

Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health
and Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science,
Swinburne University of Technology

Annual Research Report

1 January 2014 – 30 June 2015



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science

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The Annual Research Report
is available on our website –
www.forensicare.vic.gov.au

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Report by Professor James Ogloff AM

It is my pleasure to present Forensicare's fourteenth annual research report. Beginning in 2009 the annual research report includes the annual report of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS). This annual research report covers the period January 2014 to June 2015.

This period has been a time of growth and strengthening for both the research program at Forensicare and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS). This year's report covers the first full year of operation of the CFBS at Swinburne University of Technology. The relocation of CFBS to Swinburne University of Technology has been very positive and has strengthened our research, evaluation, educational and professional development capacity.



Professor James Ogloff AM
Foundation Professor of Clinical Forensic Psychology, Swinburne University of Technology
Director, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science
Director of Research, Forensicare

Our Staff

Ours is a dynamic field, and we experienced a number of changes in our staffing profile in 2014–2015. During the year, Associate Professor Rosemary Purcell left CFBS to take up the position of Associate Director, Higher Education and Service Innovation within the Skills and Knowledge Division at Orygen Youth Health. We congratulate her warmly on this appointment.

Our academic profile was, however, strengthened with the appointments of Dr Stefan Luebbers, a clinical and forensic psychologist, as Lecturer in Clinical and Forensic Psychology, and Dr Lillian De Bertoli, Dr Lauren Ducat, Ms Margaret Nixon, Dr Dan Shea, and Mr Ben Spivak as Research Fellows.

Dr Stephane Shepherd, a research fellow and lecturer from the CFBS, was awarded a prestigious 2015 Fulbright Postdoctoral Scholarship in Cultural Competence. Dr Shepherd will collaborate with academics from the University of California, Los Angeles, the University of Arizona and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to explore whether cultural engagement has an influence in deterring crime for Aboriginal people in custody. We congratulate Stephane on this award – it is an exciting project and a wonderful achievement.

New Courses

One of the exciting developments that has occurred with the move to Swinburne University of Technology has been the capacity to now offer a richer and broader suite of postgraduate courses, as follows:

Forensic Behavioural Science

- Graduate Certificate/Diploma in Forensic Behavioural Science
- Master of Forensic Behavioural Science
- Graduate Certificate in Violence Risk Assessment and Management

Forensic Mental Health Nursing

- Graduate Certificate/Diploma in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

Forensic Psychology

- Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology
- Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology)

These courses better meet the needs of our students who are drawn from a broad range of disciplines and areas of work. Although the courses were only approved in late 2014, the first semester was a success with 36 students enrolled in the forensic behavioural science courses taking a range of subjects each. The enrolment numbers have risen to 50 people doing 79 subjects as of the time of writing. Students who have completed the first semester performed well and were very positive in their appraisals of the courses. The forensic psychology courses have received full accreditation from the Australian Psychology Accreditation Council. The DPsych is the only course to be dually accredited in both clinical and forensic psychology and the Graduate Diploma is the only such course that enables registered and endorsed psychologists to obtain specialised training in forensic psychology.

Research Outcomes

Our research and scholarship continued in earnest this year. Associate Professor Rosemary Sheehan (Social Work, Monash University) and Professor Ogloff published their book, *Working within the forensic paradigm: Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice*, through Routledge. Staff published 54 journal articles, and 15 chapters in books, with many more in submission and in press. Staff provided more than 50 conference presentations, including many keynote addresses and invited addresses nationally and internationally.

Members of the CFBS, Professor Ogloff, A/Prof. Pfeifer, and Professor Daffern, were awarded an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant of \$538,000 for their project, 'Enhancing wellbeing and resilience within prisons: A psycho-educational approach for the missing middle.' This work is being done in partnership with G4S Australasia Pty Ltd who is providing additional funding (\$210,000) and in-kind contributions to the work.

In addition, Professor Ogloff, Dr Shepherd and Dr Luebbers were awarded a grant from the Australian Institute of Criminology (\$61,178) to study 'The Relationship between Mental Illness and Offending among Australian Young Offenders.'

Enhancing Understanding of Forensic Behavioural Science

Over the year, an ongoing seminar series featuring presentations by prestigious external speakers was organised by Dr Shepherd. Nine presentations were given during the year on a broad range of issues that are emerging or existing within the field. The series has been well attended by external professionals and Forensic staff and will continue in coming years. Promoting discussion, detailing research outcomes and enhancing the understanding of issues relevant to forensic behavioural science to a wide audience is an important aspect of the work of CFBS, and one we are keen to expand.

Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in the United Kingdom published a NICE Clinical Guideline on Violence and Aggression: Short-term management in mental health, health and community settings. They have recommended that clinicians use the *Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression – Inpatient Version (DASA-IV)* that was developed by Professor Ogloff and Professor Daffern. This recommendation replaces the previous practice of using unstructured clinical judgement alone to monitor and reduce incidents of violence and aggression and to help develop a risk management plan in inpatient psychiatric settings. This is a particular exciting development that endorses more than a decade of research in this area.

Enhanced Family Violence Unit, Footscray Police Station

During the first six months of 2015, Forensic and the CFBS worked closely with Victoria Police and Medicare Local to establish an Enhanced Family Violence Unit at Footscray Police Station as a six month pilot program. The pilot provides funding for a senior Forensic psychologist to be embedded in the Unit to provide risk assessment and advice.

The project is being evaluated by CFBS, and a control site has been identified in the same police region. The evaluation will be used to determine the ongoing viability of the Unit, and whether there is potential to seek funding to extend the program to other sites.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all CFBS staff for their hard work and the invaluable contribution that they have made in ensuring that we achieved our goals over the last year. As a result of their energies, research undertaken by Forensic and the CFBS has translated to a wide range of service developments and robust evaluations.

Our work has transformed people's understanding in a number of areas relating to mental illness and offending. This work is used to continuously improve evaluation and intervention work within Forensic and in the broader forensic mental health, justice, and mental health fields.

This period has been a time of growth and strengthening for both the research program at Forensic and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science.

Research Program

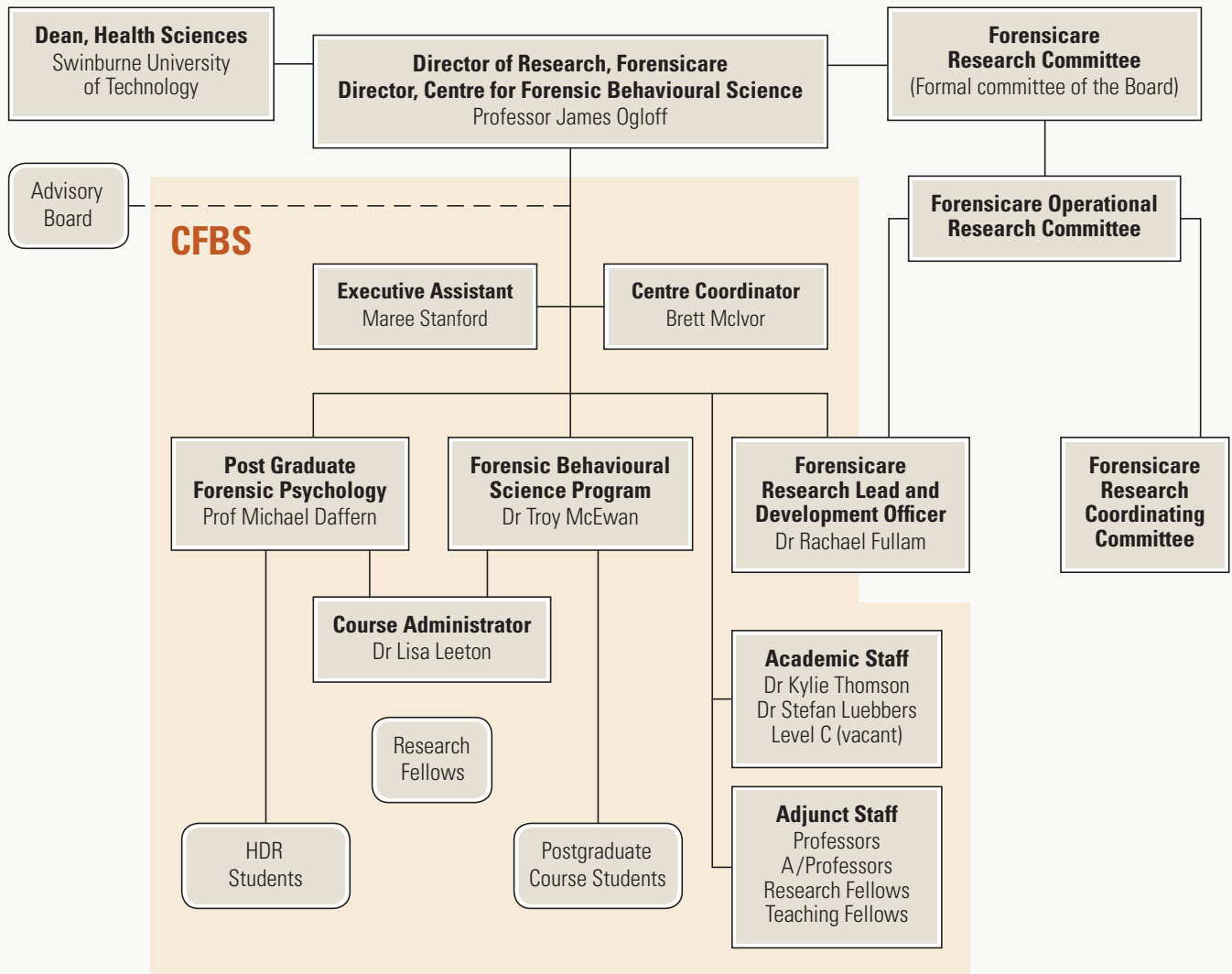
Forensicare has a sound research base and a strong commitment to supporting research throughout the organisation. In addition to providing specialist clinical services through an inpatient and community program, Forensicare is mandated (under the *Mental Health Act 2014*) to provide research, training and professional education.

Specifically, the statutory functions and powers of Forensicare include the mandate “to conduct research in the fields of forensic mental health, forensic health, forensic behavioural science and associated fields” and to “promote continuous improvements and innovations in the provision of forensic mental health and related services in Victoria” (*Mental Health Act 2014* s.330(g) & s.330(h)). Forensicare’s mandate to conduct research is quite unique among forensic mental health services in Australia. All too often, a tension exists between research and practice in clinical services, and forensic mental health services are typically no different. Within Forensicare, however, there is a critical nexus between science and practice – with each informing the other to ensure excellence and evidence-based practice in our service. Ongoing research in forensic behavioural science and forensic mental health is critical owing to the highly specialised nature of the field as well as the rapidly emerging knowledge in the field.

Despite the legislative mandate that Forensicare conduct research, Forensicare has received very little funding to further this responsibility. From its inception, Forensicare has worked with a range of universities to develop a research capacity in forensic mental health and related fields. The relationships have ensured that Forensicare attracts academics and research funding to undertake research relevant to Forensicare’s clinical work. The Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) operates under the auspices Swinburne University of Technology in collaboration with Forensicare. The CFBS serves as the research arm of Forensicare, conducting independent research and facilitating the research enterprises of Forensicare. The research program ensures that high quality research is undertaken to better inform clinical practice in the provision of public mental health services. Forensicare is also committed to disseminating research findings to area mental health services and other stakeholders. All staff are encouraged to participate in the research program.



Forensicare and CFBS organisational arrangements



Research Program

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science

The Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) was established as a partnership between Monash University and the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare) in 2007. It marked the culmination of 15 years of excellence in the area of forensic mental health and forensic behavioural science in Victoria. Forensic behavioural science concerns the study of factors that underlie offending and human behaviour in the legal system. In January 2014, the CFBS relocated to Swinburne University of Technology. The establishment of CFBS has ensured the sustainability of research in the area of forensic mental health and forensic behavioural science at Forensicare.

The Centre is headed by Professor James Ogloff (Foundation Professor of Clinical Forensic Psychology, Swinburne University of Technology and Director of Research, Forensicare).

The Centre is Australasia's leading centre for excellence in the areas of forensic mental health and forensic behavioural science research, teaching and practice development. It is envisaged that the Centre will evolve and strengthen the field of forensic behavioural science, both in Australia and internationally. A key focus of the Centre is to transfer academic and clinical excellence into practice in the health, community services and criminal justice sectors.

It brings together academics, clinicians, researchers and students from a variety of disciplines. The specialist areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, law, nursing, occupational therapy and epidemiology are all represented. Additional expertise is available through affiliations established with industry partners, such as Victoria Police and Corrections Victoria, and international experts.

The centre has fifteen Swinburne academic staff members, with six core members, six research fellows, and three associate members. We have included a brief biographical summary of the core members.

Core Members

Professor James Ogloff AM – Director, CFBS.
Professor Michael Daffern – Professor, CFBS.
Dr Troy McEwan – Lecturer, CFBS.
Dr Stefan Luebbers – Lecturer, CFBS.
Dr Kylie Thomson – Senior Lecturer, CFBS.
Dr Rachael Fullam – Research Lead and Development Officer, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS.
Ms Tessa Maguire – Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS.

CFBS Research Fellows

Dr Lilian de Bortoli – Post doctoral research fellow.
Dr Stephane Shepherd – Post doctoral research fellow.
Dr Dan Shea – Post doctoral research fellow.
Dr Lauren Ducat – Post doctoral research fellow.
Ms Margaret Nixon – Research Fellow, Lecturer.
Mr Justin Trounson – Research Fellow.
Mr Benjamin Spivak – Research Fellow.

Associate Members

Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer – Department Chair, Psychological Sciences.
Dr Jennifer Beaudry – Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences.
Associate Professor Anne Knowles, Psychological Sciences.
Dr Diane Sivasubramaniam – Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences.
Dr Jason Skues, Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences.

Adjunct Members

Adjunct Professors

Emeritus Professor Paul E Mullen, Monash University.
Professor Min Yang, Sichuan University, China.
Professor Stephen Wong, University of Saskatchewan & University of Nottingham.
Professor Brian McKenna, Auckland University & Mason Clinic, New Zealand.

Adjunct Associate Professors

Associate Professor Rosemary Purcell, Orygen Research Centre, University of Melbourne.
Associate Professor Suzanne Strand, Örebro University.
Associate Professor Pat Brown, Director, Children's Court Clinic.
Associate Professor Andrew Carroll, Forensicare.

Adjunct Research Fellows

Dr Michael Davis, Private Practice.
Dr Danny Sullivan, Forensicare.

Adjunct Clinical Associates

Dr Aleksandra Belofastov, Manager & Principal Psychologist, Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service, Forensicare.
Dr Rachel Campbell, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Cristina Cavezza, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Jennifer McCarthy, Manager & Principal Psychologist, Problem Behaviour Program, Forensicare.
Dr Dion Gee, Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Chris Drake, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Chris Quinn, Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare.
Dr Sophie Reeves, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Gregg Shinkfield, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Karla Lopez, Senior Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police.
Dr Lisa Warren, Clinical and Forensic Psychologist.
Mr David Willshire, Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare.
Ms Anthea Lemphers, Chief Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Janet Ruffles, Corporate Lawyer, Forensicare.

Adjunct Teaching Fellows
Detective Senior Sgt Dr Deb Bennett, Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police.
Dr Kate Roberts, Psychiatrist, Forensicare.
Dr Margaret Cutajar, Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Joel Godfredson, Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Sam Calvin, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare.
Dr Lisa Forrester, Psychologist, Forensicare.
Dr Flora Gilbert, Provisional Psychologist, Forensicare.

Research Governance at Forensicare

Research coordination and governance at Forensicare is achieved through a hierarchical structure of three committees and a number of key policies, agreements and organisational documents.

The Research Committee is a formal Committee of the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health ("Forensicare") Board established in accordance with s.332 of the *Mental Health Act* 2014. In accordance with its Charter, the Board is responsible for ensuring effective and accountable systems are in place for research governance and that high quality research is undertaken to inform clinical practice, consistent with Forensicare's strategic objectives. The Research Committee's role is to assist the Board to fulfil its research governance responsibilities. The Research Committee is responsible for:

- Providing broad oversight of research strategy and forward planning
- Ensuring that Forensicare has an appropriate research governance framework
- Monitoring compliance with the research governance framework and organisational policies regarding research and related activities
- Identifying and assisting contact with suitable funding organisations such as foundations, to support the achievement of strategic research goals
- Supporting the dissemination of research outcomes to key contacts within state and federal government and non-government bodies.

The Operational Research Committee supports the Research Committee by providing a formal structure for developing and monitoring research across the organisation. The Operational Research Committee receives reports from the Research Coordinating Committee regarding approved/non-approved research proposals and project progress. The Operational Research Committee provides biannual reports to the Research Committee. The key responsibilities of the ORC include:

- Development and implementation of the Strategic Research Plan
- Providing oversight to research activity within the organisation
- Development and implementation of research governance policies and guidelines
- Identification of service evaluation priorities
- Development of mechanisms to engage Forensicare staff in research
- Development of mechanisms to disseminate research findings and to ensure translation for use within Forensicare.

The Research Coordinating Committee acts as the main gateway for researchers wishing to gain operational approval to conduct research involving Forensicare staff, patients or resources. The RCC reviews all grant applications and research proposals in order to establish operational support for the project before they are submitted to an external Human Research Ethics Committee for approval. In addition, the RCC monitors the receipt of ethical approval for each operationally approved study, and reviews the progress of each approved project against their specified milestones. The Research Coordinating Committee provides reports to the ORC prior to each quarterly meeting.

2014–2015 Operational Research Committee Membership

Professor James Ogloff (chair) –
Director of Research

Dr Maurice Magner –
Clinical Director

Dr Danny Sullivan –
Assistant Clinical Director (Community Operations)

Mr Jonathan Norton –
Executive Director, Community and Prison Operations

Mr Les Potter –
Executive Director, Inpatient Services

Ms Anthea Lemphers –
Chief Psychologist

Ms Marissa Davidson-Blue –
Chief Occupational Therapist

Ms Jo Ryan –
Director of Nursing

Mr Grant Burkitt –
Senior Social Worker

Ms Donna Matthews –
Consumer Consultant

Dr Rachael Fullam –
Research Lead and Development Officer

Dr Doug Bell (ex officio) –
Assistant Clinical Director (Prison Operations)

Dr Mark Ryan (ex officio) –
Assistant Clinical Director (Inpatient Services).

Forensicare complies with all standards established to cover research. The Forensicare Research Governance Framework outlines the principles of good governance that apply to all research undertaken at Forensicare and allied organisations. The Framework is informed by, and developed in accordance with, two key Federal publications; Joint National Health and Medical Research Council and Australian Research Council documents, the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (2007) and the Joint National Health and Medical Research Council and Australian Research Council. National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2007).

All research involving patients, staff or records of Forensicare must be approved by a Human Research Ethics Committee. This should be the HREC of the organisation which would bear liability, and is generally the academic institution to which the principal researcher is attached.

Research Program

CFBS Tertiary Education Programs

One of the objectives of the CFBS is to provide postgraduate training opportunities to people who work in the forensic behavioural science or forensic mental health fields. To this end, we have developed the Graduate Program in Forensic Behavioural Science and the Graduate Program in Forensic Psychology.

Graduate Program in Forensic Behavioural Science

Professionals who work in forensic mental health/behavioural science contexts, or with forensic populations (such as offenders) require specialised skills. The Graduate Certificate in Forensic Behavioural Science, Graduate Diploma of Forensic Behavioural Science, and Master of Forensic Behavioural Science are the only courses of their kind in Australia to provide such specialised training to a range of professionals/students who are working in (or are seeking to work in) forensic contexts. The courses will provide advanced (Grad Cert) through to highly specialised (Master's degree) education and training in the core issues and theories required for effective practice in forensic settings. Students will develop both a knowledge base and practical skills to enable them to work with the diverse range of clients and professionals encountered in forensic practice.

All teaching staff in the program have clinical as well as academic responsibilities, ensuring the course content is empirically grounded and relevant to the challenges associated with working in forensic settings.

The program is offered online (part-time basis) and students can elect to complete individual units, or to graduate with a Post-Graduate Certificate (4 units), Post-Graduate Diploma (8 units) or the Master's degree (12 units). Admission to the program is available to students who possess a relevant tertiary qualification or significant relevant work experience.

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Behavioural Science

The Graduate Certificate provides the necessary basic knowledge and training to enable a range of professionals to work within forensic settings. The course will provide a comprehensive introduction to the key principles and work practices in forensic fields, including an overview of relevant legal systems and procedures, and the fundamentals of violence risk assessment and management.

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Behavioural Science

The Graduate Diploma in Forensic Behavioural Science is designed to provide advanced training to enable a range of professionals to work effectively and independently within forensic settings. Graduates will acquire in-depth knowledge and skills in various aspects of forensic behavioural science, including legal and correctional system functioning, fundamentals of violence risk assessment and management, and comprehensive understanding of complex systemic, individual and mental health factors that influence offending behaviour.

Master of Forensic Behavioural Science (Coursework)

The Master of Forensic Behavioural Science comprises coursework and research training that will enable graduates to work effectively with the widest range of forensic environments and populations, and to deal with complex and challenging issues in an autonomous manner. In addition to acquiring in-depth knowledge and skills in various aspects of forensic behavioural science, graduates will gain knowledge of fundamental research methods in the process of conducting their own independent research project.

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

The Graduate Certificate in Forensic Mental Health Nursing provides a comprehensive introduction to the principles and practice of nursing in forensic mental health, including key legal principles and legislation, and core clinical skills (such as violence risk assessment and management), enabling graduates to work effectively in forensic contexts or with forensic patients.

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

Building on the graduate certificate program, students in the Graduate Diploma will acquire in-depth knowledge and skills required to work effectively in forensic mental health nursing, including understanding legal and correctional systems, advanced instruction in the complex systemic and individual mental health factors that influence offending behaviour, and how to work effectively with challenging patients and behaviours.

Post-Graduate Certificate in Violence Risk Assessment and Management

The Graduate Certificate in Violence Risk Assessment and Management provides advanced training in how and when to conduct structured violence risk assessments with a range of clients (e.g., mental health patients, prisoners, detainees), and how to devise appropriate management plans to reduce any identified risks. Graduates will attain specialised knowledge of the principles, approaches and methods relevant to violence risk assessment and management, and at completion of the certificate will be able to apply their acquired skills in their work practice, or transfer them to working in new environments where violence risk assessment and management is relevant (e.g., mental health services, corrections, child protection, etc). To complete the certificate, students will complete a skills workshop to enable them to develop skills in administering and interpreting violence risk assessment measures.

Graduate Program in Forensic Psychology

To become qualified forensic psychologists, the Psychology Board of Australia requires that, following a four year course in psychology, students undertake postgraduate training. The Australian Psychology Accreditation Council requires particular topics be covered in coursework and clinical supervision. Swinburne offers two streams: the Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic) and the Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology.

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology

The Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology is a post-graduate course of study, which provides advanced training to registered psychologists who also hold an endorsement by the Psychology Board of Australia in another relevant area who wish to acquire knowledge and skills in the area of forensic psychology. The course comprises coursework and clinical placements. Students engage with forensic mental health and justice agencies in Victoria and complete placements allowing them to acquire expertise in a practical setting under the supervision of a forensic psychologist. They also complete four coursework units, one per semester over two years.

Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic)

This post-graduate training program combines intensive training in clinical and forensic psychology coursework, clinical placements and a research thesis. It is designed to train highly qualified clinicians and researchers who can work in either or both practical or academic roles in clinical and forensic psychology domains. The course is offered as a four year, full-time program. It is designed for students who have completed a four year degree in psychology.



Research Program

Key Research Streams

Aggression and Violence

Chair: Professor Michael Daffern

Acts of aggression and violence, including assault and homicide, represent some of the most harmful of all antisocial behaviours. They are associated with substantial personal and social concerns. They also have an enormous financial impact, costing economies billions of dollars each year in health care, legal and justice system costs, absenteeism from work, and lost productivity. Given the extent of the burden resulting from aggression and violence, it is critical we devote attention and resources to the development of violence prevention and intervention programs that can successfully reduce violent behaviour.

Our research into aggression and violence focusses on:

- the assessment, treatment and management of violent offenders,
- the assessment of risk for violent offending,
- the relationship between mental disorder and violence, and
- the development of theory and the application of theories and models of aggression and violence to clinical and forensic practice.

Key current projects in this area include studies exploring the relationship between personality disorder and violence, violence risk assessment and management procedures, violent offender treatment evaluation, and the violent offending of people with mental illness.

Associated staff Faculty and Research Fellows:

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll
Ms Tessa Maguire
Dr Troy McEwan
Professor James Ogloff
Dr Stephane Shepherd.

Complex Criminal Behaviour

Chair: Dr Troy McEwan

Forensic clinicians have an important role to play in assessing and treating people who engage in criminal acts that are driven primarily by psychological or/and social problems. Such acts include stalking, harmful sexual behaviour, family violence, uttering threats, abnormal complaining and deliberate fire-setting. Over the past two decades, researchers from the Centre have investigated why these behaviours occur (or are sustained) and what approaches are most effective for managing them. Our clinicians and researchers are internationally recognised for their leadership in developing innovative service models for assessing and treating these complex criminal behaviours.

Our research in this area focusses on:

- Development and evaluation of risk assessment instruments appropriate to different complex criminal behaviours
- Clarifying the contributory role of mental disorder in complex criminal behaviours
- Understanding and developing effective interventions for stalking
- Increasing knowledge about deliberate firesetting
- Understanding different forms of family violence, and the links between intimate partner violence and stalking
- Investigating the psychological factors that are common to and differentiate between different types of complex criminal behaviour.

Centre researchers have partnered with staff from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health for over a decade to improve knowledge and practice in this area. Together they established the Problem Behaviour Program, a clinical forensic service in Melbourne that works specifically with people who engage in these behaviours. This close collaboration has underpinned a large body of clinical research into stalking and threatening and, more recently, deliberate fire-setting and family violence. The CFBS has also frequently partnered with Victoria Police in our research in this area, allowing us to evaluate whether structured risk assessment tools are effective in predicting recidivism of complex criminal behaviours.

Associated staff Faculty and Research Fellows:

Professor Michael Daffern
Dr Lauren Ducat
Dr Daniel Shea
Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen
Professor James Ogloff.

Forensic Mental Health

Chair: Dr Rachael Fullam

Research in forensic mental health addresses questions related to the assessment and treatment of people with a mental disorder and a history of offending, or those who are at risk of offending. The work aims to further understand these relationships, to establish effective treatment models for mentally ill offenders, and to reduce and eliminate offending by people with mental illnesses.

Our research in this area focusses on:

- Understanding the relationship between mental illness and offending
- Developing and evaluating evidence-based interventions to reduce the risk of offending among people with mental disorders
- Development and evaluation of forensic mental health services.

Key projects in this area include data linkage studies exploring the rate of offending and violence among people with mental illnesses, identifying the percentage of offenders with mental illnesses, and investigating ways to intervene with mentally ill offenders to reduce their offending and assist in their mental health recovery.

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll
Dr Lillian De Bertoli
Dr Stefan Luebbers
Ms Tessa Maguire
Professor James Ogloff
Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen.

Psychology and Law

Chair: Dr Jennifer Beaudry

Psychology and Law research applies psychological principles to better understand and improve police procedures, laws and the legal system. In general, psychology and law research focuses on non-clinical issues, such as the investigative procedures used by police and the information presented in the courtroom. Beyond its applications to the justice system, Psychology and Law research furthers our understanding of various phenomena by developing and contributing to theories examining people's perceptions of fairness, jurors' decision-making, offenders' approaches to alternative dispute resolution procedures, people's fear of crime beliefs, public support for preventive detention, and eyewitness' memories for events and people.

Our research in this area focusses on:

- Improving eyewitness identification procedures and determining the best way to present various types of evidence in the courtroom
- Applying the principles of procedural fairness to investigate the motivations driving law enforcement officers to determine the fairness and propriety of interviewing procedures
- Evaluating jurors' understanding of the law and developing methods to improve their legal comprehension.

CFBS members in the Psychology and Law stream are working with collaborators at research institutions around Australia, including Flinders University, University of Tasmania, Charles Sturt University, and Deakin University. In addition, we have a number of collaborators at leading international research institutions, such as the John Jay College of Criminal Justice (City University of New York), Queen's University, Barnard College (Columbia University), Bates College, and Queen Margaret University. Beyond academic collaborations, researchers in this stream have also worked and consulted with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Victorian Department of Justice, the Queensland Police Service, attorneys, and the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration.

Associated staff Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr Diane Sivasubramaniam
Associate Professor Jeffery Pfeifer
Professor James Ogloff
Dr Stephane Shepherd.

The Effects of Victimisation

Chair: Dr Stefan Luebbers

Research on the effect of being victimised addresses questions related to adverse outcomes and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and other forms of maltreatment experienced throughout the life course. Our research aims to improve the understanding of victimisation through the assessment of situations in which victimisation occurs, with a view to enhancing early intervention and prevention strategies, as well as treatment responses to victims of violence and other criminal offences.

Our research in this area focusses on:

- Long-term effects of child sexual abuse and other forms of childhood maltreatment
- Understanding the vulnerability to victimisation in people with mental disorder and disabilities
- Developing and evaluating evidence-based assessment and interventions to reduce the rate of victimisation and the adverse sequelae of victimisation
- Models and predictors of successful child protective intervention.

The CFBS has strong partnerships with the Victorian Forensic Paediatric Service, Children's Court Clinic, Victoria Police, and the Office of the Senior Practitioner. Key projects in this area include: data linkage studies involving the largest known sample of confirmed victims of child sexual abuse exploring the rates of mental illness, suicide, medical conditions, offending and victimisation; the nature and prevalence of victimisation in people with intellectual disability and schizophrenia-spectrum disorders; case file review of child protective matters over a period of 10 years to identify risk and protective factors; and investigation of ways to intervene with those who have experienced victimisation to reduce adverse outcomes and foster recovery. Future collaborative studies between the CFBS and the Department of Human Services are in the early stages of development.

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr Lillian De Bortoli
Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen
Ms Margaret Nixon
Professor James Ogloff.



Strategic Research Plan

The Strategic Research Plan provides a conceptual framework to guide the research program into the future. An existing and revised Strategic Plan operated over the period covered by this report.

2012–2014

Strategic Research Priorities 2012–2014	Outcome
Prioritise Research which addresses the effectiveness, affordability and safety for in-patients.	Ongoing PhD project regarding risk assessment and nursing interventions to prevent and reduce violence and the use of restrictive interventions in forensic mental health units.
Prioritise Research which addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical health and wellbeing of patients and clients The needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a mental illness The specific needs of women patients and clients. 	Completed Occupational Therapy research project evaluating a psychical health intervention at Thomas Embling Hospital. Psychiatric research fellow employed to conduct research specific to female patients and clients (Zimmerman).
Prioritise Research which addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment and risk management Management of aggression in in-patient settings Therapeutic programs for addressing drug and alcohol use and offending behaviour. 	8 projects (completed or in progress) and 28 publications directly related to risk assessment. 6 projects and 11 publications directly related to the management of in-patient aggression. 2 projects and 5 publications directly related to substance misuse and offending. Many more indirectly related. Development of the DASA.
Research which addresses prisoner mental health issues.	5 projects directly related to prisoner mental health issues. Many more indirectly related.
Identify and monitor our financial commitment to Research.	Identification of the direct and indirect costs related to research that are provided by Forensicare, Universities, and external sources was achieved at Monash and reviewed following partnership with Swinburne University of Technology in 2014.
Work with Monash University Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science to support an ARC Centre of Excellence grant.	Following the relocation of the CFBS to Swinburne University, an Expression of Interest has been submitted as part of the ARC Centre of Excellence application process.
Undertake formal evaluations of the effectiveness of key programs.	Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Problem Behaviour Program initiated – data collection now complete. Evaluation of the Community Integration program initiated – data collection now complete. Evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service Initiated.
Foster and promote a culture of Research within the organisation.	Appointment of a Forensicare Research Lead and Development Officer. Intranet research pages revised with up to date publications and research in progress. CFBS research seminar series.
Disseminate Research information internally and externally.	Annual Research dissemination seminars conducted for Forensicare Staff. Production of the “Research Matters” newsletter. Comprehensive overhaul of the Annual Research Report and wide distribution of the document.
Strengthen collaboration with external researchers.	Ongoing development of close ties with individual researchers and research centres both nationally and internationally.
Establish a joint Chair in Forensic Mental Health Nursing.	Work in progress.
Develop mechanisms to promote research amongst Forensicare staff.	Appointment of a Forensicare Research Lead and Development Officer to promote and coordinate research across the organisation. Staff Research Clinic established to provide support across all aspects of the research process.

The Research Strategy for this period identifies seven key research outcome areas, associated objectives and strategies to achieve each outcome. The key research outcome areas align with the Forensicare strategic directions for the period 2015–2017 as follows.

2015–2017

Forensicare Strategic Plan Goals and Outcomes	Key Research Outcome Area
Greater Accessibility to services Evidence based forensic mental health services are delivered to a wide range of consumers in the forensic mental health area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating existing clinical programs and interventions. • Dissemination of Research findings.
Innovation in everything that we do Our services are based on best evidence and deliver contemporary best practice to our consumers and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating new services and novel clinical programs/interventions. • Determinants of health and health outcomes.
Meet new challenges and drive change Forensicare participates in the ongoing development of mental health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Leadership, collaboration and Governance. • Research capacity.
Outstanding organisational performance Forensicare is acknowledged as an effective, innovative service that is accountable, transparent and supports safety and continuous improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable research program.

2014–2015 Research Directions

Projects aligning with CFBS research streams and key research priorities as identified in the Forensicare Strategic Research Plan include:

Forensic Mental Health

- The use of a sensory room in a women's correctional facility: staff and prisoner perceptions.
- Enhancing wellbeing and resilience within prisons: A psycho-educational approach for the missing middle.
- Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment – Is this the highest risk group.
- Evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service.
- An Evaluation of the Problem Behaviour Program: A Community Based Model for the Assessment and Treatment of Problem Behaviours.
- Evaluation of the Community Integration Program.
- Evaluation of the breathe easy smoke free policy.
- Psychological Distress: Identifying and treating distress among incarcerated offenders.
- Co-Occurring Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Intellectual Disability, Personality Disorder and Behavioural Disturbances among Prisoners.
- Association between Dual Diagnosis and Offending in a Forensic Psychiatric Population. Identification of Factors that Reduce the Likelihood of Offending.
- The Identification and Management of Prisoners with Mental Illnesses in Victoria.
- Measuring the progress and outcome of patients at Thomas Embling Hospital.
- Smoking as an occupation: Occupational therapists' perspectives.
- Sexual Relationships between Consenting Mental Health Patients in a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital: Exploring Possible Barriers and Benefits.

Aggression and Violence

- The Predictive Validity of the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management 20 (Version 3) and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (Revised) in Prison and Community Settings.
- Youth Intimate Partner Violence in an Australian sample.
- Elucidating the Relationship between Personality Disorder traits and Aggression: A Way Forward Using the General Aggression Model and a Dimensional-Categorical Model for Personality Disorder Diagnosis.
- Psychosis and violence: Adverse outcomes and effective intervention.
- Developing an understanding of the General Aggression Model's knowledge structure, aggressive script rehearsal, to inform intervention strategies.
- Violent offenders' treatment change in dynamic risk and protective factors: Associations with violent recidivism.
- Understanding children who abuse: What constitutes child-to-parent violence and why does it occur?
- Enhancing risk assessment and nursing interventions to prevent and reduce violence and the use of restrictive interventions in forensic mental health units.
- Treatment Responsivity in Violent Offenders.
- The Psychological Characteristics of Hospitalised Inpatients with Problematic Interpersonal Styles.
- The Relationship between Self-control, Emotion Regulation and Anger in Intimate Partner Violence.

Complex criminal behaviour

- The Socio-Demographic, Personal History and Offending Characteristics of Online Child Pornography Offenders.
- A Predictor of Internet Sex Offending: Does Desistence from Contact Sex Offending Result in Internet Sex Offending?
- The impact of interpersonal style and the therapeutic alliance in sexual offender treatment.
- Fire Targets and the Arson Action Systems.
- Wrinkles in Sexual Behaviour: What is the risk of sexual abuse in an aged population?

- Dysfunctional relational cognition in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Stalking.
- An Analysis of Offence Paralleling Behaviour in a Custody-Based Sex Offender Treatment Program: Can this Behaviour be used to Predict Risk of Reoffending?
- Stalking Recidivism and Risk Assessment.
- Validation of the STATIC-99 on an Australian Sex Offending Population.
- Motivation-ideology-capability risk assessment and treatment management (MICRA) for preventing ideology-based terrorism recidivism in Indonesia.
- Stalking Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ): Factor Structure, Validation, and Reliability.

Psychology and Law

- Law enforcement decision-making in stressful, ambiguous and potentially violent situations.
- Presentence Reports and Sentencing Comments: An Examination of Expert Reports in Sentencing Decisions.
- The Role of Procedural Justice Reasoning in the Reintegration of Sexual Offenders into the Community.
- Improving Observers' Evaluations of Eyewitness Evidence through Expert Testimony.
- Asking the right questions: Examining the Utility of Fact Based Directions Using a Simulated Trial Paradigm.

Victimisation and its effects

- Assessing the health and socioeconomic burden of Child Sex Abuse.
- The Long-Term Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse: Exploring Victim to Perpetrator and Victim to Re-victim Trajectories.
- Intellectual Disability, Criminal Offending and Victimisation.
- Revictimisation in a sample of 2759 victims of child sexual abuse: A 44 year follow-up study.
- Child removal in child protection practice: comparing structured professional judgement and actuarial risk assessment instruments.
- Filicide in Australia: Comparing Perpetrator Mental Illness, Substance Misuse and Suicide for Male and Female Offenders.

Overview of January 2014–June 2015

Research in Progress

Grant funded research

A Prospective Cohort Study of Ex-Prisoners with a History of Injecting Drug Use: Examining Health Service Utilisation, Physical and Mental Health and Blood Borne Virus Trajectories

National Health and Medical Research Council project grant scheme 2012–2015 (\$956,020).

Mark Stoove, Stuart Kinner, Tony Butler, James Ogloff, Paul Dietze & Campbell Aitken

Rationale and aims:

- This cohort study offers an innovative and unique opportunity to track the post-release trajectories of a large sample of prisoners in Victoria who have a history of injecting drug use.
- Because people who inject drugs are vastly over-represented in prison populations, frequently transition in and out of prison and often experience very high levels of physical and mental health morbidities, this study will inform ways to reduce crime and the social, health and economic costs of incarceration.
- Data linkage will allow the tracking of prisoner outcomes in key health and criminal justice areas well beyond the period of direct follow-up. The combination of these elements is considered internationally unique and innovative.

Methodology:

- The study will recruit 500 Victorian male prisoners with a history of injecting drug use in the 4–6 weeks prior to their release.
- Follow-up of these study participants will occur three, 12 and 24 months post-release. At each point, participants will be undertake in-depth interviews and provide blood samples to examine outcomes related to blood borne virus transmission.
- Consent will also be sought from participants to link this information with justice and health-related databases, including LEAP, Medicare and mental health data.

Progress:

- Data collection and linkage is ongoing.

2014–2015 project outputs

- Kirwan, A., Quinn, B., Winter, R., Kinner, S.A., Dietze, P., Stoove, M. (2015). Correlates of property crime in a cohort of recently released prisoners with a history of injecting drug use. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 12:23. doi:10.1186/s12954-015-0057-y

Asking the Right Questions: Improving Juror Comprehension of Instructions

Australian Research Council Linkage Grant 2011–2014 (\$230,444).

James Ogloff, Jonathan Clough & Rudy Monteleone

Rationale and aims:

- In the modern institution of trial-by-jury, the jury's role is limited to determining the facts in the case. This requires jurors to decide the issues in a case in light of relevant substantive, procedural and evidentiary law. Numerous studies have reported that jurors struggle to adequately fulfil this task.
- This research project considers the extent to which jurors comprehend the judge's charge and the effect of so-called 'integrated' or 'fact-based' directions on the jury decision-making process. The project aims to evaluate:
 - The extent to which standard form judicial directions place unrealistic cognitive demands on jurors that make it difficult for them to comprehend and apply judicial directions;
 - Whether an alternative method of directing jurors, specifically 'fact-based' directions, significantly improves juror comprehension;
 - Whether the use of modified delivery of judicial directions significantly improves juror comprehension of judicial directions in either standard or fact-based form; and develop and evaluate 'model' processes for jury directions, based on the outcomes of the above questions, to maximise juror comprehension.

Methodology:

- Study 1 consisted of a large scale highly realistic controlled simulated jury experiment.
- Study 2 consisted of a large scale international field study comparing jurors who received fact-based directions in New Zealand against jurors receiving a range of instructional types in Victoria.

Progress:

- Data collection for study 1 has been completed, analysed and is currently being written up for publication.
- Data collection for study 2 has been completed and analysis is underway.
- Submission of the first articles for publication is expected in the latter half of 2015.

Enhancing wellbeing and resilience within prisons: A psycho-educational approach for the missing middle

Australian Research Council Linkage Grant 2014–2017 (\$778,000).

James Ogloff, Michael Daffern, Jeffrey Pfeifer, Jason Skues, Alfie Oliva, Rachel Owens, Dennis Roach (G4S)

Rationale and aims:

- Many prisoners experience mental illness and psychological distress, and in some studies these symptoms increase the risk of reoffending.
- Prison officers also experience high levels of anxiety and distress, which can have a detrimental effect on their work performance and satisfaction.
- This project aims to identify the mental health needs and factors that lead to psychological distress among prisoners and prison officers and then to test novel brief interventions for prisoners and prison officers suffering sub-clinical levels of distress.

Methodology:

- Study 1 – A survey of prisoner and prisoner officer wellbeing.
- Study 2 – A test of brief intervention programs (to be developed) to address the needs of the 'missing middle' (those with elevated levels of distress who are not receiving services). The programs aim to be evaluated to determine whether they are preventing mental health deterioration among participants and whether the results reduce repeat incarceration for prisoners and increase job satisfaction and performance for officers.

Progress:

- An application to conduct study 1 (above) has been lodged with JHREC.
- Two doctoral students are working on the project, their confirmation of candidatures are due in November.

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

Grant funded research

Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment – Is this the highest risk group

Criminology Research Council Project Grant 2015–2016 (\$58,467).

James Ogloff, Stephane Shepherd, Yin Paradies, Jeffrey Pfeifer

Rationale and aims:

- Despite high incarceration rates for Aboriginal Australians who represent around one-quarter of Australia's custodial population, little is known about the cognitive functioning of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in custody and even less is known about its association with recidivism.
- The purpose of this study is to identify the extent of cognitive impairment among Aboriginal offenders in custody and the association between cognitive impairment, recidivistic outcome and unmet needs. The study has a number of aims:
 - To ascertain the prevalence of cognitive impairment in adult Aboriginal offenders in custody in Victoria, Australia.
 - To determine the level of dual diagnosis among the cohort.
 - To explore group differences (cognitive impairment) across Social and Emotional Wellbeing factors.
 - To examine the level of unmet custodial needs across disability groups.
 - To examine differences in offending patterns pre and post release for offenders with and without cognitive impairment.

Methodology:

- The study will utilise the Koori Mental Health and Cognitive Function Study database compiled by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) for the Victorian Department of Justice in 2013.
- The database comprises cognitive functioning, mental health and social and emotional wellbeing information for 122 adult Koori male ($n = 107$) and female ($n = 15$) prisoners in Victoria who were interviewed between January 2012 and October 2012.
- Assessment measures include the Kimberley Indigenous Cognitive Assessment, the WASI (Matrix Reasoning and Block Design components); a Social and Emotional Wellbeing questionnaire, the MINI and the Camberwell Assessment of Need – Forensic Short Version (CANForSV).
- Offending histories were obtained from the Victoria Police LEAP database.

Progress:

- LEAP data has been obtained, and incorporated into the Koori Mental Health database.
- The database has been cleaned and new outcome variables have been created.
- Preliminary statistical analyses (Cognitive Impairment/Comorbidity prevalence) have been carried out. The remaining analyses (SEWB; Custodial needs; offending) will be completed by November 2015.



Formal Service Evaluation

Evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service

Funded by Justice Health, Department of Justice & Regulation (\$229,525).

*James Ogloff, Rachael Fullam,
Lillian De Bortoli, Jonathan Norton*

Rationale and aims:

- The Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service (MobileFMHS) has been funded by the Department of Justice to provide assessment, intervention, and clinical management services to clients (both remanded and sentenced prisoners) with significantly impaired mental functioning, as they transition through the various custodial environments within Victoria.
- The service will include psychological and psychiatric assessment of clients with impaired mental functioning who also engage in seriously challenging behaviours that involve subjective distress and suffering, for example through self-harming and aggressive behaviours. The focus will be on targeted clinical intervention, not just assessment. The service will also maintain a strong focus on identification of clients with psychotic illness, major mood disorders, and other high prevalence mental health disorders, with an emphasis on consolidation of recovery post the acute phase of illness.
- The MobileFMHS is a novel service based on interventions for offenders with complex mental health/mental impairment issues. A formal, prospective evaluation of the service is required to assess whether the specified service outcomes are being achieved. In addition, very little is known about the effectiveness of custodial mental health interventions in reducing ongoing mental health crisis care and offending related to mental illness/mental impairment issues.

- The aims of the evaluation are to examine:
 - The efficiency of the MobileFMHS over time.
 - The impact of the service on the clearance (downgraded psychiatric rating and subsequent transfer) and acute service re-engagement (transfer back for assessment and treatment following deterioration in mental state) rates of offenders with mental impairment within Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP).
 - The effectiveness of the service at reducing ongoing crisis based mental health care, incidents of suicide and self-harm, incidents of aggression while incarcerated, and recidivism post release.
 - The characteristics of ongoing mental health service use by offenders following separation from the MobileFMHS.

Methodology:

The rolling evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service (MobileFMHS) has a number of components and as such is being achieved through a series of related studies.

- Study 1: efficiency, impact and effectiveness of the service – uses data linkage to link clinical and demographic information on patients receiving treatment from the MobileFMHS with Corrections Victoria data regarding behavioural outcomes in prison (e.g. aggression and self-harm), data from Victoria Police regarding post release offending and data from the Department of Health regarding ongoing mental health service use. It also uses KPI and Corrections Victoria data to track the efficiency of the service and the impact on clearance rates at MAP.
- Study 2: Consumer and stakeholder views regarding the MobileFMHS – uses survey and interview methodology to collect information on offenders' opinions regarding the treatment that they received from the MobileFMHS, and stakeholder awareness regarding the MobileFMHS and referral activity amongst staff working at MAP and the Melbourne Remand Centre (MRC).

- Study 3: Effectiveness of the MobileFMHS group treatment programs – This study focuses on the impact of the brief, psycho-education based group treatment programs being offered by the MobileFMHS on mental health symptoms in offender participants. Group treatment related change on measures of mental illness symptom severity and on psychological measures related to the content of the group treatment program will be assessed on completion of the group treatment program and at 1 and 3 months post completion. Offenders who fail to complete the group programs will act as a control arm for the study.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been gained for study 1 and data collection commenced in May 2015.
- Ethical approval for studies 2 and 3 is pending.

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

Formal Service Evaluation

An Evaluation of the Problem Behaviour Program: A Community Based Model for the Assessment and Treatment of Problem Behaviours

Jennifer McCarthy, James Ogloff & Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- The Problem Behaviour Program (PBP) is an internationally recognised community-based service that provides assessment and treatment to individuals with high-risk problem behaviours, including sexual offending, violence, threatening behaviour, stalking and fire-setting.
- This project aims to evaluate the Program's efficacy in reducing offence-specific recidivism and forms part of a wider evaluation of the PBP.

Methods:

- Police and justice outcome data will be used to conduct a recidivism analysis of PBP clients accepted for assessment and/or treatment between 2006 and 2011.
- The wider evaluation will use feedback from stakeholders and consumers to determine if the PBP is meeting the needs of the community in relation to the nature and quality of service provision.
- The nature and frequency of mental health contacts amongst PBP clients will be examined to establish a mental health profile of this client group.

Progress:

- All data has been collected, analysis has been completed and the results have been written up.
- The final project report is currently being ratified by the Forensicare Executive.

Evaluation of the Community Integration Program

James Ogloff, Danny Sullivan & Jonathon Norton

Rationale and aims:

- The Forensicare Community Integration Program (CIP) is funded by Justice Health and provides short-term support and linkage assistance to people with a serious mental illness leaving the Melbourne Remand Centre and Dame Phyllis Frost Centre.
- This study intends to evaluate the effectiveness of the service by examining the impact of engaging with the service on recidivism and crisis based mental health service use in mentally disordered offenders.
- Key research questions include:
 - Are CIP clients less likely to reoffend than others eligible for the voluntary program, but who refuse to participate?
 - Do CIP clients experience lower rates of hospitalisation for mental disorder in the period following intervention, than those who are eligible but refuse CIP?

Methodology:

- The cohort includes all clients referred to CIP between October 2010 and June 2013. Clients are classified as CIP completers (clients referred to the CIP and completed an episode of care) and CIP non-completers (clients referred to the CIP and withdrew from the program prior to successful completion or those who refused to engage).
- Data linkage methodology links Forensicare data with Department of Health mental health service use and Victoria Police offending data.
- CIP completers and non-completers are compared over the pre and post incarceration time periods.

Progress:

- All data has been collected, analysis has been completed and the results have been written up.
- The final project report is currently being reviewed by the Forensicare Executive.

Evaluation of the breathe easy smoke free policy

James Ogloff, Rachael Fullam, Margaret Nixon, Jeff Pfeifer

Rationale and aims:

- The Breathe Easy Smoke Free Project is a clinical initiative intended to improve the health and wellbeing of Forensicare staff and patients in line with the Victorian Health Priorities 2012–2022. All Forensicare sites, including the 116 bed maximum security Thomas Embling Hospital, will become smoke free as of 1st July 2015.
- The Breathe Easy Smoke Free project was established to implement the smoke free policy at Forensicare and to develop and deliver smoking cessation support programs for staff and patients.
- To date, few published studies have examined the implementation and impact of smoke free initiatives in forensic inpatient settings. None of the existing studies are based in Australia.
- The Breathe Easy project is a major health intervention within a complex clinical environment. The implementation and outcome of the intervention require formal evaluation. This study will help to establish the impact of the initiative across a range of outcomes.
- The aims of the present study are to examine:
 - The effectiveness of communication and support around the implementation of the smoke-free policy.
 - Compliance with the policy and uptake of programs/education opportunities, and Nicotine Replacement Therapy.
 - The impact of the smoke-free policy and associated support measures on attitudes towards smoking, nicotine dependence/withdrawal, and psychological symptoms related to withdrawal.
 - The impact of the smoke-free policy on biological measures of respiratory and metabolic function in patients.
 - The impact of the smoke-free policy on aggressive/violent incidents, arson related fires, drug related incidents, incidents of suicide and self-harm, use of seclusion and PRN medication use.
 - The impact of the policy on patient attendance at education and gym programs.
 - The impact of the policy on the TEH workforce, including staff absence, recruitment, and retention.

Methodology:

- Pre and post-implementation surveys of staff and patients assessing opinions regarding the implementation of the policy ban, cessation supports, attitudes towards smoking, nicotine dependence/withdrawal, and psychological symptoms related to withdrawal.
- Post implementation patient interviews and focus groups examining the impact of the smoke-free policy on patients and ongoing support required to maintain long-term cessation.
- Collection of institutional data on pre and post implementation incidents/infractions, PRN medication use, uptake of smoking cessation supports, measured of cardio-respiratory and metabolic function, education program and gym attendance, staff absence rates and staff turnover.

Progress:

- Pre-implementation surveys have completed by 24 staff and 94 staff respondents.
- Post-implementation surveys and interviews focus groups will be completed in October 2015.



Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

Doctor of Psychology

What's it like on the inside? The impact of the self-concept on the educational engagement of young incarcerated offenders

Rana Abou-Sinna

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Pamela Snow, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- Disengagement with school is associated with an increased likelihood of academic failure, school dropout, and substance abuse and offending.
- An increasing number of Australian offenders in detention have a history of academic difficulties and have become disengaged from education.
- Educational success and school attachment are key protective factors in preventing offending by young people.
- Little research has examined the relationship between self-concept and educational engagement in young offenders.
- This study aims to address this gap using a mixed methods research design.

Methodology:

- Participants comprise 70 young adolescent males aged between 14 to 19 years ($M = 16.53$, $SD = 1.00$) incarcerated in a youth custodial setting.
- Self-concept assessed across multiple domains including personality, self-esteem, self-efficacy and schema.
- Self-concept was further explored in this study using a narrative inquiry into young offenders' life histories.

Progress:

- Data collection for the study was completed in January 2015.
- Data entry and analysis has also been completed and interpretation and thesis formulation is underway.

For Better or Worse: The Predictive Validity of the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management 20 (Version 3) and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (Revised) In Prison and Community Settings

Delene Brookstein

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- There is no Australian research and only limited research international research evaluating the predictive validity of the HCR-20 (Version 3)(HCR-20 V3) and Violence Risk Appraisal Guide - Revised (VRAG-R).
- This project aims to evaluate the predictive validity of the HCR-20 V3 and the VRAG-R in a sample of Australian forensic psychiatric patients post discharge from a secure forensic mental health facility (Thomas Embling Hospital) to either a prison or community setting.

Methodology:

- Violence risk assessment tools were scored based on retrospective file review of 100 patients who were admitted to Thomas Embling Hospital between April 2000 – July 2013.
- A maximum follow-up period for the study is approximately 13 years.
- Recidivism data was sourced from Victoria Police.

Progress:

- Data collection has been completed.
- The research project is currently in the data coding and analysis phase.

Psychological Distress: Identifying and treating distress among incarcerated offenders

Jacinta Connor

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Jason Skues

Rationale and aims:

- Mental illness occurs at a disproportionately high rate in incarcerated offenders.
- The prison environment introduces stressors likely to elevate an inmate's level of distress.
- Mechanisms to identify and treat sub-clinical levels of distress that impact on a prisoner's psychological wellbeing are limited.
- This research aims to investigate the prevalence and correlates of psychological distress and evaluate the utility of brief interventions targeted at reducing psychological distress.

Methodology:

- Approximately 1100 prisoners will be invited to complete an anonymous survey.
- Associations between variables measured will be analysed to determine the relationship between stress and wellbeing.
- The data will be analysed to determine the most salient factors that contribute to the wellbeing.
- Based on these results, efficacy of a brief psycho-educational intervention designed to reduce psychological distress levels in prisoners will be measured.

Progress:

- An application for ethical approval is currently under review.

Youth Intimate Partner Violence in an Australian sample

Elizabeth Daff

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- Research on youth intimate partner violence is extremely limited.
- This study aims to better understand what youth intimate partner violence looks like in an Australian sample.
- The study will also explore the impact certain cognitive and affective factors such as relationship scripts, relationship rumination, hostile attribution bias, self-control, anger and jealousy/dominance have both independently and on each other in relation to youth intimate partner violence.

Methodology:

- Phase 1: Survey of adolescents in Year 10 across a number of Melbourne schools. They will be asked about their relationships and how they relate to a range of cognitive and affective factors.
- Phase 2: Experimental design with undergraduate University students making up the participant pool. It will explore similar variables to the first phase, with an element of manipulation.

Progress:

- The project is still in the planning phase.
- A document seeking provisional approval is being submitted to the Department of Education. Specific schools will be approached for participation prior to submission for ethical approval.

Elucidating the Relationship between Personality Disorder traits and Aggression: A Way Forward Using the General Aggression Model and a Dimensional-Categorical Model for Personality Disorder Diagnosis

Ashley Dunne

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

- The relationship between personality variables, psychological mechanisms, and violence is multifaceted and poorly understood.
- A new dimensional measure of personality dysfunction the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), which is likely to become the dominant measure used to understand and diagnose personality according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), has not yet been used within a forensic population.
- This research will examine the relationship between Personality Disorder (PD) traits and aggression and the psychological characteristics of high risk offenders with PD.

Methodology:

- Participants comprise 208 males, aged 18 years and above who are on remand at the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC).
- Participants completed the PID-5, measures of cognitive schemas, and measures of violence and aggression.
- Correlation and regression analyses will be used to determine relationships between the different variables.

Progress:

- Recruitment, data collection, data entry and screening has now been completed.

Assessing the health and socioeconomic burden of Child Sex Abuse

Ahona Guha

Supervisor: James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Exposure to Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) has consistently been associated with negative behavioural, physical health and mental health outcomes.
- Research into the relationship between CSA exposure and outcomes such as the long-term incidence of high-prevalence mental health disorders (such as anxiety and depression), use of psychotropic medication and poor physical health outcomes, is limited and often confounded by methodological difficulties.
- This study aims to assess rates of healthcare utilisation in victims of CSA and the association between exposure to CSA, the use of psychotropic medication, long-term mental health disorders and physical health outcomes, including chronic disease.

Methodology:

- This project utilises a pre-existing database of participants. It includes details of CSA victims medically verified by the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM, then Office of Forensic Medicine) to have been sexually abused.
- A matched control sample derived from the Australian Electoral Commission will also be included, to assess differences in outcomes between abused and non-abused cohorts.
- Data will be linked with Medicare Benefits Scheme and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data to assess rates of health care utilisation and health outcomes associated with CSA.

Progress:

- Ethics applications have been completed and submitted for review.
- A systematic review of the literature is underway.

Overview of January 2014–June 2015

Research in Progress

Doctor of Psychology

Psychosis and violence: Adverse outcomes and effective intervention

Cieran Harries

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- People with severe mental disorder (particularly psychotic disorders) are at elevated risk of violence, both as a perpetrator and as a victim.
- The interplay between co-occurring psychosis, violent offending, and victimisation, is not well documented.
- The effectiveness of community and hospital interventions for reducing adverse outcomes has not been evaluated.
- This study will examine and model the temporal relationships among psychosis, violent offending, and victimisation.

Methodology:

- The study is an extension of previous research (Project PRIMeD) conducted by the CFBS.
- This study involves a prospective data linkage of cases (> 7,000 diagnosed with a psychotic disorder; 5,000 community controls) across several databases (i.e., Victorian Psychiatric Case Register, Victorian electoral roll, Law Enforcement Assistance Program, and the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages).

Progress:

- Ethical approval for the original project was granted in 2008.
- An application to use the pre-existing datasets was submitted to the Victoria Police Research Coordinating Committee in early August 2015.
- Ethical approval from Swinburne University Technology is pending.

The Socio-Demographic, Personal History and Offending Characteristics of Online Child Pornography Offenders: A Comparison with Contact-Only and Dual Sexual Offenders

Marie Henshaw

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Jonathan Clough

Rationale and aims:

- This project aims to enhance our understanding of those who engage in online child pornography offending.
- Phase 1: aims to characterise all individuals sentenced with any child pornography-related offence between 2004 and 2014, based on their demographic, legal and mental health characteristics.
- Phase 2: aims to empirically compare the characteristics of those sentenced for (1) child pornography offences; (2) contact child sexual assault offences; and (3) both child pornography and contact offences, during the same time period.

Methodology:

- Data linkage between Corrections Victoria, Victoria Police, the Department of Health and the National Coronial Information System databases.
- Data analysis will employ univariate and multivariate statistical techniques that aim to a) identify the characteristics which differentiate between offender types and b) predict re-offending in the child pornography offending population.

Progress:

- All data from collaborating organisations were received by June, 2015, allowing for the data-linkage and comprehensive data coding to be completed.
- Through the data coding process, a total of 1,205 cases were retained for inclusion in the study, across the three offender groups.
- Data analysis and thesis write-up is to be completed in the coming months.

Developing an understanding of the General Aggression Model's knowledge structure, aggressive script rehearsal, to inform intervention strategies

Julia Hosie

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

- The General Aggression Model construct of aggressive script rehearsal has been empirically related to aggressive behaviour in offenders.
- Similarities and differences between aggressive script rehearsal and related constructs such as fantasy, rumination and obsessional thought; and how these constructs related to aggressive behaviour has not yet been explored.
- The overarching aim of the study is to clarify and operationalise the definition of aggressive scripts, and to examine the whether aggressive script rehearsal mediates the relationship between emotion regulation and anger rumination with aggressive behaviour.

Methodology:

- Participants comprise 120 males from the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC).
- Participants will be asked to complete psychological testing assessing aggressive script rehearsal, general rumination, emotion regulation, and anger rumination, attitudes to violence, fantasy, trait anger, intrusive thought, and life history of aggression.
- Correlational analyses will be used to examine relationships between cognitive variables.
- Regression analyses will be used to explore relationships between emotion dysregulation and aggressive script rehearsal, and, between aggressive script rehearsal and aggression.

Progress:

- The data collection phase is ongoing, data from 50 participants has been collected.
- Unfortunately due to recent events at the MRC, access has not been available to finalise data collection since June 30, 2015.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Hosie, J., Gilbert, F., Simpson, K., & Daffern, M. (2014). An examination of the relationship between personality and aggression using the general aggression and five factor models. *Aggressive Behavior*, 40(2), 189-196. doi: 10.1002/ab.21510.

Violent offenders' treatment change in dynamic risk and protective factors: Associations with violent recidivism

Gabrielle Klepfisz

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Andrew Day, Kate O'Brien

Rationale and aims:

- Research investigating the efficacy of violent offender treatment programs has typically focused comparing the recidivism rates of treatment completers and non-completers or comparisons. However, treatment completion does not guarantee that an offender has achieved the changes required to positively influence recidivism.
- The aim of this study is to investigate whether changes on intermediary treatment targets, including dynamic risk (criminogenic needs) and protective factors, are associated with violent recidivism at post-treatment follow-up.
- If treatment is directed toward the factors thought to cause violent behaviour, then change in these putative risk factors should reduce violence propensity.

Methodology:

- Retrospective archival analysis of offender case files from Corrections Victoria.
- Information regarding offender demographics, offending history, Violence Risk Scale scores and participation in treatment will be collected.
- A number of structured psychometric instruments will be coded from the files including the Psychopathy Checklist Screening Version, the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management-20 version 3, the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk, and the Treatment Readiness, Responsivity, and Gain Scale: Short Version.
- The predictive validity of the psychometric measures will be calculated to determine whether treatment-related changes significantly predict violence.

Progress:

- Application for organisational and ethical approval is currently in progress.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Klepfisz, G., O'Brien, K., & Daffern, M. (2014). Violent offenders' within-treatment change in anger, criminal attitudes, and violence risk: Associations with violent recidivism. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 13(4), 348-362. doi:10.1080/14999013.2014.951107

The Long-Term Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse: Exploring Victim to Perpetrator and Victim to Re-victim Trajectories

Nina Papalia

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- International epidemiological studies have estimated child sexual abuse (CSA) prevalence rates of up to 30 per cent in communities, with more severe forms of CSA involving sexual penetration occurring at a rate between 5 and 10 per cent.
- Research demonstrates significant links between a history of CSA and a broad range of adverse emotional, behavioural and social outcomes for victims, expressed both in childhood and adulthood.
- This research will investigate the link between CSA and subsequent offending and re-victimisation, and will consider the extent to which other clinical outcomes (e.g., mental illness, drug abuse, unnatural death) may co-occur with and/or mediate the relationship between CSA and offending and re-victimisation.

Methodology:

- The study utilises an existing database (developed for a previous project undertaken by the CFBS), consisting of a sample of 2,759 children confirmed to have been sexually abused between the years of 1964 and 1995 and a matched comparison group (n=2,677).
- The sample was subsequently linked with administrative psychiatric and police (offending and re-victimisation) and coronial databases. Each case is followed for a period of 13 to 45 years and contains detailed information on the nature of the abuse, and subsequent offending and re-victimisation.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been received.
- Data has been obtained and is currently being analysed.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Papalia, N., Thomas, S. D. M., Ching, H., & Daffern, M. (2015). Changes in the prevalence and nature of violent crime by youth in Victoria, Australia. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 22(2), 213-223. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.937476

Co-Occurring Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Intellectual Disability, Personality Disorder and Behavioural Disturbances among Prisoners

Mateja Popovic

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- There is limited existing research examining co-morbid mental disorders (such as psychosis and personality disorders) in prisoner populations. Research on cognitive function in mentally disordered offenders is also scarce.
- Prisoners with co-occurring disorders may present with increasing challenges and demand upon already scarce facility resources, due to a higher risk of behavioural disturbances, such as aggression, suicide and self-harm.
- To date, no study has examined behavioural outcomes within the prison environment in individuals with multiple complex disorders and varying levels of cognitive function.
- The aim of this study is to fill a gap in forensic research by examining institutional aggression and self-harm in offenders with and without comorbid mental disorders and impaired cognitive function.

Methodology:

- Participants will comprise consenting prisoners referred to the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service from May 2015 to June 2017.
- Data linkage methodology will be used to link information from the MobileFMHS database regarding offender demographics characteristics and clinical features (current mental illness diagnosis, substance abuse status, personality assessment, and cognitive assessment) to data from the Department of Health CMI data base regarding previous mental health service use, and Corrections Victoria data on institutional incidents, such as aggression, drug offences, and self-harm.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been granted and data collection has commenced.

Overview of January 2014–June 2015

Research in Progress

Doctor of Psychology

Law enforcement decision-making in stressful, ambiguous and potentially violent situations

Innes Seric

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Pamela Green, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- The current research project aims to explore the correlates of law enforcement decision-making.
- The following exploratory research questions sought to investigate processes:
 - How does the decision-making process unfold amidst dynamic and fast-paced circumstances?
 - What information or strategies do police officers use to arrive at a decision outcome?
 - Can naturalistic decision-making principles be applied to law enforcement?

Methodology:

- Qualitative interviews with Victorian Police officers focusing on critical events.
- The project utilised constructivist grounded theory; a qualitative research method that involves a series of iterative, analytic steps that direct the researcher to move back and forth between data and development of theoretical concepts or themes.
- The product of this process is a middle-range theory that is grounded in the data and developed in relation to the interpretations of people experiencing the phenomenon.

Progress:

- The research project is currently in the final write-up phase.
- All data collection, transcription and analysis has been completed. The final draft of the thesis is currently being collated.

Understanding children who abuse: What constitutes child-to-parent violence and why does it occur?

Melanie Simmons

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Existing research into child-to-parent violence is flawed often because definitions of abuse have ignored the interaction between severity and frequency of behaviour. This has created heterogeneous groups of 'aggressive' youth (i.e. somewhat aggressive and genuinely abusive youth), leading to a poor understanding of the prevalence and risk factors of abuse.
- The present research aims to determine:
 - How frequently a behaviour must occur before it is considered abusive;
 - The risk factors related to perceptions and experiences of abuse;
 - Whether child-to-parent violence is a risk factor for abusive adult romantic relationships.

Methodology:

- Recruitment will take place on-line through Swinburne's Research Experience Program and Headspace's social media platforms.
- Youth (i.e. aged 14-25 years) and parents (i.e. with children aged 14-25 years) will complete parallel surveys.
- Participants will be provided a list of 44 behaviours and asked to rate how often each behaviour has to occur before it is considered to be abusive.
- Participants will also complete measures on demographics, as well as violent cognitions and behaviours.
- At the conclusion of the survey, participants will be asked to report how frequently they have experienced each behaviour.

Progress:

- Ethics approvals have been received and approximately 250 participants have been recruited through Swinburne's Research Experience Program.
- Anticipated launch date for the Headspace study is August 25th, 2015.

A Predictor of Internet Sex Offending: Does Desistance from Contact Sex Offending Result in Internet Sex Offending?

Angela Sorotos

Supervisor: James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- It is unclear how internet sex offenders differ from contact sex offenders. It is not known if one type of sex offending predicts membership to another type of sex offending. It is necessary to understand how exactly internet sex offenders differ from contact sex offenders to ascertain if a unique intervention for this population is warranted.
- The aims of this investigation are to:
 - Determine whether desistance from contact sex offending predicts internet offending;
 - Determine whether internet sex offending predicts contact sex offending;
 - Create an Australian demographic profile of internet sex offenders.

Methodology:

- Comparative examination of retrospective data held by the Department of Justice on internet, contact and mixed group sex offenders.
- Participants with an intellectual disability and psychosis will be excluded.
- Quantitative and qualitative data gathered from all three groups of participants will be used to ascertain significant differences and relationships between groups.

Progress:

- Data collection commenced in Semester 2, 2015 after extended delays in obtaining ethics approval. Data is being collected on site at the Specialised Offender Assessment and Treatment Service, Corrections Victoria, and the Department of Justice.
- Currently 100 participant files have been collated. There are 350 outstanding. It is anticipated that data collection will be completed by 31st December 2015.

Presentence Reports and Sentencing Comments: An Examination of Expert Reports in Sentencing Decisions

Mingwai Tam

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Judges take into account a range of individual, contextual, and legal factors when making sentencing decisions. Expert witness evidence concerning an offender's mental health is one of the many factors judges request to aid sentencing decisions.
- The current study focuses on judges' uses of written psychological or psychiatric report on offenders' mental health in sentencing decisions. Whilst some studies find that judges solicit and accept recommendations provided by experts in sentencing decisions, other studies find that psychological reports explain a small amount of variance in sentencing decisions.

Methodology:

- 178 pairs of presentence reports and sentencing comments will be coded by a single rater (a PhD-level graduate student in clinical and forensic psychology) in consultation with a second rater (a clinician and forensic psychologist).
- Reports will be coded using a 142-item coding sheet developed from factors identified in the literature and modelled after Hart, Sturmey, Logan, & McMurran's (2011) case formulation quality checklist. Based on previous research findings, the factors listed in the coding sheets are anticipated to influence sentencing outcomes.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been obtained. Data collection is in progress.

The impact of interpersonal style and the therapeutic alliance in sexual offender treatment

Rachael Watson

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- The focus of the research project is to expand understanding of treatment process and responsivity in offender populations, by looking at interpersonal style (IPS; a characteristic pattern of interacting with others) and the therapeutic alliance.
- This will be explored by analysing the impact of interpersonal style on the therapeutic alliance within the therapeutic relationship, including analysing ruptures in the therapeutic relationship, as well as the impact of interpersonal style and the alliance on treatment gain.

Methodology:

- The study sample comprises males recruited from prison and community starting the Sex Offender Program.
- Participants completed psychological tests that assessed their interpersonal style, readiness for treatment, the therapeutic alliance, and any breakdowns in the therapeutic relationship.

Progress:

- A complete draft of the thesis has been completed and is currently under review.



Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

PhD

Motivation-ideology-capability risk assessment and treatment management (MICRA) for preventing ideology-based terrorism recidivism in Indonesia

Zora Arfina Sukabdi

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- There is currently no valid assessment tool to assess recidivism and elucidate the treatment needs of ideology-based violent extremists.
- This study involves an application of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model to ideology-based terrorism in Indonesia. It aims to develop knowledge that can be used to prevent recidivism in violent extremists.

Methodology:

- Study 1 will use qualitative methodology involving 30 terrorism practitioners. Research participants will be interviewed to establish standardized risk domains and specific elements of needs relevant to the development of terrorism clients.
- Study 2 involves focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews of the 30 terrorism practitioners to formulate a range of risk categories, behaviour indicators and behaviour protections when assessing terrorism case clients.
- Study 3 will identify skills and qualifications of terrorism case therapists and staff.
- Study 4 will define procedures to rehabilitate clients using a combination of semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions.

Progress:

- An application for ethical approval is currently in process.
- Preliminary contact with research participants has been made.

The Role of Procedural Justice Reasoning in the Reintegration of Sexual Offenders into the Community

Mickael Bojczenko

Supervisors: Diane Sivasubramaniam, Ann Knowles, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- The primary aim of the project is to investigate the degree to which utilitarian and retributive principles drive justice reasoning and decision making regarding ongoing detention and supervision orders for serious sex offenders.
- The secondary aim of the project is to test the ways in which justice reasoning and decision making are moderated by several contextual variables identified as important in the justice literature; these variables are associated with the perceiver (specifically: attitudes toward sex offenders, political orientation, preference for intuitive versus deliberative reasoning, and focus on legislation) and the offender (specifically: responsibility for offending and remorse).

Methodology:

- The project will be undertaken through four experimental studies; three online studies, and one lab-based study.
- The experimental manipulations of Carlsmith, Monahan and Evans (2007; risk of recidivism and punishment sufficiency) will serve as the core manipulations of the four experimental studies. The vignette will be adapted for the Australian (particularly, Victorian) context, and additional variables will be examined in each study, to examine the conditions under which participants' support for preventative detention is driven by retributive versus utilitarian motives.

Progress:

- Data collection and analysis for the first two studies (online) has been completed.
- The fourth study (lab study), has been designed, gained ethics approval and data collection will be commencing shortly.
- The third study (online) is currently being developed, and data collection is anticipated to commence later this year.

Effectiveness of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service group treatment programs

Zsuzsanna Horvath

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, James Ogloff, Rachel Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- The Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service is a novel service based on interventions for offenders with complex mental health impairment issues. There has been little formal evaluation of brief, group based psycho-educational interventions in offender populations.
- The aims of this study are to:
 - Examine the impact of brief psycho-education based group treatment programs on symptoms of mental illness in prisoners and the effects of treatment over time
 - Examine the relationship between personality, cognitive function, and treatment drop-out and treatment related symptom change, and
 - Explore the relationship between treatment related symptom change, institutional behaviour and post release mental health and criminogenic outcomes.

Methodology:

- Changes in measures from pre to post-intervention will be examined.
- The maintenance of treatment related clinical changes will be assessed by repeating clinical measures at one and three months post intervention.
- Data from waitlisted offenders and offenders who start each program and consent to take part in the intervention but then drop out before program completion will be used in the control arm of the study.
- Where possible, participants will be followed up to repeat the clinical assessments in person or via post.
- Information regarding personality and cognitive function will be accessed from existing MobileFMHS files. Institutional behaviour and post release mental health and offending outcomes will be obtained from a related study.

Progress:

- An application for ethical approval for the study has been submitted.
- Data collection is scheduled to start in January 2016.

Association between Dual Diagnosis and Offending in a Forensic Psychiatric Population. Identification of Factors that Reduce the Likelihood of Offending

Anthea Lemphers

Supervisors: James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Dual diagnosis (co-occurring substance misuse/dependence and mental illness) is associated with a significantly higher risk of offending than mental illness alone.
- There are few prospective examinations of the association between dual diagnosis and offending and only limited research regarding factors that may mitigate the risk of offending. This study aims to:
 - Help identify the legal contexts and the components of treatment services which effectively prevent violence among persons with major mental disorders
 - Provide information about the types of patients who benefit from such programmes
 - Assess the validity of the HCR-20 to predict the risk of criminality and violence among persons suffering from major mental disorders.

Methodology:

- Participants comprise 65 patients discharged from the Thomas Embling Hospital.
- A semi-structured interview was used to obtain socio-demographic information.
- The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID - Axis I and II) was used to determine participants' psychiatric diagnosis.
- Other information collected related to history of psychiatric treatment, criminal history, history of aggressive behaviour, history of psychosocial functioning, mental disorder and criminality among family members.
- Risk of future offending and aggressive behaviour was assessed using the HCR-20, Psychopathy Checklist, Revised, 2nd Edition (Hare, 2003) and Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R). Participants were followed up in the community to determine their offending behaviour and contact with psychiatric services.

Progress:

- Baseline data collection has been completed.
- Follow-up data to be obtained from Victoria Police.
- Initial analysis has been completed .

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Ogloff, J. R. P., Talevski, D., Lemphers, A., Wood, M., & Simmons, M. (2015). Co-occurring mental illness, substance use disorders, and antisocial personality disorder among clients of forensic mental health services. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 38(1), 16-23. doi: 10.1037/prj0000088

Enhancing risk assessment and nursing interventions to prevent and reduce violence and the use of restrictive interventions in forensic mental health units

Tessa Maguire

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Brian McKenna, Steven Bowe

Rationale and aims:

The aim of the project are to:

- Determine the impact of day-to-day risk assessments on unit staff practice for activating violence prevention strategies by assessing whether risk level (measured by the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA)) corresponds with different risk violence prevention strategies.
- Assess the impact of various violence prevention strategies on aggression in the context of forensic mental health units.

Methodology:

- The first part of the project will be a retrospective study to elucidate effective interventions for patients who are deemed to present a high-risk of imminent aggression.
- An audit of 30 male and 30 female patient files at Thomas Embling Hospital will be conducted using an adapted audit tool.

Progress:

- Data collection for the retrospective study has now been completed.
- Data analysis is underway.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & Martin, T. (2014). Effective limit setting strategies for mental health nurses. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 23(2), 153-160. doi: 10.1111/inm.12034

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

PhD

Fire Targets and the Arson Action Systems

Vindya Nanayakkara

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- Classification research provides an opportunity to better understand groups of individuals, such as firesetters, by categorising them into meaningful groups within which there is increased commonality among group members.
- Classification will be used as a means by which to empirically link characteristics and motives of firesetters with firesetting behaviours of mentally disordered firesetters, female firesetters and the contentiously termed 'serious' firesetters (whose actions cause injury, death or sizeable damage).
- The project is divided into three studies, each of which will focus on one of the sub-groups of firesetters, and will apply a classification model referred to as the arson action system (Cantor & Fritzon, 1998) to examine the characteristics, actions and motives of the individuals in each sub-group. Additionally, variables relating to bushfire arson, which is relevant to the Australian context, will be explored in the studies.

Methodology:

- Data will be drawn out of information in clinical reports and files of 100–110 firesetters who have been referred to community forensic mental health services in Victoria (i.e. the Problem Behaviour Program) and New South Wales (the Community Forensic Mental Health Service), for assessment.
- We will also utilise information from NSW Coroner's reports and files of fires that have resulted in injury, death, or damages over \$100,000.

Progress:

- Data collection at the NSW Coroner's Court is now complete.
- It is anticipated that data collection with the NSW and VIC Community Forensic Mental Health Services will be completed by the end of 2015.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Thomas, S. D. M. (2015). From Haystacks to Hospitals: An Evolving Understanding of Mental Disorder and Firesetting. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 14(1), 66-75. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2014.974086

Intellectual Disability, Criminal Offending and Victimization: A Longitudinal Data Linkage Study

Margaret Nixon

Supervisors: Stuart Thomas, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- Anecdotal evidence suggests that people with intellectual disability (PWID) are overrepresented in the criminal justice system as both offenders and victims of crime.
- This study aims to examine factors that may increase risk or, conversely, act to protect against such involvement and the efficacy of present interventions over time.

Methodology:

- Data linkage methodology will be used to collect and link data held by the Department of Human Services, Victoria Police, Mental Health and the Coronial Information System to provide a quantified measure of any increased risk of criminal offending and/or victimisation in PWID in Victoria, across four cohorts spanning twenty years.

Progress:

- The thesis has been completed to final draft stage, examiners have been nominated and the student is ready to submit.

Wrinkles in Sexual Behaviour: What is the risk of sexual abuse in an aged population?

Beatrice Raymond

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- The aim of the research is to obtain data about "normal" aged sexual behaviour in order to compare it to that of sex offenders.
- It is hypothesised that current risk assessment tools may need to be modified to account for differences that are experienced as we age such as reduced sex hormones; frailty; diminishing social contact; and change in living arrangements.

Methodology:

- Data will be coded from existing data as well as data collected from volunteers in the community and volunteers who are prisoners/offenders who are currently subject to judicial Orders.

Progress:

- The project is in its early stages. Timelines and ethics approval applications are currently being formulated.



The Identification and Management of Prisoners with Mental Illnesses in Victoria

Michelle Schilders

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

The study aims to:

- Compare the number, type and length of lifetime mental health contacts and diagnoses between male prisoners and controls.
- Investigate diagnostic stability of mental illness among prisoners.
- Evaluate the screening outcomes and the range of referrals that are made at the time of reception into prison.
- Identify the timeframe that psychiatric referrals made at the time of reception were received by prisoners.
- Map and analyse the key trajectories that prisoners follow prior to entering prison, while in prison and upon release from prison.
- Identify the range of rehabilitation services afforded to prisoners while incarcerated.

Methodology:

- A retrospective case linkage methodology was employed in the current study, which identified and extracted records from the Corrections Victoria database pertaining to all male prisoners that were sentenced to a term of imprisonment during 2006 and 2007 in Victoria.
- In total, 5402 prisoners were sentenced during the two year period and for each individual their records were extracted from the Victoria Police and Department of Health databases.

Progress:

- Data collection, analysis and write-up is now complete.
- The study thesis will be submitted for examination in the next month.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Schilders, M. R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2014). Review of point-of-reception mental health screening outcomes in an Australian Prison. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 25 (4), 480-494. doi: 10.1080/14789949.2014.933862

Dysfunctional relational cognition in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Stalking

Svenja Senkans

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- The topic of this thesis is relational and offence-supportive cognition in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and ex-intimate stalking.
- The study is a pilot study on the role of social cognition in IPV and stalking.

Methodology:

- Phase 1 – Development and Validation of two relationship cognition measures in an Australian student population using the Swinburne Psychology Research Experience Program (REP).
- Phase 2 – Administration of the newly developed measures and other questionnaires to a sample of students who engage in IPV and/or stalking. In addition, a group of control subjects who engage in neither behaviour will be recruited from the REP. The studies in this thesis use an online survey methodology.

Progress:

- The first phase of the study has been completed successfully.
- The second phase of the thesis is well advanced. Data has been collected from n = 589 participants (students from the REP). In this sample, 19% indicate stalking perpetration, while 37% report perpetration of severe psychological abuse, 46% of minor physical abuse, and about 17% report severe physical abuse perpetration.

Measuring the progress and outcome of patients at Thomas Embling Hospital

Gregg Shinkfield

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- The present study seeks to evaluate the accuracy of the Routine Outcome Measures (ROMs) currently mandated for use in Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH), and to appraise the utility of these measures in relation to other available forensic specific tools.

Methodology:

- Phase 1 – review of outcome measure tools developed and validated for use in forensic mental health services.
- Phase 2 – audit of ROMs currently used in TEH.
- Phase 3 – comparison of existing measures with forensic mental health specific tools.

Progress:

- All data collection has been completed.
- Thesis formulation is currently underway.

2014–2015 project outputs:

- Shinkfield, G., & Ogloff, J. (2014). A review and analysis of routine outcome measures for forensic mental health services. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 13 (3), 252-271. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2014.939788
- Shinkfield, G., & Ogloff, J. (2015). Use and interpretation of routine outcome measures in forensic mental health. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 24 (1), 11-18. doi: 10.1111/inm.12092

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

PhD

Improving Observers' Evaluations of Eyewitness Evidence through Expert Testimony

Alena Skalon

Supervisor: Jennifer Beaudry

Rationale and aims:

- Identifications made by eyewitnesses are one of the most important pieces of evidence in a trial, although studies show that they frequently result in wrongful convictions. One of the reasons behind this is that jurors often lack appropriate knowledge regarding eyewitness evidence.
- In an attempt to educate jurors, lawyers may invite expert psychologists to testify in a courtroom. To date, experts are only allowed to provide testimony about general results in eyewitness research rather than comment on the particular case.
- The project aims to examine additional ways that expert testimony may be presented in court to improve evaluators' ability to assess eyewitness testimony.

Methodology:

- A series of laboratory-based experiments will compare the efficacy of classic verbal testimony and testimony combined with video-recorded identification procedure.
- Mock jurors will view a video-recording of a simulated trial, including a case summary, testimony of an eyewitness, and expert testimony on eyewitness identification.
- We will examine how general testimony differs than specific testimony, and how specific expert testimony may be combined with the presentation of video-recorded identification procedure to improve evaluators' assessments of suggestive procedures.
- The key dependent variables include perceived credibility of an eyewitness, the suggestiveness of identification procedures, ratings of guilt and knowledge regarding particular eyewitness factors.

Progress:

- A literature review has been completed and the study design is being finalised.

Asking the right questions: Examining the Utility of Fact Based Directions Using a Simulated Trial Paradigm

Benjamin Spivak

Supervisors: James Ogloff; Jonathan Clough

Rationale and aims:

- In the modern institution of trial-by-jury, the jury's role is narrowly circumscribed. The role of the jury is limited to determining the facts in the case. This requires jurors to decide the issues in a case in light of relevant substantive, procedural and evidentiary law.
- The jury-process is contingent on the ability of jurors with little or no prior acquaintance with the law to comprehend and apply governing legal principles.
- Numerous studies have reported that jurors struggle to adequately fulfil this task.

Methodology:

- The research project used a simulated trial to assess the utility of four different styles of instruction in terms of comprehension of legal concepts and application of legal concepts during the decision-making process.
- The study made use of a number of self report tests to assess comprehension of legal concepts and considered whether the results of these tests were associated with observable group decision-making behaviour. The deliberation of each group was recorded through visual and audio recording devices.

Progress:

- The thesis is due for submission shortly.

An Analysis of Offence Paralleling Behaviour in a Custody-Based Sex Offender Treatment Program: Can this Behaviour be used to Predict Risk of Reoffending?

Tamara Sweller

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Richard Kemp

Rationale and aims:

- Individuals commit criminal offences for a variety of reasons although their behaviour preceding, during and after their criminal behaviour can be seen as an attempt to achieve a goal, i.e., their behaviour is purposeful and has a function.
- Offence Paralleling Behaviour (OPB) is behaviour that individuals might engage in to satisfy these same goals when in a more structured environment (e.g., prison).
- This research will investigate the OPB engaged in by offenders convicted of a sexual offence, as they progress through a sex offender treatment program in custody.

Methodology:

- Study 1 – data from 32 mental health professionals was collated in an online survey about observations and predictions of OPB and pro-social alternative behaviour within a custodial environment. These findings informed Study 2.
- Study 2 – participants include 20 inmates at Long Bay Correctional Centre who have been convicted of a sexual offence against an adult and/or child, and are currently participating in a treatment program. Each participant will be interviewed and individualised behavioural predictions will produce a behavioural checklist. Participants and custodial staff will be asked to complete this checklist each week throughout the treatment process providing an estimate of the number of times the predicted behaviours were engaged in over the past week.
- An additional project will be conducted in partnership with Corrections Victoria, using the Satisfactory Behaviour Rating Scale as a measure of behaviour change, in release decision-making.

Progress:

- Study 1 has been completed
- Study 2 data collection is ongoing. To date, 19 participants have been recruited, and data is being collected for six of these participants.
- Methodology of the additional study is currently being developed with Corrections Victoria.

Work-related Environmental Adversity in Correctional Facilities: Developing a new way to Equip Correctional Officers through Fostering Psychological Resilience

Justin Trounson

Supervisors: Jeffrey Pfeifer, Christine Critchley

Rationale and aims:

- Correctional Officers face a range of unique workplace difficulties that can impact on their mental health and workplace productivity.
- Despite past research demonstrating the impact of the work environment on correctional officers, little research has examined how to best address this issue in a pro-active or preventative manner.
- The broad aim of this thesis is to provide a scientific rationale and sound evidence-base for the future development of an industry-based, effective, psycho-educational training program designed to prepare correctional officer recruits to better manage the work-related environmental adversity they face in the job.

Methodology:

- Study 1 involved 400 participants completing an online questionnaire to measure perceptions of workplace adversity and markers of stress.
- Study 2 involved eight focus groups and 12 semi-structured interviews to identify a set of response tendencies commonly employed by officers.
- Study 3 involved online surveys from 136 officers to establish the link between workplace adversity and correctional officer wellness and clarify the moderating effects of the response tendencies commonly used by officers.

Progress:

- Study 1 and 2 have been completed.
- Study 3 data is currently being analysed and written up.

Honours

Filicide in Australia: Comparing Perpetrator Mental Illness, Substance Misuse and Suicide for Male and Female Offenders

Jessica Bowring

Supervisors: Lillian De Bortoli, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Research literature on filicide is under developed and to date, has largely been conducted overseas. Few studies compare female and male perpetrators and many are limited by fragile methodologies including inconsistent definitions of filicide, biased samples or small sample sizes.
- The purposes of the present study were to overcome some of the methodological problems associated with existing research literature and fill the gap in Australian experience of filicide from a national perspective.
- The primary aim of the current study was to compare the characteristics of filicidal males and females in Australia for mental illness, substance misuse and perpetrator suicide. In addition, the study aims to explore these comparisons for biological perpetrators.

Methodology:

- Comparison of the characteristics of male and female filicide perpetrators based on a pre-existing data set of filicide cases.
- Cases were sourced from Australian states and territories, excluding Western Australia. The data set included 123 filicide victims and 103 perpetrators (48 females and 55 males).
- Filicide cases were identified in the National Coronial Information System and data was supplemented by information from Supreme Court Judgments (AustLII) and media articles (NewsBank).
- Data were coded and analysed in a de-identified, non-re-identifiable format.

Progress:

- Applications for organisational and ethical approval are in progress.

Stalking Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ): Factor Structure, Validation, and Reliability

Angus Cooper

Supervisors: Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Most psychological literature of the last decade has focused on the prevalence and nature of stalking and risk assessment of stalkers, there has been a lack of literature focusing on why individuals stalk. One of the constructs thought to be influential in understanding why people stalk is attitudes and normative beliefs, however at present there is no valid and reliable way of measuring these types of cognition.
- The current study aims to develop a measure of stalking-related attitudes and beliefs. Furthermore, the current study aims to establish construct and criterion validity of the new instrument, the Stalking Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ).

Methodology:

- Two existing samples of data have already been collected. The first sample was collected from the community in 2013. The second sample was collected in 2014-15 from Swinburne University Research Experience Program.
- Exploratory factor analysis was used to determine which of the original 63 items in the SAQ contributed most to its performance. A shorter version of the SAQ was developed based on the results of the exploratory factor analysis, which will be tested using confirmatory factor analysis in the 2014-15 sample.
- Construct validity will be tested by examining correlations between the SAQ and measures of violence supportive attitudes.

Progress:

- Data collection has been completed.
- Data analyses will be completed by the end of August, 2015.

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Research in Progress

Honours

The Relationship between Self-control, Emotion Regulation and Anger in Intimate Partner Violence

Cara Sojka

Supervisors: Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Although intimate partner violence (IPV) is a well-researched area, there has been less attention given to internal psychological processes contributing to IPV – specifically, inhibitory processes.
- The primary aim of the study is to explore whether the Articulated Thought in Simulated Situations (ATSS) Think-Aloud paradigm, will elicit different responses among participants depending on their levels of self-control, emotion regulation and engagement in partner aggression.
- In addition, this study aims to explore whether those who report engaging in partner violence will elicit more anger and aggression during the ATSS.

Methodology:

- Student participants were administered a battery of questionnaires that measured self-regulation, emotion-regulation, anger, IPV involvement and demographic information.
- Participants completed the ATSS using a scenario designed to simulate an emotionally arousing relational conflict interaction between two people. Participants are first introduced to a scenario via audiotaped recording that instructs participants to say out loud everything that is going through their mind after the beep. During the scenario, the flow of the interaction is paused three times and the participant is instructed to respond with their reactions, thoughts or feelings while imagining themselves in the scenario. Articulated thoughts are recorded and transcribed verbatim for later coding.

Progress:

- Data collection was complete by end of June and all ATSS recordings have been transcribed and coded for analysis.
- Data analysis will commence shortly.

Smoking as an occupation: Occupational therapists' perspectives

Hannah Wilson

Supervisors: Marissa Davidson-Blue, Ian Davey & Louise Farnworth

Rationale and aims:

- Forensic settings have enforced smoke-free environments through adopted smoke-free policies. Evidence suggests when patients receive appropriate cessation advice and support, potential adverse effects such as aggression and violence associated with implementing smoke-free policy, do not occur.
- Literature addressing best practice for smoking cessation has focussed primarily on nicotine replacement therapy. This only provides intervention/support for the nicotine addiction associated with smoking and not for other purposes and roles of smoking.
- Further research in this area from an occupational perspective may clarify the role of occupational therapists in providing cessation support, help add to the provision of 'appropriate support' and consequently reduce potential negative effects associated with smoke-free policy.
- This study aims to identify the occupational therapists perspective of the occupational impact of smoke-free policy and the role of occupational therapy within smoking cessation support.

Methodology:

- 16 occupational therapists within Forensicare were asked to complete an online survey and take part in up to three focus groups with 3–6 participants to each group at the Thomas Embling Hospital.
- The survey instrument and focus group topics were derived from current research.

Progress:

- Data collection for the project has been completed.
- Out of a potential of 14 occupational therapists, 13 meet the inclusion criteria. All 13 participants took part in the online survey, 12 took part in the focus groups.
- The focus groups have all been transcribed and coded. The major themes of the focus groups have been derived.
- The results of the study are currently being written up.

Consultancy

The Enhanced Family Violence Unit: integrating policing and forensic mental health

Macedon Ranges & North West
Melbourne Medicare Local Ltd (\$149,972).

Troy McEwan, James Ogloff &
Susanne Strand

Rationale and aims:

- This project will implement and evaluate the addition of a senior clinical and forensic psychologist to the Westgate Family Violence Unit (FVU) for 6 months in 2015.
- The aim of the initiative is to improve risk assessment and management approaches within the FVU so as to reduce the rate of repeat family violence incidents; increase the range of risk management strategies identified; and evaluate existing Victoria Police family violence case prioritisation protocols.

Methodology:

- A Forensicare senior psychologist is embedded in the Westgate FVU at Footscray Police Station from January to June 2015 to work with police to undertake risk assessment and management of FVU cases.
- The efficacy of the initiative is being evaluated by collecting data from the Westgate FVU and a control FVU in Werribee to determine the nature and number of risk management strategies and the effectiveness of case prioritisation using the B-SAFER risk assessment tool.
- The number of repeat family violence incidents in the two data collection locations will be identified using follow-up data collected from the Victoria Police LEAP database in July 2015.
- Additional qualitative evaluation information will be gathered from police officers and the clinician involved.

Progress:

- Data collection for the project is now complete.
- Data analysis and write-up is underway.

Smoke Free Prisons Project Evaluation

Justice Health, Department of Justice
(\$165,113).

James Ogloff, Jeff Pfeifer, Janet Hiller
& Jason Skues

Rationale and aims:

- On July 1, 2015, the Victorian Government will implement a complete ban on tobacco and tobacco smoking accessories across all 14 prisons within its jurisdiction.
- Based on the experiences in other jurisdictions, it is expected that there will be a significant number of challenges regarding the implementation of this ban and the related health and welfare benefits.
- The smoke free prison's project (SFPP) is a major health intervention within a complex environment. The implementation and outcome of the intervention require formal evaluation. This study will help to establish the extent to which the SFPP has met its original objectives. The aims of the present study are to examine:
 - The effectiveness of communication and support around the implementation of the ban.
 - Compliance with the ban and uptake of programs/education opportunities, and Nicotine Replacement Therapy.
 - The impact of the ban and associated support measures on attitudes towards smoking, nicotine dependence/withdrawal, and psychological symptoms related to withdrawal.
 - The impact of the ban on aggressive/violent incidents, arson related fires, and incidents of suicide and self-harm.
 - The impact of the ban on the number of incidents of seizure of smoking related contraband (where this information is available), and on the use of other restricted substances (via measurement of positive urinalysis results) that may indicate the transfer of addictive behaviour to another medium.
 - The impact of the ban on prison workforce, recruitment, and retention.

Methodology:

- Information regarding individual level variables (such as intention to smoke, attitudes towards smoking, psychological variables etc.) will be collected primarily using surveys of staff and prisoner participants at a representative sample of prisons, with some secondary use of focus groups to provide more in-depth qualitative information.
- Surveys will be conducted at three time points: a) two months prior to the implementation of the smoking ban, b) two months post ban, and c) 9 months post ban. A post release survey will also be distributed to assess continued cessation, and self-reported health impact in prisoners.
- Summary data on institutional level variables such as aggressive incidents, incidents of self-harm, and arson related fires, drug related incidents, contraband incidents, uptake of smoking cessation support programs and Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), and Human Resource (HR) related variables such as staff absences will be collected across all prisons. This information will be collected for the 6 months prior to the ban and following the ban to 31st December 2015. Change will be examined across various time points from pre to post ban.

Progress:

- The pre-ban patient and staff surveys and focus groups have been completed.

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Completed Research

Doctor of Psychology

Revictimisation in a sample of 2759 victims of child sexual abuse: A 44 year follow-up study

Emily Mann

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Margaret Cutajar

Rationale and aims:

- Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) continues to occur in our communities at an alarming rate, with up to 30 percent of children experiencing CSA of any kind and between five and 10 percent experiencing severe abuse. CSA has been associated with an array of emotional, behavioural and social difficulties.
- Existing studies that have investigated the relationship between CSA and re-victimisation, particularly sexual offending re-victimisation, have suffered from a lack of empirical sophistication, which has left a large gap in our understanding of the fundamental questions pertaining to how many sexually abused children experience re-victimisation.
- Most previous studies have been marred by small samples, have relied upon adults' self-reports of CSA, have included samples with relatively few males.
- This study attempts to fill the gap in the literature created by the absence of adequate prospective studies which examine the relationship between CSA established at the time and later re-victimisation and mental health outcomes.

Methodology:

- The study utilised a prospective design.
- The forensic medical records of sexually abused children (n=2,759) between the years 1964 and 1995 were obtained from the Office of Forensic Medicine (OFM), were linked to the Victorian Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) and the public mental health database (RAPID) for a follow-up period of up to 44 years.
- The victims were compared to similarly aged peers obtained randomly from the Australian Electoral Commission (n=2,677).

Results:

- The individuals from the CSA cohort were 1.4 times more likely to have had contact with the Victorian Police, 1.1 times more likely to be revictimised and 5.3 times more likely to be sexual revictimised than the individuals from the general population.
- Pre-pubertal CSA victims (<12 yrs.) had significantly more contact (618, 39.7%) with the Victorian Police than did the post-pubertal group (382, 31.8%) and were significantly more likely to be revictimised in the form of sexual assault.
- Males were more likely to be revictimised if they were initially sexually abused post-pubertal (OR = 1.45, 95% CI 1.02-2.07) while females were more likely (OR = 1.6, 95% CI 1.35-1.92) to be revictimised if they were sexually abused pre-pubertal. No significant difference was observed between the level of severity of the initial abuse and the rate of revictimisation.
- 23% of the CSA victims had had contact with the public mental system during the course of their lifetime compared to 7.7% from the general population, revealing that victims of CSA were over 3.5 times more likely to have mental health issues. These mental health issues were observed to have an influence on increasing the level of vulnerability to revictimisation. Rates of alcohol and drug use and self-harm and suicide were all higher within the CSA victim population.

Conclusions

- Overall, CSA was shown to play a substantial role in an individual's vulnerability for being subsequently victimised; however, a causal relationship between CSA and revictimisation remains.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- CSA increases vulnerability to ongoing victimisation, particularly sexual victimisation.
- CSA may contribute to ongoing mental health issues and should be targeted in early intervention treatment strategies.

Project outputs to date:

- Ogloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., Mann, E., Mullen, P. E. (2012). Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45-year follow-up study. *Australian Institute of Criminology: Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*, 440.

Treatment Responsivity in Violent Offenders

Kate O'Brien

Supervisors: Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- Decades of research evaluating offender treatment and rehabilitation programs have produced evidence demonstrating that they can be effective at reducing recidivism in violent and sexual offenders.
- Treatment programs rarely work for all offenders, suggesting the need to investigate the particular qualities of individuals that make them more or less amenable to treatment.
- Responsivity factors affect an individual's ability to benefit from interventions and although they tend not to be directly related to recidivism, they are thought to moderate the efficacy of treatment.
- This study aimed to investigate whether responsivity factors (such as personality, victim empathy, and acceptance of responsibility) influence engagement in treatment, and successful completion of the Violent Offenders Program (VIP), and aimed to extend prior research by investigating the link between responsivity factors and recidivism.

Methodology:

- The research involved a retrospective archival analysis of Adult Parole Board files and Corrections Victoria case files from 115 violent offenders serving a term of imprisonment in Victorian prisons.
- Study 1 – investigated whether specific responsivity factors measured prior to entry to treatment inhibited or facilitated allocation to, engagement in and subsequent completion of a violence intervention program.
- Study 2 – investigated whether responsivity characteristics measured prior to entry to treatment directly predicted violent recidivism, and/or moderated the effectiveness of violent offender treatment.
- Study 3 & 4 – investigated whether responsivity factors change in treatment, and determine whether indicators of therapeutic change represent a reduction in risk for violence.

Results:

- Psychopathy and denial or minimisation of violence inhibited engagement in treatment.
- Motivation to participate in treatment, and feelings of guilt and shame associated with offending behaviour were positively correlated with level of engagement.
- Inappropriate or disruptive behaviour during group treatment and psychopathy predicted program dropout.
- External motivation to engage in treatment predicted treatment completion.
- Although treatment completion and most responsivity factors were not predictive of violent recidivism following release from prison, offenders with high levels of psychopathy and poor engagement in treatment had significantly higher violent recidivism rates compared to all other offenders.
- Despite observing significant change on all indicators of treatment progress (i.e. Violence Risk Scale scores, denial and minimisation, victim empathy and awareness, and change in psychometric measures of criminal thinking and anger experiences), only enhancement in victim empathy following treatment and higher motivation to change offending behaviour post-treatment were associated with reductions in violent recidivism.

Conclusions:

- These findings suggest that individual responsivity characteristics have the potential to impact engagement in treatment, and thus moderate the efficacy of interventions to reduce violence risk.
- Responsivity factors should be conceptualised as factors that are amenable to intervention, especially when treatment is matched to the specific motivational, affective, cognitive, and behavioural characteristics of an individual.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Responsivity factors are important determinants of treatment outcome and should be assessed and addressed prior to and during treatment.
- This research also highlights the impact of psychopathic traits on the efficacy of offender treatment programs.

Overview of January 2014–June 2015

Completed Research

Doctor of Psychology

The Psychological Characteristics of Hospitalised Inpatients with Problematic Interpersonal Styles

Tegan Podubinski

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Stuart Lee

Rationale and aims:

- Interpersonal style, which describes how individuals typically communicate with, and perceive themselves in relation to others, has received increased attention in studies of aggressive behaviour in mental health units. This is due to repeated demonstrations that interpersonal hostile-dominance (HD) is associated with aggressive behaviour in secure settings.
- This study aims to:
 - delineate HD, examine the stability of HD, and explore its relationship with psychiatric symptoms and post-discharge aggression.
 - examine the relationship between inpatient aggression, HD, acute psychiatric symptoms, General Aggression Model-specified variables (anger, attitudes towards violence, and violent script rehearsal) and psychopathy.
 - assess the relationship between HD and childhood abuse and neglect.

Methodology:

- 200 adult psychiatry inpatients were assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2: Trait Anger scale, the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates: Attitudes Towards Violence scale, the Schedule of Imagined Violence, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, the Psychopathy Check List: Screening Version, the Impact Message Inventory-Circumplex (IMI-C), and the Overt Aggression Scale.
- Assessments took place within five days of their admission to the low-dependence environment. Forty-one participants were available at six months post-hospital discharge for follow-up assessment using the PANSS, IMI-C, and the Life History of Aggression Questionnaire: Aggression subscale.

Results:

- Only HD was a significant unique predictor of psychiatric inpatient aggression.
- The tendency to rehearse aggressive scripts, and psychiatric symptoms severity were significant predictors of HD. HD remained stable over time, despite an overall reduction in psychiatric symptoms.
- Elevated HD and greater severity of excited psychiatric symptoms in the community, along with more severe positive psychiatric symptoms in the hospital and in the community, were associated with aggressive behaviour occurring post-discharge.
- More severe emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, and physical neglect in childhood were associated with higher HD in adulthood.
- Higher levels of HD and all forms of childhood abuse and neglect were associated with aggression; HD mediated the relationship between childhood abuse and neglect, and aggression.

Conclusions:

- HD may reflect a characteristic tendency towards interpersonal, affective, and behavioural problems marked by hostility and dominance, combined with a tendency toward frequent aggressive script rehearsal, and more severe psychopathology.
- HD may be a risk factor for more severe psychopathology, and for post-discharge aggression.
- Childhood maltreatment may contribute to interpersonal HD, which then influences aggressive behaviour.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- HD is important to inpatient aggression and may usefully be included in assessments on admission and on discharge as part of ongoing treatment planning.
- Since previous research has shown reductions in HD during prolonged inpatient treatment are associated with reductions in offending following discharge, treatment may usefully focus on modifying HD in hospital.

Project outputs to date:

- Daffern, M., Podubinski, T., Lee, S. (2012). Recent developments in the application of measures of interpersonal style to forensic practice. *Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research Newsletter*, 12(3).
- Podubinski, T., Daffern, M., & Lee, S. (2012). A prospective examination of the stability of hostile-dominance and its relationship to paranoia over a one-year follow-up. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 52(5), 586-590. doi: 10.1016/j.paid.2011.11.025
- Podubinski, T., Lee, S., Hollander, Y., & Daffern, M. (2014). Characteristics of interpersonal hostile-dominance in psychiatric inpatients. *Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes*, 77(3), 275-288.

Stalking Recidivism and Risk Assessment

Daniel Shea

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Despite well-established links between stalking and violence, relatively little research has been devoted to the issue of repeat offending (recidivism) among stalkers.
- The risk of continued or repeat offending is a key concern for courts and police. In such cases, it is necessary to evaluate the likelihood that stalking behaviour will continue, recur or escalate to serious violence.
- Accurate assessment is crucial when considering the risks associated with future stalking. Accurate risk assessment can inform case prioritisation, sentencing and can indicate specific strategies for prevention.
- This project aimed to identify factors that increase the risk of recidivism among stalkers, and to investigate existing tools used to evaluate the risks associated with stalking. To achieve these goals, studies were conducted to:
 - Identify the factors associated with general, violent and stalking recidivism among stalkers.
 - Investigate the reliability and predictive utility of the Stalking Assessment and Management tool (SAM).
 - Investigate the reliability and predictive utility of the Stalking Risk Profile (SRP).
 - Compare the two stalking-specific risk assessment tools (SAM & SRP).

Methodology:

- Clinical assessment and offending data were collected on 149 stalkers who presented to the Problem Behaviour Program (PBP) between 2002 and 2011.
- Using file review, each case was assessed using the two stalking-specific, structured professional judgement risk assessment tools, the Guidelines for SAM and the SRP. All cases were scored blind to recidivism outcome.
- Recidivism data were based on subsequent charges (any, stalking or violent) recorded by Victoria Police, and anonymous victim IDs were used to determine whether subsequent offending involved the index stalking victim(s).

Results:

- Predictive models were derived for recidivism, including separate models for stalking of original and new victims.
- Inter-rater agreement of risk ratings was fair-to-moderate for the SAM, and moderate-to-substantial for the SRP.
- Relevant SAM and SRP risk ratings featured good predictive accuracy for later stalking behaviour, and ratings from the two tools were related in expected ways.

Conclusions:

- This research supports the notion that adequate risk assessment of stalkers poses particular challenges. Importantly, different factors predicted stalking recidivism against original and new victims.
- While findings support the utility of the SAM and SRP, both tools would likely benefit from further validation research and refinement.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Existing predictive models for recidivism among stalkers expanded and partially replicated.
- Use of SAM and SRP in stalking risk assessment supported.
- Selection of tool should be guided by user background and assessment context.



Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Completed Research

PhD

Child removal in child protection practice: comparing structured professional judgement and actuarial risk assessment instruments

Lillian de Bortoli

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Jan Coles, Mairead Dolan

Rationale and aims:

- The decision to remove a child from the family home is affected by a multitude of factors. Decision-making in child protection practice occurs in uncertain contexts leading to errors in judgement.
- Risk assessment instruments have emerged to assist practitioners with decision-making. In Australia, instruments adopting consensus and actuarial approaches dominate child protection practice. Consensus instruments comprise broad themes to guide risk assessment and actuarial instruments which are evidence-based, tend to be inflexible and focus upon historical items.
- The PhD study involved the development and a pilot evaluation of an alternative instrument adopting a structured professional judgement (SPJ) approach to assessing risk. The instrument was developed to assist practitioners decide whether sufficiently serious protective concerns exist to warrant child removal from the family home.

Methodology:

- A selective literature review of factors associated with child removal and child abuse-related fatalities formed the basis for developing the items in the newly devised instrument, the ChiPRA (Child Protection Removal Assessment).
- A cohort of 298 cases from the Victorian Children's Court was coded using (1) ChiPRA and (2) FRE-SDM™ (Family Risk Evaluation-Structured Decision Making), a comparison actuarial instrument.
- A Custody to Secretary Order was granted in 49% of cases which led to child removal and a Supervision Order was granted in the remaining cases which led to the child continuing to reside within the family home.

Results:

- The predictive validity for ChiPRA was significantly better than the FRE-SDM™. ChiPRA scores correctly classified 86.3% of cases compared with the comparison instrument, 60.9%.
- ChiPRA items most associated with removal were unmet child needs, concerning housing/physical safety and parental non-compliance.
- Factors most predictive of removal tended to be focussed upon the child's needs, agency requirements and parental attitudes and behaviours, whereas measures of child vulnerability determined by age or disability were not associated with child removal.
- Other items not associated with child removal included parental mental illness, economic hardship and child-related stresses.

Conclusions:

- Overall, the findings indicate that court ordered child removal decisions rely mostly upon dynamic factors and place limited emphasis upon static factors and child vulnerability.
- Given the emphasis placed upon dynamic factors, further examination of SPJ is warranted in child protection practice.
- Given the promising preliminary results, prospective evaluative research is warranted to further explore ChiPRA. Further research in this field will mature risk assessment practice in child protection and contribute to an innovative field for study and research.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Child protection practitioners are required to work collaboratively with many organisations within the broader family welfare system. A structured framework that improves consistency, transparency and accountability of risk assessments will increase the defensibility of risk and risk management strategies to external organisations including courts.

- High staff turnover rates result in frequent changes to practitioners allocated to families. SPJ standardises decision-making thresholds which maintains consistency for clients engaging with child protection irrespective of practitioners or location of residence.
- At entry level, practitioners work at the forefront of child protection practice. SPJ establishes minimum standards that guide entry level child protection practitioners conduct an assessment that, at a minimum, is based upon evidence-based research.

Project outputs to date:

- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2013). Maternal infanticide in Australia: Mental disturbance during the postpartum period. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 20(2), 301-311. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2012.719103
- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2013). Parental substance misuse and compliance as factors determining child removal: A sample from the Victorian Children's Court in Australia. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 35(9), 1319-1326. doi: 10.1016/j.childyouth.2013.05.002
- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2013). A review of maternal neonaticide: A need for further research supporting evidence-based prevention in Australia. *Child Abuse Review*, 22(5), 327-339. doi: 10.1002/car.2250
- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2014). Linking illicit substance misuse during pregnancy and child abuse: what is the quality of the evidence? *Child & Family Social Work*, 19(2), 136-148. doi: 10.1111/cfs.12002
- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2015). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in child protection: A sample from the Victorian Children's Court. *Journal of Social Work*, 15(2), 186-206. doi: 10.1177/1468017314529511
- De Bortoli, L., & Dolan, M. (In press). Decision Making in Social Work with Families and Children: Developing Decision-Aids Compatible with Cognition. *British Journal of Social Work*. doi: 10.1093/bjsw/bcu087

Honours

The use of a sensory room in a women's correctional facility: staff and prisoner perceptions

Sophie Wiglesworth

Supervisors: Louise Farnworth, Ian Davey, Gabrielle Pitt

Rationale and aims:

- Previous studies investigated the association between use of sensory rooms in reducing stress and seclusions with patients on mental health units have indicated some, but not significant, stress relieving benefits (Chalmers, Harrison, Mollison, Molloy, & Gray, 2012; Novak, Scanlan, McCaul, MacDonald, & Clarke, 2012) and reductions in use of seclusions associated with patients using the sensory room.
- No strong conclusive evidence can be drawn from these studies and there have been no studies found that have investigated the use of a sensory room and its impacts within a forensic mental health environment.
- The aim of this study was to investigate staff and patient perspectives on the use of a sensory room in a forensic setting.

Methodology:

- An evaluation form developed for this study and based, with permission, on that of another sensory room study, was used to capture patient use of the sensory room including: items used, whether staff or patients initiated session, and level of stress felt before and after the session as rated on a 10 point scale.
- The Adult Sensory Profile (ASP) (Brown & Dunn, 2002) was used to identify patients' typical patterns of response to sensations.
- Focus group data was used to thematically examine healthcare staff's views about the sensory room's use and effectiveness.

Results and conclusions:

- Fifty sensory room Evaluation Forms were collected from eight patients. The most frequently used sensory room items were furniture, lighting and music. Patient stress decreased by a mean of -2.68, with a larger mean change in stress found for sessions initiated by patients (-2.88).
- Five Sensory Profiles were collected from patients, identifying a Sensory Seeking patient used the room most frequently.
- Four healthcare staff members from three disciplines provided insight into how the sensory room is used, suggesting that staff refer patients to the sensory room to de-stress and for relaxation. Healthcare staff value the rooms impact on the functioning of patients, and identified a range of ways in which improved use of the sensory room can be achieved.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Sensory rooms, can reduce feelings of stress in forensic patients, particularly when the use of the room is initiated by the patient. This evidence can be used to encourage future use of the rooms.
- Sensory seeking patients most often use the sensory rooms and strategies should be formulated to encourage patients with other sensory profile types to make use of the room.

Overview of January 2014 – June 2015

Completed Research

Other staff initiated research

Validation of the STATIC-99 on an Australian Sex Offending Population

Sophie Reeves, Melanie Simmons & James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- This research aims to determine the predictive accuracy of the STATIC-99 (and its various forms such as the STATIC-99R and STATIC2002/R) in assessing rates of sexual recidivism in adults who have been convicted of a sexual offence in Victoria.
- the information that will be gathered through the course of this research is needed to improve the predictive accuracy of sexual recidivism in Victoria and thus improve the decision making of Correctional Services and the courts with regard to sentencing, determining suitability for Preventative Detention and Supervision Orders and the type of treatment required.

Methodology:

- The study tests whether the STATIC-99 has comparable moderate predictive validity in a Victoria sexual offending population as it does for overseas samples, including the tool's development sample. In addition the study will examine which version of the tool (STATIC-99, STATIC-99R, STATIC-2002, STATIC-2002R) has superior predictive validity over the other/s in predicting sexual recidivism.
- The study is retrospective and the sample size is approximately 653 male participants aged between 18 and 76 years. All of the participants have been, or currently are, clients of Forensicare during the time period between 1984 and 2011.
- Information was extracted from Forensicare files and internal database as well as databases held by Corrections Victoria, Victoria Police and The Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Here, re-offending is defined by recidivism rates and re-offending is measured in 5, 10 and 15 year intervals.

Results:

- The base-rate of sexual recidivism was 19.1%.
- All four Static tools demonstrated sufficient predictive accuracy of sexual recidivism at 5, 10, and 15 year intervals. Specifically, individuals rated as low risk were least likely to reoffend, whereas individuals rated as high risk were most likely to reoffend compared to offenders in other risk.
- The moderate categories (i.e. Moderate-Low, Moderate, Moderate-High) fared less well at differentiating level of risk as offenders recidivated at similar rates across moderate categories.
- When compared to each other, the Static-2002 performed incrementally better than the other measures at predicting risk. However, this difference is unlikely to be clinically significant.

Clinical Implications and research translation:

- While the Static-2002 performed incrementally better than other versions of the instrument, it requires more time and information to complete than the Static-99 and has been criticised for its use of experience tables to determine risk.
- It does not seem justifiable to recommend the use of the Static-2002 over the Static-99.



Sexual Relationships between Consenting Mental Health Patients in a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital: Exploring Possible Barriers and Benefits

Chris Quinn & Brenda Happell

Rationale and aims:

- The aims of this research are to explore the views of nurses and patients towards sexual relationships between consenting mental health patients in a forensic hospital.
- The Chief Psychiatrist's guidelines (Department of Health Services 2009) do not adequately speak to the sexual relationship needs of patients in longer stay environments.
- Despite policy that prohibits sexual activity in inpatient settings, patients continue to have sex. With some studies reporting between 30–49% of patients in inpatient settings are sexually active, with sexual activity occurring in lounge rooms, toilets, stairwells, behind buildings and behind bushes.
- The aim of the study is to better understand from a nurse and patient point of view the benefits and barriers to patients in a forensic mental health hospital forming sexual relationships with each other, and from this look at policy that can better support the sexual relationship needs of people in longer term inpatient care.

Methodology:

- The research utilises an exploratory qualitative research approach with two even gendered participant groups. Interview guides were utilised for each group.
- The nursing staff IV covered views on patient sexual relationships, the impact they may have, and the reaction to the relationship amongst staff patients and family members. The patient guide covered views on sexual relationships and staff and family reactions.

Results and conclusions:

- Benefits of, and barriers to, sexual relationships was identified as a major theme.
- Nurse responses included the sub-themes: supportive factors and potential dangers, reflecting their qualified support.
- Consumer responses included the sub-themes: therapeutic; feeling normal; restrictions and barriers; and lack of support and secrecy.
- The importance of sexual relationships was clearly articulated, as was the difficulties in forming and maintaining them within the forensic setting.
- The need for a private and dignified place for patient intimacy was one major theme to emerge from this research from both nurse and patient participants. A disparity is reported between the level of support reported by nurse participants with the experience of the patient participants.
- Support for sexual intimacy needs of patients was identified as a strong need for patients and one they felt was not currently met.
- Findings suggest that nurses and patients have knowledge regarding sexual risks, however information and helpful assistance for patients is considered by patients to be less than satisfactory in improving their knowledge and the support they require to reduce risks.

Clinical Implications and research translation:

- The findings will assist in providing valuable insights from both patients and nursing that will help to inform the development future policy and procedural guidelines for services, clinicians, and patients, that are underpinned by contemporary evidence based research.

Project outputs to date:

- Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (2015). Consumer sexual relationships in a Forensic mental health hospital: Perceptions of nurses and consumers. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 24(2), 121-129. doi: 10.1111/inm.12112
- Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (2015). Sex on show. Issues of privacy and dignity in a Forensic mental health hospital: Nurse and patient views. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 24(15-16), 2268-2276. doi: 10.1111/jocn.12860
- Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (in press). Supporting the sexual intimacy needs of patients in a longer stay inpatient forensic setting. *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*. doi: 10.1111/ppc.12123
- Quinn, C. (2014). Sex and Forensic Mental Health: a worthy goal or mutually exclusive? *Synergy: Centre for Mental Health Nursing Innovation Newsletter*.
- Quinn, C., & Ryan, J. (2015, Jan–June). Enrolled Nurse mental health development program: Thomas Embling Hospital. *News, Australian College of Mental Health Nurses*, March – May.

Published Research

Number of publications by type: 2006 – June 2015

Year	Journal articles	Books	Chapters in books	In press articles	In press chapters in books/books
2006–2007	28	0	6	11	12
2007–2008	16	0	7	18	8
2008–2009	32	1	8	14	7
July 2009–Dec 2010	47	4	9	9	7
2011	34	0	2	16	2
2012	41	1	8	–	–
2013	44	0	5	7	5
2014	37	0	16	–	–
Jan–June 2015	24	3	5	8	5

NB: from July 2009 the Research Report became a calendar year report so for completeness the previous second half year (July – December 2009) publications are included here.

Journal titles by country of publication and author: Jan 2014 – June 2015 inclusive

Aggressive Behavior	1	USA	Hosie, Gilbert, Simpson, Daffern
Annual Review of Cybertherapy and Telemedicine	1	USA	La Sala, Skues , Wise
Australasian Psychiatry	4	Australia	Adams, Carroll
			Carroll
			Kasinathan, Marsland, Batterham, Gaskin, Adams, Daffern
			Kasinathan, Marsland, Batterham, Gaskin, Adams, Daffern
BMC Psychiatry	1	UK	Glozier, O'Dea, McGorry, Pantelis, Amminger, Hermens, Purcell , Scott, Hickie
British Journal of Occupational Therapy	1	UK	Hitch, Hii, Davey
British Journal of Social Work	1	UK	De Bortoli , Dolan
Child & Family Social Work	1	UK	De Bortoli , Coles, Dolan
Clinical Nurse Specialist	1	USA	Lantta, Daffern , Kontio, Valimaki
Clinical Psychologist	1	Australia	Daffern, Gilbert , Lee, Chu
Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health	1	UK	Ching, Daffern, Thomas
Criminal Justice and Behavior	1	USA	Storey, Kropp, Hart, Belfrage, Strand
Cross Cultural Communication	1	Canada	Sivasubramaniam , Goodman-Delahunty
Current Issues in Criminal Justice	1	Australia	Shepherd
Early Intervention in Psychiatry	2	Australia	Purcell , Jorm, Hickie, Yung, Pantelis, Amminger, Glozier, Killackey, Phillips, Wood, Mackinnon, Scott, Kenyon, Mundy, Nichles, Scaffidi, Spiliotacopoulos, Taylor, Tong, Wiltink, Zmicerevska, Hermens, Guastella, McGorry
			Purcell , Jorm, Hickie, Yung, Pantelis, Amminger, Glozier, Killackey, Phillips, Wood, Harrigan, Mackinnon, Scott, Hermens, Guastella, Kenyon, Mundy, Nichles, Scaffidi, Spiliotacopoulos, Taylor, Tong, Wiltink, Zmicerevska, McGorry
International Journal of Forensic Mental Health	4	USA	Nanayakkara, Ogloff, Thomas
			Klepfisz, O'Brien, Daffern
			Lee, Ogloff, Daffern, Martin
			Shinkfield, Ogloff
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry	1	Canada	Purcell, Baksheev, Mullen
International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction	2	Canada	Groves, Skues , Wise
			Skues , Williams, Oldmeadow, Wise
International Journal of Mental Health Nursing	5	Australia	Lee, Daffern, Ogloff, Martin
			Maguire, Daffern, Martin
			Martin, Thomas
			Quinn , Happell
			Shinkfield, Ogloff
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology	1	USA	Shepherd
Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research	1	USA	Chu, Daffern, Thomas , Ang, Long, O'Brien

Published Research

Journal titles by country of publication and author: Jan 2014 – June 2015 inclusive

Journal of Clinical Nursing	1	UK	Quinn , Happell
Journal of Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry	2	UK	Ching , Daffern , Thomas
			Schilders , Ogloff
Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice	1	USA	Shepherd , Luebbers , Ogloff
Journal of Law and Medicine	1	Australia	Sullivan , Rees
Journal of Personality Disorders	1	USA	Gilbert , Daffern , Talevski , Ogloff
Journal of Social Work	1	UK	De Bortoli , Coles, Dolan
Law and Human Behavior	1	USA	Saulnier, Sivasubramaniam
Legal and Criminological Psychology	2	UK	Ducat , McEwan , Ogloff
			Kadra, Daffern , Campbell
Nordic Journal of Psychiatry	1	Denmark	Selenius, Strand
Nordic Nursing Research	1	Sweden	Olsson, Strand , Asplund, Kristiansen
Perspectives in Psychiatric Care	1	USA	Quinn , Happell
Police Practice and Research	2	UK	Ogloff , Shepherd
			Short , MacDonald, Luebbers , Ogloff , Thomas
Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal	1	USA	Ogloff , Talevski , Lemphers , Wood , Simmons
Psychiatry, Psychology and Law	7	UK	Baksheev , Sullivan , Fraser, Greenwood-Smith, McCarthy, Reid, Lemphers , Purcell
			Fougere , Daffern , Thomas
			McKeon , McEwan , Luebbers
			Mooney , Daffern
			Papalia , Thomas , Ching , Daffern
			Shepherd , Luebbers , Ogloff , Fullam , Dolan
			Shepherd , Purcell
Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes	1	USA	Podubinski , Lee, Hollander, Daffern
Psychological Assessment	1	USA	Shepherd , Strand
Psychology Aotearoa	1	New Zealand	Daffern
Psychology of Violence	1	USA	Roberton , Daffern , Bucks
Psychology, Crime & Law	3	UK	Cavezza , McEwan
			Mooney , Daffern
			Roberton , Daffern , Bucks
Psychology, Public Policy, and Law	2	USA	Shepherd , Adams, McEntyre, Walker
			Shepherd , Luebbers , Ferguson, Ogloff , Dolan
Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences	1	Norway	Olsson, Strand , Kristiansen
Social Networking	2	USA	La Sala, Skues , Grant
			Skues , Banagan, Wise
Teaching of Psychology	1	USA	Skues , Wise

Forensicare staff and students are indicated in **bold type**.

Details of all the publications listed above may be found in Appendix 1.

Presentations

Presentation type	National conference	International conference
Invited address/keynote speech	22	6
Paper presentation	17	27

NB: Invited address figures include only major conferences and events

Current grant applications

Ogloff, J., Kinner, S., Mullen, P., Luebbers, S. An investigation of the mental health and health outcomes in a sample of children sexually abused between 1964 and 2015. NHMRC discovery project. Expected decision November 2015.

McEwan, T., Daffern, M. Ogloff, J.R.P. & Nicholls, T. Thinking about violence. Australian Research Council Discovery Project Expected decision November 2015.

Sivasubramaniam, D. Juries and justice: How do jurors deal with inadmissible evidence? Co-C.I.'s: Bianca Klettke (Deakin University) and Mark Nolan (Australian National University); Co-P.I.: Regina Schuller (York University). ARC Discovery Project. Expected decision: November, 2015.

Appendix 1: Publications

Journal articles: 2014

- Carroll, A. (2014). Risk management in public mental health. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 22 (3), 307-308. doi: 10.1177/1039856214530017
- Cavezza, C., & McEwan, T. E. (2014). Cyberstalking versus off-line stalking in a forensic sample. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 20 (10), 955-970. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2014.893334
- Ching, H., Daffern, M., & Thomas, S. D. (2014). Clarifying the characteristics of violent youth who have engaged in appetitive violence. *Journal of Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry*, 25 (4), 451-463.
- Daffern, M. (2014). The perils of practicing psychology: Aggression, violence and other threats to wellbeing. *Psychology Aotearoa*, 6 (2), 81-83.
- De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2014). Linking illicit substance misuse during pregnancy and child abuse: what is the quality of the evidence? *Child and Family Social Work*, 19 (2), 136-148. doi: 10.1111/cfs.12002
- Glozier, N., O'Dea, B., McGorry, P. D., Pantelis, C., Amminger, G. P., Hermens, D. F., . . . Hickie, I. B. (2014). Delayed sleep onset in depressed young people. *BMC Psychiatry*, 14, 33. doi: 10.1186/1471-244X-14-33
- Glozier, N., O'Dea, B., Purcell, R., McGorry, P. D., Scott, J., Fields, K., . . . Hickie, I. B. (2014). Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET): Characteristics of NEET status among help-seeking young adults. *BMJ Open*.
- Groves, S. J., Skues, J. L., & Wise, L. Z. (2014). Assessing the potential risks associated with Facebook game use. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*, 12 (5), 670-685. doi: 10.1007/s11469-014-9502-5
- Hosie, J., Gilbert, F., Simpson, K., & Daffern, M. (2014). An examination of the relationship between personality and aggression using the general aggression and five factor models. *Aggressive Behavior*, 40 (2), 189-196. doi: 10.1002/ab.21510
- Kadra, G., Daffern, M., & Campbell, C. (2014). Detecting offence paralleling behaviours in a medium secure psychiatric unit. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 19 (1), 147-159. doi: 10.1111/j.2044-8333.2012.02066.x
- Klepfisz, G., O'Brien, K., & Daffern, M. (2014). Violent offenders' within-treatment change in anger, criminal attitudes, and violence risk: Associations with violent recidivism. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 13 (4), 348-362. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2014.951107
- La Sala, L., Skues, J., & Grant, S. (2014). Personality traits and Facebook use: The combined/interactive effect of Extraversion, Neuroticism and Conscientiousness. *Social Networking*, 3, 187-195. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/sn.2014.34023
- La Sala, L., Skues, J., & Wise, L. (2014). What Do We Mean by Social Networking Sites. *Annual Review of Cybertherapy and Telemedicine*, 199, 108-112. doi: 10.3233/978-1-61499-401-5-108
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & Martin, T. (2014). Effective limit setting strategies for mental health nurses. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 23 (2), 153-160. doi: 10.1111/inm.12034
- Martin, T., & Thomas, S. D. (2014). Police officers' views of absconding from mental health units in Victoria, Australia. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 23 (2), 145-152.
- Mooney, J., & Daffern, M. (2014). Elucidating the Factors that Influence Parole Decision-Making and Violent Offenders' Performance on Parole. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 21 (3), 385-405. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2013.818521
- Ogloff, J. R. P., & Shepherd, S. (2014). Introduction. *Police Practice and Research*, 15 (4), 265-269. doi: 10.1080/15614263.2014.909628
- Olsson, H., Strand, S., Asplund, K., & Kristiansen, L. (2014). Turning towards recovery in forensic psychiatric inpatients – a study based on staff experience. *Nordic Nursing Research*, 3 (4), 175-188.
- Olsson, H., Strand, S., & Kristiansen, L. (2014). Reaching a turning point – how patients in forensic care describe trajectories of recovery. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 28 (3), 505-514. doi: 10.1111/scs.12075
- Podubinski, T., Lee, S., Hollander, Y., & Daffern, M. (2014). Characteristics of interpersonal hostile-dominance in psychiatric inpatients. *Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes*, 77 (3), 275-288.
- Purcell, R., Baksheev, G. N., & Mullen, P. E. (2014). A descriptive study of juvenile family violence: Data from intervention order applications in a Childrens Court. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 37 (6), 558-563. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2014.02.029
- Purcell, R., Jorm, A. F., Hickie, I. B., Yung, A. R., Pantelis, C., Amminger, G. P., . . . McGorry, P. D. (2014). Demographic and clinical characteristics of young people seeking help at youth mental health services: baseline findings of the Transitions Study. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*, n/a-n/a. doi: 10.1111/eip.12133
- Robertson, T., Daffern, M., & Bucks, R. S. (2014). Maladaptive emotion regulation and aggression in adult offenders. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 20 (10), 933-954. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2014.893333
- Schilders, M. R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2014). Review of point-of-reception mental health screening outcomes in an Australian Prison. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 25 (4), 480-494. doi: 10.1080/14789949.2014.933862
- Shepherd, S. M. (2014). Finding Color in Conformity: A Commentary on Culturally Specific Risk Factors for Violence in Australia. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. doi: 10.1177/0306624x14540492
- Shepherd, S.M. (2014). Why diversity may not mend adversity: An Australian commentary on Multicultural Affirmative Action Strategies in Law Enforcement. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 26 (2), 241-248.
- Shepherd, S., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (2014). Are youth violence risk instruments interchangeable? Evaluating instrument convergence in a sample of incarcerated adolescent offenders. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 14 (4), 317-341.
- Shepherd, S. M., Adams, Y., McEntyre, E., & Walker, R. (2014). Violence risk assessment in Australian Aboriginal offender populations: A review of the literature. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 20 (3), 281-293. doi: 10.1037/law0000017
- Shepherd, S. M., Luebbers, S., Ferguson, M., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Dolan, M. (2014). The utility of the SAVRY across ethnicity in Australian young offenders. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 20 (1), 31-45. doi: 10.1037/a0033972

Shepherd, S. M., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., Fullam, R., & Dolan, M. (2014). The Predictive Validity of Risk Assessment Approaches for Young Australian Offenders. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 21 (5), 801-817. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.904262

Shinkfield, G., & Ogloff, J. (2014). A review and analysis of routine outcome measures for forensic mental health services. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 13(3), 252-271. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2014.939788

Short, T. B. R., MacDonald, C., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Thomas, S. D. M. (2014). The nature of police involvement in mental health transfers. *Police Practice and Research*, 15(4), 336-348. doi: 10.1080/15614263.2012.736717

Sivasubramaniam, D., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2014). Cultural variation in Australia: Ethnicity, host community residence, and power-distance values. *Cross Cultural Communication*, 10(4), 136-144. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968%2F4810>

Skues, J., Banagan, R. F., & Wise, L. (2014). Facebook and diagnosis of depression: A mixed methods study. *Social Networking*, 3(187-195). doi: 10.4236/sn.2014.34023

Skues, J. L., & Wise, L. (2014). Academic Boot Camp for the Writing of Psychology Research Reports. *Teaching of Psychology*, 41(4), 296-302. doi: 10.1177/0098628314549700

Storey, J. E., Kropp, P. R., Hart, S. D., Belfrage, H., & Strand, S. (2014). Assessment and Management of Risk for Intimate Partner Violence by Police Officers Using the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 41 (2), 256-271. doi: 10.1177/0093854813503960

Sullivan, D. H., & Rees, M. A. (2014). Smoking bans in secure psychiatric hospitals and prisons. *Journal of Law & Medicine*, 22(1), 22-30.

2015 January – June

Adams, J., & Carroll, A. (2015). Mixed emotions: A response to – Large MM and Ryan CJ. Suicide risk categorisation of psychiatric inpatients: What it might mean and why it is of no use. *Australasian psychiatry* 2014; 22(4): 390–2. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 23(1), 85-86. doi: 10.1177/1039856214556326

Baksheev, G. N., Sullivan, D., Fraser, R., Greenwood-Smith, C., McCarthy, J., Reid, D., . . . Purcell, R. (in press). Characteristics of Mentally Disordered Youth Referred to a Forensic Satellite Clinic for Violence Risk Assessment: A Case Control Study. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 22(2), 235-246. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.941088

Chu, C. M., Daffern, M., Thomas, S., Ang, Y., Long, M., & O'Brien, K. (2015). Determinants of gang affiliation in Singaporean youth offenders: Social and familial factors. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 7(1), 19-32. doi: 10.1108/JACPR-11-2013-0031

De Bortoli, L., Coles, J., & Dolan, M. (2015). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in child protection: A sample from the Victorian Children's Court. *Journal of Social Work*, 15(2), 186-206. doi: 10.1177/1468017314529511

Ducat, L., McEwan, T. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2015). An investigation of firesetting recidivism: Factors related to repeat offending. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 20(1), 1-18. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12052

Fougere, A., Daffern, M., & Thomas, S. (2015). Does resilience predict recidivism in young offenders? *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 22(2), 198-212. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.936333

Gilbert, F., Daffern, M., Talevski, D., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2015). Understanding the personality disorder and aggression relationship: An investigation using contemporary aggression theory. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 29(1), 100-114. doi: 10.1521/pedi_2013_27_077

Kasinathan, J., Marsland, C., Batterham, P., Gaskin, C., Adams, J., & Daffern, M. (2015). Assessing the risk of imminent aggression in mentally ill young offenders. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 23(1), 44-48. doi: 10.1177/1039856214563845

Kasinathan, J., Marsland, C., Batterham, P., Gaskin, C., Adams, J., & Daffern, M. (2015). The DASA:YV assists the appraisal of imminent aggression risk in young patients. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 23(3), 314-315. doi: 10.1177/1039856215584526

Lantta, T., Daffern, M., Kontio, R., & Valimaki, M. (2015). Implementing the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression in Mental Health Units. *Clinical Nurse Specialist*, 29(4), 230-243. doi: 10.1097/nur.000000000000140

Lee, J., Daffern, M., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Martin, T. (2015). Towards a model for understanding the development of post traumatic stress and general distress in mental health nurses. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 24(1), 49-58. doi: 10.1111/inm.12097

Lee, J., Ogloff, J. R. P., Daffern, M., & Martin, T. (2015). The impact of inpatient homicide on forensic mental health nurses' distress and posttraumatic stress. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 14(2), 93-100. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2015.1045632

McKeon, B., McEwan, T. E., & Luebbers, S. (2015). "It's not really stalking if you know the person": Measuring community attitudes that normalize, justify and minimise stalking. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 22(2), 291-306. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.945637

Mooney, J. L., & Daffern, M. (2015). The relationship between aggressive behaviour in prison and violent offending following release. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 21(4), 314-329. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2014.989163

Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Thomas, S. D. M. (2015). From Haystacks to Hospitals: An Evolving Understanding of Mental Disorder and Firesetting. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 14(1), 66-75. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2014.974086

Ogloff, J. R. P., Talevski, D., Lemphers, A., Wood, M., & Simmons, M. (2015). Co-occurring mental illness, substance use disorders, and antisocial personality disorder among clients of forensic mental health services. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 38(1), 16-23. doi: 10.1037/prj0000088

Papalia, N., Thomas, S. D. M., Ching, H., & Daffern, M. (2015). Changes in the prevalence and nature of violent crime by youth in Victoria, Australia. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 22(2), 213-223. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2014.937476

Purcell, R., Jorm, A. F., Hickie, I. B., Yung, A. R., Pantelis, C., Amminger, G. P., . . . McGorry, P. D. (2015). Transitions Study of predictors of illness progression in young people with mental ill health: study methodology. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry*, 9(1), 38-47. doi: 10.1111/eip.12079

Appendix 1: Publications

2015 January – June

Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (2015). Consumer sexual relationships in a Forensic mental health hospital: Perceptions of nurses and consumers. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 24(2), 121-129. doi: 10.1111/inm.12112

Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (2015). Sex on show. Issues of privacy and dignity in a Forensic mental health hospital: Nurse and patient views. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 24(15-16), 2268-2276. doi: 10.1111/jocn.12860

Robertson, T., Daffern, M., & Bucks, R. S. (2015). Beyond anger control: Difficulty attending to emotions also predicts aggression in offenders. *Psychology of Violence*, 5(1), 74-83. doi: 10.1037/a0037214

Saulnier, A., & Sivasubramaniam, D. (2015). Effects of victim presence and coercion in restorative justice: An experimental paradigm. *Law and Human Behavior*, 39(4), 378-387. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000130

Selenius, H., & Strand, S. (2015). Superficiality in forensic psychiatric patients is related to superior phonological, semantic and syntactic skills. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 69(5), 392-396. doi: 10.3109/08039488.2014.994031

Shinkfield, G., & Ogloff, J. (2015). Use and interpretation of routine outcome measures in forensic mental health. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 24(1), 11-18. doi: 10.1111/inm.12092

In press

Ching, H., Daffern, M., & Thomas, S. (in press). A comparison of offending trajectories in violent youth according to violence type. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*. doi: 10.1002/cbm.1969

Daffern, M., Gilbert, F., Lee, S., & Chu, C. M. (In press). The relationship between early maladaptive schema, psychopathic traits, and neuroticism in an offender sample. *Clinical Psychologist*. doi: 10.1111/cp.12069

De Bortoli, L., & Dolan, M. (In press). Decision Making in Social Work with Families and Children: Developing Decision-Aids Compatible with Cognition. *British Journal of Social Work*. doi: 10.1093/bjsw/bcu087

Hitch, D., Hii, Q., & Davey, I. (in press). Occupational therapy in forensic psychiatry: Recent developments in our understandings (2007–2013). *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*. doi: 10.1177/0308022615591018

Quinn, C., & Happell, B. (in press). Supporting the sexual intimacy needs of patients in a longer stay inpatient forensic setting. *Perspectives in Psychiatric Care*. doi: 10.1111/ppc.12123

Shepherd, S. M., & Purcell, R. (in press). What Are The Factors Associated With Criminal Behaviour For Young People With Mental Health Problems? *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1-11. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2015.1015399

Shepherd, S. M., & Strand, S. (in press). The Utility of the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL: YV) and the Youth Psychopathic Trait Inventory (YPI) – Is it Meaningful to Measure Psychopathy in Young Offenders? *Psychological Assessment*. doi: 10.1037/pas0000182

Skues, J., Williams, B., Oldmeadow, J., & Wise, L. (in press). The effects of boredom, loneliness, and distress tolerance on problem internet use among university students. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*. doi: 10.1007/s11469-015-9568-8

Books and book chapters: 2014

Beaudry, J. L., & Bullard, C. L. (2014). Eyewitness identifications: The interaction between witness age and estimator variables. In M. Toglia, D. Ross, E. Pica & J. Pozzulo (Eds.), *The Elderly Eyewitness in Court* (pp. 93–116). New York, NY: Taylor and Francis.

Beaudry, J. L., Bullard, C. L., & Dolin, J. R. (2014). Existing state of knowledge on estimator variables. In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. USA: Springer.

Carroll, A. (2014). Actuarial Risk Assessment. In P. Taylor, K. Corteen & S. Morley (Eds.), *A Companion to Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Risk*. Bristol, UK: The Policy Press, University of Bristol.

Carroll, A. (2014). Implementing the risk paradigm in forensic mental health: evidence and values. In R. Sheehan & J. Ogloff (Eds.), *Working within the Forensic Paradigm: Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice*. London: Routledge.

Carroll, A. (2014). Structured Professional Judgment Risk Assessment. In P. Taylor, K. Corteen & S. Morley (Eds.), *A Companion to Criminal Justice, Mental Health and Risk*. Bristol, UK: The Policy Press, University of Bristol.

Davis, M. R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2014). The psychological autopsy of equivocal deaths. In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. New York: Springer.

Dunn, E., Felthous, A. R., Gagne, P., Harding, T., Kaliski, S., Kramp, P., . . . Yoshikawa, K. (2014). Forensic psychiatry and its interfaces outside the UK and Ireland. In J. Gunn & P. Taylor (Eds.), *Forensic psychiatry 2nd edition: Clinical, legal and ethical issues*. London, UK: Hodder Arnold.

Fraser, R., Purcell, R., & Sullivan, D. (2014). Early intervention to reduce violence and offending outcomes in young people with mental disorders. In P. B. A. Rosen (Ed.), *Early intervention in psychiatry: El of nearly everything for better mental health* (pp. 305-317). Wiley-Blackwell: Wiley-Blackwell.

Gray, N. S., Gunn, J., James, D. V., Monahan, J., Snowden, R. J., Taylor, P., & Warren, L. (2014). Dangerousness. In J. G. P. J. Taylor (Ed.), *Forensic Psychiatry: Clinical, legal and ethical issues* (Vol. 2). London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.

Kristiansen, L., & Strand, S. (2014). *Forensic Psychiatry*. Sweden: Lund.

McEwan, T. E., MacKenzie, R.D., McCarthy, J. . (2014). The Problem Behaviour Model and threat assessment. In R. Meloy & J. Hoffman (Eds.), *International Handbook of Threat Assessment*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

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Pfeifer, J. P. (2014). Muslims and the courtroom: legal issues and empirical research. In J. T. Richardson (Ed.), *Legal Cases Involving New Religious Movements* (pp. 245-271). Vermont: Ashgate Publishing.

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Baksheev, G. N., & Purcell, R. (2015). Youth, violence and mental health: associations and emerging service responses *Preventing Violence in Australia: Policy, Practice and Solutions*. Sydney, Australia: The Federation Press.

Burkitt, G., Kinston, D., & McLoughlin, R. (2015). From care to the community: leaving forensic care and the challenge of inclusion. In R. Sheehan & J. Ogloff (Eds.), *Working within the Forensic Paradigm: Cross discipline approaches for policy and practice*. London: Routledge.

Cutajar, M., & Sheehan, R. (2015). Providing protection and turning away from future offending. In R. Sheehan & J. Ogloff (Eds.), *Working within the forensic paradigm: Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice* (pp. 135-151). Oxon, UK: Routledge.

Daffern, M., Maguire, T., Carroll, A., & McKenna, B. (2015). The Problem of Workplace Violence: A Focus on the Mental Health Sector *Preventing Violence in Australia: Policy, Practice and Solutions*. Sydney, Australia: The Federation Press.

Ogloff, J., & Sheehan, R. (2015). Balancing legal, cultural and human rights with the forensic paradigm. In R. Sheehan & J. Ogloff (Eds.), *Working within the forensic paradigm: Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice* (pp. 272-278). Oxon, UK: Routledge.

Ogloff, J., & Sheehan, R. (2015). *Working within the forensic paradigm: Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice*. Oxon, UK: Routledge.

Sivasubramaniam, D., & Heuer, L. (2015). Procedural justice. In B.L. Cutler & P.A. Zapf (Eds.), *APA handbook of forensic psychology, Vol. 2: Criminal investigation, adjudication, and sentencing outcomes* (pp. 345-360). Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association.

Sullivan, D., Minas, I. H., & Minas, S. (2015). Cultural considerations in psychiatric evidence. In I. Freckelton & H. Selby (Eds.), *Expert Evidence*. Sydney: Thomson Reuters.

In press

Bennett, D., & Davis, M. R. (in press). Future directions for criminal behaviour analysis of deliberately set fire events. In R. Doley, G. Dickens & T. Gannon (Eds.), *The Psychology of Arson: A Practical guide to understanding and managing deliberate firesetters*. London: Routledge.

Bennett, D., & Davis, M. R. (in press). Risk assessment of parolees: Current best practice. In I. B. Weiner (Ed.), *The Clinical and Forensic Assessment of Psychopathy: A practitioner's guide* (2nd ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Lyon, D. R., Ogloff, J., & Shepherd, S. (in press). Legal and ethical issues in psychopathy assessment. *The Clinical and Forensic Assessment of Psychopathy: A practitioner's guide* (2nd ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

McEwan, T. E., & Ducat, L. (in press). The role of mental illness in firesetting behaviour. In R. Doley, G. Dickens & T. Gannon (Eds.), *The Psychology of Arson: A Practical guide to understanding and managing deliberate firesetters*. Abingdon, UK: Psychology Press.

Sullivan, D., & Mullen, P. E. (in press). Managing the violent behaviours associated with the schizophrenic syndrome. In D. Castle, D. Copolov, T. Wykes & K. Mueser (Eds.), *Pharmacological and Psychosocial Treatments in Schizophrenia* (3rd ed.). London: Informa.

Other publications

Davis, M. R., & Ogloff, J. (2015). An evaluation of the Violence Intervention Program *Consultancy report prepared for the Offending Behaviour Programs Branch, Corrections Victoria, Department of Justice & Regulation*. Victoria, Australia.

Davis, M. R., & Ogloff, J. (2015). Violence Intervention Program: Facilitation Guidelines, *Manual prepared for the Offending Behaviour Programs Branch, Corrections Victoria, Department of Justice & Regulation*.

Ducat, L., McEwan, T., McGrail, J., McCarthy, J., Ogloff, J., & Norton, J. (2015). Report 2: Offending and mental health outcomes for individuals assessed and treated at the Problem Behaviour Program (PBP) *The Problem Behaviour Program: A community based model for the assessment and treatment of problem behaviours*. Melbourne, Australia: Forensicare.

McCarthy, J., McEwan, T., Ducat, L., McGrail, J., Ogloff, J., & Norton, J. (2015). Report 1: Describing Problem Behaviour Program Clients *The Problem Behaviour Program: A community based model for the assessment and treatment of problem behaviours*. Melbourne, Australia: Forensicare.

McCarthy, J., McEwan, T., Ducat, L., McGrail, J., Ogloff, J., & Norton, J. (2015). Report 3: Offending outcomes for individuals referred by the Community Corrections Services to the Problem Behaviour Program (PBP) *The Problem Behaviour Program: A community based model for the assessment and treatment of problem behaviours*. Melbourne, Australia: Forensicare.

McEwan, T., Wood, M., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Norton, J. (2015). *Understanding and responding to complex criminal behaviour resulting in family violence: Submission to the Royal Commission on Family Violence*.

Quinn, C. (2014). Sex and Forensic Mental Health: a worthy goal or mutually exclusive? *Synergy: Centre for Mental Health Nursing Innovation Newsletter*.

Quinn, C., & Ryan, J. (2015, Jan-June). Enrolled Nurse mental health development program: Thomas Embling Hospital. *News, Australian College of Mental Health Nurses, March - May*.

Wise, L., Skues, J., & Surdy, C. (2014). Attentional resources, perceptual and cognitive mechanisms relating to the switch cost and reaction time for different human-machine interface technologies. The role of implicit attention in skilled performance. : DSTO.

Appendix 2: Presentations

International

Keynote/invited

Ogloff, J. (2014). *Contemporary Topics in Forensic Mental Health: Mental Illness and Offending; Stalking; Psychological Autopsies*. Invited address at the Southern Alberta Forensic Psychiatry Services 2014 forensic annual spring conference, Calgary, Canada.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *Moving beyond 'specialist' offence type assessment and treatment*. Invited address at the Innovative Strategies in Criminal Justice Conference, MacEwan University, Alberta, Canada.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Addressing Criminogenic Needs in Offenders with Mental Illness*. Invited address to Alberta Hospital staff, Alberta.

Ogloff J. (2014). *The long-term effects of child sexual abuse: The relationship with future offending and (re)victimisation*. Keynote address at the national training event for the New Zealand Department of Corrections psychologists, Rotorua, New Zealand.

Ogloff J. (2014). *What Goes Around Comes Around: Sexual Victimization, Predation and Victimization Again*. 2014 RANZCP Forensic Psychiatry Conference, Hong Kong.

Ogloff J., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. (2014). *The long term effects of child sexual abuse: From victim to perpetrator*. 75th Annual Canadian Psychological Association Convention, Vancouver.

Paper presentations

Beaudry, J. L., & Sauer, J. (2014). *Video-recorded identification decisions: Post-identification feedback eliminates observers' sensitivity to eyewitness accuracy*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, LA.

Cavezza, C. (2014). *Cyberstalkers vs 'Off-line' Stalkers: Is Cyberstalking a special case?* Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, New Orleans, USA.

Daffern, M. (2014). *The perils of practicing psychology: Aggression, violence and other threats to wellbeing*. Paper presented at the New Zealand Psychological Society Annual Conference, Nelson, New Zealand.

Daffern, M., Klepfisz, G., & O'Brien, K. (2014). *Measuring change following violent offender treatment*. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic mental health conference, Toronto, Canada.

Davis, M. R. (2014). *Beyond the Procrustean beds: A conceptual model for differentiating rapists and their offences*. Paper presented at the 15th international investigative psychology conference, London, United Kingdom.

Davis, M. R. (2014). *Of suffering and humiliation: Conceptual and applied issues in the identification of sexual sadism*. Paper presented at the International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship (ICIAF), FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, USA.

Davis, M. R. (2014). *Unravelling the inductive-deductive debate in offender profiling*. Paper presented at the Behavioural Investigative Advisers Unit, Crime Operational Support, National Crime Agency, Bramshill, United Kingdom.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & Martin, M. (2015). *Limit setting strategies for forensic mental health nurses*. Paper presented at the IAFMHS, Manchester, UK.

McEwan D.Psych, T. E. (2014). *Assessing and surviving stalkers*. Paper presented at the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Annual Meeting, Chicago, USA.

McEwan D.Psych, T. E. (2014). *Improving stalking risk assessment: The Stalking Risk Profile*. Paper presented at the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Annual Meeting, Chicago, USA.

Mullen, P., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2014). *Child sexual abuse: Abusers and abused. From new data to clinical management*. Paper presented at the 2014 RANZCP Forensic Psychiatry Conference, Hong Kong.

Naidoo, T. S., Critchley, C., & Pfeifer, J. P. (2014). *The effects of education-level and individual difference variables on the perception of threats and negative attitudes towards asylum seekers in Australia*. Paper presented at the 28th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Paris, France.

Petersson, J., & Strand, S. (2014). *Creating a typology of intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators: Using the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment guide: Short Version (SARA:SV)*. Paper presented at the Association Of European Threat Assessment Professionals, Stockholm, Sweden.

Pfeifer, J., Trounson, J., Gye, L., & Dodd, A. (2014). *Responding to depression and self-harm in young offenders: integrating technology-based programs within correctional environments*. Paper presented at the From incarceration to reintegration: Change with a Purpose, Windhoek, Namibia. <http://hdl.handle.net/1959.3/387144>

Pfeifer, J. P., & Trounson, J. S. (2014). *Using the Cognitive Skills Core Assessment Tool (CS-CAT) to evaluate offender cognitive skills programs: Data and standardization*. Paper presented at the International Community Corrections Association meeting, Cleveland, USA.

Sivasubramaniam, D., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2014). *An experimental survey of investigative and intelligence interview practices in Australasia*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA.

Sivasubramaniam, D., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2014). *The role of deservingness in justice reasoning among criminal and human intelligence interviewers*. Paper presented at the Meeting of the International Society of Justice Research, New York, USA

Strand, S. (2014). *Assessing the risk of repeated violence with honor as a motive*. Paper presented at the Dare to Stand (Seminar), Ostersund, Sweden.

Strand, S. (2014). *Policing Stalking*. Paper presented at the 2014 Special Meeting of IPES "International Police Executive Symposium" on "Policing by Consent", Thiruvananthapuram, India.

Strand, S. (2014). *Stalking – to be harassed (translation)*. Paper presented at the Åre Risk Event conference, Sweden.

Strand, S. (2014). *Threats against people holding public office*. Paper presented at the The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden.

Strand, S. (2014). *To be violent towards the one you love*. Paper presented at the Domestic Violence Seminar, Ostersund, Sweden.

Strand, S., & McEwan D.Psych, T. E. (2014). *Risk and threat assessment of stalking – An introduction of the Stalking Assessment Screen (SAS)*. Paper presented at the Association Of European Threat Assessment Professionals, Stockholm, Sweden.

Sullivan, D. (2014). *Contemporary perspectives on bestiality*. Paper presented at the RANZCP, Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry 2014 Conference, Hong Kong.

Sullivan, D. (2014). *The ethics of prescribing anti-libidinal medication*. Paper presented at the RANZCP, Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry 2014 Conference, Hong Kong.

Thomas, A. C., Pfeifer, J. P., Moore, S., Meyer, D., & Armstrong, A. (2014). *Evaluation of the removal of ATMs from EGM venues in Victoria, Australia*. Paper presented at the 10th European Conference on Gambling Studies and Policy Issues, Helsinki, Finland.

Thomas, A. C., Pfeifer, J. P., Moore, S., Meyer, D., & Armstrong, A. (2014). *Removal of ATMs from EGM venues in Victoria, Australia. An evaluation*. Paper presented at the 5th International Gambling Conference, Auckland, New Zealand.

National

Keynote/invited

Ogloff, J. (2014). *Breaking the Cycle: Child Sex Abuse, Victimisation and Offending*. Victoria Police Sex Offenders Registry conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff, J. (2014). *The Relationship between Mental Illness and Homicide*. Griffith University Homicide: Precursors & Prevention conference, Brisbane, Queensland.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *The Contraindications of Seclusion: Is there a Proper Role?* Invited address to the 10th National Forum on Reducing the use of Seclusion and Restraint in Australian Health Services, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *Experiences with Research on Jury Comprehension of Judicial Instructions: What have we learnt over the Past 30 Years?* Invited address to Juries Commissioners' Annual Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *Keynote address*. Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference, NSW Bureau of Crime, Statistics & Research, Sydney, NSW.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *Making sense of the senseless: Contemporary approaches to understanding filicide*. Invited address to ANZAPPL soirée, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff, J. (2015). *Understanding the Modern Jury: Implications for Communication*. Invited address to Criminal Bar Association CPD, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). Invited address at the County Court of Victoria Annual Judges' Seminar, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *The Psychology of Fire Setting*. Invited address to Victoria Police Arson and Explosives course, Police Academy, Glen Waverley, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Assessing and managing violence in offender populations*. Invited address to the Corrective Services NSW Psychology Conference, Sydney, NSW.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Assessing risk for violence in domestic violence situations*. Invited address at the 34th annual ANZAPPL conference, Sydney, NSW.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Capacity, Consent, and Clinical Decision Making*. Invited address to Eastern Health, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Improving judicial communication with jurors: Some lessons from Trans-Tasman research*. Invited address at the 11th Annual Australasian Jury Research & Practice Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Making Jury Instructions Understandable*. Invited address at the County Court of Victoria Annual Judges' Seminar, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Mental Health, Cognitive Functioning, and Social Well-Being Among Aboriginal Prisoners in Victoria*. Invited address at the Magistrates' Professional development conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Mental Illness, Cognitive Functioning and Social and Emotional Wellbeing: The Victorian Experience*. Invited address at the Corrective Services NSW Psychology Conference, Sydney, NSW.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Practical Approaches to Managing Personality Disorders*. Invited address to the Victorian Psychologists Association, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Practical exploration of mental health issues for prisoners*. Invited address to the Law Institute of Victoria Law CPD conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *Understanding arson and the risk for repeat firesetting*. Invited address at the 34th Annual ANZAPPL Congress, Sydney, NSW.

Ogloff J. (2014). *What does the future hold for juries?* Invited address at the 11th Annual Australasian Jury Research & Practice Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J. (2014). *What Works – Putting Treatment and Management of Sexual Offending into Perspective*. Invited address at the Victoria Police Sex Offenders Registry conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Ogloff J., Sinclair, C., Koch, W., Dewhurst, A., & Bajwa, J. (2014). *Ethical issues in forensic psychology*. Invited address at the 75th Annual Canadian Psychological Association Convention, Vancouver.

Paper presentation

Burkitt, G., & McLoughlin, R. (2014). *Care Pathways in Forensic Mental Health*. Paper presented at the NWMH World Social Work Day Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Davis, M. R. (2014). *The Static-99R: A case of actuarial confusion*. Paper presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Psychological Society College of Forensic Psychologists (Western Australia Branch), Perth, WA.

Garnsey, M., Thomas, S. D., & Daffern, M. (2014). *Intellectual disability and victimisation In Victoria: a longitudinal data linkage study*. Paper presented at the Annual ANZAPPL Congress, Sydney, NSW.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & Martin, M. (2015). *Limit setting*. Paper presented at the 10th National Seclusion and Restraint, Reduction Forum, Melbourne, Victoria.

Maguire, T., & Spong, L. (2015). *Safewards: a Victorian perspective*. Paper presented at the 10th National Seclusion and Restraint, Reduction Forum, Melbourne, Victoria.

Appendix 2: Presentations

- Newton, S., Farnworth, L., & Davey, I. (2014). *Off Campus Leave as a therapeutic intervention: A program evaluation*. Paper presented at the Occupational Therapy Australia Victorian State Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Pfeifer, J. P., & Skues, J. (2014). *Social network analysis & correctional environments: Prison networks and operational intelligence*. Paper presented at the Australian & New Zealand Forensic Science Society meeting, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Quinn, C. (2014). *Developing a policy that is supportive of patient sexual relationships in a longer stay inpatient setting*. Paper presented at the 15th Victorian Collaborative Psychiatric Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Quinn, C. (2014). *Exploring the possible barriers and benefits towards sexual relationships between consenting adult mental health patients in a forensic psychiatric hospital*. Paper presented at the 15th Victorian Collaborative Psychiatric Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Quinn, C. (2014). *Mental health nursing views of sexual relationships between patients in a Forensic hospital: Exploring patient and nurse views*. The Carillon, Centre for Psychiatric Nursing School of Health Sciences University of Melbourne, Victoria.
- Quinn, C. (2014). *Sexual rights: Balancing organisational and individual needs in longer term care environments*. Paper presented at the Australian College of Mental Health Nurses 40th International Mental Health Nursing Conference – Honouring the Past, Shaping the Future, Melbourne, Australia.
- Shepherd, S. (2014). *Interpreting Violence Risk Markers for Young Offenders*. Paper presented at the Magistrates Professional Development Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Shinkfield. (2014). *Measuring outcomes in forensic mental health services: A review of the literature*. Paper presented at the Australian Mental Health Outcomes and Classification Network national forum, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Sullivan, D. (2014). *Fitness for Interview: psychiatric perspectives*. Paper presented at the Forensic Medical Officer's Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Sullivan, D. (2014). *Internet-based Sexual Offending*. Paper presented at the ANZAPPL conference, Tasmania, Australia.
- Sullivan, D. (2014). *Methamphetamine: Forensic Psychiatric Perspectives*. Paper presented at the Magistrates' Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Sullivan, D. (2014). *Sexual Deviance and its Management*. Paper presented at the Vic Police Sex Offenders Registry Asia Pacific Conference 2014 Melbourne, Victoria.

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