Dr Emma Ogilvie, the former CRC Post-Doctoral Fellow. The scoping paper is due for completion in July 2002.

## Criminology Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellow

Since her appointment as the CRC's Post-Doctoral Fellow in February 2002, Dr Sam Jeffries has completed the following papers for the Council:

- Transforming the Criminal Courts: Politics, Managerialism, Consumerism, Therapeutic Jurisprudence and Change;



- The Question of Crime Victims: An Exploratory Scoping Paper; and
- Preventing Crime in Australia 1990–2002: A Selected Register of Crime Prevention Initiatives (available at [www.aic.gov.au/research/cvp/register/](http://www.aic.gov.au/research/cvp/register/)).

## Reports Received of Completed Research 2001–02

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

### **1. Private Investigators in Australia**—Dr Tim Prenzler, Griffith University (15/99-00) (2001)

This study analysed the nature of the private investigation industry and associated issues of ethics and regulation. A comprehensive study was undertaken of legal powers and controls, and interviews were conducted with 40 practitioners. It was clear that private (and commercial agents) provide a wide range of services to their clients. Such services are vital to the business operations of insurance companies and legal firms. Private agency services also provide a significant public good in the fight to reduce the cost of fraud in the community, and facilitating the achievement of justice for aggrieved parties who are owed money or who are the victims of crimes and other wrongs. The past 10 to 15 years has seen an enormous increase in the use of private agents to investigate insurance fraud and there is currently an increase in the outsourcing of investigations of suspected welfare fraud. Private agents claim to have a very high success rate in recovery of losses, dropping of suspect insurance claims, discovery of offenders, facilitation of fair legal process, and in various other forms of solving crime-related problems for clients. This process contributes to a wider response to the problem of “hidden crime”, primarily in terms of prevention and restitution.

The sensitive nature of private agency work and conflicts with privacy principles can lead to abuses of position—as revealed in two inquiries in New South Wales and Queensland in the past 10 years. However, there is also a growing sense of professionalism among investigators who are strongly supportive of an enlarged role for government in further lifting standards of conduct and the image of the industry. Governments need to pay more attention to means of facilitating the many benefits provided by private agents, in part through improved pre-service training and more active consultation with the industry. In particular, more attention needs to be paid to finding a more productive balance between justifiable requests for information and the interest of personal privacy. There is a case for strengthening controls on access to confidential information held by governments while also expanding controlled access by private agents for legitimate purposes. This arrangement is supported in the review of legislation undertaken in this study, by practitioners who were interviewed and by inquiry reports.

## **2. Sentencing the Multiple Offender**—Dr Austin Lovegrove, Melbourne University (79/98-9) (2001)

The report for this project is titled “Sentencing the Multiple Offender in Victoria: An Empirical Study of Judicial Practice”.

The first part of the study offers a quantitative description of the way judges apply the totality principle. It does this by means of an analysis of archival sentencing data. The sample selected from cases heard in the Victorian County Court in 1995 and 1996 comprise rape, armed robbery and burglary as principal offences. Across the three samples of offences there were 64 offenders. In 31 of these cases culmination was considered to be excessively harsh. The legal category of offence did not appear to be a factor, however, there was some tendency for the incidence of disproportionality to be lower where the sum of the secondary sentences was higher and for the single event and escapade categories. According to this report, too many offenders served too much unnecessary time in prison.

## **3. Prolific Urban Criminals and Urban Barriers: A Quantitative Spatial-Impact Study of the ACT’s Unique Geography on Recidivist Property Crime Offenders**—Dr Jeremy Ratcliffe, Charles Sturt University (17/00-01) (2001)

This study has investigated if residential burglars are inhibited by suburb boundaries and urban barriers (such as major road systems and vegetation strips) in their choice of suburbs to target. Data on individuals charged with burglary, along with the offence location, were provided by the Australian Federal Police (ACT Region) for the ACT for 1999 and 2000.

The journey-to-crime burglary patterns of over 300 offender/offence records (from home address to targeted location) were plotted on a Geographical Information System (GIS). The majority of offenders in the study travelled across more than one suburb boundary in their journey to crime (travelling offenders). Furthermore, those offenders that stayed more local to their home address (marauders) were not inhibited in their travel plans, and there is no statistical evidence that these offenders favoured their own suburb over other neighbourhoods that were within their travel range. The statistical findings show that the Canberran burglars follow an expected distribution of target selection based on simple geographical opportunity that is unaffected by urban barriers. The findings suggest that physical characteristics of suburban boundaries are not a factor in target selection and that the significant dual carriageways and wide vegetated areas that are characteristic of Canberra do not inhibit residential burglars.

## **4. Pathways from Child Maltreatment to Juvenile Offending**—Dr Anna Stewart and Dr Susan Dennison, Griffith University (29/00-01) (2002)

All children born in 1983 who had contact with either the Queensland child protection system or the juvenile justice system were included in this study. At the time of data collection these children had turned 17 and were no longer

considered children. The Department of Families databases contain a unique identifier enabling children to be tracked over time and across the two systems. There were 4,655 children who came into contact with the child protection system. The majority of these children (62%) were the victims of multiple incidents of maltreatment (30% of substantiated notifications). Children with substantiated maltreatment were more likely (17%) to come to the attention of the department for juvenile offending than children with notifications that were not substantiated (10%). Of children who offended, 18 per cent had been the victim of child maltreatment. Maltreated children who offended were more likely than maltreated children who did not offend to be male, Indigenous, to be older at the final maltreated episode (but not younger at the first), neglected or physically abused, have more notifications and be more likely to be placed outside the home because of maltreatment. Although not all children who are maltreated offend, these results indicate that the frequency, severity and type of maltreatment increases the risk of children offending. These results have important implications for the prevention of juvenile offending.

## 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.

**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.

**Community-based Parenting Program for the Prevention of Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour**, Associate Professor Alan Ralph and Associate Professor Matthew Sanders, University of Queensland, CRC 22/99-00.

**Identification of Characteristics and Patterns of Male Domestic Partner Abusers**, Professor Jeffrey Colin Richards and Dr Angus McLachlan, University of Ballarat, CRC 4/00-01.

**Developing a Unique Risk of Violence Tool for Australian Indigenous Offenders**, Associate Professor Alfred Allan and Ms Deborah Dawson, Edith Cowan University, CRC 6/00-01.

**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, CRC 10/00-01.

**Risk Assessment by Mental Health Professionals and the Prevention of Future Violent Behaviour**, Dr Bernadette McSherry and Professor Paul Mullen, Monash University, CRC 18/00-01.

**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, CRC 23/00-01.

**Safeguarding Fairness for Children in Interactions with Adults in Authority**, Associate Professor Jeanette Lawrence, University of Melbourne, CRC 35/00-01.

**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, CRC 38/00-01.

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# CRC Financial Statements



18 September 2002

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

Dear Dr Graycar

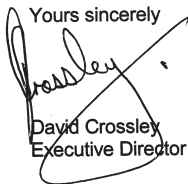
**2001-02 FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS  
CLOSING AUDIT REPORT**

Attached is our Closing Audit Report which summarises the results of our audit of your Organisation's 2001-02 financial statements.

As indicated in the Report, the audit confirmed that the financial statements are fairly stated and presented. Accordingly an unqualified audit report will 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 Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2002. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Council Members;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Commitments and 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 the 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 Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Criminology Research Council's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

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

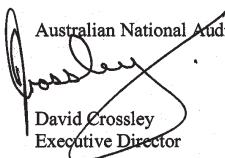
#### Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and

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BARTON ACT  
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

- (ii) give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Finance Minister's Orders, of the financial position of the Criminology Research Council as at 30 June 2002, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office  
  
David Crossley  
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra  
23 September 2002



Criminology Research Council

## Statement by Council Members

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2002 give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.



Laurie Glanfield  
Chair  
Criminology Research Council  
18 September 2002



Adam Graycar  
Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
18 September 2002

**CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

*For the year ended 30 June 2002*

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>Revenues from ordinary activities</b>			
Revenues from Government	4A	281,000	275,000
Interest	4B	41,710	47,193
Other	4C	142,000	132,000
<i>Total revenues from ordinary activities</i>		464,710	454,193
<b>Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</b>			
Employees	5A	108,893	137,893
Suppliers	5B	73,860	70,920
Grants	5C	261,386	32,274
<i>Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs expense)</i>		444,139	241,087
<b>Borrowing costs expense</b>		–	–
<b>Net operating surplus from ordinary activities</b>		20,571	213,106
Loss on extraordinary items		–	–
<b>Net surplus</b>		20,571	213,106
<b>Net surplus attributable to the Commonwealth</b>		20,571	213,106
Net credit to asset revaluation reserve		–	–
<b>Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments attributable to the Commonwealth and recognised directly in equity</b>		–	–
<b>Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners</b>		20,571	213,106

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash	6A	138,640	222,267
Receivables	6B	16,414	51,966
Investments – other	6C	700,000	550,000
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>855,054</u>	<u>824,233</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>855,054</u>	<u>824,233</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employees	7A	3,237	6,517
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>3,237</u>	<u>6,517</u>
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	8A	11,297	6,300
Grants	8B	33,550	25,017
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>44,847</u>	<u>31,317</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>48,084</u>	<u>37,834</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>806,970</u>	<u>786,399</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Parent entity interest</b>			
Contributed equity	9	36,018	36,018
Accumulated surpluses	9	770,952	750,381
<i>Total parent entity interest</i>		<u>806,970</u>	<u>786,399</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>806,970</u>	<u>786,399</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		855,054	824,223
<b>Non-current assets</b>		–	–
<b>Current liabilities</b>		47,539	35,593
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		545	2,241

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 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Appropriations		281,000	275,000
Interest		78,729	0
State and territory contributions		142,000	132,000
GST received from ATO		34,645	19,759
<i>Total cash received</i>		<u>536,374</u>	<u>426,759</u>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		112,173	131,376
Suppliers		104,975	95,379
Grants		252,853	237,147
<i>Total cash used</i>		<u>470,001</u>	<u>463,902</u>
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	10A	<u>66,373</u>	<u>(37,143)</u>
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</i>		66,373	(37,143)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		772,267	809,410
<i>Cash at the end of the reporting period</i>	10B	<u>838,640</u>	<u>772,267</u>

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL  
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>BY TYPE</b>			
<b>Other commitments</b>			
Other commitments <sup>1</sup>		455,561	262,465
<b>Total other commitments</b>		<u>455,561</u>	<u>262,465</u>
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		(41,415)	(23,860)
<b>Net commitments</b>		<u>414,146</u>	<u>238,605</u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>			
<b>All net commitments</b>			
One year or less		374,936	206,545
From one to five years		39,210	32,060
Over five years		-	-
<b>Net commitments</b>		<u>414,146</u>	<u>238,605</u>

NB: Commitments are GST-inclusive where relevant.

1 As at 30 June 2002, 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 2002 or 30 June 2001.

## SCHEDULE OF UNQUANTIFIABLE CONTINGENCIES

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2002.

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 2002

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Economic Dependency
3	Events Occurring After Reporting Date
4	Operating Revenues
5	Operating Expenses
6	Financial Assets
7	Provisions
8	Payables
9	Equity
10	Cash Flow Reconciliation
11	Director Remuneration
12	Related Party Disclosures
13	Remuneration of Officers
14	Remunerations of Auditors
15	Average Staffing Levels
16	Financial Instruments
17	Appropriations
18	Reporting of Outcomes

**Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**1.1 Basis of Accounting**

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

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (being the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2001–2002) Orders*);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Board;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Board; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Finance Briefs issued by the Department of Finance and Administration.

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.

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 2000–2001, except in respect of grants the full effect of prior years' accounting policy changes have filtered through as shown in note 5C.

## 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 18. 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. 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*

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

### *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 Employee Entitlements

### *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 2002 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 2002. In determining the present value of the liability, the CRC has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### *Separation and Redundancy*

Provision is also 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.

#### *Superannuation*

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions amounting to \$2,929 (2000–01: \$6,074) 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 2002 as the employer contributions fully extinguish the accruing liability which is assumed by the Commonwealth.

Employer Productivity Superannuation Contributions totalled \$91 (2000–01: \$1,155) for the CRC.

### **1.6 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.

### **1.7 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 monies 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.

**1.8 Cash**

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

**1.9 Financial Instruments**

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 16.

**1.10 Acquisition of Assets**

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

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, except where they are acquired as part of a transfer of functions from another Government entity, in which case they are recognised as contributed equity at the carrying amount on the books of the transferor.

**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. 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 3. Events Occurring After Reporting Date**

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

**Note 4. Operating Revenues**

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b><u>Note 4A. Revenues from Government</u></b>		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>281,000</u>	<u>275,000</u>
<b><u>Note 4B. Interest</u></b>		
Deposits	<u>41,710</u>	<u>47,193</u>
<b><u>Note 4C. Other Revenues</u></b>		
Services provided to state and territory governments	<u>142,000</u>	<u>132,000</u>

**Note 5. Operating Expenses**

<b><u>Note 5A. Employee Expenses</u></b>		
Remuneration (for services provided) <sup>1</sup>	<u>108,893</u>	<u>137,893</u>

The CRC contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) 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 Superannuation Contributions.

<b><u>Note 5B. Suppliers Expenses</u></b>		
Supply of goods and services <sup>2</sup>	<u>73,860</u>	<u>70,920</u>

<b><u>Note 5C. Grants</u></b>		
Private sector—non-profit institutions	<u>261,386</u>	<u>32,274</u>

The CRC makes grants to support criminological research. Accounting policy changes have filtered through to show the full effect in 2002.

<sup>1</sup> The CRC paid for \$86,442 of employee services to the AIC during the year under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies.

<sup>2</sup> The CRC paid for \$12,558 of administrative support services to the AIC during the year under the administrative support agreement between the two bodies.

**Note 6. Financial Assets**

<b><u>Note 6A. Cash</u></b>		
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>138,640</u>	<u>222,267</u>

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6B. Receivables</b>		
Interest receivable	10,247	47,266
GST receivable	6,167	4,700
	<u>16,414</u>	<u>51,966</u>

Receivables (gross) which are aged as follows:

Not overdue	16,414	51,966
Overdue by:		
– less than 30 days	–	–
– 30 to 60 days	–	–
– 60 to 90 days	–	–
– more than 90 days	–	–
	<u>16,414</u>	<u>51,966</u>

**Note 6C. Investments**

Term deposit	<u>700,000</u>	<u>550,000</u>
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All investments are current.

## Note 7. Provisions

**Note 7A. Employee Provisions**

Salaries and wages	1,451	–
Leave	1,786	6,517
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	<u>3,237</u>	<u>6,517</u>

Employee provisions are categorised as follows:

Current	2,692	4,276
Non-current	545	2,241
	<u>3,237</u>	<u>6,517</u>

## Note 8. Payables

**Note 8A. Supplier Payables**

Trade creditors	<u>11,297</u>	<u>6,300</u>
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All supplier payables are current

**Note 8B. Grants Payable**

Grants for research projects	<u>33,550</u>	<u>25,017</u>
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All grants payable are current

As at 30 June 2002, the liability for grants for research projects represents projects of which the recipients have performed the services required or have met eligibility conditions.

**Note 9. Equity****Note 9A. Analysis of Equity**

Item	Accumulated Results		Contributed Equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$
Opening balance 1 July	750,381	537,275	36,018	36,018	786,399	573,293
Operating result and extraordinary items after tax	20,571	213,106	–	–	20,571	213,106
Closing balance as at 30 June	770,952	750,381	36,018	36,018	806,970	786,399
Less: outside equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total equity attributable to the Commonwealth	770,952	750,381	36,018	36,018	806,970	786,399

**Note 10. Cash Flow Reconciliation**

	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>Note 10A</b>		
<b>Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>		
Operating surplus before extraordinary items	20,571	213,106
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	35,552	(51,893)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(3,280)	6,517
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	4,997	–
Increase/(decrease) in grants payable	8,533	(204,873)
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	<u>66,373</u>	<u>(37,143)</u>

**Note 10B**

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

Cash at bank and on hand	138,640	222,267
Investments (term deposit)	700,000	550,000
Cash at 30 June	<u>838,640</u>	<u>772,267</u>

**Note 11. Director Remuneration**

The number of directors of the CRC are appointed as per section 35 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and shall consist of a Commonwealth representative appointed by the Attorney-General, a representative from each state and the Northern Territory appointed by the Attorney-General upon the nomination of the appropriate minister of that state or territory.

The number of directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:

\$0–10,000	<u>Number</u> 8	<u>Number</u> 8
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No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period.

**Note 12. Related Party Disclosures**

The members of the CRC during the year were:

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>
Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (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 Kenneth Levy, Director-General, Department of Justice, Queensland	12.12.90	
Dr Alan Piper, Director-General, Department of Justice, Western Australia	18.7.01	
Mr David Moore, Commissioner, Northern Territory Correctional Services (replacement to be appointed)	04.2.98	April 2002
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 13. Remuneration of Officers**

There were no executive appointments on the CRC.

**Note 14. Remuneration of Auditors**

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
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 15. Average Staffing Levels**

The average staffing levels for the CRC during the year were:	<u>0.42</u>	<u>0.83</u>
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## Note 16. Financial Instruments

### Note 16A. 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)
<b>Financial assets</b>		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	6A	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenues as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds, mainly from yearly drawdown of appropriation, 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	6B	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 (2000–01: 7 days).
Term deposit	6C	Term deposits are recognised at cost. Interest is accrued as it is earned.	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		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	8A	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.

Note 16B. Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate Maturing in 1 year or less		Non-interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 %	2001 %
<b>Financial Assets</b>											
Cash at bank	6A	138,640	222,267	-	-	-	-	138,640	222,267	3.02	3.5
Receivables for goods and services	6B	-	-	-	-	16,414	51,966	16,414	51,966	n/a	n/a
Term deposit	6C	-	-	700,000	550,000	-	-	700,000	550,000	4.31	4.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>138,640</b>	<b>222,267</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>51,966</b>	<b>855,054</b>	<b>824,223</b>		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>								<b>855,054</b>	<b>824,223</b>		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>											
Grants	8B	-	-	-	-	33,550	25,017	33,550	25,017	n/a	n/a
Trade creditors	8A	-	-	-	-	11,297	6,300	11,297	6,300	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,847</b>	<b>31,317</b>	<b>44,847</b>	<b>31,317</b>		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>								<b>48,084</b>	<b>37,834</b>		



**Note 16C. Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

	Note	2002		2001	
		Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$	Total carrying amount \$	Aggregate net fair value \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash at bank	6A	138,640	138,640	222,267	222,267
Receivables for goods and services	6B	16,414	16,414	51,966	51,966
Term deposit	6C	700,000	700,000	550,000	550,000
		<u>855,054</u>	<u>855,054</u>	<u>824,223</u>	<u>824,223</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Grants	8B	33,550	33,550	25,017	25,017
Trade creditors	8A	11,297	11,297	6,300	6,300
		<u>44,847</u>	<u>44,847</u>	<u>31,317</u>	<u>31,317</u>

*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 grants, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by the carrying amounts.

**Note 16D. 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.

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
Annual Appropriation Act No. 1—basic appropriation	281,000	275,000
	<u>281,000</u>	<u>275,000</u>

## Note 18. Reporting of Outcomes

### Note 18A. Outcomes of the CRC

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

Only one output group is identified for each outcome.

### Note 18B. Total Cost/Contribution of Outcomes

	Outcome 1		Total	
	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
Net taxation, fees and fines revenues	–	–	–	–
Other administered revenues	–	–	–	–
Net subsidies, benefits and grants expenses	–	–	–	–
Other administered expenses	–	–	–	–
Net cost of departmental outputs	260,429	281,000	260,429	281,000
Cost of outcome before extraordinary item	260,429	281,000	260,429	281,000
Extraordinary items	–	–	–	–
<b>Net cost to Budget outcome</b>	<b>260,429</b>	<b>281,000</b>	<b>260,429</b>	<b>281,000</b>

### Note 18C. Major Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Group

	Output Group 1		Total	
	2002 \$	2001 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$
<b>Operating revenues</b>				
Revenues from Government	281,000	275,000	281,000	275,000
Other non-taxation revenues	183,710	179,193	183,710	179,193
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>464,710</b>	<b>454,193</b>	<b>464,710</b>	<b>454,193</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Employees	108,893	137,893	108,893	137,893
Suppliers	73,860	70,920	73,860	70,920
Grants	261,386	32,274	261,386	32,274
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>444,139</b>	<b>241,087</b>	<b>444,139</b>	<b>241,087</b>

**Note 18D. Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Output Group**

	Output Group 1		Total	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Output specific departmental assets</b>				
Net GST receivable	6,167	4,700	6,167	4,700
Cash at bank on hand	138,640	222,267	138,640	222,267
Other receivables	10,247	47,266	10,247	47,266
Investments	700,000	550,000	700,000	550,000
<b>Total specific departmental assets</b>	<b>855,054</b>	<b>824,233</b>	<b>855,054</b>	<b>824,233</b>
<b>Output specific departmental liabilities</b>				
Employees	3,237	6,517	3,237	6,517
Suppliers	11,297	6,300	11,297	6,300
Grants	33,550	25,017	33,550	25,017
<b>Total specific departmental liabilities</b>	<b>48,084</b>	<b>37,834</b>	<b>48,084</b>	<b>37,834</b>



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## Part 3

### Appendices to the AIC and CRC Annual Reports

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# Appendix 1: AIC Publications

Most AIC publications are available in full text on the Institute's web site ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)).

## Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice Series

([www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/index.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/index.html))

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<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
No. 213	<i>Policing Urban Burglary</i> , Jerry Ratcliffe, ISBN 0 642 24240 2, August 2001
No. 214	<i>The Detection and Prevention of Cargo Theft</i> , Claire Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24241 0, September 2001
No. 215	<i>The Stolen Vehicle Parts Market</i> , Frances Gant and Peter Grabosky, ISBN 0 642 24246 1, October 2001
No. 216	<i>Solvability Factors of Homicide in Australia: An Exploratory Analysis</i> , Jenny Mouzos and Damon Muller, ISBN 0 642 24243 7, October 2001
No. 217	<i>Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations, 2000</i> , Lisa Collins and Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24244 5, October 2001
No. 218	<i>The Illicit Market in Diamonds</i> , Rebecca Tailby, ISBN 0 642 24249 6, January 2002
No. 219	<i>Bullying and Victimisation in Schools: A Restorative Justice Approach</i> , Brenda Morrison, ISBN 0 642 24252 6, February 2002
No. 220	<i>Older People and Consumer Fraud</i> , Glenn Muscat, Marianne James and Adam Graycar, ISBN 0 642 24255 0, March 2002
No. 221	<i>Patterns of Victimisation Among Small Retail Businesses</i> , Natalie Taylor and Pat Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24256 9, March 2002
No. 222	<i>Community Participation and Regional Crime</i> , Carlos Carcach and Cathie Huntley, ISBN 0 642 24258 5, April 2002
No. 223	<i>Robbery Against Service Stations and Pharmacies: Recent Trends</i> , Natalie Taylor, ISBN 0 642 24257 7, April 2002
No. 224	<i>Electronic Voting: Benefits and Risks</i> , Russell G. Smith, ISBN 0 642 24261 5, April 2002
No. 225	<i>The Illegal Market in Australian Abalone</i> , Rebecca Tailby and Frances Gant, ISBN 0 642 24260 7, April 2002
No. 226	<i>DNA Identification in the Criminal Justice System</i> , Jeremy Gans and Gregor Urbas, ISBN 0 642 24262 3, May 2002
No. 227	<i>Anger Management and Violence Prevention: Improving Effectiveness</i> , Kevin Howells, Andrew Day, Susan Bubner, Susan Jauncey, Paul Williamson, Ann Parker and Karen Heseltine, ISBN 0 642 24268 2, June 2002
No. 228	<i>Robbery at Automated Teller Machines in Australia</i> , Russell G. Smith, Diana Nelson and Pat Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24259 3, June 2002
No. 229	<i>Financial and Psychological Costs of Crime for Small Retail Businesses</i> , Natalie Taylor and Pat Mayhew, ISBN 0 642 24266 6, June 2002
No. 230	<i>Firearms Theft in Australia</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24265 8, June 2002

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## Research and Public Policy Series

(abstracts available at [www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/index.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/index.html))

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
No.38	<i>Weapon Involvement in Armed Robbery</i> , Jenny Mouzos and Carlos Carcach, ISBN 0 642 24245 3, 44pp.
No.39	<i>Controlling Fraud on the Internet: A CAPA Perspective: A Report for the Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants</i> , Russell G. Smith and Gregor Urbas, ISBN 0 642 24242 9, 142pp.
No.40	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2000–2001 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report</i> , Jenny Mouzos, ISBN 0 642 24250 X, 40pp.
No.41	<i>Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2001 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees</i> , Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor, ISBN 0 642 24254 2, 73pp.

## Technical and Background Paper Series ([www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/index.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tbp/index.html))

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
No.1	<i>Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia: 1981–2001</i> , Lisa Cahill and Peter Marshall, ISBN 0 642 24272 0, 31pp.

## Crime Facts Info Series (ISSN 1445-7288) ([www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/))

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
No.2	<i>International Comparative Data Show Australian Opiate Usage High</i> , 3 July 2001
No.3	<i>Constant Rates of Homicide Victimization in Australia</i> , 17 July 2001
No.4	<i>Sea Cargo Accounts for the Majority of Heroin Detected in Australia</i> , 31 July 2001
No.5	<i>People Smuggling on the Increase</i> , 14 August 2001
No.6	<i>Homicide Rates Higher for Indigenous Australians</i> , 28 August 2001
No.7	<i>Rates Remain High for Opiate Use Among Police Detainees</i> , 11 September 2001
No.8	<i>One-quarter of Young People in Australia Witness Domestic Violence</i> , 25 September 2001
No.9	<i>Ninety-one Deaths in Custody in 2000</i> , 9 October 2001
No.10	<i>Victimisation Rate Remains Lower for Older Australians</i> , 23 October 2001
No.11	<i>Violence Prevention Projects</i> , 6 November 2001
No.12	<i>Australian Heroin Drought Affects Heroin Market</i> , 20 November 2001
No.13	<i>Technology Working to Reduce Crime</i> , 4 December 2001
No.14	<i>Police Strategies Lead to Reduced Burglary Rate in ACT</i> , 18 December 2001
No.15	<i>Report Identifies Factors Affecting Homicide Solvability</i> , 8 January 2002
No.16	<i>Low Risk for Car Thieves</i> , 22 January 2002
No.17	<i>Sharp Objects Most Frequently Used in Armed Robbery</i> , 5 February 2002

Crime Facts Info Series (con't)

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<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
No. 18	<i>Diamond Industry Vulnerable to Illicit Activity</i> , 19 February 2002
No. 19	<i>Heroin Use in the ACT Falls</i> , 5 March 2002
No. 20	<i>Principles for Managing School Bullying</i> , 19 March 2002
No. 21	<i>Most Ecstasy Imported by Sea Cargo in 2000–2001</i> , 2 April 2002
No. 22	<i>Homicides Resulting from Domestic Altercations Higher for Women</i> , 16 April 2002
No. 23	<i>Almost Half of all Retailers Report Experiencing Crime</i> , 30 April 2002
No. 24	<i>Consumer Fraud Lower for Older Australians</i> , 14 May 2002
No. 25	<i>DUMA Shows Amphetamine Use on Increase</i> , 28 May 2002
No. 26	<i>Detainees Previously Arrested or in Prison More Likely to Test Positive to Drugs</i> , 11 June 2002
No. 27	<i>Service Stations a Target for Robbery</i> , 25 June 2002

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Other AIC Publications

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>
September 2001	<i>AIC Newsletter</i> , Winter 2001 ( <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/">www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/</a> )
October 2001	<i>Annual Report 2000–2001: Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council</i> , ISSN 0311-449X, 138pp. ( <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2001/index.html">www.aic.gov.au/institute/anreport/2001/index.html</a> )
January 2002	<i>AIC Newsletter</i> , Spring 2001 ( <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/">www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/</a> )
March 2002	<i>Australian Crime: Facts and Figures 2001</i> , ISBN 0 642 24253 4, 104pp. ( <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2001/index.html">www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2001/index.html</a> )
June 2002	<i>AIC Newsletter</i> , Summer/Autumn 2002 ( <a href="http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/">www.aic.gov.au/publications/newsletters/</a> )

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## Appendix 2: Non-AIC Publications

A number of Institute staff had work published in non-AIC publications during 2001–02, including the following:

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Author	Title
Adam Graycar	(with Patrick C. Jobes, Elaine Barclay and Joseph F. Donnermeyer) "Rural Crime in Australia: Contemporary Concerns, Recent Research and Future Directions", <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i> , vol. 7, no. 1, September 2001.  (with Peter Grabosky) ed., <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.  (with Peter Grabosky), "Introduction", in A. Graycar & P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.  (with Marianne James) "Crime and Older People", in A. Graycar & P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.  (with Peter Grabosky) "Trends in Australian Crime and Criminal Justice", in A. Graycar & P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.
Carlos Carcach	(with Glenn Muscat) "Location Quotients of Crime and Their Use in the Study of Area Crime Careers and Regional Crime Structures", <i>Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal</i> , vol. 4, no. 1, January 2002.  (with Jenny Mouzos and Peter Grabosky) "The Mass Murder as Quai-Experiment: The Impact of the 1996 Port Arthur Massacre", <i>Homicide Studies</i> , SAGE, vol. 6, no. 2, May 2002.  "An Empirical Analysis of the Life-Course Perspective to Violent Victimization", in P. Nieuwbeerta (ed), <i>Cross-National Comparative Victimization Research</i> , BOOM-Publishers, Meppel, 2002.
Marianne James	(with Adam Graycar), "Crime and Older People", in A. Graycar & P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.
Toni Makkai	(with John Western and Kristin Natalier), "Professions and the Public Good", <i>Law in Context</i> , vol. 19, pp.21–44, September 2001.  (with Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones and Karen Freeman) "The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy", <i>Crime and Justice Bulletin: Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice</i> , no. 59, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, October 2001.  "Patterns of Recent Drug Use Among a Sample of Australian Detainees", <i>Addiction</i> , vol. 96, no. 12, pp. 1,799–808, December 2001.  "Statistical Systems: Crime", in N.J. Smelser & P.B. Baltes (eds), <i>2001 International Encyclopedia of the Social &amp; Behavioral Sciences</i> , Elsevier, New York, 2002.

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Author	Title
Toni Makkai (con't)	"Illicit Drugs and Crime", in A. Graycar & P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.
Claire Mayhew	"Getting the Message Across to Small Business about Occupational Violence and Hold-up Prevention: A Pilot Study", <i>The Journal of Occupational Health and Safety Australia and New Zealand</i> , vol. 18, no. 3, June 2002.
Jenny Mouzos	<p>"The Monitoring of Homicide in Australia", <i>ViCLAS Newsletter</i> (for law enforcement use only), issue 10, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Canberra, October 2001.</p> <p>"Solvability Factors of Homicide in Australia: Research Results", <i>ViCLAS Newsletter</i> (for law enforcement use only), issue 11, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Canberra, December 2001.</p> <p>"Homicidal Encounters: A Study of Homicide in Australia 1989–1999", in P.H. Blackman, V.L. Leggett &amp; J.P. Jarvis (eds), <i>The Diversity of Homicide: Proceedings of the 2000 Annual Meeting of the Homicide Research Working Group</i>, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington DC, 2001.</p> <p>(with Carlos Carcach and Peter Grabosky) "The Mass Murder as Quasi-Experiment: The Impact of the 1996 Port Arthur Massacre", <i>Homicide Studies</i>, SAGE, vol. 6, no. 2, May 2002.</p> <p>"Homicide Between Friends and Acquaintances", <i>Crime and Justice International</i>, vol. 17, no. 52, May 2001.</p> <p>"Homicide", in A. Graycar &amp; P. Grabosky (eds), <i>Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i>, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.</p>
Glenn Muscat	(with Carlos Carcach) "Location Quotients of Crime and Their Use in the Study of Area Crime Careers and Regional Crime Structures", <i>Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal</i> , vol. 4, no. 1, January 2002.
Cathie Rushforth	(with Paul Williams) "ACT Drug Trends 2001: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)", <i>NDARC Technical Report</i> , no. 128, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, January 2002.
Russell Smith	<p>"eCrime", <i>Security Oz Magazine</i>, issue no. 12, July 2001.</p> <p>(with Aub Chapman) "Controlling Financial Services Fraud", <i>Australian Banking and Finance Law Bulletin</i>, vol. 17, pp. 33–9, August 2001.</p> <p>(with Peter Grabosky) "Digital Crime in the Twenty-first Century", <i>Journal of Information Ethics</i>, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 8–26, Spring 2001.</p> <p>(with Peter Grabosky) "Online Securities Fraud", <i>Journal of Financial Crime</i>, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 54–70, September 2001.</p> <p>(with Peter Grabosky), "Telecommunications Fraud in the Digital Age: The Convergence of Technologies", in D.S. Wall (ed.), <i>Crime and the Internet</i>, Routledge, London, December 2001.</p> <p>"Corporate Crime in the Digital Age", in Acquaah-Gaisie, G. (ed.), <i>Corporate Crime Workshop Papers</i>, Monash University, Melbourne, February 2002.</p>

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Author	Title
Russell Smith (con't)	<p>"Cross-border Economic Crime: The Agenda for Reform", <i>Crime and Justice International</i>, June 2002.</p> <p>"White Collar Crime", in A. Graycar &amp; P. Grabosky (eds), <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i>, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.</p>
Gregor Urbas	<p>(with Simon Bronitt) "Courts, Criminal Law and Procedure", in A. Graycar &amp; P. Grabosky (eds), <i>Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology</i>, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, June 2002.</p>
Paul Williams	<p>"Alcohol-related Social Disorder and Rural Youth", <i>Youth Studies Australia</i>, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2001.</p> <p>(with Catherine Rushforth) "ACT Drug Trends 2001: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)", <i>NDARC Technical Report</i>, no. 128, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, January 2002.</p> <p>(with Libby Topp, Sharlene Kaye, Raimondo Bruno, Marie Longo, Bridie O'Reilly, Craig Fry, Gabrielle Rose and Shane Darke) <i>Australian Drug Trends 2001: Findings of the Illicit Drug reporting System (IDRS)</i>, NDARC Monograph, no. 48, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, January 2002.</p> <p>"A Cohort Analysis of Illicit Psychoactive Drug Use in Australia 1988–1998", <i>South Pacific Journal of Psychology</i>, vol. 13, no. 1, University of PNG and Massey University, Aotearoa, May 2002.</p>

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# Appendix 3: Presentations by the Director and Staff

Dr Adam Graycar and AIC staff gave a number of presentations to meetings of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties. In some instances, keynote speeches or formal papers were given at conferences and meetings. In addition, a number of addresses were given at learning events organised by the AIC’s Learning & Knowledge Development team.

## Adam Graycar

Date	Presentation
3 July 2001	(with Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor) “How Illicit Drug Use is Associated with Criminal Behaviour”, Winter in the Sun Conference, Alcohol and Drug Foundation—Queensland, Brisbane.
4 July 2001	“Crime Prevention in Australia”, seminar, Winter in the Sun, Alcohol and Drug Foundation—Queensland, Brisbane.
10 July 2001	“Contemporary Challenges in Crime Prevention: What the Evidence Reveals”, Transforming Public Service Delivery Seminar, Institute of Public Administration, Melbourne.
10 July 2001	Presentation to Crime Prevention Victoria, Melbourne.
11 July 2001	Presentation to National Crime Authority, Melbourne.
18 July 2001	“Changing Crimes and Changing Responses, Security 2001”, Conference of the Australian Security Industry Association Limited, Sydney.
26 July 2001	Presentation to New South Wales Police, Sydney.
2 August 2001	“Keynote Address: Local Government and Crime Prevention”, The Character, Impact and Prevention of Crime in Regional Australia Conference, AIC, Townsville
22 August 2001	Presentation to NT Safe, Northern Territory Police, Darwin.
27 August 2001	Chair, “Violence in the Community Including Schools”, Inaugural National Women Speak Conference, Commonwealth Office of the Status of Women, Canberra.
28 August 2001	“Tomorrow’s Crime: Old Wine in New Bottles?” Victorian Department of Justice, Melbourne.
31 August 2001	Evaluating Programs and Strategies, Office of Crime Statistics, SA Attorney-General’s Department, Adelaide.
4 September 2001	Presentation to WA Department of Justice, Perth.
5 September 2001	“Crime Prevention in Rural Australia”, Forum on Regional Crime Prevention, Kalgoorlie, WA.
7 September 2001	Presentation to WA Department of Justice, Perth.
19 September 2001	Presentation to AusAid, Canberra.

**Adam Graycar (con't)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
25 September 2001	"Small Business Against Crime: Situational Strategies in Action", 6th Annual International CPTED Conference, International Security Management and Crime Prevention Institute, Brisbane.
28 September 2001	"Local Government's Effective Community Responses", 10th National Neighbourhood Watch Conference, Australian Federal Police, Canberra.
2 October 2001	Presentation to National Crime Authority, Sydney.
2 October 2001	"The Future Ain't What it Used to Be", International Safer by Design Forum, NSW Police, Sydney.
8 October 2001	Opening and closing addresses, Best Practice Interventions in Corrections for Indigenous People Conference, AIC, Sydney.
18 October 2001	Opening Address, Australian Violence Prevention Awards, AIC, Canberra.
18 October 2001	"Changing Crime in an International Context", speech to Australian Institute of International Affairs, Canberra.
25 October 2001	Opening address, Policing Partnerships in Multicultural Australia: Achievements and Challenges Conference, AIC, Brisbane.
2 November 2001	"Identity-related Fraud in Australia", Canberra.
13 November 2001	Presentation to National Institute of Justice, Washington DC.
30 November 2001	"Designing out Crime", City of Gosnells, Western Australia.
10 December 2001	"Trafficking in Human Beings", Expert Consultation on Trafficking in Persons, United Nations, Vienna.
13 December 2001	"Strategic Directions in Criminological Research", 16th Annual Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Program Network Institutes (PNI), Helsinki.
14 December 2001	"Central Issues in Crime Prevention", Central Issues in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice International Seminar, European Institute for Crime Prevention Council (HEUNI), Helsinki.
24 January 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Impact of the Heroin Drought on the ACT, AIC, Canberra.
4 February 2002	"Human Smuggling and National Security", Royal United Services Institute, Adelaide.
1 March 2002	(with Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor) "Drugs and Law Enforcement", Drugs, Rehabilitation and the Criminal Justice System Conference, Drug Court of New South Wales, Sydney.
31 January 2002	"Robberies at ATMs", Department of Justice, Victoria, Melbourne.
6 March 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, National Armed Robbery Roundtable, AIC, Canberra.
7 March 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, Drug Driving Among Police Detainees, AIC, Canberra.
20 March 2002	"Identifying and Responding to Corporate Fraud in the 21st Century", Australian Institute of Management, Sydney.
4 April 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, Prosecution of Cybercrime, AIC, Canberra.
22 April 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, Toward an Integrated Data System for Tasmania, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
22 April 2002	Presentation to Tasmanian Department of Justice and Industrial Relations, Hobart.

**Adam Graycar (con't)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
23 April 2002	"Identity-related Fraud: Risks and Remedies", Hobart.
29 April 2002	"Crime Prevention for Seniors", Aged Care Policy Forum, Southern Cross Care (WA), Perth.
30 April 2002	"Identity-related Fraud: Risks and Remedies", Perth.
1 May 2002	"Identity-related Fraud: Risks and Remedies", Adelaide.
2 May 2002	"Identity-related Fraud: Risks and Remedies", Melbourne.
2 May 2002	Presentation at AIC roundtable, Human Trafficking: Victim Support, Victims Referral and Assistance Service (Victoria), Melbourne.
3 May 2002	"Identity-related Fraud: Risks and Remedies", Brisbane.
6 May 2002	Introductory presentation, Housing, Crime and Stronger Communities Conference, AIC, Melbourne.
14 May 2002	"Preventing Crime", speech to the Centre for Criminology, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
14 May 2002	"Preventing Crime Against Older People", speech to the National Institute on Ageing, Hong Kong.
17 May 2002	"Violence: Issues in Measurement and Prevention", National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan.
30 May 2002	Presentation to Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission, Brisbane.
30 May 2002	"Violence and Crime: Victims Responses", keynote address to National Conference, Victims of Crime Association of Queensland, Brisbane.
30 May 2002	"Identifying and Responding to Corporate Fraud in the 21st Century", Rotary Club of Brisbane, Brisbane.
30 May 2002	Graduation address, Faculties of Arts and Social and Behaviourial Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane.
6 June 2002	Presentation to Australian Federal Police, Canberra.
14 June 2002	Presentation to Queensland Police Service, Brisbane.
26 June 2002	(with Toni Makkai, Kiah McGregor and Jason Payne) "Drugs and Law Enforcement: Actions and Options", South Australia Drugs Summit 2002, SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, Adelaide.

**Other Staff**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
Michael Bareja	Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Stolen Property Market in the ACT, AIC/ Department of Justice and Community Safety, 31 May 2002, Canberra.
Carlos Carcach	"Issues in the Study of Regional Crime", The Character, Impact and Prevention of Crime in Rural Australia Conference, AIC, 2 August 2001, Townsville. "Regional Variation in Crime", 2001 American Society of Criminology Conference, 8 November 2001, Atlanta, USA. "About the AIC", Latin-American United Nations Institute for Crime Prevention and Delinquent Treatment (ILANUD), 11 May 2002, San Jose, Costa Rica.

**Other Staff (con't)**

Name	Presentation
Karen Collier	"Criminal Justice Information for the 21st Century: An Australian Library Initiative," National Library Technicians' Conference, Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA), Hobart, 21–24 August 2001.
Lisa Collins	"Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations 2000"; Best Practice Interventions in Corrections for Indigenous People Conference, AIC and NSW Department of Corrective Services, 9 October 2001, Sydney. Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Stolen Property Market in the ACT, AIC/ Department of Justice and Community Safety, 31 May 2002, Canberra.
Frances Gant	"The Stolen Vehicle Parts Market," 9th Annual Training Seminar, International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (Australasian Branch), 5 March 2002, Adelaide.
Marianne James	"Preventing Crime Against Older People," 10th National Neighbourhood Watch Conference, Australian Federal Police, 26 September 2001, Canberra.
Toni Makkai	(with Kiah McGregor and Adam Graycar) "How Illicit Drug Use is Associated with Criminal Behaviour," Winter in the Sun Conference, Alcohol and Drug Foundation—Queensland, 3 July 2001, Brisbane. (with Gregg Smith) "Understanding DUMA," South Australia DUMA Steering Committee, 13 August 2001, Adelaide. "Australian Drug Courts," briefing to Superior Court, 30 August 2001, Hayward, California. "Australia's National Drug Strategy," briefing to San Francisco Treatment Research Centre, University of California, 31 August 2001, San Francisco. "Australia's Response to Drugs and Crime," briefing to Mayor's Criminal Justice Council, 31 August 2001, San Francisco. "DUMA: Drug Use Monitoring in Australia," 41st Australasian Police Ministers' Council and 36th Intergovernmental Committee of the National Crime Authority Senior Officers' Groups, 20 September 2001, Canberra. (with Rebecca Tailby) "New Criminal Threats," AFP Environmental Scan, Australian Federal Police, 16 October 2001, Canberra. "The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy," APSAD National Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, 29 October 2001, Sydney. "The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy," Defining the Roles of Drug Law Enforcement in Harm Reduction Conference, 2 November 2001, Sydney. Presentation on AIC drugs and crime research to ACT Statistical Society, 26 February 2002, Canberra. (with Louise Norman and Carmel Poyser) "Drug Driving Among Police Detainees in Australia: Preliminary Findings," National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators' Committee Meeting, Australian Federal Police, 13 November 2001, Canberra. "The Reliability of Self-Reported Drug Use by Adult Detainees: An Analysis of Western Australia DUMA data," APSAD and National Methadone Conference, 20–22 November 2001, Melbourne.

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**Other Staff (con't)**

Name	Presentation
Toni Makkai (con't)	<p>"Weapons Addendum: Highlighting some DUMA data", DUMA Technical Meeting, AIC, 17 December 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>"The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy", DUMA Technical Meeting, AIC, 17 December 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Adam Graycar and Kiah McGregor) "Drugs and Law Enforcement", Drugs, Rehabilitation and the Criminal Justice System Conference, Drug Court of New South Wales, 1 March 2002, Sydney.</p> <p>(with Keenan Veraar and Gregor Urbas) Presentation on drug courts, ACT Magistrate's Court, 8 March 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Drugs and crime", lecture presented at the Australian National University, 9 March, Canberra.</p> <p>"Including Juveniles in I-ADAM: Issues and Problems", I-ADAM Technical Meetings, National Institute of Justice, March 2002, London.</p> <p>(with Kiah McGregor) "Latest Trends from the DUMA Monitoring Program", I-ADAM Technical Meetings, National Institute of Justice, March 2002, London.</p> <p>(with Kiah McGregor and Pat Mayhew) "The Prevalence of Recent Illicit Drug Use: Does Housing Matter?" Housing, Crime and Stronger Communities Conference, AIC and the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, 6–7 May 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Drugs and Crime: What Does the Evidence Show?" 2nd Australasian Conference on Drugs Strategy, WA Police Service, 7–9 May 2002, Perth.</p> <p>Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Stolen Property Market in the ACT, AIC/ Department of Justice and Community Safety, 31 May 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Adam Graycar, Kiah McGregor and Jason Payne) "Drugs and Law Enforcement: Actions and Opinions", South Australia Drugs Summit 2002, SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, 26 June 2002, Adelaide.</p>
Peter Marshall	<p>(with Paul Williams) Briefing on AIC corrections research to ACT Corrective Services, 30 July 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Paul Williams) Briefing on AIC corrections and juvenile justice research to Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 31 July 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>Presentation to AIC roundtable, Youth Gangs, Australian Institute of Criminology, 24 October 2001, Brisbane.</p>
Pat Mayhew	<p>"Effective Policing and Evaluation", lecture, Rokeby Police Academy, 14 October 2001, Hobart, Tasmania.</p> <p>"Crime Reduction Programme in the UK", Crime Prevention Branch, Attorney-General's Department, 6 November 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor) "The Prevalence of Recent Illicit Drug Use: Does Housing Matter?" Housing, Crime and Stronger Communities Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, 6–7 May 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Crime Trends in Western Countries", lecture, Crime Research Centre, 14 June 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"Planning for Crime Prevention", WAS Strategic Planning Forum, Office of Crime Prevention, Western Australia Department of Premier and Cabinet, 18 June 2002, Perth.</p>

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**Other Staff (con't)**

Name	Presentation
Kiah McGregor	<p>(with Adam Graycar and Toni Makkai) "How Illicit Drug Use is Associated with Criminal Behaviour"; Winter in the Sun Conference, Alcohol and Drug Foundation—Queensland, 3 July 2001, Brisbane.</p> <p>(with Adam Graycar and Toni Makkai) "Drugs and Law Enforcement"; Drugs, Rehabilitation and the Criminal Justice System Conference, Drug Court of New South Wales, 1 March 2002, Sydney.</p> <p>(with Toni Makkai) "Latest Trends from the DUMA Monitoring Program"; I-ADAM Technical Meetings, National Institute of Justice, March 2002, London.</p> <p>(with Toni Makkai and Pat Mayhew) "The Prevalence of Recent Illicit Drug Use: Does Housing Matter?" Housing, Crime and Stronger Communities Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, 6–7 May 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>(with Adam Graycar, Toni Makkai and Jason Payne) "Drugs and Law Enforcement: Actions and Opinions"; South Australia Drugs Summit 2002, SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, 26 June 2002, Adelaide.</p>
Jenny Mouzos	<p>"Women Homicide Offenders in Australia"; lecture, University of Canberra, 25 September 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>"Robbery and Robbery-Homicide: Is the Latter a By-product of the Former?" Homicide Research Working Group, University of Missouri, 30 May–2 June 2002, St Louis, USA.</p>
John Myrtle	<p>Presentation to delegation from the Bhutan Legal Affairs Department, 16 August 2001.</p> <p>Presentation to delegation from the Singapore Ministry of Community Development and Sports, 19 September 2001.</p> <p>Presentation to delegation from the Korean Institute of Criminology, 17 December 2001.</p> <p>Presentation to delegation from the Beijing Prisons Management Bureau, 28 February 2002.</p> <p>Presentation to delegation from Singapore's National Crime Prevention Council, 17 April 2002.</p>
Diana Nelson	<p>Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Stolen Property Market in the ACT, AIC/ Department of Justice and Community Safety, 31 May 2002, Canberra.</p>
Jason Payne	<p>(with Adam Graycar, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor) "Drugs and Law Enforcement: Actions and Opinions"; South Australia Drugs Summit 2002, SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, 26 June 2002, Adelaide.</p>
Carmel Poyser	<p>(with Toni Makkai and Louise Norman) "Drug Driving Among Police Detainees in Australia: Preliminary Findings"; National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators' Committee Meeting, Australian Federal Police, 13 November 2001, Canberra.</p>
Cathie Rushforth	<p>"ACT Drug Trends 2001"; National Drug Trends Conference, University of New South Wales, 29 November 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>"Impact of the ACT Heroin Shortage"; IDRS seminar for stakeholders, AIC, 21 January 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Impact of the ACT Heroin Shortage"; presentation to Australian Federal Police, 18 February 2002, Canberra.</p>

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**Other Staff (con't)**

Name	Presentation
Cathie Rushforth (con't)	<p>"An Overview of Major Drug Research Conducted by the AIC", International Experts Forum 2002, Correctional Service Canada, 30 April 2002, Charlottetown, Canada.</p> <p>"Drug Trends in Canberra: Brief Comparison of Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUACO) and the Texas Prison Surveys", School of Social Work, University of Texas, 10 May 2002, Austin, Texas, USA.</p>
Gregg Smith	<p>(with Toni Makkai) "Understanding DUMA", South Australia DUMA Steering Committee, 13 August 2001, Adelaide.</p> <p>"DUMA Project, 2000-2001", Heroin Shortage in Australia, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, 23 October 2001, Sydney.</p>
Russell Smith	<p>"Cost of Identity Fraud in Australia", AUSTRAC Steering Committee on Proof of Identity, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, 16 July 2001, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Defining, Measuring and Reporting Fraud Within Your Organisation", Applying Risk Management to Fraud Prevention in Financial Services Conference, Institute for International Research (IIR), 19 July 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>Briefing to delegation from Japan Ministry of Justice, 5 September 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>Chair, Identity-Related Fraud Training Interagency Meeting, 11 September 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>"Best Practice in Fraud Prevention", Crime Prevention Roundtable, Crime Prevention Victoria, 18 September 2001, Melbourne.</p> <p>(with Gregor Urbas) "Controlling Fraud on the Internet: A CAPA Perspective", Executive Committee Meeting, Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants, 9 October 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>"Identity-related Fraud", in-house training seminars, 30 October 2001, 28 November 2001, 29 November 2001 and 1 March 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Crime Prevention Research", Meeting of Research Advisory Council, Crime Prevention Victoria, 14 November 2001, Melbourne.</p> <p>Briefing to Australian Bankers Association Security Committee on Armed Attacks, 25 November 2001, Melbourne.</p> <p>Briefing to delegation from Swedish Ministry of Justice, 14 January 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Robberies at ATMs", Department of Justice, Victoria, 31 January 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Corporate Crime in the Digital Age", Corporate Crime Workshop 2002, Monash University, 13 February 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Crime Prevention Research", Research Advisory Council, Crime Prevention Victoria, 20 February 2002, 24 April 2002 and 19 June 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>Presentation at AIC roundtable, Prosecution of Cybercrime, AIC, 4 April 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Designing Appropriate Sanctions to Counteract Cross-border Plastic Card Fraud", Plastic Card Fraud Conference, International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators and IIR, 20 May 2002, Sydney.</p>

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**Other Staff (con't)**

Name	Presentation
Rebecca Tailby	<p>“Illegal Catches of Australian Abalone: Data and Methodology Issues”, National Abalone Compliance Workshop, hosted by Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and Tasmania Police, 3 October 2001, Hobart.</p> <p>(with Toni Makkai) “New Criminal Threats”, AFP Environmental Scan, Australian Federal Police, 16 October 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>Presentation at AIC roundtable, Illicit Aspects of the Diamond Industry, AIC, 22 October 2001, Canberra.</p>
Natalie Taylor	<p>“Investigating Rental Income and Deductions”, Centre for Tax System Integrity, Australian National University, 10 December 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>“Taxpayers: Individualists or concerned citizens?” Centre for Tax System Integrity, Australian National University, 10 December 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>“Fairfield/Cabramatta Small Business Crime Survey”, presentation to Crime Prevention Reference Group, Fairfield City Council, 8 April 2002, Sydney.</p> <p>“Fairfield/Cabramatta Small Business Crime Survey”, presentation to Crime Prevention Reference Group, Fairfield City Council, 17 June 2002, Sydney.</p>
Gregor Urbas	<p>“Legal Careers: Life as an AIC Research Analyst”, Law Faculty, Australian National University, 28 August 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Russell Smith) “Controlling Fraud on the Internet: A CAPA Perspective”, Executive Committee Meeting, Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants, 9 October 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>“Criminal Appeals and Miscarriages of Justice”, Australian National University, 15 October 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>“Researching Cybercrime in the Asia-Pacific Region”, 9th Biennial Meeting of the Australian Association of von Humboldt Fellows, University of New South Wales, 9 December 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>Briefing on ACT Simple Cannabis Offence Notice (SCON) expiation scheme to Western Australia Ministerial Working Party on Drug Law Reform, 13 February 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Toni Makkai and Keenan Veraar) Presentation on drug courts, ACT Magistrate’s Court, 8 March 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>“Queensland Drug Court”, ACT Magistrates’ Conference, ACT Magistrates’ Court, 8 March 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>“Intellectual Property Crime Statistics”, Consultative Meeting on IP Enforcement, Australian Federal Police/Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department, 14 March 2002, Canberra.</p>
Keenan Veraar	<p>(with Toni Makkai and Gregor Urbas), Presentation on drug courts, ACT Magistrate’s Court, 8 March 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>Presentation at AIC roundtable, The Stolen Property Market in the ACT, AIC/ Department of Justice and Community Safety, 31 May 2002, Canberra</p>
Paul Williams	<p>(with Peter Marshall) Briefing on AIC corrections research to ACT Corrective Services, 30 July 2001, Canberra.</p> <p>(with Peter Marshall) Briefing on AIC corrections and juvenile justice research to Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 31 July 2001, Canberra.</p>

## Other Staff (con't)

Name	Presentation
Paul Williams (con't)	<p>"The Need for a Shared Central Database on Human Trafficking"; seminar, Philippines Centre on Transnational Crime, 12 September 2001, Manila.</p> <p>"Australia's National Drug Policy and Law Enforcement Responses"; seminar, Philippines National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordinating Centre, 13 September 2001, Manila.</p> <p>"Preliminary Results from DUCO in Tasmania"; Drug Use Careers of Offenders Roundtable, AIC and Tasmanian Department of Justice and Employment, 26 September 2001, Hobart.</p> <p>"2000–2001 Heroin Shortage in the ACT"; National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) Research Meeting, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, 23 October 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>"The ACT IDRS 2000–2001"; briefing for the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund, 30 November 2001, Sydney.</p> <p>"Topline Results from DUCO Queensland"; Drug Use Careers of Offenders roundtable, AIC, 8 February 2002, Brisbane.</p> <p>"Topline Results from DUCO WA"; Drug Use Careers of Offenders roundtable, AIC, 18 February 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviours Concerning Cannabis, WA and the ACT"; presentation to the WA Ministerial Working Party on Drug Law Reform, WA Drug Strategy Office, 18 February 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"Drugs and Crime"; seminar, Edith Cowan University, 19 February 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"AIC Illicit Drug Data Sources and Utility for Police Policy Development"; briefing to Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence and Australian Bureau of Statistics, 9 April 2002, Canberra.</p> <p>"Drugs and Deciding to Commit Crime"; lecture, Edith Cowan University, 9 May 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"Using Health Data for Drug Law Enforcement"; 2nd Australasian Conference on Drug Strategy, WA Police, 8 May 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"Windows of Opportunity for Drug Diversions"; 2nd Australasian Conference on Drug Strategy, WA Police, 9 May 2002, Perth.</p> <p>"National Drug Data Collection Vehicles and Drugs Research in Victoria"; briefing to Victorian Department of Human Services, 6 June 2002, Melbourne.</p> <p>"Using Drug Data for Policy"; First National Drug Statistics Workshop, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, 25 June 2002, Canberra.</p>

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## Appendix 4: AIC Seminars

Institute staff and visitors presented a number of seminars during the year. Internal staff seminars were an opportunity for AIC researchers to feed back to colleagues progress of and findings from the Institute's different projects (often reporting on work in progress). Presentations made by visitors to the Institute were open to stakeholders and the public, and covered issues of relevance to the criminal justice field.

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Seminar</b>
12 July 2001	Manipulating Survey Data to Improve Reliability, by Paul Williams
20 July 2001	Counterproductive Juvenile Justice, by Joan McCord, Temple University, USA*
26 July 2001	Briefing on Homicide Research Working Group Meeting in Orlando, Florida, by Jenny Mouzos
9 August 2001	Criminal Justice Information for the 21st Century: An Australian Library Initiative, by Karen Collier
23 August 2001	Overview of Juvenile Justice in Australia, by Peter Marshall
6 September 2001	DUMA: Data Collection, by Kiah McGregor
10 September 2001	ATM Robbery Report for the Australian Bankers' Association, by Russell Smith and Diana Nelson
20 September 2001	Deaths in Custody, by Lisa Collins
28 September 2001	Technological Innovation for Crime Prevention, by Hin Oey, Senter, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Netherlands*
18 October 2001	Phillipines People Trafficking Database, by Paul Williams
1 November 2001	Drug Driving in Police Detainees: Preliminary Findings, by Carmel Poyser
1 November 2001	How the Mix of Drug Control Strategies Should Vary Over a Drug Epidemic, by Jonathan Caulkins, Carnegie Mellon University, USA*
8 November 2001	The Fall in Crime in Europe and North America: Can We Explain It? by Pat Mayhew, Home Office, UK*
15 November 2001	Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS): ACT Results, by Cathie Rushforth
29 November 2001	Queensland Drug Court, by Gregor Urbas
13 December 2001	CAPA Internet Fraud Report, by Gregor Urbas
14 January 2002	Depth Interviews in Researching Professional Criminal Activity, by Mika Junninen
7 February 2002	International Crime Victim Survey (Part I), by Carlos Carcach
14 February 2002	Presentation of work by visiting interns
21 February 2002	International Crime Victim Survey (Part II), by Carlos Carcach
7 March 2002	Intellectual Property Enforcement, by Gregor Urbas
21 March 2002	International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (I-ADAM), by Toni Makkai
30 May 2002	Briefing on the International Experts Forum 2002: Setting the Agenda for Correctional Research in Substance Abuse, by Cathie Rushforth
27 June 2002	Investigating Crimes Against Small Businesses in Fairfield and Cabramatta: Methodological Issues, by Natalie Taylor

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\* The full text of this presentation is available on the AIC web site ([www.aic.gov.au/conferences/occasional/index.html](http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/occasional/index.html)).

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# Appendix 5: Submissions

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

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Submission</b>
20 July 2001	Law Enforcement (Police Powers and Responsibilities) Bill 2001 (NSW), NSW Attorney-General's Department, Sydney
30 July 2001	Inquiry into the Provisions of the Human Rights (Mandatory Sentencing for Property Offences) Bill 2000, Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee, Federal Parliament, Canberra
31 August 2001	Exposure drafts of Proceeds of Crime Bill 2001 and Guidelines for the conduct of compulsory examinations under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2001, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth, Canberra
26 June 2002	Substance Abuse in Australian Communities, Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs, Adelaide

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# Appendix 6: Staff and Associates

## Staff (as at 30 June 2002)

The Director of the AIC was appointed under section 15 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The other members of staff referred to below 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.

Name	Position
<b>EXECUTIVE</b>	
Adam Graycar PhD, D.Litt (UNSW), FASSA, FAIM, FAICD	Director
Sylvia MacKellar	Executive Assistant
<b>RESEARCH GROUP</b>	
Toni Makkai BA (Capricornia IAE), Master of Social Planning and Development (MSPD), PhD (UQ)	Director of Research and Head, Crime and Justice Monitoring and Evaluation Program
Russell Smith BA(Hons), LLB, DipCrim (Melb), LLM (Melb), PhD (London)	Deputy Director of Research and Head, Sophisticated Crime and Regulation Program
Carlos Carcach BEc (El Salvador), MStat (Mexico), GradDipEc (ANU)	Head, Communities and Crime Analysis Program
Paul Williams BA(Hons) (ANU)	Head, Public Policy and Drugs Program
Leanne Huddy BA(Lib) (UC)	Executive Officer, Research and Head, Research Dissemination and Support Program
Pat Mayhew OBE BA(Hons) (London)	Consultant Criminologist
Maria Borzycki BA(Hons), PhD (UNSW)	Research Analyst
Marianne James BA(Hons) (ANU)	Research Analyst
Denise Lievore BPsych(Hons), GradDipSocial Sciences, PhD (James Cook)	Research Analyst
Jenny Mouzous BA(Psych), GradDip Arts(Crim), MCrim (Melb)	Research Analyst
Jerry Ratcliffe BSc(Hons), PhD (UNottingham)	Research Analyst
Gregg Smith BA(Hons) (Grand ValleySU), MA (St John's Santa Fe), MA(Hons) (Western Michigan University), PhD (Wisconsin)	Research Analyst (on leave)
Natalie Taylor BA(Hons), PhD (ANU)	Research Analyst
Katie Willis BA(Hons), PhD (ANU)	Research Analyst
Samantha Jeffries BA(Hons), PhD (Canterbury, NZ)	CRC Post-Doctoral Fellow
Zhigang Wei BSc (Hangzhou), MEd (Shanghai) MA (Niigata), PhD (Griffith)	NHMRC Post-Doctoral Fellow

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
Muzammil Ali BAppPsych (UC)	Research Assistant
Michael Bareja BSc (ANU)	Research Assistant
Kate Charlton BPsych(Hons) (Flinders)	Research Assistant
Lisa Collins BA(SocSc) (UC), PostgradDip Arts(Crim) (Melb), MCrim (Melb)	Research Assistant
Vanessa Dennison	Research Assistant
Kiah McGregor BA, BSc (ANU)	Research Assistant
Leesa Morris BSocSc(Psych)(Hons) (UNE)	Research Assistant
Diana Nelson BA (Deakin)	Research Assistant (on leave)
Jason Payne BSocSc, GradDip Japanese (UWS)	Research Assistant
Cathie Rushforth BSocSc(Psych) (Charles Sturt)	Research Assistant
Marie Segrave BA(Hons) (Melb.)	Research Assistant
Keenan Veraar BSc (ANU)	Research Assistant
Mark White BAppSc (UC)	Research Assistant
Kathy Mildren	Research Admin. Officer
Sarah Christensen BA(Hons) (ANU)	Publications Officer
<b>INFORMATION SERVICES GROUP, J.V. BARRY LIBRARY</b>	
John Myrtle BA(Hons) (Syd)	Principal Librarian
Pamela Garfoot BA (ANU), GradDipLib (UC)	Senior Librarian
Dita Kruze BA (Auckland), DipLibInfoSc (UNSW)	Senior Librarian
Karen Collier DipLibStud (CIT)	Library Officer
Emma Datson DipLibInfoStud(Hons) (RIT/CIT)	Library Officer
Wendy Limbrick DipLibStud (CIT)	Library Officer (on leave)
<b>LEARNING &amp; KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Stephen Bond BA (ANU)	Manager, Learning & Knowledge Development
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES GROUP</b>	
Geoff Chapman BA (Acc) (UC)	Manager, Administration and Finance
Robyn Duncan BCom (UNE)	Finance Officer
Pauline Young	Accounts and Property Officer
Cathy Kilford	Administration and Business Services Officer
Danny Kirkpatrick	Administration Officer

The following casual staff were employed during the year on short-term contracts:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Name</b>
Alexander Cook	Peter Levan	Dr Glenn Worthington
Julian Henschke	Anne Watt	
Jacqui Levan	Phillip Wong	



Staff who left the Australian Institute of Criminology during the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Name</b>
Margaret Cameron	Ibolya Losoncz	Tessa Piagno
Vicki Dalton	Jessica Marshall	Carmel Poyser
Julie Dixon	Peter Marshall	Catherine Stein
Frances Gant	Claire Mayhew	Rebecca Tailby
Susan Goode	Glenn Muscat	Gregor Urbas
Peter Grabosky	Emma Ogilvie	

## 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:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
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 Program, Neighbourhood Renewal 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, Griffith University, Queensland
Professor Andrew Goldsmith	School of Law, Flinders University, South Australia
Professor Peter Grabosky	Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra
Professor Riaz Hassan	Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Flinders University, South Australia
Professor Kevin Howells	School of Psychology, University of South Australia

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Professor Ross Homel	Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland; Deputy Director (Criminology Program), Australian Key Centre in Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, 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, University of Western Australia
Dr Lorraine Mazerolle	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Queensland
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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