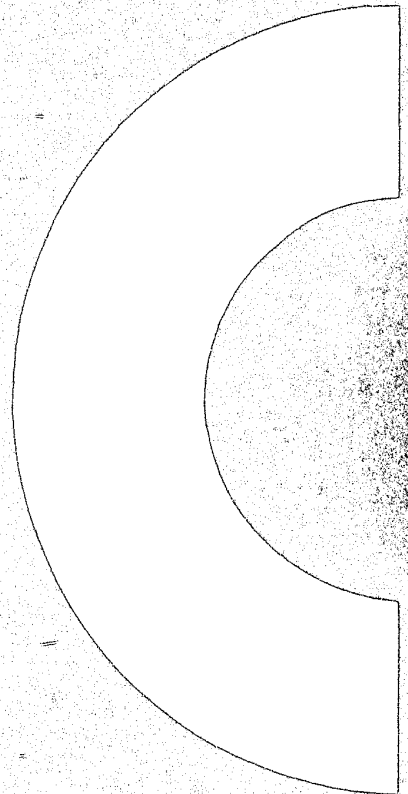


FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT/1987

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Australian Institute of Criminology

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Australian Institute of
Criminology

15th Annual Report
1987

NCJRS

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Canberra

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Australian Institute of Criminology
10-18 Colbee Court
PHILLIP A.C.T. 2606
11 December 1987

Dear Attorney-General

In accordance with Section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Fifteenth Annual Report of the operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology, together with financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1987 in the form approved by the Minister for Finance.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Loof,
Chairman,
Board of Management

The Honourable Lionel Bowen, M.P.,
Deputy Prime Minister and Attorney-General,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600

Australian Institute of Criminology Board of Management

Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia

Mr Peter Loof, First Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department (Chairman)

Mr Gordon Hawkins, former Director of the Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney

Dr Terry Speed, Chief, Division of Mathematics and Statistics, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (until 3 June 1987)

Mr Norman Reaburn, First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Special Minister of State (from 3 June 1987)

Appointed by the Criminology Research Council

Dr Adam Sutton, Director, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Department, Adelaide, South Australia

Mr Ian Hill, Executive Director, Department of Corrective Services, Western Australia

Mr William Kidston, Director-General, Office of Corrections, Victoria

Mr Trevor Haines, Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales (from 12 March 1987)

Director and Senior Staff of Institute

Director: **Professor Richard W. Harding** (until 29 January 1987)

Deputy Director: **Mr David Biles** (Acting Director from 30 January 1987)

Assistant Director (Research and Statistics): **Dr Paul Wilson**

Assistant Director (Information and Training): **Mr Dennis Challenger**

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Introduction

THE Australian Institute of Criminology has now been established for more than fourteen years. The Institute commenced operation in 1973, pursuant to arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States. In 1986 the arrangements were extended to the Northern Territory.

The latter arrangements, which are embodied in the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, provide for the establishment of an Australian Institute of Criminology and a Criminology Research Council. The Australian Institute of Criminology is funded by the Commonwealth and engages in research, training and related activities at the governmental level. The Criminology Research Council, which is serviced by the Institute, consists of representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments and has the function of making research grants to researchers in universities, government departments or private organisations from a fund consisting of contributions from the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments.

The Criminology Research Act provides for the appointment of a Director of the Institute and a Board of Management. The Director has the function of managing the affairs of the Institute, subject to the general direction exercised by the Board. The Board has the function of approving research and training projects and related responsibilities. The legislation provides for the submission of an annual report by the Board of Management to the Attorney-General.

The establishment of the Institute took into account the incidence and cost of crime and need for a systematic and co-ordinated approach to the organisation of criminology research. Account was also taken of the need for a government institute to assist government departments and for a practical orientation to the conduct of research. Another factor was the desirability of avoiding the waste of resources involved in the duplication of effort among the various governments.

An important factor in these arrangements has been the involvement of the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments in the scheme as a joint venture, and the scheme has, it is believed, been a successful experiment in co-operative federalism. Another important attribute of the scheme is that it has forged links between governmental administrations and persons engaged in academic research. The establishment of collaboration between administration and research is of considerable importance in promoting the utilisation of research in the formulation of policy for

crime prevention and control. The arrangements described above have generated interest in other countries.

Crime remains a serious problem in Australia. It continues to assume new forms and dimensions and provide increasing challenges to the traditional criminal justice services. As noted in the last report, the costs of maintaining the criminal justice systems in Australia in respect of adult offenders were, in 1984-85, of the order of \$2.54 billion. The indirect costs of crime, which are difficult to quantify, add considerably to this figure. There is therefore a continuing need for a government institute at the national level to assist in the reduction of costs associated with crime and in the evaluation and improvement of the efficiency of criminal justice services. In this context the Board considers that the \$2.3 million expenditure on the Institute is an important and worthwhile investment.

Significant tasks undertaken by the Institute during the year include the following:

- The Institute published 11 research reports and 10 reports of training seminars.
- Five issues were produced in the series *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*.
- 31 papers written by the Institute staff were published in academic and professional journals.
- 44 papers were presented by Institute staff to conferences and seminars.
- More than 700 persons attended 10 seminars arranged by the Institute's Information and Training Division.
- The Institute has continued to make an international contribution in a number of important areas.

Particulars of the projects and activities of the Institute are provided in greater detail in this report.

Board of Management

The Board of Management met four times during the year — in September and December 1986 and in March and June 1987. In accordance with its practice of holding one meeting each year outside Canberra, the Board accepted an invitation from the South Australia representative to meet in Adelaide. The Board expresses its appreciation to the Attorney-General, the Honourable C. Sumner, MLA for the facilities and hospitality provided during the visit.

At its quarterly meetings the Board received and considered detailed reports from all branches of the Institute. In relation to research and training activity, reports from individual staff members

INTRODUCTION

were submitted at each meeting, dealing with progress achieved in the preceding three months and work planned for the ensuing three months. The Board was thus able to carefully monitor progress made in the achievement of the Institute's objectives.

Retirement of Professor Richard Harding as Director

On 29 January 1987 Professor Richard Harding concluded his three year contract as Director of the Institute and was unable to accept a further appointment due to university commitments.

The Board of Management wishes to place on record its deep appreciation for the contribution made by Professor Harding to the work and development of the Institute during the period of his appointment. The Board believes that the aspirations of the Attorney-General of the time of Professor Harding's appointment for the revitalisation of the Institute have in large measure been achieved as a result of Professor Harding's efforts. During his term of office the staffing level of the Institute was quickly restored to a figure approaching previous levels. He was also instrumental in restoring the value in real terms of the Criminology Research Fund. There has been a detailed reassessment and sharpening of the Institute's research programs. Training policy has been revised with an increased sense of purpose in the formulation of conference programs. Professor Harding's original strong emphasis on the need for national uniform crime statistics has led to important developments. Professor Harding saw the Institute not merely as a service organisation but as a body that would 'identify for itself the leading edges and fundamental trends'. During his leadership the Institute moved more positively into the area of primary research to supplement existing programs. He also pioneered the negotiation of contract research. It was due to his initiatives that work was carried forward on the revision of the Criminology Research Act, resulting in the first comprehensive amendments to the Act since its original enactment in 1971. Professor Harding was influential in promoting acceptance by the Australian Government of the need for measures to deal with the fragmentation that exists in the formulation and implementation of federal criminal justice policy.

In the administration of the Institute, Professor Harding revised the organisation structure and obtained agreement to a new structure that was more relevant, flexible and adaptable to current needs. He also made important contributions to the development of the Library, accessibility to data banks (including the establishment of CINCH as a viable national database), the acquisition of modern

equipment, the conclusion of publication agreements and the improvement of standards and timeliness of Institute publications.

The Board also wishes to place on record Professor Harding's achievements in the international arena. He made an important contribution to the original development of the Beijing Standard Minimum Rules on the Administration of Juvenile Justice. He was appointed as one of the two main Rapporteurs of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held at Milan in 1985. In that capacity he played a leading role in the reaching of agreement on the final form of the Beijing Rules and the innovative Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. In the regional area he has performed the task of Executive Director of the Asian and Pacific Correctional Administrators' Conference and is continuing in this post.

At its December meeting, the Board resolved that Professor Harding be appointed as Honorary Senior Consultant to the Institute. Under this arrangement Professor Harding has maintained close ties with the Institute and has undertaken certain tasks on a voluntary basis.

Appointment of Mr David Biles as Acting Director

Mr David Biles, Deputy Director, was appointed Acting Director on 30 January 1987 and held this office during the remainder of the financial year.

The Board of Management expresses its warm appreciation of the work of Mr Biles during this period and for his leadership in maintaining and continuing the development of the Institute's work after Professor Harding's departure. The Board notes with appreciation that Mr Biles assumed these tasks in addition to his normal responsibilities as Deputy Director during this period.

Appointment of Professor Duncan Chappell as Director

In May 1987, Professor Duncan Chappell of the School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, was appointed as Director of the Institute from 20 July 1987 to 20 September 1990. Professor Chappell, originally from Tasmania, was a Commissioner of the Australian Law Reform Commission in 1978-79 and has held a number of important academic posts in Canada, the United States and Australia. The Board notes Professor Chappell's significant achievements in the field of criminology and criminal justice and looks forward to working with him in the formulation and development of the Institute's program.

*Criminology Research
Amendment Act 1986*

INTRODUCTION

The Criminology Research Amendment Bill 1986 passed all stages in Parliament and was assented to on 2 December 1986. Details of the amending legislation were provided in the Board's last report.

The amending Act provided for the addition of the Northern Territory as a participant in the scheme established by the Act, resulting in an increase in the size of the Criminology Research Council from seven to eight. The Act also provided for an increase in the size of the Board of Management from six to eight comprised of the Director, as an ex officio member, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.

In addition, the legislation granted specific authority to the Institute to collect information and statistics, without detracting from, and in the context of, the overall collecting and co-ordinating role of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This provision recognises the importance of the function of compiling statistics as an essential pre-requisite and by-product of the conduct of criminology research.

Specific recognition was also given in the legislation to the Institute's important function of providing information and advice to government departments and agencies concerned with the administration of criminal justice, and to the function of collaborating in and outside Australia, with governments and institutions concerned with the administration of criminal justice. A power was also vested in the Attorney-General to request the Institute to undertake specific research or training and to require the Board to ensure that priority is given to such matters. The latter provision has the potential to bring the Institute in appropriate cases more directly into the mainstream of criminal justice policy development at the national level.

The amending Act also deals with a number of financial and administrative matters. Specific provision is made for the Institute to enter into contracts which will enable the Institute to contract with Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory Departments or bodies for the conduct by the Institute of criminology research, and importantly, for the expending of money by the Institute pursuant to those contracts. Prior to the enactment of this provision arrangements of this kind were inhibited because of the inability under the original Act to apply funds except in accordance with estimates of expenditure. Significant use of the latter provision has been made by the Institute since the amending Act came into force.

The Board notes with appreciation the tributes that were paid to the work of the Institute from all sides during the Parliamentary debates. The revision of the Act will assist the Institute to meet more efficiently the challenges ahead in its work in this field.

Consultation with Government Agencies

During the year, the Institute has continued its work in providing advice to, and consulting with, Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory departments and agencies concerned with criminal justice. The subject matter of advice and consultations included the areas of fraud, crime prevention, drug enforcement, Aboriginal community justice programs, vandalism, road traffic law enforcement, industrial negligence and other topics.

A number of meetings were held of the Criminology Liaison Committee, a body set up particularly to forge close links with the Commonwealth Department of the Special Minister of State.

Consultation continued with the members of the Police Liaison Committee established by the Institute and with correctional and judicial authorities. The Institute continued, in particular, to provide advice and assistance to meetings of Correctional Ministers and Administrators. Members of the staff of the Institute devote a substantial amount of time and resources in responding to numerous requests for information, advice and assistance from government agencies and other bodies.

Policy on Institute Priorities

On 9 March 1982, the Board of Management adopted a Statement of Policy on Research Priorities (see Tenth Annual Report, 1982, pages 33-34).

The Statement of Policy on Research Priorities adopted the principle of cost-effectiveness as a basic objective of research projects conducted by the Institute, subject to the need to recognise the requirements of justice as well as costs. In elaboration of this general principle, the Board proposed that the basic objectives of research conducted by the Institute should be to provide research results or data relevant to:

- the reduction of costs associated with crime or with the operation of the criminal justice system; or
- the evaluation or improvement of the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

In relation to the determination of research priorities, the Board of Management adopted a number of principles, including the following:

- the importance of a systematic and structured approach to the determination of priorities to ensure that projects had a close relationship with the objectives of the Institute and were devoted to areas of greatest need;
- the importance of using appropriate techniques, such as the delphi technique, to obtain a group perception of areas of need

INTRODUCTION

from experts in the field, drawing on experts within government departments and within academic institutions;

- the need for a research plan for Institute research as a whole;
- the need for the focus of attention on 'action-research' and 'research and development' processes dealing with practical problems of administrators; and
- the need for systematic examination of the results of research and consideration of proposals for the implementation of that research.

In its 1982 Statement, the Board decided that in considering proposals for research, consideration would be given to a number of factors, including the reasons for, and the relative importance and urgency of the research; the relationship of the research to the objectives of the Institute; and the nature and level of consultation with government agencies and experts in the field in relation to the proposed research.

At its meeting on 13 March 1987, the Board noted the difficulties arising from the Government's financial constraints and the need for the Institute to increase its efforts to ensure that the focus of its attentions was firmly on matters of practical value and direct benefit to Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments. The Board established a Working Party on Institute Priorities to examine these matters, consisting of the Chairman, the Acting Director and the representatives of New South Wales and Victoria.

At its meeting on 11 June 1987, the Board considered the work of the Working Party and noted the consultations that had occurred with the Institute's staff. The Board noted that the Institute had been established as a government institute to provide assistance to Commonwealth and State Departments and agencies concerned with crime and criminal justice and that power had been vested in the Board, consisting of both Commonwealth and State representatives, to approve research and training projects with the objective of ensuring that priorities were observed that would be most likely to provide practical results in areas of greatest need.

The Board noted and affirmed the Statement of Policy on Research Priorities adopted by it on 9 March 1982.

The Board further noted the current government budgetary constraints and the need for the Board, in the performance of its functions under the Criminology Research Act, to focus attention on projects of practical value and of direct relevance and benefit to governments. In the context of these considerations, the Board adopted a document setting out procedures to be followed by the staff of the Institute when submitting proposals for its consideration. The new procedures incorporate a number of elements,

including a request that proposals submitted to it for consideration be accompanied by a statement addressing the following matters:

- What is the likely practical value of the project to governments, departments and organisations of the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory concerned with crime and criminal justice?
- What is the relative importance and urgency of the project?
- Is there a demand for the project from governments, departments and organisations concerned with crime and criminal justice?
- What has been the nature and level of consultation in relation to the proposed project with relevant governments, departments and organisations and with other experts in the field?
- Any other factor considered to be relevant to the Board's consideration of the proposal.

The Board also indicated that it would be assisted by advice, in appropriate cases, on the extent to which the research would improve the efficiency and equity of the criminal justice system, lead to significant reduction of costs associated with criminal justice matters, or lead to the collection and dissemination of reliable statistics on criminal justice matters.

In order to facilitate consideration by the Board of research reports and action required for the implementation of research results, the Board proposed that the reports and abstracts of the reports should be included as specific agenda items at future Board meetings.

The text of the procedural document adopted by the Board on 11 June 1987 is set out in Appendix 5.

International Relations

The Institute has a very active international role and senior staff have received numerous invitations to participate in conferences in many parts of the world. By no means all invitations could be accepted, but visits that were made are listed below. In many cases the costs of these overseas visits were wholly or partially borne by the host organisation.

The Director, Professor Richard Harding, as Executive Director of the Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administration, visited Seoul, Republic of Korea, in September 1986 for the seventh meeting of this Conference. He was accompanied by the Assistant Director (Information and Training) Mr Dennis Challinger. Professor Harding and Mr Challinger jointly prepared the record of the proceedings of the conference. After leaving Seoul, Professor Harding visited the United States and England to establish co-operative relations with a number of criminological agencies.

INTRODUCTION

In November 1986, Professor Harding visited Japan on the invitation of the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. All costs were met by the Hitachi Foundation. The purpose of the visit was to study correctional programs and youth rehabilitation in Japan. Professor Harding also lectured at the United Nations, Asia and Far East Institute in Tokyo.

Mr David Biles, Deputy Director, accepted an invitation to represent Australia at an international conference on Drug Problems in Asia and the Pacific Region over the period 4 to 22 August 1986. This conference was organised by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders with all costs being met by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. During the three-week period the conference met in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Kuala Lumpur. Seventeen countries in the region were represented. Before departing for the conference Mr Biles received briefings from the Australian Federal Police, Commonwealth Health Department, Australian Customs Service and the Department of Foreign Affairs and he used this and other material to prepare an Australian position paper for the conference. Mr Biles was elected as an assistant rapporteur and a member of the Executive Committee of the conference. On his return to Australia he submitted a report of the conference to all relevant agencies.

While in the position of Acting Director, with the approval of the Attorney-General, Mr Biles accepted an invitation to attend a conference of the International Centre for Sociological Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies in Messina, Sicily in June 1987. Basic travel and living expenses were provided by the Messina Centre. Before this conference he made brief visits to the United Nations Centre in Vienna and the United Nations Institute in Rome. After leaving Messina, Mr Biles spent four days in England in order to visit the Home Office Research and Planning Unit, the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge and other criminological centres.

One of the highlights of the year's work was an extended visit to the Institute by Professor John Hudzik from Michigan State University over the period 9 March to 21 April 1987. Professor Hudzik's visit was funded by a Fulbright Senior Scholarship. He is a world recognised authority on fiscal management for law enforcement and, during his time in Australia, he visited all Australian state police forces and conducted a national workshop for financial managers and administrators in Australian policing. A report of this work is soon to be published by the Institute. Dr Paul Wilson, the Assistant Director (Research and Statistics) attended the 2nd Indo-Pacific Conference on Forensic Science in Sri Lanka in August 1986

and presented a paper on *Stranger-Child Murder: Issues Relating to Causes and Controls*. On the same trip Dr Wilson also presented a paper entitled *Crimes By Doctors: An International Perspective* to the International Congress on Sociology in New Delhi. Discussions were also held with the British Home Office and Transport Police in relation to the Institute's contract research with the NSW State Rail on graffiti and vandalism. Dr Wilson also held discussions in Bangkok with Thai prison officials. Travel for these visits was partly funded by the Institute.

Dr Satyanshu Mukherjee and Dr Peter Grabosky attended the XI World Congress of Sociology in New Delhi 18-22 August 1986. Dr Mukherjee chaired a session on Methodological and Theoretical Issues in Criminology and presented a paper in another session. Travel for these visits was partly funded by the Institute.

In March 1987 Dr Mukherjee was invited to participate in an expert group meeting in Washington D.C. on the Third World Crime Survey. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the United States Department of Justice (which met the costs of Dr Mukherjee's attendance) and the United Nations, was convened to discuss and streamline the questionnaire for the Third World Survey. During his visit to Washington D.C., he held detailed discussions with the professional staff of the Bureau of Justice Statistics on the publication of the Report to the Nation and with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation on arrest statistics.

In June 1987, Dr Grant Wardlaw was invited by the U.S. Government to participate in a major, high-level conference on international drug trafficking, held in Washington D.C. All costs were met by the United States Government. Dr Wardlaw addressed the meeting on links between drug traffickers and terrorist and insurgent groups internationally. While in Washington, Dr Wardlaw also held talks with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and academic researchers working in the drug policy field.

Freedom of Information Act

Institute staff who have responsibilities under the Act attended periodic practitioners' forums organised during the year by the Attorney-General's Department and the Public Service Board.

The Executive Officer has authority to grant access to information requested under the provisions of the Act and the Deputy Director may both grant and deny access to such information.

During the year action on one application was deferred pending the receipt of further information from the applicant and which had not been forthcoming up to 30 June 1987.

INTRODUCTION

In another instance access to information requested was refused and the applicant thereafter sought satisfaction by referral to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, the outcome to which is awaited.

The time devoted to FOI requirements by the Institute staff over the period under review was equal to 0.03 Staffs Years i.e. some 62 hours and non-staff costs directly attributable to such requirements totalled approximately \$250.

Research and Statistics

Introduction

Under the guidance of the Assistant Director (Research and Statistics), Dr Wilson, the Research and Statistics Division has continued its activities in a diverse range of crime and criminal justice matters. The Division is increasingly emphasising research which has practical policy relevance for Australian society and projects are assessed and embarked upon with this criterion firmly in mind.

The policy of the Division is to publicise widely the results of its research through Institute reports, journal articles and media interviews. A series of *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* reports, initiated in 1986, has been extremely well received by policy makers, tertiary institutions, the media and public generally.

In 1987 a document entitled *Practical and Policy Related Research Conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology (1974-87)* was published. This document was compiled to acquaint government authorities, interested organisations and individuals with the major work being conducted by the Institute in the area of crime and criminal justice.

After using the computing services of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's CSIRONET computing systems since its inception, the Institute took delivery of a powerful desktop computer system in June 1987. It is expected that eventually most of the Institute's statistical work will be done on these machines at a considerable financial saving.

Members of the Research and Statistics Division are frequently invited to prepare submissions on a wide range of criminal justice matters for a diverse number of state and federal agencies. During the year, researchers gave advice or prepared submissions to a number of government departments and authorities concerned with issues of fraud, crime prevention, drug enforcement, Aboriginal community justice programs, vandalism and graffiti, road traffic law enforcement, industrial negligence and many other topics.

In the immediate future the Division intends to emphasise a number of projects which will provide firm policy advice to governments. These include projects concerned with organised crime, the presentation of forensic and expert evidence, crime prevention (Neighbourhood Watch, fraud prevention, etc.), missing persons, drug policy effectiveness and the mass media and crime. In addition, the Division will continue with its traditional activities of collecting and disseminating reliable national statistics on crime in Australia.

Prison Census

Annual Prison Census

Under the general guidance of the National Correctional Statistics Committee, convened by Mr Biles, and with the approval of the Conference of Ministers of Corrections, the Institute conducted the fifth annual census of all persons in gazetted prisons throughout Australia on the night of 30 June 1986.

For this census, questions were added to the data collection form seeking to find how many people were in prison for alcohol or drug related offences. Other questions remained largely comparable to the previous year's census, so that valuable trend information is now beginning to emerge from these annual censuses. The analysis for the report, which will be published shortly was carried out by Mr John Walker, as well as a considerable number of additional cross-tabulations on behalf of the Victorian Magistrates' Courts Sentencing Project, the Australian Law Reform Commission, Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other organisations which had obtained the necessary approvals from the state and territory corrections departments who supply the raw data.

Community-based Corrections Census

Also, under the auspices of the National Correctional Statistics Committee, the Institute conducted the first national census of community-based corrections. The final report of this census, which covered 31 403 persons undergoing such court-based sentences as probation, community service orders and parole, was prepared by Mr Walker and Mr Biles, and published in early 1987. The second census was conducted on 30 June 1987 and the results are expected to become available during 1988.

Attitudes Towards Crime and Punishment Survey

This survey was initiated by Dr Wilson, Dr Mukherjee and Mr Walker and is the first Institute national survey on crime and punishment. The survey led to a number of publications and two *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* reports were based on the findings. The survey provided criminal justice authorities with reliable national public opinion data on attitudes towards sentencing and punishment.

In June 1987 the Institute commissioned the McNair Anderson organisation to conduct on its behalf a national survey of public attitude towards the police. A representative sample of some 2 500 individuals aged 15 and over from all parts of Australia will be asked their opinions on such issues as satisfaction with police efforts, perception of police behaviour, respect for police roles and resources for police, etc. The results of the survey will be released by the

Institute in late 1987. The results of the survey will be of considerable value to practitioners, policymakers, administrators, and researchers in the area of criminal justice. During the last three years community crime prevention programs have been encouraged and initiated by the various police departments in Australia and the data gathered for the survey can be of particular value to the police in developing and improving police-public relations.

Australian Prison Trends

Under the direction of Mr Biles, assisted by Mrs Marjorie Johnson or Mrs Lavinia Hill, the Institute has now published this monthly statement continuously for the past ten years. The publication includes data on the daily average number of male and female prisoners held in each state and territory together with the imprisonment rates for each jurisdiction. Also included are data on the proportion of unconvicted prisoners on remand on the first day of each month, and the numbers of convicted prisoners received into custody each jurisdiction each month. The numbers of offenders participating in work release programs are also included as are the numbers of federal prisoners.

Prison Statistics for Asia and the Pacific

This quarterly summary prepared by Mr Biles, assisted by Mrs Johnson or Mrs Hill, shows the number of prisoners, male and female, held in each of the participating countries on the first day of each quarter together with the numbers who are convicted and awaiting trial. The numbers of offenders undergoing probation and parole supervision are also included. Participating countries in this series are Australia, Canada, Fiji, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macau, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Australian Community-Based Corrections Data

Over the years the Institute has published monthly statistics on probation, parole and community service orders. However, with some changes in the definitions relating to community-based orders in Victoria, some amendments to the format of the publication became necessary. As a consequence some disruption to the monthly publications during the year were experienced. Negotiations with the states and territories are under way with a view to amending the old format and substituting a new series, which will restore the service provided in previous years.

Juveniles Under Detention

Dr Mukherjee and Ms Anita Scandia produce a quarterly series of Juveniles Under Detention statistics which provides information on the number of juveniles in juvenile corrective institutions on the first day of each quarter by age, sex, offender/non-offender status, and related items. This information is used by state corrections departments in planning facilities for juvenile offenders and assessing the adequacy of their current facilities.

Sequel Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics, 1788-1988

During the year considerable progress was made in updating the volume, which will be completed on schedule in late 1987. This bicentennial edition makes a significant advance over the previous one. Most of the data series began around the mid nineteenth century but a few go as far back as 1788. Updating the volume since the mid-1970s presented more problems than back dating it. Several of the states changed their statistical systems, which necessarily made a break in the time series data. Nevertheless, with appropriate explanations these new series have been incorporated. The first section of the volume, dealing with Australia, includes graphic presentations as well. The volume is being compiled by Dr Mukherjee, Mr Walker and Ms Scandia.

Crime In Australia

The demand for statistical information on crime and criminals has increased very substantially over the last few years. The users of such information now are not content with simple items of information pertaining to a particular year. The Institute receives more and more requests for comparative data across jurisdictions and over time. They wish to know details about offenders and their criminal behaviour, sentencing by courts, cost of protection against crime, etc. Most of this information could be found in reports and records of agencies in various Australian jurisdictions. In late 1986, the Institute decided to compile a volume, in an easily readable format which would satisfy most of these requirements. In February 1987, a report entitled *The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia* was launched by the Honourable Lionel Bowen, M.P., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The report compiled by Dr Mukherjee, Mr Walker, Ms Trish Psaila, Ms Anita Scandia and Ms Dianne Dagger, includes statistical information for the years 1973-74 to 1985-86 for all the six states and the two territories. Crime statistics presented in the volume concerned murder, serious assault, rape/serious sexual assault,

robbery, break, enter and steal (dwellings and others), motor vehicle thefts, and fraud and forgery. Details included:

- the number and rate of offences reported or becoming known to the police, offences cleared and number of arrests (and for some States, other apprehensions) by age and sex;
- the number of offences reported per 100,000 population in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany;
- police resources including the size of the police force, police to population ratios and expenditure on police at current and constant prices;
- police workload in terms of number of violent and property offences reported and cleared per police officer.

THE CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT FOR AUSTRALIA

In late 1983 the Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice, published a volume *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*. Ever since, the Institute has been considering producing a similar report for Australia. During the last few years significant progress has been made in the area of crime and justice statistics. In 1986 the Institute approached the Australian Bureau of Statistics for assistance, with an aim of publishing the volume in 1988 to coincide with the Australian Bicentennial. In early 1987 the Bureau seconded a senior staff member for six months and formally the project began.

The report, in one volume, will contain up-to-date information on all aspects of crime and justice in Australia. While the major emphasis will be on a national picture, state and territory details will be included as and when considered necessary. The following describes in brief the contents of the report:

- *The Criminal Event*, including definitions of crime, incidence and trend of common serious crimes, seriousness of crime, sources of criminal statistics, place and time of occurrence of crime, etc.
- *The Victim*, including a comparison with the rates of other life events such as accidents, suicides, major illnesses, etc., risk of victimisation, effects on victims, victim assistance and victim compensation, etc.
- *The Offender*, including sources of information on offenders, characteristics of arrestees by types of crimes, women offenders, the role of youth in crime, etc.
- *The Response to Crime*, including description of entry into the system, arrest and prosecution, sentencing, treatment and corrections, etc.

- *The Cost of Justice*, including such aspects as cost of police protection, prosecution, legal aid, public defence, prisons and community-based treatments, etc.

The Report is being prepared by Dr Mukherjee, Mr Walker and Ms Debbie Neuhaus and will be completed by the end of 1987.

In 1986 the New South Wales State Rail Authority commissioned a project to identify and control the incidence and effects of vandalism and graffiti on State Rail. The research conducted by Dr Wilson and Ms Patricia Healy resulted in the publication of *Vandalism and Graffiti* in October 1986. This report contained proposals for the formulation of a comprehensive State Rail policy on vandalism and graffiti and a reliable system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on vandalism and graffiti. The authors also made specific and practical recommendations for the use of anti-graffiti materials, law enforcement measures and media publicity to control graffiti and vandalism. Proposals emanating from the research are being implemented by the State Rail Authority. A *Trends and Issues on Vandalism and Graffiti on Public Transport* is due out shortly.

During 1986 Dr Wilson and Mr Bruce Swanton began a research project concerning police procedures and activities relating to missing persons. The aims of the project are to record and present relevant police data on the subject; to inform police agencies and the public of police methods, policy and procedures; and to undertake relevant case studies. The Institute's Police Liaison Committee, comprised of representatives of all Australian police forces, has offered support and assistance to the project. It is expected that the project will be completed in November 1987.

A study of selected indices of police health including shootings, accidental deaths, assaults, invalidity and resignations is currently being conducted by Mr Swanton and is expected to be completed in November 1987. A draft paper for inclusion in the *Trends and Issues* series has been prepared on this topic.

Work on this project, which involves an analysis of the problems of responding appropriately to such events as riots, civil disturbances and violent industrial disputes, was suspended this year due to Dr

Wardlaw's increased commitments in the drugs area. Completion of this project is now scheduled for December 1987.

Video Viewing Behaviour

The Institute, in conjunction with the Attorney-General's Department, carried out a research project on video material. The project focussed on R- and X-rated videos and considered the usage of, and community attitudes towards, videos in these censorship categories. The project was carried out in three parts. The first considered video hiring patterns in Canberra and Queanbeyan and resulted in the report: *Video Viewing Patterns: A Preliminary Investigation* (AIC, 1986).

Stage two included the distribution of a questionnaire to a sample of video hirers in Canberra and Queanbeyan. The questionnaire covered general video usage, usage of R- and X-rated material, and attitudes towards the availability and effects of such material. Results of the survey were reported in: *Video Viewing Behaviour and Attitudes Towards Explicit Material: A Preliminary Investigation* (AIC, 1987).

Both of the above reports were submitted to the Joint Select Committee on Video Material. The third stage involved a detailed content analysis of a number of videos across four of the censorship classifications: PG, M, R, and X. The content analysis was aimed at determining the frequency and nature of scenes depicting sex, aggression or sexual aggression. At the end of the financial year, this stage of the project was nearing completion. A report on this stage is expected early in the new (financial) year. A *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* report on Sexually Explicit and Violent Media Material and a discussion paper for a meeting of Commonwealth, State and N.T. Attorneys-General are in preparation.

Road Traffic Law Enforcement

Under a contract with the Federal Office of Road Safety, Dr Wilson and a consultant, Dr Ross Homel, have been evaluating the cost-effectiveness of traffic enforcement measures. Particular attention is being paid to the effectiveness of random breath testing, drink driving legislation, speed detection methods and other procedures used by the states in attempting to reduce the fiscal and human costs associated with the road toll. The results of the research are expected to be published in September 1987.

Crime Prevention/Neighbourhood Watch

The Research and Statistics Division is emphasising work in the crime prevention area. Projects already undertaken in this area

include vandalism and graffiti research under contract with the State Rail Authority of New South Wales. Dr Mukherjee and Dr Wilson are presently evaluating Neighbourhood Watch schemes and Dr Mukherjee is also working closely with the NRMA in the area of car theft. A seminar on car theft was held in May. Dr Wilson is undertaking negotiations with Telecom with the view of Institute research into the prevention of telephone vandalism. The Division believes that an investment of resources in crime prevention projects may reduce the degree of criminal activity and the corresponding high costs associated with such anti-social behaviour.

Research and Policy: The Relationship and Interplay of Justice

During 1986 Mr Ivan Potas and Dr Wilson commenced research on a project which will involve an assessment of procedures and policies designed to reduce miscarriages of justice. Particular attention is being paid to the question of forensic and expert evidence and improvements in police and court procedures required to deal with complex scientific and criminal matters. The research arose from issues in both the Splatt and Chamberlain cases in regard to expert and forensic evidence.

Sentencing Policy

Research on sentencing at the Institute was temporarily suspended while Mr Potas took six months study leave at the Canberra Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Prior to his departure he was well advanced in a study of sentencing offenders convicted of armed robbery in New South Wales. The latter study, similar to a burglary study which was published last year, includes an analysis of unreported sentencing decisions of the New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal. The work will reveal the principles underlying the sentencing of armed robbers, will provide appropriate statistics and will contain a comprehensive digest of similar cases. The material, when published, will assist judges, legal practitioners, law reformers and other interested persons in understanding what sentences have been imposed in the past, and the rationale for those sentences. Like previous publications on sentencing sponsored by the Institute, this work is designed to promote uniformity, or more precisely, consistency of approach in the sentencing process.

Mr Potas also edited *Sentencing in Australia*, published in 1987. This work is the outcome of a seminar conducted by the Institute in collaboration with the Australian Law Reform Commission in March 1986. It contains contributions of leading Australian and international commentators on the subject of sentencing policy and reform.

THE DPP OFFICE

As mentioned, Mr Potas was on study leave during the first half of 1987, working as a prosecutor in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. This was of considerable benefit, not only to the DPP, but also to the Institute, for it enabled him to experience at first hand, many of the practical problems that arise in the course of prosecuting offenders.

The experience and knowledge so gained will be of considerable benefit, not only to his particular research interests, but also to the Institute. In particular, this experience will contribute to the Institute's overall concern and appreciation of the exercise of prosecutorial discretion, sentencing procedures and more generally, with problems associated with the administration of justice. The Institute is grateful to the Director of Public Prosecutions for allowing Mr Potas to work in the Canberra Office during his period of study leave.

THE QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Mr Walker assisted the Queensland Department of Children's Services in the development of a model for forecasting the demand for juvenile correctional accommodation. This required extensive modification of his earlier model for forecasting adult prisoner numbers since both the processes by which juveniles are institutionalised, and their average lengths of stay, differ considerably from the adult situation.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRISON ACCOMMODATION SURVEY

In May 1987 Mr Biles conducted a survey of the prison accommodation available in all Australian jurisdictions, either in cells or dormitories, and also collected data on the highest number of prisoners held in each jurisdiction on any day during the period January to March 1987. The results showed that all jurisdictions, except Tasmania, had occupancy levels exceeding the desirable 85 per cent, with the majority having occupancy rates of over 100 per cent. The survey revealed that the most serious problems of overcrowding were occurring in the Northern Territory, Queensland and New South Wales. The results of this survey were presented to the annual conference of Ministers responsible for corrective services. The report was subsequently released and attracted considerable professional and public interest.

Aboriginal and Criminal Justice

Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

Dr Wilson and Dr Grabosky, assisted by Ms Scandia, have initiated research into the incidences of Aboriginal deaths in custody. The research will concentrate on a seven-year period, focussing on deaths since 1980 only. Dr Wilson and Ms Scandia are collecting relevant Australian data, whilst Dr Grabosky is collecting material from England and America. The aims of the project are to record and present relevant data on the subject and to identify contributing factors. Ultimately, the findings will lead to policy recommendations designed to assist both police and corrections personnel. Dr Grabosky's material will benefit and strengthen the research by allowing an international comparison of the deaths in custody of other indigenous and minority groups.

Responses to, and policies resulting from, deaths in custody by the relevant agencies in England and America will also be examined. Compilation of the names of victims, dates, places and causes of death is almost completed. A literature survey is currently under way. Good co-ordination with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission on the project is maintained.

Black Australians and the Law

An edited volume of essays, entitled *Ivory Scales: Black Australia and the Law*, is in the process of being published. The compilation, edited by Mrs Kayleen Hazlehurst, represents an in-depth analysis of Aboriginal criminal justice issues in relation to policing, courts and correctional procedures from different state perspectives. This book represents a cross-section of opinion from some of Australia's foremost authorities in the area and is expected to be available in October 1987.

Aboriginal Fine Default

Between October 1986 and June 1987 Mrs Hazlehurst acted as a consultant for the Aboriginal Task Force of the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of the South Australian Cabinet on their study of Aboriginal imprisonment for fine default. The study was funded by the Criminology Research Council. The study examined judicial and correctional procedure in the handling of Aboriginal minor offenders and fine defaulters. It was urged during the term of the year-long study that practical innovations – such as the increased use of community service orders for Aboriginals – be introduced at an Adelaide test court. Trends during the intervention process were measured for possible change. An interim report, *South Australian Aboriginal Fine Default Intervention Study*, was

compiled at the termination of the study in June 1987. A final report is expected to be released in September 1987. This report has considerable relevance for policy and legislative issues currently under consideration by the South Australian Government. As a result of Mrs Hazlehurst's involvement, the Institute's reputation in South Australia for policy relevant research has been considerably enhanced.

Aboriginal Criminal Justice Trends and Issues

This report summarises the involvement of Aboriginal people in the Australian criminal justice system between 1982 and 1986.

Trends in the nature of Aboriginal offending and in Aboriginal imprisonment rates throughout the states and territories are compared with those in the general population. A specific examination of the juvenile justice system in South Australia is made. The report highlights structural and systemic weaknesses in the criminal justice system and discusses sentencing options and programs with the potential of reducing Aboriginal over-representation in Australian correction institutions.

Migrants and Crime

A new program of research has begun at the Institute on migrants and crime. Initial research into the area is being undertaken by Mrs Hazlehurst. Discernible trends in crime committed by first and later generations of migrants to Australia will be examined, in addition to a range of issues related to justice administration for the various migrant sectors.

A discussion paper on the advantages and disadvantages of migrants in Australian society with special reference to Australian law, policing, courts and corrections will precede proposals for controlled studies in these areas.

Corporate and White Collar Crime

Enforcement Strategies of Australian Business Regulatory Agencies

Dr Grabosky and Dr John Braithwaite's work in the corporate crime area resulted in the book *Of Manners Gentle: Enforcement Strategies of Australian Business Regulatory Agencies*, published jointly by the Institute and Oxford University Press in 1986.

Their research found that despite the availability of severe penal clauses, most senior regulatory officials prefer informal means of persuasion, negotiation and compromise to that of criminal prosecution. The research has catalysed thinking by Commonwealth and

State Attorneys-General about more cost effective enforcement of companies and securities laws through joint Commonwealth and State arrangements.

Corporate Crime/Corporate Harm: Australian Case Studies

Dr Grabosky, in collaboration with Dr Adam Sutton of the South Australian Attorney-General's Department and the Institute's Board of Management, has compiled a set of case studies of criminal or otherwise harmful conduct by Australian corporations. Each study addresses five general themes:

- (i) The corporate conduct in question and the extent of harm occasioned thereby.
- (ii) The corporate organisational pathologies and the defects in law and administration which may have given rise to the harm in question.
- (iii) Government response to the incident. Investigative strategies and civil criminal or administrative remedies adopted by following detection of the harm. Political and economic constraints on government action. Problems inherent in the legal process, including cost, delay and complexity of proceedings.
- (iv) The outcome of the legal process; administrative action, civil remedies, or criminal penalties resulting.
- (v) Long-term consequences of the events in question. Changes in corporate organisation and practice, modification to government structure and administrative procedures, and reforms to the civil and criminal justice systems which may have been implemented. Individual case studies have been contributed by university-based researchers, as well as by Dr Grabosky and Dr Sutton, who have co-authored introductory and concluding chapters. This collection is due to be published later in 1987.

Government Illegality and its Control in Australia

Dr Grabosky is compiling a set of case studies of criminal misconduct on the part of public sector agencies at various levels of the Australian federal system. The project will focus on defects in management which give rise to illegalities and will conclude with a set of recommendations for the prevention and control of government illegality, maladministration and official misconduct in Australia.

Research

Children's Courts

- (i) *Children's Courts* – Work on the topic, *Age and Sanction* has made substantial progress. This research analyses details of final appearances before the four Children's Courts in Sydney during the year 1984. A selection was made with regard to the primary offence charged – these were serious assault, robbery, and break, enter and steal. Data were collected from the actual court records and these included characteristics of offenders (sex, age, occupation, place of residence, prior appearances, etc.); age and sex of victims; the court process (time between apprehension and final appearance, number of appearances, co-defendants, legal representation, etc.); and outcome. Furthermore, the prior appearance data provide information on date of appearance, type of charge and outcome. The research which is being conducted by Dr Mukherjee and which will be completed in the coming year also attempts to compare the situation with adult court appearances.
- (ii) *Criminal Careers of Juveniles* – This research by Dr Mukherjee deals primarily with history of appearances so as to trace career paths of juveniles. The results will be able to identify typologies of juvenile offenders and be likely to throw light on such aspects as onset of delinquency, offence specialisation, if any, and persistence in behaviour patterns in relation to children's courts' decisions.

A related research proposal concerning Response to Juvenile Crime will emerge out of the whole set of projects of youth and crime. This will be carried out by Dr Mukherjee and Dr Wilson.

Special Research Projects

Drug Law Enforcement Policies and Strategies

The Institute's drug research program has expanded this year with the commencement of the ACT Drug Indicators Project under the direction of Dr Wardlaw. This program is being funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health as part of the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA). Two research fellows, Ms Heather Deane and Ms Adele Stevens have been appointed to conduct the research over a three-year period.

A major justification for the project is to establish a system of monitoring information from law enforcement and drug treatment agencies in order to assess the nature and extent of illegal drug taking and to evaluate the effectiveness of these agencies in carrying out their mandates.

The ACT Drug Indicators Project aims to develop and refine the methodologies for estimating the incidence and prevalence of illegal drug use in local communities, to construct and monitor indicators of relative changes in drug use levels and patterns over time, and to assess how best to integrate information from different agencies and sources to provide a broader and more accurate picture of local drug-taking. It is intended that the methods developed in the ACT will act as models for similar data collection systems in other states and territories.

In addition to collecting data from community agencies dealing with drug problems, the project also aims to conduct intensive interviews with drug users throughout the community in order to provide comprehensive local information on drug-taking careers, patterns of help-seeking, choices of sources of drugs, and the criminal and economic behaviour of drug users and markets.

Much of the information gathered by the project will be used to underpin the policy analysis being undertaken by Dr Wardlaw on the role of drug law enforcement in a national drug strategy.

The first output from this study was the initial report in the Institute's new *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series entitled 'Uses and Abuses of Drug Law Enforcement Statistics' (July 1986). A further report on the costs of drug law enforcement is being prepared. The final product of this research will be a major book on drug control policies.

As part of the activities associated with this program area Dr Wardlaw has provided advisory or consultancy services on drug matters to a number of Federal and State agencies during the year under review.

Activities

There continues to be a demand for up-to-date information on terrorism trends and policy advice on terrorism issues. During this year Dr Wardlaw has developed a number of training sessions on surviving hostage incidents and on post-terrorism trauma.

These sessions, developed for the Department of Foreign Affairs, have been presented on six occasions during the year and range from two hours to one day in duration.

In addition to these sessions, Dr Wardlaw has continued to lecture on terrorism to the Joint Services Staff College and other institutions, delivered a major paper on terrorist links with drug traffickers at a US Defense Department conference in Washington DC, written a number of papers and chapters for publication, and acted as an adviser on terrorism to a number of organisations.

The reception given to the initial output of this project, Dr Wardlaw's book *Political Terrorism: Theory, Tactics and Counter-measures*, has been so good that Cambridge University Press has invited the preparation of a revised and expanded second edition, which is currently being written.

Organised Crime

The existence and nature of organised crime has recently become a matter of immense social and political concern in Australia.

Work has begun on an exploratory project, assessing policy options open to governments in dealing with organised crime. The Board requested that the exploratory project be developed in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of the Special Minister of State.

The Reporting of Crime and Criminal Justice

Media coverage of crime and criminal justice has at times contributed to public enlightenment, and at times compounded public ignorance. In numerous cases it has been instrumental in the identification and apprehension of offenders, and in the prevention of crime. And yet it has, in notable instances, trivialised sensitive and important issues or otherwise impeded significant reforms throughout the criminal justice system.

Dr Wilson and Dr Grabosky are currently critically analysing key issues in media coverage of crime and criminal justice matters. In-depth interviews were conducted in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane in the first half of 1987 with a cross-section of media representatives. Their research will address: the selection of material for news coverage; the development of material as a news story; and the ethical considerations which bear upon media coverage of crime and criminal justice. The results of this research will be published in 1988 and it is hoped the research contributes to improving the quality of reporting on crime and criminal justice in Australia.

Other Activities

In the year under review, Dr Wardlaw continued to serve as a member of the Commonwealth Department of Health's Research into Drug Abuse Advisory Committee. In addition he became a member of the Social Policy Committee of the Alcohol and Drug Foundation, Australia (ADFA), the Advisory Board of the Drug Policy Foundation (Washington D.C.), and the International Advisory Board of *Terrorism: An International Journal*.

The Institute was happy to be represented as an observer at the Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee.

Dr Mukherjee represented the Institute at the meetings of the Sub-committee in August 1986 in Sydney and in March 1987 in Hobart. Thus far, the Sub-committee has released four six-monthly reports on selected crimes in Australia, two each for 1985 and 1986.

Mr Walker and Dr Wilson regularly provide advice to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs on law and justice issues including Aboriginal legal aid issues and the evaluation of criminal justice programs.

Between October 1986 and June 1987 Mrs Hazlehurst acted as a consultant for the Aboriginal Task Force of the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of the South Australian Cabinet on their study of Aboriginal imprisonment by fine default.

During the period from June 1986 to May 1987 Mr Swanton was a Ministerial member of the Committee of Review of Management Practices in South Australia Police as well as a member of Mitchell College Security Course Planning Committee.

At the request of the Department of the Special Minister of State, Dr Grabosky and Dr Wilson assessed policies devised by DOSMOS to reduce fraud committed against the Commonwealth during 1986 and early 1987. All departments where fraud was a potential issue were considered, but special attention was given to Taxation, Social Security and Health. DOSMOS has acknowledged the value of the assessment provided by these submissions.

During the year Mr Potas was a consultant to the Australian Law Reform Commission on its sentencing reference and also provided submissions in relation to its reference on spent convictions.

Information and Training

This was the first full year of operation of the re-organised Information and Training Division and the three sections of the Division have worked well as a co-ordinated whole. This is illustrated by the fact that Institute seminars this year have included displays of publications, CINCH documentation and demonstrations, and brief addresses by the Librarian to seminar participants, as well as displays of books in the library.

At the end of the last financial year, external reviews of the operation of two sections of the Division were received. The Publications section was reviewed by the Information Co-ordination Branch of the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, and the J V Barry Memorial Library was reviewed by the Associate Librarian at the University of Melbourne. Each of these reviews was requested in order to ensure that the Institute was working efficiently in those areas and to make suggestions concerning future activities in those areas.

The main thrust of the report on the Publications Section was that the publication function and public relations function of the section should be separated. This proposition was considered but current staffing and financial restrictions made it unrealistic to implement at this time.

The review also recommended that conference and seminar papers should be prepared by contributors in a house-style to allow 'timely' publication of conference proceedings; sales and despatch procedures should be improved; the possibility of part-time typesetters and the advisability of continuing in-house typesetting should be investigated; and plans for the section's activities should be drawn up, evaluated and reviewed annually.

These suggestions have been considered thoughtfully and some action has been taken. Specifications for seminar contributors' papers have been prepared, a member of staff was appointed and given responsibility for rationalising mailing lists and despatch, and a part-time typesetter was appointed.

The review of the Library did not lead to changed practices but contained some useful comments about the physical layout of the library and has acted as a prompt for useful discussion of current library practices. The activities of each of the three sections appears below.

Training Section

Nine successful seminars were held during the year and these are described below. It was pleasing to note that participants at these

seminars were drawn from all parts of Australia and all levels of the criminal justice system.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

27-31 July 1986

Sixty-four participants registered for this seminar which explored Australian developments in alternatives to court action and which was opened by the Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Laurence Street. Speakers included: Dr Jan Cameron from Canterbury University in New Zealand, Dr Jocelynn Scutt from the Victorian Law Reform Commission, Ms Wendy Faulkes, Director of Community Justice Centres in New South Wales, Ms Judith Worrall of the South Australian Legal Services Commission, Mr Michael Levine, Chairman of the Victorian Small Claims Tribunal, Judge J. Bisphan from New Zealand, and Ms Lynda Donnelly of the Family Conciliation Centre, Noble Park.

The seminar looked at three 'alternative' dispute mechanisms - conciliation, arbitration and mediation. It was the first seminar on this topic held by the Institute, as well as the first time that such a broad range of practitioners had been brought together. The primary goal of the seminar, therefore, was to share information about the types of program in Australia which use alternative dispute resolution techniques. Critical questions were also raised about the effectiveness of such methods in bringing justice to the parties concerned, and issues were oriented towards the practicalities of managing alternative dispute resolution programs, providing quality control and training, and understanding the role of the third party neutral. Much of the discussion was oriented towards the use of mediation, this being the most recent of the three techniques to be used in Australia. The Community Justice Centres in New South Wales have been operating since 1980 and have found that mediation provides a form of justice that is accessible, cheap and appropriate. Moreover, it gives people more opportunity to take control over decisions affecting their lives, and it can prevent the escalation of disputes into serious criminal events.

In addition to rapporteurs' reports that emanated from those workshops, some 22 papers were presented. These were edited by Ms Jane Mugford for the formal proceedings of the seminar.

Retail Security Workshop

7-7 August 1986

This workshop was planned through the National Retail Crime Prevention Council of which Mr Challenger is a member. It aimed to use the experience and expertise of full-time security staff from large

retail companies to identify the most important features, and trends in, and responses to, retail crime.

Over 30 senior security personnel attended and the results of their deliberations are to be worked by Mr Challinger into a publication that should be useful to smaller retailers.

The Council was charged for its use of the Institute's Seminar Room for the workshop.

First Pacific Regional Conference on Law and Mental Health 13-15 August 1986

Fifty-five participants, including eight from overseas, attended this conference. A registration fee of \$95 included a Conference Dinner addressed by the Governor-General.

Papers delivered at the Conference were grouped under five headings: the role of psychiatry in corrections (with papers from Professor Laurence Tancredi of the University of Texas Medical Center and Professor Andrew Slaby of Brown University, Rhode Island); the impact of de-institutionalisation on the community (with papers from Professor Mark Mills of the University of California at Los Angeles and Dr Ivor Jones of the University of Melbourne); conflict between prisons and health (with papers from Dr Ken O'Brien of Hillcrest Hospital Adelaide and Dr Lionel Beliveau of the University of Montreal); mental health tribunals (with papers from Mr Justice Vasta from Queensland and Mr Tom Davidson, Chairman of the NSW Mental Health Review Tribunal); and juveniles in the forensic system (with papers from Professor David Weisstub of Osgoode Hill Law School Canada and Dr Asger Sturup from the Victorian Health Department).

This seminar provided practitioners with an invaluable opportunity to hear about overseas procedures and developments with respect to the treatment of mentally ill offenders within the criminal justice system.

Government Illegality 1-2 October 1986

This seminar attracted 44 registered participants from a wide range of locations. Speakers included Professor Jack Richardson, former Commonwealth Ombudsman, Professor David Corbett, formerly of the South Australian Public Service Board, Senator Janine Haines, Assistant Victoria Police Commissioner Bill Horman, and Professor Brent Fisse from the Sydney University Law School.

The seminar focussed on abuse of power, or overzealousness, in government agencies. Apart from consideration of the formal

machinery for dealing with such problems, including Royal Commissions, Parliamentary Committees, Ombudsmen, and Police Internal Investigation Units, the seminar also discussed illuminating practices such as 'whistle blowing', investigative journalism and freedom of information searches.

Dr Grabosky, who edited the seminar papers for the published proceedings, remarked in them that the focus of the seminar rested primarily on the organisational, as well as the individual, level of analysis (which was not to suggest that individual public officials should be immune from civil or criminal liability for their culpable or tortious conduct).

The fact that eleven Commonwealth Departments and five State Government agencies were represented at the seminar is an indication that participation was considerable. In addition, a visiting civil servant from the British Home Office attended and took an active part in the seminar.

Biennial Review of Criminological Research

16-19 February 1987

This seminar was organised by the Research and Statistics Division and attracted 63 registered participants from around Australia. It reached the established high standards for researchers' meetings and caused the rapporteur, Dr Ken Polk of the University of Melbourne, to remark 'that there is much good research being conducted in criminology in Australia. The development of innovative research procedures, especially to deal with potentially sensitive and difficult areas of investigation, is particularly notable. Novel and significant methods were discussed for analysing such topics as police/Aboriginal relations, the juvenile clients' perceptions of the juvenile court process, riot behaviour or correctional inmate cultures. There is also a commendable diversity, with a broad range of qualitative and quantitative procedures being utilised. Interesting suggestions were made regarding ways of exploring through observational and participatory techniques the scenes of youth unemployment or prison life for women, while more quantitative procedures were proposed for the important tasks of longitudinal analysis'.

The seminar was evaluated by Dr Wilson who, with Ms Vicki Dalton, edited the published proceedings of the seminar.

Court Support and Advisory Services

24-25 March 1987

This two day seminar, opened by the Honourable Jim Kennan, the Victorian Attorney-General, was well attended by an enthusiastic

group of over 80 people from all States. The 13 speakers included Ms Carmel Benjamin, Director of the Victorian Court Information and Welfare Network, Ms Cora Tamm, Supervisor of Parole in South Australia, Mr Denbigh Richards, Director of Community Based Corrections in Victoria, and Mr Bill Wheeler, a Chamber Magistrate from New South Wales.

The seminar brought together many people who were concerned that a visit to court should not be an unnecessarily negative experience for any witness, juror, offender, or their families. A number of support services, mostly voluntary, have developed in response to perceived gaps between the legal and the human sides of going to court. These provide information about court processes, court layout and the legal language that is used, and also provide direct comfort, support and assistance to those in distress. The seminar supported further developments of such services and encouraged court personnel to use their positions and their knowledge of the court system to facilitate the passage of people through courts. The seminar also recognised the need to professionalise, as well as humanise, the court process. The court itself needs expert advice in the sentencing of offenders, especially with respect to the imposition of community-based orders.

The seminar plainly provided an excellent opportunity for those with a common aim to learn from each other. Indeed, the participants urged the Institute to consider running another such seminar to allow their mutual work to be once again discussed. The proceedings of this seminar were edited by Ms Mugford.

Intellectually Disabled Offenders 13-14 April 1986

This seminar was also attended by over 80 participants and considered the ways in which those with intellectual disability could be better dealt with if they happened to fall into the criminal justice system.

The keynote address by Mr Ben Bodna was based on his official report as Victoria's Public Advocate, which had been made public the week before the seminar. Amongst the other 18 speakers were Dr Susan Hayes, from the University of Sydney (and the NSW Corrective Services Commission), Mr Richard Llewellyn, Disability Adviser to the South Australian Premier, Mr Ron Cahill, Chief Stipendiary Magistrate in the ACT, Ms Michele Castagna, Co-ordinator of the Alice Springs Disabled Persons' Bureau, Mr Geoff Jones, a Chief Clinical Psychologist in the Western Australian Intellectually Handicapped Persons' Authority, and Ms Robin

Shepherd, Director of Intellectual Handicap Services in Queensland.

There was a great deal of interest in addressing the problems of people who might ten years ago have been kept in institutions, but who were today having to learn how to adjust to life in the community. Obviously, there were differences of opinion about just what ought be done. Some of these surfaced with vigour during discussion groups which were included in the program at the request of participants.

This seminar too concluded with an expressed wish that the Institute, having brought the group together in the first instance, might arrange another seminar in the future to allow interchange of opinions and experience to continue. Mr Challinger has edited the proceedings of this seminar.

Car Theft 22 June 1987

During the year, the NSW motorists' association NRMA approached the Institute with a suggestion for a joint seminar. The Institute agreed with this proposition and 'Car Theft: Putting on the Brakes' was held at the convention centre of a large hotel in Sydney. All associated expenses were covered by the NRMA, and 130 participants attended.

The Institute arranged for Professor Ron Clarke from Temple University in Philadelphia to give the keynote address and arranged other speakers, including Dr Mukherjee and Mr Challinger from the Institute, NSW Magistrate Mr Rod Blackmore, Mr Ray Whitrod from the Australian Victims of Crime Association and Mr Ross Lay from the NSW Probation and Parole Service. Insurance company representatives, police, and car manufacturers' engineers also presented papers. The NRMA is producing the proceedings of the seminar.

The joint seminar was most successful and the Institute will seriously consider future propositions for joint seminars of this sort.

Crime At School 22 June 1987

The 106 registered participants at this seminar included staff from education authorities, school principals, academics from teacher training institutions, youth workers and representatives from parents' associations, teachers' unions and police departments.

After a keynote address from Professor Maurice Balson of Monash University in Victoria, another 19 papers were presented. These

included contributions from Dr Simon Petrie from Brisbane College of Advanced Education, Dr Peggy Mares of the South Australian Education Department, Mr Frank Meaney of the Department of Education in NSW and Mr Roy Harvey, a school principal from Alice Springs. Local teacher Ms Kate Sutherland, from Belconnen High and Mr Challenger also spoke.

common concern was the impact of student misbehaviour on schools, the community, the criminal justice system, and the students themselves. It was plain that a great deal of information about the ways of dealing with student-offenders was exchanged between participants, many of whom were most complimentary to the Institute for providing the opportunity for them to meet.

The venue of this seminar was moved to the nearby Southern Cross Club in view of the number of participants and the inadequacy of Institute accommodation (particularly the lack of access for the disabled and the lack of adequate toilet facilities for large groups). The April seminar had also been moved to this location and there is no doubt that the move was a great success. It was notable that the ambience of the location considerably assisted the work of the seminars and led to an excellent level of interchange between participants.

Non-Government Involvement in Corrections

It was disappointing that the Institute had to cancel the seminar on Non-Government Involvement in Corrections two weeks before its scheduled dates in November 1986, as less than twenty participants (including Institute representatives) had expressed a firm intention to attend. In addition, the seminar was to be held in Adelaide and would have occasioned direct cost to the Institute of around \$5,000.

Considerable work had been put into devising a program that would canvass the major issues relating to what transpired to be too controversial or too specialised a topic. Some of that work may, however, be able to be used in a future correctionally-oriented seminar.

Other Activities

The Institute has assisted and supported another two organisations this year through hosting initial meetings of interested persons. The first meeting comprised tertiary educationalists who formed the Australian Association of Criminal Justice Educators.

The second meeting comprised teachers within the prison systems of three States who, during their meeting, had telephone

link-ups with two other jurisdictions. That meeting led to formalisation of the Prison Education Network as a sub-group of the Australian Association of Adult Education.

A brief seminar and reception was held on 22 August 1986 for delegates from the 12th International Congress on Comparative Criminal Law who were moving from Sydney to Melbourne. The party of 40 persons included distinguished academics from Japan, China and Germany. Indeed, more than a dozen overseas countries were represented in the party which was addressed by Professor Harding and Mr Biles and given demonstrations of CINCH by Mr Myrtle.

In September, the Assistant Director (Information and Training) attended the Seventh Asian and Pacific Correctional Administrators' Conference in Seoul, with the Director. He acted as a joint rapporteur for that Conference and on return to the Institute prepared a record of the deliberations and activities of the Conference which has now been despatched to all delegates.

It is pleasing to note that all delegates were very kindly disposed towards the Institute. The Conference provides a valuable opportunity for the Institute to make a contribution to, and to maintain good relationships with, criminal justice practitioners in the region.

J.V. Barry Memorial Library

The Library continues to be a well-respected and well-used resource for the criminal justice community. The collection of monographs increased by 1 210 during the year, 668 of which occasioned no cost to the Institute, comprising gifts, exchanges and in-house publications. The Library now has a total of just under 19 000 monographs. External use of the Library continues to grow – the Institute now provides more inter-library loans to other libraries than it requests from them.

The CINCH Database

One highlight of Library activities this year has been the continuing growth and maturity of the CINCH database, the Institute's computerised bibliography of Australian publications in criminology. More than 3 000 entries were added to CINCH during the year, including 1 200 outstanding citations that were originally provided to ACI Computer Services when CINCH moved from CSIRONET, but which due to technical reasons had not been included in the database.

Overall, CINCH has grown rapidly since the April 1985 launching of the database by Mr Justice Michael Kirby. Launched with less

than 1 000 citations, CINCH now has more than 16 000 citations and should continue to grow at around 2 000 citations each year.

The marketing of CINCH is seen by the Institute as an important task and advertisements have appeared in selected relevant journals. A poster has been produced and was used at the Institute's modest display at 'Information On-Line' in Sydney in January.

Progress towards a computer generated index for the *Information Bulletin* using ACI Computer Services' INDICAT software has been painful, and problems beyond the Institute's immediate control have meant that no *Information Bulletin* has appeared since March 1986.

Recent negotiations with ACI are encouraging and it is hoped that the *Information Bulletin* will reappear shortly, the Institute paying half the production costs with ACI. Further agreement was reached that

- there is considerable scope for increasing CINCH usage and both the Institute and ACI will work towards that
- connect time revenue would be split 50:50 in the future (changed from 30 (Institute): 70 (ACI))
- off-line print charge reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents, and royalties from that changed to 50:50 (from 80:20)
- new publicity material would be generated.

At present, the Library's own use of CINCH is slightly restricted with one computer terminal being used to both prepare material for entry to the database and to undertake computer searches on CINCH and other databases. The Library's second (new) terminal has a dedicated line to the Australian Bibliographic Network and is used mainly for cataloguing work.

Library Staff

The Public Service Board and the Professional Officers' Association reached agreement during 1986 that the scale and classifications for Librarians in the employment of the Commonwealth should be changed. While that proposition has not completed its passage through the necessary Government administrative procedures, the Institute accepted it in spirit and Mr John Myrtle, Ms Gael Parr and Ms Judith Iltis have all received well deserved upward reclassifications. In addition, the three part-time staff, Ms Jean Cahill, Ms Diane Colquhoun and Ms Kayelene Ryan, have all taken the opportunity to become permanent part-time employees.

These moves reflect the Institute's appreciation of the work of Library staff, and are certainly merited. The moves consolidate an outstanding team of workers.

Library staff continue to be professionally active. During the year, staff have attended local seminars run by the Library Association of Australia on such topics as machine readable cataloguing, financial management for libraries and subject access for databases.

Publications Section

Appendix 1 reflects the activity of the Publications Section during the year but does not reflect the sparse staffing of the section over that period. In particular, the B-grade Journalist was seconded to the Department of Territories for a six months period. No replacement staff member was appointed and that, of course, put a strain on the remaining staff of the section and caused problems with work through-put.

Despite that, the section developed the concept and style for, and produced five issues of, the new series *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*. These were distributed to politicians, departments and the media. Special mailing lists were developed for this purpose.

Printing Section

Further strain in the section arose from a build-up of printing jobs which occurred mainly because of a conscious decision to complete the preparation and publication of a number of outstanding seminar proceedings. The problem was exacerbated by the size of the proceedings of the 1985 Domestic Violence conference (700 pages) and the 1986 Sentencing seminar (638 pages), which required a considerable amount of printing time.

To deal with this printing queue, outside printers were used for a number of publications. None reached the high standards achieved by the Institute's own printer.

To avoid the problem in the future, it was decided that seminar proceedings should be no greater than 250 pages in length. That will require aggressive editing and mention, rather than reproduction, of some seminar presentations and will result in more readable publications.

In addition, a new offset printing machine has been purchased to replace the ailing machine that had been bought when the Institute was established. While this will not have a dramatic effect on printing through-put, it should reduce downtime and provide better quality publications.

Reporter

During the year, Ms Mugford and Ms Leona Jorgensen undertook an in-house evaluation of the Institute's quarterly *Reporter*. This involved constructing a questionnaire which 70 per cent (29 of 41) of staff completed. In brief, the current *Reporter* was seen to be a functional and useful publication which served well the purpose of conveying the activities of the Institute to the outside community.

Notwithstanding that, some constructive comments were made, and it was decided: to re-design the masthead to read 'Australian Institute of Criminology *Reporter*', including volume number and date immediately below that masthead; to restrict book reviews to reviews of Australian material; to remove the list of publications from copies of the *Reporter* and produce an Annual List of Publications separately; and to write more detailed descriptions of recent Institute publications when they are first featured in *Reporter*.

Media Activity

Apart from the many informal and impromptu interviews that Institute staff have had with the media during the last year, 33 formal press releases were issued.

In addition, some concerted media campaigns were undertaken. The Missing Persons project involved preparation of a pamphlet and a press release with associated television and press interviews. The launching of *The Size of the Crime Problem* and *Of Manners Gentle* by the Attorney-General, the Honourable Lionel Bowen, was the subject of a planned campaign within the constraints of time and staff. In each case, excellent press coverage resulted indicating the value of planned rather than ad hoc media contact.

The Institute is looking at expanding its media activity in a considered way to publicise all the Institute's research and information activities.

Sale of Publications

Publications sold quite briskly during the year and income from this source has risen notably. In order to encourage even more purchases, the Institute arranged for purchasers to use credit cards to pay for their publications.

Finance

16 November 1987

The Honourable the Attorney-General
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AUDIT REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pursuant to sub-section 33(2) of the Criminology Research Act 1971, the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology has, on 4 November 1987, submitted for my report its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1987. These comprise:

- Statement of Activity
- Statement of Assets and Liabilities
- Statement of Capital Accumulation
- Statement of Sources and Applications of Funds
- Schedule of Trust Funds, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with the policies outlined in Note 1 to the statements and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Form and Standard of Financial Statements of Commonwealth Undertakings approved by the Minister for Finance. The statements are in the form approved by the Minister for Finance pursuant to sub-section 33(1) of the Act. A copy of the financial statements is enclosed for your information.

These statements have been audited in conformance with the Australian Audit Office Auditing Standards.

In accordance with sub-section 33(2) of the Act, I now report that the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Institute and, in my opinion:

- the statements are based on proper accounts and records, and
- the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours sincerely

M.J. Jacobs
Acting First Assistant Auditor-General

Financial Statements for Year Ended 30 June 1987

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 1987, consisting of:

- Statement of Activity
- Statement of Assets and Liabilities
- Statement of Capital Accumulation
- Statement of Sources and Applications of Funds
- Schedule of Trust Funds, and
- Notes to and forming part of Financial Statements

have been properly prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for the Form and Standard of Financial Statements of Commonwealth Undertakings, so as to show fairly the financial transactions of the Australian Institute of Criminology for that period and the state of the Institute's affairs as at 30 June 1987.

PETER LOOF
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

DAVID BILES
ACTING DIRECTOR

	1986				1987		
\$		\$		Notes	\$		\$
			Revenue				
	2 106 000		Parliamentary Appropriations		2 347 000		
			Less: Transfer to				
	<u>53 601</u>	2 052 399	Capital Accumulation		<u>71 236</u>		2 275 764
			Contract research income	2			12 099
		14 347	Other Income	3			41 225
		<u>1 637</u>	Profit on Disposal of Assets				<u>—</u>
		2 068 383	Operating Revenue				2 329 088
			Less Expenses				
	1 397 471		Salaries and Allowances	4	1 367 817		
			Administrative Expenses				
			Travelling Allowances				
	52 262		and Expenses		55 951		
			Office Requisites, Stationery				
	166 669		Printing and Services		187 585		
			Postages, Telegrams and				
	59 735		Telephone Services		57 432		
	3 528		Motor Vehicle Expenses		5 017		
			Building Rental, Minor				
	229 454		Alterations and Services		233 621		
	48 903		Library Expenses		58 818		
	<u>14 227</u>	574 778	Incidental and Other Expenses		<u>19 278</u>	617 702	
		42 650	Research Projects			73 898	
		73 457	Seminars			37 371	
		<u>—</u>	Contract Research			<u>919</u>	2 097 707
			Excess Revenue over				
		(19 973)	Current Expenses				231 381
		<u>7 832</u>	Loss on disposal of assets				<u>321</u>
		(27 805)					231 060
			Provisions and other Unfunded Charges				
	3 830		Long Service Leave		46 817		
	4 521		Annual Leave		136 760		
	<u>45 685</u>	<u>54 036</u>	Depreciation		<u>52 600</u>		236 177
			Deficiency of Revenue over				
			Expenses - Transferred to Statement				
		(81 841)	of Capital Accumulation				(5 117)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 1987

	1986			1987	
\$	\$	\$	Notes	\$	\$
			Current Assets		
	129		Cash at Bank and on Hand	71 178	
	111		Debtors	11 548	
	18 204		Prepayments	15 841	
	<u>175</u>	18 619	Advances	<u>-</u>	98 567
			Non-Current Assets		
			(at written down values)		
	7 206		Office Partitions	288	
	271 256		Furniture and Equipment	292 491	
	24 187		Motor Vehicles	19 183	
	<u>-</u>	302 649	Leasehold Improvements	<u>9 000</u>	320 962
		321 268	Total Assets		419 529
			Deduct Liabilities		
			Current		
36 257			Creditors	36 513	
7 172			Provision for Long Service Leave	12 449	
<u>81 987</u>	125 416		Provision for Annual Leave	<u>119 450</u>	168 412
			Non-current		
	<u>163 381</u>	288 797	Provision for Long Service Leave	<u>152 527</u>	320 939
		32 471	Accumulated Capital		98 590

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements

FINANCE

Statement of Capital Accumulation as at 30 June 1987

1986			1987	
\$	\$		\$	\$
	60 711	Balance as at 1 July 1986		32 471
		Add: Funds transferred from Statement of Activity for:		
46 823		Furniture and Equipment	62 236	
6 778		Motor Vehicles	-	
	53 601	Leasehold Improvements	9 000	71 236
<u> </u>	<u>114 312</u>		<u> </u>	<u>103 707</u>
		Balance transferred from the Statement of		
	(81 841)	Activity		(5 117)
	<u>32 471</u>	Accumulated Capital		<u>98 590</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements

Statement of Sources and Applications of Funds for Year Ended 30 June 1987

1986			Notes	1987	
\$	\$			\$	\$
		Sources of Funds			
		Funds from all Operations	9		
2 120 347		Inflow of Funds			2 400 324
<u>2 088 356</u>		Less Outflow of Funds			<u>2 097 707</u>
31 991		Net Funds from all Operations			302 617
		Reduction in Assets			
		Current:			
495		Debtors		-	
10 958		Prepayments		2 363	
<u>38 085</u>	49 538	Advances		<u>175</u>	2 538
	3 256	Proceeds from sale of assets			1 250
		Increase in Current Liabilities			
	<u>19 445</u>	Creditors		256	
	<u>104 230</u>				<u>306 661</u>
		Applications of Funds			
		Increase in Current Assets			
3		Cash in Bank		71 049	
<u>-</u>	3	Debtors		<u>11 437</u>	82 486
		Increase in Non-Current Assets			
50 081		Furniture and Equipment		63 484	
6 778		Motor Vehicles		-	
<u>-</u>	56 859	Leasehold Improvements		<u>9 000</u>	72 484
10 768		Long Service Leave Paid		52 393	
<u>36 600</u>	<u>47 368</u>	Recreation Leave Paid		<u>99 298</u>	<u>151 691</u>
	<u>104 230</u>				<u>306 661</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements.

FINANCE

Schedule of Trust Funds for Year Ended 30 June 1987

Source	Project	Balance at 1 July 1986 \$	Receipts \$	Payments \$	Balance at 30 June 1987 \$
(i) State Rail Authority of NSW	An assessment of strategies for the prevention and control of vandalism and graffiti.	2 299	14 297	9 333	7 263
(ii) Commonwealth Department of Health	A.C.T. Drug Indicators Project	—	51 106	22 490	28 616
	Total	2 299	65 403	31 823	35 879

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements.

**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Period Ended 30 June 1987**

1. **Statement of Accounting Policies.** The Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual accounting basis, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Finance.
2. The Institute's financial obligations are met from the Commonwealth Government appropriation. Funds are also obtained to carry out contract research. In 1986-87 the Institute received \$12 990 from the Department of Transport to: 'Conduct a Road Safety Enforcement Evaluation Proposal'.
3. **Other Income.** This includes income from the sale of publications, royalties, bank interest, and donations to the Institute.
4. **Salaries and Allowances.** This reflects payments for salaries and related items, including the Institute's contribution to staff superannuation funds.

Employer Superannuation Contributions are made on the following basis:

All permanent employees of the Institute subscribe to the Commonwealth Scheme under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act 1976* or by arrangement to Schemes operated by the Universities of Western Australia and Queensland, on a pay as you go basis.

The Institute as employer contributed to the Commonwealth Scheme at the rate of 20.7% per annum of the superannuable salaries. The 1986-87 contribution was \$190 072. To the University of Queensland it contributed 10% and the University of Western Australia 14%. The 1986-87 contribution was \$9 602. Respective contributions in 1985-86 were \$141 391 and \$9 850.

5. **Provision for Depreciation.** Depreciation of non-current assets is calculated on the estimated life of assets on a straight-line basis. The annual rates of depreciation in use are:

Office Partitions	8.5%
Office Furniture and Equipment	6.0%
Word Processors and Computers	18.0%
Motor Vehicles	15.0%

FINANCE

1986-87 Movements in the Provision for Depreciation

	1.7.86 Opening Balance	Debits To Provision	Credits To Provision	30.6.87 Closing Balance
Office Partitions	74 180-		6 918	81 098
Furn. & Equipment	157 117	3 976	40 679	193 830
Motor Vehicles	9 165	-	5 003	14 168
Leasehold Imp	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	<u>\$240 462</u>	<u>3 976</u>	<u>52 600</u>	<u>289 086</u>

6. Non-Current Assets. Written down values were calculated as follows:

	1986	1987
Office Partitions	81 386	81 386
Less Accumulated Depreciation	74 180	81 098
Written Down Value	<u>7 206</u>	<u>288</u>
Furniture and Equipment	428 373	486 311
Less Accumulated Depreciation	157 117	193 820
Written Down Value	<u>271 256</u>	<u>292 491</u>
Motor Vehicles	33 352	33 352
Less Accumulated Depreciation	9 165	14 169
Written Down Value	<u>24 187</u>	<u>19 183</u>
Leasehold Improvements	-	9 000
Less Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Written Down Value	<u>-</u>	<u>9 000</u>

7. Provision for Long Service Leave. Provides for long service leave accrued after 10 years. The current long service provision anticipates leave to be taken in 1987-88.

1986-87 Movements in Long Service Leave:

	1.7.86 Opening Balance	Debits To Provision	Credits To Provision	30.6.87 Closing Balance
Long Service Leave	170 553	52 393	46 816	164 976

8. Provision for Annual Leave. This provision is based on the value of actual entitlements at balance date and includes a leave loading component. The total provision has been shown as a Current Liability in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as it is expected that this amount will be payable in the following year.

1986-87 Movements in Annual Leave:

	1.7.86 Opening Balance	Debits To Provision	Credits To Provision	30.6.87 Closing Balance
Annual Leave	81 988	99 298	136 760	119 450

9. Funds flow from Operations.

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Net Funds from all operations	31 991	302 617
Add Profit on Disposal of Assets	<u>1 637</u>	<u>-</u>
	33 628	302 617
Less Transfers to Capital Accumulation for Acquisition of Assets	<u>53 601</u>	<u>71 236</u>
Excess Revenue over Current Expenses as per Statement of Activity	<u>(19 973)</u>	<u>231 281</u>

Appendix 1

Publications issued from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987

Reports on Research Projects

- Aboriginal Criminal Justice: A Bibliographical Guide, edited by Kayleen Hazlehurst. 271 pages, 1986, \$12.
- A National Study of Deaths in Australian Prisons, by Suzanne E. Hatty and John Walker. 58 pages, 1986, \$8.
- Australian Community-Based Corrections 1985-86, by John Walker and David Biles. 50 pages, 1986, \$12.
- Australian Prisoners 1985, by John Walker and David Biles. 99 pages, 1986, \$12.
- Crime and Justice Statistics in Papua New Guinea, by John Walker. 63 pages, 1986, \$8.
- Video Viewing Patterns: A Preliminary Investigation, by Paul Wilson, Anne Walters and Tammy Pope. 50 pages, 1986, \$10.
- Graffiti and Vandalism: A Report to the State Rail Authority of New South Wales, by Paul Wilson and Patricia Healy. 94 pages, 1986, \$10.
- Of Manners Gentle: Enforcement Strategies of Australian Business Regulatory Agencies, by Peter Grabosky and John Braithwaite (published in association with Oxford University Press). 260 pages, 1987, \$30 and \$16.95.
- Video Viewing Behaviour and Attitudes towards Explicit Material: A Preliminary Investigation, by Paul Wilson and Tammy Pope. 40 pages, 1987, \$10.
- The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia, by Satyanshu K. Mukherjee, John Walker, Trish Psaila, Anita Scandia and Dianne Dagger. 111 pages, 1987, \$12.
- Practical and Policy Related Research, by Paul Wilson and Christine Nixon. 40 pages, 1987, \$12.

Proceedings of Seminars

- The Jury, edited by Dennis Challinger. 269 pages, 1986, \$12.
- National Conference on Domestic Violence, edited by Suzanne E. Hatty. Vol. 1, 338 pages, Vol. 2, 334 pages, 1987, \$20.
- A Review of the Work of the Criminology Research Council 1972-86, by David Biles. 36 pages, 1987.
- Record of Proceedings of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. 50 pages, 1986.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Child Abuse, edited by Ron Snashall. 291 pages, 1987, \$12.
Fifth Seminar for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System, edited
by Judith Iltis. 138 pages, 1987, \$12.
Sentencing in Australia, edited by Ivan Potas. 554 pages, 1987, \$15.
Alternative Dispute Resolution, edited by Jane Mugford. 350 pages,
1987, \$12.
Review of Australian Criminological Research 1987, edited by Paul
Wilson and Vicki Dalton. 123 pages, 1987, \$12.
Government Illegality, edited by Peter Grabosky. 238 pages, 1987,
\$12.

Reporter

Volume 7, Nos. 3-4	December 1986
Volume 8, No. 1	March 1987
Volume 8, No. 2	June 1987

Trends and Issues
in Crime and
Criminal Justice

No. 1 Uses and Abuses of Drug Law Enforcement Statistics
No. 2 How the Public Sees Crime: An Australian Survey
No. 3 Capital Punishment
No. 4 How the Public Sees Sentencing: An Australian Survey
No. 5 Corporate Crime in Australia

Annual Reports

Criminology Research Council Fourteenth Annual Report
Australian Institute of Criminology Fourteenth Annual Report.

Appendix 2

Other Publications

Richard Harding

'Prison Overcrowding: Correctional Policies and Political Constraints', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 20 No. 1, Mar. 1987, pp. 16-32.

Third Alexander Russell Whatmore Oration 'Correctional Policy and Political Constraints', Victorian Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 1986.

Dorill Pitts

'The Funding of Criminological Research in Australia', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 20, No. 2, Jun. 1987, pp. 67-77.

'Prisons and their Problems' in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds), *The Australian Criminal Justice System: The Mid 1980s*, Butterworths, Sydney, 1986, pp. 238-54.

Paul Wilson

'Policing Physician Abuse in British Columbia: An Analysis of Current Policies', *Canadian Public Policy*, XII:1, pp. 236-44.

'Swapping Big Brother for the Godfather', *Australian Society*, July 1986, pp. 16-18.

'False Allegations of Child Abuse — A New Problem', *Bulletin of the Inner London Juvenile Courts*, Dec. 1986, No. 88.

'Media Coverage of Crime and Criminal Justice', *Australian Journalism Review*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-2, Dec 1986 (with P. Grabosky).

'"Stranger" Child-Murder: Issues Relating to Causes and Controls', *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1987, pp. 49-59.

'The Myth of Community Tolerance Toward White-Collar Crime', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Mar. 1987, pp. 33-44 (with J.B. Braithwaite and P.N. Grabosky).

'Crime Out of Control?', *Australian Society*, April 1987, pp. 12-14.

The Australian Criminal Justice System: The Mid 1980s, Vol. III, Butterworths, Sydney, 1986 (with D. Chappell).

'Investigating and Detecting Medical Fraud and Overservicing: How Serious are Governments?', *Legal Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 4, Aug. 1986, pp. 161-64 (with Peter Grabosky).

Dennis Challenger

'Leave It to the Police', in *Proceedings of the Fourth Asian-Pacific Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, 1985, Tokyo and Kobe, Japan*, Cultural and Social Centre for the Asian and Pacific Region, Seoul, 1986, pp. 334-43.

Peter Grabosky

'Corporate Crime and Government Response in Australia', in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds), *The Australian Criminal Justice System: The Mid 1980s*, Butterworths, Sydney, 1986, pp. 84-96 (with J. Braithwaite).

'The Myth of Community Tolerance Toward White Collar Crime', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Mar. 1987, pp. 33-44 (with J.B. Braithwaite and P.R. Wilson).

'Research Note: Corruption Allegations and Australian Business Regulation', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 19, No. 3, Sept. 1986, (with John Braithwaite and Debra Rickwood).

'Investigating and Detecting Medical Fraud and Overservicing: How Serious Are Governments', *Legal Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 4 Aug. 1986, pp. 161-4 (with Paul Wilson).

'Media Coverage of Crime and Criminal Justice', *Australian Journalism Review*, Vol. 8, Nos 1-2, Dec. 1986 (with Paul Wilson).

Satyanshu Mukherjee

'Youth Crime in Australia: Conclusions', *The Bulletin of the National Clearinghouse for Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Aug. 1986, pp. 2-8.

'The Nature of Crime Trends in Australia', in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds), *The Australian Criminal Justice System: The Mid 1980s*, Butterworths, Sydney, 1986, pp. 18-38.

'Economic Development and Crime: A Case of Burglary', *International Annals of Criminology*, Vol. 24, Nos. 1-2, 1986, pp. 237-252.

'Intimate Homicide: An Analysis of Violent Social Relationships', *Behavioural Sciences and the Law*, Vol. 5, No.1, Winter 1987, pp. 37-47.

Ivan Potus

'Instructing the Jury and Humpty Dumpty Justice', in *Proceedings of the Institute of Criminology*, No. 68, *The Jury in Criminal Trials*, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, 1986, pp. 33-51.

'Sentencing Federal Drug Offenders in Australia: A Pilot Study', *Journal of Drug Issues*, Vol. 16, No. 2, Spring 1986, 221-35, 1986.

APPENDIX 2

Bruce Swanton

'The Promotion of Police Integrity', *Police Journal* (UK), Vol. 59, No. 3, July-Sept. 1986, pp. 208-15.

'Police Politics: A Selective Look at Occupational Issues', *NT Police News*, Vol. 10, No. 6, Jun. 1986, pp. 38-44.

Grant Wardlaw

'Organised Crime and Drug Enforcement', in *Proceedings of the Institute of Criminology*, No. 67, *The Control of Organised Crime*, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, 1986.

'Structuring the Police Forces to Deal with Public Disorder', in *Proceedings of the Institute of Criminology*, No. 69, *Policing Public Order*, NSW Government Printer, Sydney, 1986.

'Policy Dilemmas in Responding to International Terrorism', *The Australian Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 3, Spring 1986, pp. 278-85.

'Terrorism and Public Disorder', in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds), *The Australian Criminal Justice System: The Mid 1980s*, Butterworths, Sydney, 1986, pp. 150-64.

'Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: The Problems of Reaction', *Pacific Defence Reporter. Annual Reference Edition*, Vol. 13, Nos. 6-7, Dec. 1986-Jan 1987.

Appendix 3

Papers to Conferences, Commissions and Meetings

Richard Harding

Trends in Australian Crime and Punishment. 73rd International Training Course, UNAFEI, Japan, November 1986.

The Politics of Managing Criminological Research. Oxford Centre for Criminological Research, England, October 1986.

David Bliss

Prison Crowding and its Consequences. Conference of Correctional Administrators, Alice Springs, September 1986.

The Future of Juvenile Crime. Australian Academy of Forensic Science, Sydney, November 1986.

Burglary: The Social Reality. Peace of Mind Research Group, Melbourne, March 1987.

Prison Management. Queensland Prison Superintendents' Training Course, Brisbane, April 1987.

Paul Wilson

Crime Sentencing and The Media. Sentencing Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, July 1986.

The Media's Coverage of Protest. Human Rights Commission Symposium on Protest, Canberra, August 1986.

Stranger-Child Murder: Issues Relating to Causes and Controls. 2nd Indo-Pacific Conference on Forensic Science, Sri Lanka, August 1986.

Crimes By Doctors: An International Perspective. International Congress on Sociology, New Delhi, August 1986.

Cannabis Law Reform: The Overseas Experience. ALP/Cannabis Law Reform Conference, Melbourne, October 1986.

The Police and the Future. An Address to the 7th Senior Executive Officers' Course, Australian Police College, Sydney, October 1986.

When Justice Fails: A Preliminary Examination. Law and Society Conference, Brisbane, December 1986.

The Mass Media and Crime. Proceedings of the Institute of Criminology, Sydney, April 1987.

Child Abuse and Public Policy. College of Law, Sydney, June 1987.

Media Coverage of Crime and Criminal Justice - Is It in The Public Interest? An Address to 1987 Conference of Newspaper Editors, Gold Coast, 11 June 1987.

Satyanshu Mukherjee

How Real is Increasing Juvenile Delinquency? A lecture at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, August 1986.

Contemporary Problems in Crime Research and Criminological Thinking. A lecture, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, August 1986.

Criminal Justice Administration. A speech at an International Round Table on Development Administration: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, August 1986.

The Role of Law Enforcement in the Increase of Youth Crime. Paper presented at the XI World Congress of Sociology, New Delhi, August 1986.

Peter Grabosky

Business, Economy and Society, in Australia. Seiko Epson Corporation, Suwa Japan, 4 July 1986.

Public Sector Organisational Deviance and its Control in Australia. Faculty of Law, Australian National University, Canberra, 3 November 1986.

Occupational Health and Safety Enforcement in Australia. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India, 13 August 1986.

Enforcement Strategies of Australian Business Regulatory Agencies. Eleventh World Congress of Sociology, New Delhi, India, 20 August 1986.

Government Illegality and its Control in Australia. Eleventh World Congress of Sociology, New Delhi, India, 18 August 1986.

Organisational Deviance and its Control in Australia. Eleventh World Congress of Sociology, New Delhi, India, 18 August 1986.

Organisational Deviance and its Control in Australia. Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India, 19 August 1986.

Business Regulation in Australia. Canberra College of Advanced Education, 20 March 1987.

Of Manners Gentle: Enforcement Strategies of Australian Business Regulatory Agencies. Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya, May 1987.

Corporate Crime and Governmental Response in Australia. Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford University, May 1987.

Grant Wardlaw

Policing Protest. Human Rights Commission seminar on the Right of Peaceful Protest, Canberra, July 1986.

International Terrorism. Joint Services Staff College, Canberra, July 1986.

Structuring the Police Force to Deal with Public Disorder. Sydney University Institute of Criminology seminar on Policing Protest, Sydney, July 1986.

Drug Law Enforcement Policies: Are They Going in the Right Direction. Second Criminology Conference, Melbourne, August 1986.

Presentation of Expert Psychological Evidence in Court. Department of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, September 1986.

Contemporary Political Terrorism. Political Violence course, Canberra College of Advanced Education, October 1986.

Keynote address. NSW Police Crime Management Conference, NSW Police Academy, Goulburn, October 1986.

Counter-Terrorism: International and Australian Perspectives. Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Canberra, November 1986.

Strategic Aspects of International Terrorism. Joint Services Staff College, Canberra, February 1987.

Terrorism: Its Role in Non-State Violence and as an Instrument of State Policy. Lecture to Graduate Program in Strategic Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, April 1987.

Critical Analysis of Drug Law Enforcement Policies. Speech and panel discussion at the Australian Police Staff College, Manly, May 1987.

Linkages Between the Illegal Drugs Traffic and Terrorism. Address to Conference on International Drugs: Threat and Response, Defense Intelligence College, Washington DC, June 1987.

Ivan Poles

Juror Comprehension and Standard Jury Instructions. Melbourne Criminal Justice Symposium, University of Melbourne, March 1987.

Bruce Stanton

Information and Research. Presented to Police Federation Research Course, Clyde Cameron College, July 1986.

Kayleen Hinchhurst

Aboriginal Fine Default: A presentation on the action-oriented research methods to the Aboriginal Task Force of the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of the South Australian Cabinet, October 1986.

Appendix 4

Staff of the Institute as at 30 June 1987

Directorate

David Biles B.A., B.Ed. (Melb.), M.A. (La Trobe)

Sylvia Flaxman

Acting Director

Personal Secretary

Research and Statistics Division

Paul Wilson B.A., M.A. (Canterbury), Ph.D. (Qld)

Satyanshu Mukherjee A.M., Ph.D. (Penn.), Ph.D. (Delhi)

Peter Grabosky B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Northwestern)

Grant Wardlaw B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Auck.), B.A. (Deakin)

Grad Dip Int'l Law (ANU)

Ivan Potas B.A., LL.B., LL.M. (ANU)

John Walker B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.)

Bruce Swanton B.A. (Qld)

Suzanne Hatty B.A. (MacQ.), Ph.D. (Syd.), M.A.Ps.S.

Kayleen Hazlehurst B.A. (McGill), M.A. (Toronto)

Anita Scandia

Assistant Director

Principal Criminologist

Senior Criminologist

Senior Criminologist

Criminologist

Criminologist

Senior Research Officer

Senior Research Officer

Senior Research Officer

Assistant Data Management
Officer

Steno Secretary

Word Processing Supervisor

Steno Secretary (part-time)

Steno Secretary (part-time)

Steno Secretary (part-time)

Vicki Dalton

Lavinia Hill

Dianne Dagger

Irena Le Lievre

Joyleen Chapman

Information and Training Division

Training Section

Dennis Challinger B.Sc. (Monash), M.A. (Melb.),

M. Phil. (Cantab.)

Jane Mugford B.A. (Well.)

Ron Snashall B.A. (Macq.), B.A. (T.C.A.E.), T.C.T.

Glenys Rousell

Sylvia Mackellar

Assistant Director

Principal Programs Officer

Senior Programs Officer

Clerical Assistant

Steno Secretary

Publications Section

Jack Sandry B.Sc. (N.S.W.), A.S.T.C. (Met.)

Geraldine Badham

Peter O'Keefe

John Widdicombe

Patricia Psaila

Kerry Feldman

Officer in Charge

Journalist

Photo-typesetter (Part-time)

Clerk

Clerical Assistant

Clerical Assistant
(part-time)

Library

John Myrtle B.A. (Syd.), A.L.A.A.
Gael Parr B.A. (Syd.), Dip.Lib (N.S.W.)
Keith Beattie B.A. (ANU), Dip.Ed. (N.C.A.E.) Dip.Lit.
 (C.C.A.E.)
Judith Iltis B.A. (Qld)
Penelope Richardson
Kayelene Ryan
Jean Cahill
Diane Colquhoun

Librarian in Charge
 Librarian
 Librarian

Clerk
 Library Officer
 Library Officer (part-time)
 Steno Secretary (part-time)
 Clerical Assistant
 (part-time)

Management Services

William Miller
Joseph Millar, A.A.S.A., C.P.A.
Mike McDermid, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Leeds), Ph.D. (ANU)
Jill Thompson
Margaret Walsh
Peter Bishopp
Joan Swann
Pauline Young

Executive Officer
 Finance Officer
 Personnel Officer
 Senior Clerk
 Senior Receptionist
 Motor Driver
 Steno Secretary (part-time)
 Clerical Assistant
 (part-time)

Appendix 5

Procedures with Respect to Proposals Submitted for the Approval of the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology

- (1) These procedures are concerned with projects which require the approval of the Board of Management under paragraphs (a) and (c) of Section 6 of the *Criminology Research Act* 1971.
- (2) To assist it in the performance of its functions under the Act, the Board of Management requests that proposals submitted to it by employees of the Institute be accompanied by a Statement addressing the following matters:
 - (a) What is the likely practical value of the project to governments, departments and organisations of the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory, concerned with crime and criminal justice?
 - (b) What is the relative importance and urgency of the project?
 - (c) Is there a demand for the project from governments, departments and organisations concerned with crime and criminal justice?
 - (d) What has been the nature and level of consultation in relation to the proposed project with governments, departments and organisations concerned with crime and criminal justice and with other experts in the field?
 - (e) Any other factor considered to be relevant to the Board's consideration of the proposal.
- (3) The Board would also be assisted by advice, in appropriate cases, on the following matters:
 - (a) Would the research improve the efficiency and equity of the criminal justice system?
 - (b) Would the research lead to significant reduction of costs associated with criminal justice matters?
 - (c) Would the research lead to the collection and dissemination of reliable statistics relating to crime and criminal justice matters in Australia?
- (4) So that its views can be taken into account in the formative stages of the development of proposals, the Board requests that, in addition to the quarterly reports provided to the Board, it be informed through the Chairman of particulars of new proposals being developed by the Institute staff.
- (5) The Board of Management proposes that abstracts of reports resulting from Institute projects should be placed on the Agenda of Board meetings and that specific consideration should be given by the Board to the reports and the action required for the implementation and dissemination of the reports.

11 June 1987