



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science

Safer Communities, Safer Relationships

Monash University Prato Centre

4 – 6 October, 2017

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GENERAL INFORMATION

PRESENTERS

Presenters using data projectors are asked to load their presentations onto the computer in the room where they will be presenting in a break prior to the presentation. If you need help with this, please see the technician or ask at the Registration Desk.

Presenters are asked to convene at the front of the appropriate room with the Chair of their session a few minutes before the start of the session.

NAME BADGES / TICKETS

Admission to all sessions and catering is by the official conference name badge – please wear it at all times when at the conference. Tickets are necessary for the conference dinner.

SOCIAL PROGRAM

The **Welcome Reception** will be held at the Conservatorio San Niccolò, Piazza Cardinale Niccolò, 6 from 6.00-7.30pm on Tuesday. This function is included in the full registration fee. Partners and guests are most welcome to attend; the fee is AU\$50.

Delegates will enjoy the stunning surroundings of the Villa Medicea 'La Ferdinanda' at Artimino for the **Conference Dinner** on Thursday 5 October. Ferdinando I De' Medici took residency of this magnificent villa with his whole court in 1594. Today, the villa provides a tranquil setting and superb catering for special functions. Delegates will be transported from the Monash University Prato Centre to the venue via bus. If you have booked a ticket, you will find your ticket behind your name tag; please check at the Registration Desk if you still require a ticket for yourself or a guest (cost is AU\$110 per person).....late bookings may be possible.

Please assemble on the street in front of the Monash Centre at 6.00pm SHARP. The group will then walk to the bus departure point (a very short walk).

SPECIAL DIETARY REQUIREMENTS

There will be ample vegetarian and gluten free options for all lunches.....these will be found on the main catering tables. At the dinner, you will need to identify yourself to catering staff.

INTERNET ACCESS

Instructions for accessing wifi are available at the registration desk. Delegates are welcome to use the desk top computers in the computer lab. Photocopying and printing can be arranged on a user-pays basis.

DISCLAIMER: At the time of printing, all information contained in this booklet is correct; however, the organising committee, its sponsors and its agents cannot be held responsible for any changes to the final structure or content of the program, or any other general or specific information published here.



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WELCOME

Persistent violence and other serious offending behaviour has a devastating effect on victims, family members, society and the perpetrators themselves. Finding effective solutions to reduce the incidence and severity of offending requires a cross-disciplinary focus. Only with a concerted and ongoing effort can we succeed in reducing the effects of these behaviours in our societies.

Set in the intimate surrounds of a medieval town centre in Prato, Italy, within the 18th century Palazzo Vaj (just 20 minutes from Florence, in Tuscany, Italy) this international conference brings together interdisciplinary practitioners, policy contributors, decision makers, advocates, and researchers to examine various aspects of serious offending and violence. The aim of the conference is to share research, practice and policy developments; to stimulate critical examination of the multifaceted causal issues; and to foster ongoing learning and collaborations.

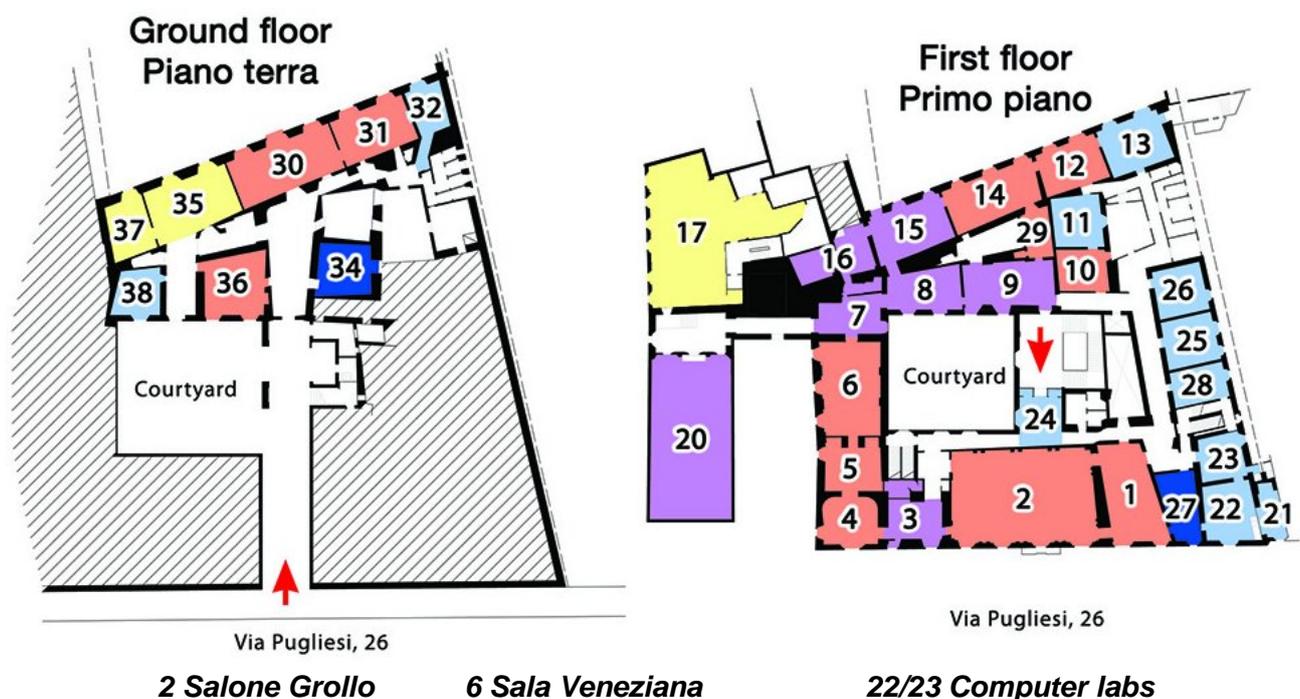
The conference will give particular attention to the following themes:

- Understanding violence and other serious offences
- Effective law and policy developments for managing and reducing offending
- Intimate partner and family violence
- Solutions for severe and persistent young offenders
- 'Crossover kids' – from protection to offending
- Origins of violence and its life course
- Neurobiology of violence
- Mental illness, substance misuse, disability and violence
- Effective interventions with perpetrators
- Family law
- Child protection

We look forward to welcoming you to Prato.

James Ogloff and Rosemary Sheehan
Conference Convenors

MONASH UNIVERSITY PRATO CENTRE



9:00 AM - 10:30 AM Opening Plenary Session Salone Grollo

9:00am Conference Welcome and Opening
James Ogloff

9:30am Keynote Address

Ko te rongoa, ko te aro, ko te whai kia tika ai
Solution focussed justice (p 12)

Judge Tony FitzGerald

10:30 AM – 11:00 AM *Morning tea*

11:00 AM – 12:30 PM Parallel Sessions 1A and 1B

**Session 1A:
Understanding violence and
other serious offending**

**Chair: Michael Daffern
Salone Grollo**

11:00am
Intervention programs for perpetrators
of sexual violence: do they work as an
alternative to imprisonment? (p 15)
Celina Manita

11:30am
Therapeutic climate, distress and
violence: Implications for violent
offender treatment within custodial
settings (p 10)
*Michael Daffern, Jason Skues, James
Ogloff, Justin Trounson and Jeffrey
Pfeifer*

12:00pm
There's something fishy about his
behaviour: How does low omega-3
LCPUFA erythrocyte status influence
aggression and cognitive function and
what can be done to ensure a better
future (p 9)
Mitchell Byrne and Barbara Meyer

**Session 1B:
Symposium**

**Chair: Judy Saba
Sala Veneziana**

A diversity approach to the investigation of
traditional practices including female genital
mutilation, witchcraft , honor based abuse,
child affection behaviours and intimate partner
violence (pp 26-27)
Judy Saba (Convenor)

Paper 1:
Investigating Traditional Practices – Offending
characteristics and police investigation
Karl Roberts

Paper 2:
"So You Think it is Cultural" - Diversity of
thought, cross cultural capability and the
integrated training approach in the
investigation of 'traditional practices' including
female genital mutilation and intimate partner
violence
Judy Saba, Amy Mouafi and Eugene Stek

Paper 3:
Understanding the diversity paradigm for
domestic violence homicides using an
integrated approach
Amy Mouafi, Judy Saba and Eugene Stek

12:30 PM – 1:30 PM *Lunch*

1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

Plenary Session

Salone Grollo

Chair: James Ogloff

Keynote Address

The effects of child maltreatment on the developing brain (p 13)

Danya Glaser

2:30 PM - 3:00 PM Afternoon tea

3:00 PM – 4:30 PM

Parallel Sessions 2A and 2B

	Session 2A: Effective interventions for perpetrators	Session 2B: Family violence
	Chair: Caleb Lloyd Salone Grollo	Chair: Melisa Wood Sala Veneziana
3:00pm	Sexual homicide in Scotland: characteristics, crime scenes and comparative analyses (p 11) <i>Rajan Darjee</i>	Expert evidence on counterintuitive victim behavior in criminal cases involving intimate partner and sexual violence: conceptualizing victim responses through an interpersonal rather than a criminological lens (p 17) <i>Mindy Mechanic</i>
3:30pm	Neuropsychology can enhance violence risk assessment: Unrealized promise and lessons learned (p 14) <i>Casey LaDuke</i>	Improving police Family Violence Risk Assessment using the BSAFER structured professional judgement tool (p 24) <i>Melisa Wood, Ben Spivak, Susanne Strand and Troy McEwan</i>
4:00pm	Can stable and dynamic risk factors assessed in “real time” flag imminent violent recidivism? (p 14) <i>Caleb D. Lloyd, Ariel Stone, and Ralph C. Serin</i>	Policing intimate partner violence in rural areas in Sweden (p 23) <i>Susanne Strand, Joakim Petersson and Jennifer Storey</i>

6:00 PM - 7:30 PM

Welcome Reception

Conservatorio San Niccolò

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Plenary Session

Salone Grollo

Chair: James Ogloff

Keynote Address

A life-course perspective on homicide offending: individual, interpersonal, and situational factors (p 16)

Paul Mazerolle

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM

Morning tea

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Parallel Sessions 3A and 3B

	Session 3A: Disorder, disability and violence	Session 3B: Legal and criminological responses
	Chair: Michael Daffern Salone Grollo	Chair: Nina Papalia Sala Veneziana
10:30am	Forks in the system: women with disability, violence and justice (p 11) <i>Leanne Dowse</i>	Sentencing offenders with FASD/suspected FASD (p 20) <i>Tina Previtiera</i>
11:00am	Investigating the relationship between DSM-5 personality disorder domains and facets and aggression in an offender population using the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (p 12) <i>Ashley Dunne, Flora Gilbert, and Michael Daffern</i>	Persistent, sexually violent youth and young adults: Targeted assessment and intervention strategies (p 21) <i>Daniel Rothman and Lawrence Ellerby</i>
11.30am	Applying a risk triage model to psychiatric hospital admissions. Lessons learned and potential solutions (p 21) <i>Barry Rosenfeld and Merrill Rotter</i>	

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM

Lunch

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

Plenary Session

Salone Grollo

Chair: Michael Daffern

Keynote Address

Hoist with his own petard: The effects of violence on mentally disordered offenders (p 23)

Lindsay Thomson

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM

Afternoon tea

2:30 PM – 4:00 PM Parallel Sessions 4A and 4B

	Session 4A: Desistence and reintegration	Session 4B: Child protection and family violence
	Chair: Ashley Dunne Salone Grollo	Chair: Stefan Luebbers Sala Veneziana
2:30pm	Managing high risk offenders in the community: A multiagency, multidisciplinary approach (p 13) <i>Debra Jellicoe</i>	The criminalisation of adolescence in Victoria (p 24) <i>Fleur Ward</i>
3.00pm	What works and what does not: principles for effective recidivism reduction (p 18) <i>Mario Paparozzi</i>	Differentiating young offenders with a history of maltreatment: Symptom profiles and causality? (p 15) <i>Stefan Luebbers and Nina L. Papalia</i>
3:30pm	Considerations and challenges of youth forensic service delivery in a northern, rural region of Canada (p 20) <i>Anne Pleydon</i>	The development of the Abusive Behaviour By Children- Index to measure child-to-parent abuse in Australia (p 22) <i>Melanie Simmons, Troy McEwan, Rosemary Purcell</i>

7:00 PM Conference Dinner Villa Medicea ‘La Ferdinanda’

(Please meet outside Monash Centre at 6.00pm to walk to bus departure location.)

9:15 AM - 10:15 AM

Plenary Session

Salone Grollo

Chair: Michael Daffern

Keynote Address

The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway: Evaluation of the London pilot (p 16)
Mary McMurran

10:15 AM - 10:30 AM

Morning tea

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Parallel Sessions 5A and 5B

**Session 5A:
Round Table**

Chair: Anne McLeish
Sala Veneziana

10:30am

Dark shadows are looming over family law and support – only new pragmatic and radical action will dispel them (p 25)

Anne McLeish

11:00am

11:30am

Session 5B:

Criminalisation of young offenders

Chair: Stefan Luebbers
Salone Grollo

Police interview quality and inconsistencies raised during cross-examination: Is there a connection? (p 19)

Anne Sophie Pichler and Stefanie Sharman

Towards a justice that's, well, fair: Balancing justice and welfare needs in family group conferences where children have displayed and experienced harmful sexual behavior (p 19)

Kate Parkinson and Monique Anderson

From traits to adjustment: applying adolescent dialectical behavioral therapy skills to youth in custody/hospital (p 9)

Kristyn Anderson

12:00 PM - 12:45 PM

Lunch

12:45 PM - 1:45 PM

Parallel Sessions 6A and 6B

**Session 6A:
Child sexual abuse and offending**

Chair: Nina Papalia
Salone Grollo

12:45pm

Exploring the longitudinal offending pathways of child sexual abuse victims: A preliminary analysis using latent variable modeling (p 18)

Nina L. Papalia, Stefan Luebbers, James R. P. Ogloff, Margaret Cutajar & Paul E. Mullen

1:15pm

Positive Benefits, Pitfalls and problems of community-based treatment programs for child sexual abuse and child internet pornography (CEM) offending (p 10)

Christabel Chamarette

Session 6B:

Current issues

Chair: Caleb Lloyd
Sala Veneziana

The management of individuals found not guilty by reason of mental impairment in Victoria, Australia: characteristics, trajectories and outcomes under the *Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997 (Vic)* (p 21)

Janet Ruffles

A field trial of the Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family violence Risk (VP-SAFv) reliability, validity and user experience (p 22)

Benjamin Spivak, Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers, James Ogloff

1:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Afternoon tea

2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Closing Plenary Session

Salone Grollo

Chair: Michael Daffern

2:00pm

Keynote Address

Stemming the flow: understanding and reducing youth offending (p 17)
James Ogloff

3:00pm

Plenary Panel: Safer Communities, Safer Relationships: Generating Solutions for Reducing Persistent Violence and Other Serious Offending

From traits to adjustment: applying adolescent dialectical behavioral therapy skills to youth in custody/hospital

➤ **Kristyn Anderson**

IWK Hospital, Mental Health and Addictions, Youth Forensic Services, Waterville, Nova Scotia, Canada

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Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) is an evidenced based treatment for adults (Linehan, 1993) and teens (Rathus & Miller, 2014) that was originally developed to treat severe emotional dysregulation, self-harming behaviours and/or borderline personality disorder/traits (Panos, Jackson, Hasan & Panos, 2014). Mental health programs specializing in the treatment of forensic populations (see McCann et al., 2007; Berzins & Trestman, 2004; van den Bosch, Hysaj & Jacobs, 2012) are implementing DBT with promising results. DBT may be indicated as a therapeutic model for incarcerated youth, including those who are also supported by child welfare services, as many have complex trauma histories (Burnside, 2012) and similar to individuals with borderline personality traits, struggle with emotion regulation and invalidating environments. However, traditional DBT skills are often incongruent with contextual variables (e.g., living circumstances and family access) associated with in-patient forensic programs and/or correctional facility requiring adaptations. A clinical adaptation of Miller and Rathus' (2014) DBT skills contextualized for working with an in-patient forensic program and incarcerated youth presenting with mental health difficulties related to adjustment concerns, substance use and coping with incarceration will be presented. Adapted DBT skills that have shown promising clinical results will be discussed using case vignettes to demonstrate the need and benefit of contextual-sensitive DBT programming in order to optimize clinical outcomes for youth involved in forensic programming.

References are available from the author on request.

There's something fishy about his behaviour: How does low omega-3 LCPUFA erythrocyte status influence aggression and cognitive function and what can be done to ensure a better future

➤ **Mitchell Byrne¹ and Barbara Meyer²**

¹Illawarra Health and Medical Research Institute – School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW Australia

²Illawarra Health and Medical Research Institute, School of Medicine, Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW Australia

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Diet influences mental health and behaviour. **Omega-3 (n-3) fatty acids** play a pivotal role in mental health and behavioural self-regulation. Deficits in n-3 have been associated with **a range of disorders, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)**. Offender populations often emerge from socioeconomically challenged environments and demonstrate 3 to 8 times greater incidence of ADHD **compared to** the general population. ADHD has been shown to be a risk factor for offending behaviour, including aggression, with studies demonstrating reduced recidivism when symptoms of ADHD are treated. Further to this, socioeconomically deprived populations experience difficulty incorporating fish, the richest source of preformed n-3, into their diets. Together, these features suggest that if n-3 attenuates ADHD, where aspects of the ADHD symptomology may contribute to offending behaviour, then supplementation of offender diets with n-3 may support offender rehabilitation and offer the individual offender a long term aid in building a better future.

This presentation will detail both the psychological model supporting a relationship between low n-3 status and cognitive dysfunction, and provide data demonstrating a relationship between aggression, attention deficit disorder and erythrocyte fatty acid levels. Further, the presentation will detail the methodology and processes being undertaken on a 5 year study of the effects of n-3 supplementation on prisoner behaviour, engagement with rehabilitation programs, and recidivism. The presentation will also address issues of cross jurisdictional behavioural comparisons and outline a new measure of institutional behaviour that is robustly resistant to cultural or individual variation in tolerance.

Positive benefits, pitfalls and problems of community-based treatment programs for child sexual abuse and child internet pornography (CEM) offending

➤ **Christabel Chamarette**

Helping Families Heal, Perth, Western Australia

Email: cchamarette@gmail.com

Since 2010, approximately 20 - 30 men each year have attended 20-25 week Community Group Treatment Programs in Fremantle and Shenton Park, Western Australia, to address the issues of child sexual offending (csa) and child internet pornography addiction. Many participants have been suicidal and referred by the arresting Police Officers of the Child Abuse Unit in Western Australia. There has been a dramatic reduction in suicides in similar circumstances as a consequence. There has also been a positive response by Courts offering diversionary and community-based penalties in many instances.

However there have been problems in offering the program when prisoners apply to attend because they are unable to be accommodated by in-prison treatment programs.

This presentation will compare in-prison and community-based treatment approaches to child sexual offending and outline the course content of the 20-25 week group treatment programs which have been offered since 2010 to over 150 men facing child csa and CEM charges.

The need for family support programs for women who are partners and family members of those who attend and a 10 week pilot program for them will also be discussed.

Therapeutic climate, distress and violence: Implications for violent offender treatment within custodial settings

➤ **Michael Daffern^{1,2}, Jason Skues¹, James Ogloff^{1,2}, Justin Trounson¹ and Jeffrey Pfeifer¹**

¹Swinburne University of Technology

²Forensicare

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A supportive therapeutic environment is important for prison-based violent offender treatment. The structured groups that offenders complete can generate knowledge; they also provide opportunities to introduce offenders to new personal and interpersonal skills. However, generalization requires that offenders practice these skills with other residents and staff in a change supportive environment. Unfortunately, prisons are complex and invariably hostile environments where pro-social behavior is not necessarily recognized or reinforced, creating a significant barrier to progress. This paper discusses issues concerning treatment change and the integration of group-based and milieu interventions before presenting results from a study exploring prison climate (Essen Climate Evaluation Schema), distress (Kessler Psychological Distress Scale) and aggression (Perception of Prevalence of Aggression Scale) in adult male offenders held in a large metropolitan prison in Victoria, Australia. Results are interpreted in light of contemporary violent offender treatment programming.

Sexual homicide in Scotland: characteristics, crime scenes and comparative analyses

➤ **Rajan Darjee**

Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Scotland, UK; University of Edinburgh (Honorary), Scotland, UK; and, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (Adjunct), Swinburne University, Melbourne

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Sexual homicide is rare, but managing such cases is challenging due to perceptions of risk, public profile, lack of a specific evidence base and psychopathology of cases.

Using a sample of 51 sexual homicide offenders who have been clinically assessed the following were examined: characteristics of offenders and offences; crime scene themes and their correlates; sub-groups of offenders (sadistic offenders, multiple victim offenders; and child victim offenders); and the sample compared to 53 rapists. Using a national police database a further study compared 78 sexual homicides of women by men with 289 non-sexual homicides of women by men.

Findings from the clinical study:

- Most were single sexual homicide perpetrators with adult female stranger victims. A fifth had multiple victims. All were White males and average age was mid 20s. Most had polymorphous offending histories. Few were mentally ill, most had personality disorders, a quarter were psychopaths, and over half paraphilic, particularly sexual sadism. Most used weapons, and strangulation and asphyxiation often caused death.
- Crime scene behaviours revealed three underlying themes: *sadistic*, *rage* and *criminal*. Few offender characteristics correlated with these.
- Most variables did not differentiate homicidal and non-homicidal cases. Those that did included narcissistic personality, obsessive-compulsive personality, PCL-R Factor 1, sexual sadism, violent convictions, adult stranger victims, alcohol intoxication, weapon use and a co-accused. A multivariate model including clinical and situational variables predicted homicidal versus non-homicidal cases.

Findings from the police database study:

- Sexual homicides, compared to non-sexual homicides: offenders more likely worked, were young adults and were non-white; victims were more likely young adults, strangers and prostitutes; offences more likely involved evidence destruction and strangulation, and less likely involved intimate partners, anger or mental illness.

These findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for theory and practice.

Forks in the system: women with disability, violence and justice

➤ **Leanne Dowse**

School of Social Sciences, Arts and Social Sciences, UNSW, Sydney, Australia

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Despite the growing awareness of the connections between disability and violence, little scholarly attention has been directed to the specific experiences of women with disability who are more likely to experience violence than men with disability and women who do not have a disability. Drawing on a body of research exploring the experiences of women with disability who have been the victims and/or perpetrators of violence, this paper explores a troubling dichotomy which sees some women with disability excluded from processes of justice, while others, are criminalised and intractably entangled in the criminal justice system. These contradictory trajectories are bound up in the deep and complex interconnections between disability, gender, mental illness, substance use, social inequality and institutional ableism, the net result of which is pervasive systemic violence. The paper argues that addressing the issue of gendered disability violence in all its guises requires attention to the capacity of systems of justice to recognise and respond to complex intersectionalities for women with disability in the context of violent victimization and offending.

Investigating the relationship between DSM-5 personality disorder domains and facets and aggression in an offender population using the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5

➤ **Ashley Dunne¹, Flora Gilbert², and Michael Daffern^{1,2}**

¹ Centre for Forensic Behavioral Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

² Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare), Melbourne, Australia

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Using the *Personality Inventory for the DSM-5* (PID-5), two prominent scoring algorithms (APA-three facets only (2013) and Krueger and Colleagues (2012)) were used to explore associations between aggression and the newly proposed Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder - Version 5 (DSM-5) Personality Disorder domains; facet level relationships were also examined. Two hundred and eight male offenders were assessed in relation to their personality and histories of aggression. Regression analyses revealed no significant domain-level relationships using either scoring algorithm, while the PID-5 facets of Hostility and Risk Taking were significantly associated with aggression. These findings highlight the importance of a facet level analysis when exploring the PD-aggression relationship. We call attention to how this knowledge can contribute to clinical-forensic practice and note limitations associated with only employing PID-5 domain level scoring approaches. More research is required to determine whether a universally accepted scoring approach can be adopted and promoted alongside future versions of the PID-5.

Keynote Address

**Ko te rongoa, ko te aro, ko te whai kia tika ai
Solution focussed Justice**

➤ **Judge Tony FitzGerald**

District Court Judge, New Zealand

Law is underpinned by important presumptions. People are presumed to be innocent unless proven guilty and to be competent and therefore to choose to behave as they do. The assumption then is that they can be deterred from repeating their mistakes by the limited range of punitive sanctions available in the conventional court process and be rehabilitated in the one size fits all therapeutic programmes available.

We know that alcohol and other drug abuse is a contributing factor in about 80 percent of cases that come before the courts and that mental health issues feature in about 50 to 60 percent of cases. Many high risk repeat offenders come from situations of great social disadvantage and deprivation and personal trauma.

Science has long understood the impact of addiction on a person's behaviour. It has long been known in the scientific world that brain damage effects behaviour in a way that pre-disposes those with an impairment to come before the court and, once there, to be disadvantaged in many ways in the conventional processes. The impact that an upbringing characterised by abuse, neglect and trauma has on behaviour is also well recognised. As law starts to catch up with science in relation to such issues, changes are being made to better diagnose, treat and respond to the health and social issues that underlie offending by a coordinated, solution-focussed, inter-disciplinary approach that greatly reduces the risk of re-offending. By working together in this way we can be more effective in reducing crime, preventing victimisation and building safer communities.

Keynote Address

The effects of child maltreatment on the developing brain

➤ **Danya Glaser**

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust, London; University College, London

Lasting effects of child abuse and neglect are well recognised. Apart from physical effects resulting from injuries and neglect, the effects are on behaviour, emotional well-being, interpersonal relationships and cognitive functioning. These psychological aspects are now known to have their counterparts in brain structure, chemistry and function.

The growing knowledge of brain development indicates processes by which especially early abuse and neglect may have a profound effect on the child's later adjustment. The brain undergoes its greatest growth and development in the first years of life, (with a second phase in adolescence). While the sequence of development within the brain is genetically determined, the nature of this development is determined to a considerable extent by the young child's experiences. Negative experiences and certain ways of interaction will be incorporated into the brain's connectivity. The effects of the experiences interact with the child's genetic resilience or vulnerability.

While learning and new experiences continue throughout life, and their effects continue to be incorporated into brain structure and functioning, previous patterns cannot be erased, only added on to and more slowly. As we know from our adult experiences, learning is far faster in childhood.

A further aspect of child maltreatment which has a profound effect on brain development is the significant neurobiological stress which the young, maltreated, child experiences. It is interesting to learn that secure attachment organisation protects the developing brain from the worst effects of the stress response.

Managing high risk offenders in the community: A multiagency, multidisciplinary approach

➤ **Debra Jellicoe**

Forensic Assessment and Community Services, Alberta Health Services

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Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS) is a forensic mental health community clinic that provides services to individuals involved with the criminal justice system. Services include assessment, individual or group therapy, psychiatric and nursing services, as well as a Day Program for individuals with severe mental illness. The Behavioural Assessment Unit (BAU) is a unit of the Edmonton Police Service (EPS) dedicated to conducting risk assessments and monitoring high-risk violent and sexual offenders that may be the subject of recognizance orders issued under Section 810 of the Criminal Code of Canada, long-term supervision orders, bail recognizance orders, or probation orders.

Following the Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) Principles, it is recognized that such high-risk offenders require intensive and comprehensive services in order to optimally address their criminogenic needs. The BAU and FACS have established a partnership in which a multiagency approach is utilized in managing the risk of such offenders. The combination of supervision, treatment, and responsivity principles are utilized as a means of attempting success for the offenders in the community. Families of the offenders, social agencies, and community corrections may also become part of the treatment team. Treatment may include psychiatric medication, group therapy, individual therapy, or occupational therapy. Effective communication is essential between the treatment team and frequent case conferences are held. In addition to client-specific work, Psychologists at FACS provide consultation to BAU to assist in questions related to diagnosis, assessment, or general risk management.

Neuropsychology can enhance violence risk assessment: Unrealized promise and lessons learned

➤ **Casey LaDuke**

Neurocognitive Assessment Lab, University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, USA

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Violence risk assessment (VRA) is designed to estimate and manage an individual's risk for violence and other antisocial behavior. Empirical evidence continues to suggest a "ceiling effect" in the predictive validity of VRA measures, leading to concerns in the clinical forensic and legal fields regarding the validity and admissibility of VRA in legal decision making. Field leaders have therefore suggested VRA be enhanced through continued empirical and theoretical work. A particularly promising field is neuropsychological assessment, which is designed to evaluate brain-behavior relationships and develop rehabilitation strategies to improve cognitive functioning. Many neuropsychological measures have demonstrated the ability to differentiate violent and non-violent individuals, and many common instruments assessing salient risk and protective factors for violence incorporate items informed by neuropsychology. Further, neuropsychological assessment is a flexible approach that can be readily administered across multiple cultures and legal jurisdictions. Therefore, neuropsychological assessment represents a promising practice to enhance the validity of VRA in clinical and legal decision making around the world.

Given the strong evidence that neuropsychology can enhance VRA, why has extant research investigating this hypothesis been limited and mixed? This presentation will briefly review the current literature, provide likely explanations for the unrealized promise of neuropsychological assessment enhancing VRA, and discuss "lessons learned" during a recent study incorporating VRA and neuropsychological assessment in an American prison sample. It will be useful for clinical and legal researchers and practitioners from around the world interested in capitalizing upon our understanding of brain-behavior relationships to enhance violence risk assessment and management.

Can stable and dynamic risk factors assessed in "real time" flag imminent violent recidivism?

➤ **Caleb D. Lloyd¹, Ariel Stone², and Ralph C. Serin³**

¹Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

²University of Texas at El Paso

³Carleton University

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Background

There is strong interest in predicting and preventing acts of violence, especially among offenders returning from incarceration. Conceptually, dynamic risk factors indicate *when* an offender might be at risk to commit violence. By definition, dynamic factors must (a) predict recidivism and change in such a way that (b) the most recently assessed score should be the best indicator of recidivism risk at that point in time. Thus, theoretically, some dynamic risk items should behave as "flags" for imminent violence.

Aims & Methods

This paper presents results from repeated risk assessments conducted on a large New Zealand sample ($n = 3421$ paroled offenders) to test the relationship between dynamic risk items and violent recidivism.

Results

Analyses used 13 risk factors to predict non-violent and violent outcomes, with ratings taken both at baseline, and repeatedly during reintegration. Whereas all dynamic items were related to community recidivism outcomes in general, two risk items rated at baseline were more strongly related to eventual violence, compared to technical parole violations. Taking repeated assessments into account, five dynamic items showed a stronger relationship to violence than technical violations when examining imminent outcomes (i.e., ratings taken the week prior to recidivism outcome). These items were

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consistent with theories of violent offending. However, the differences in predictive accuracy were statistically significant only when using baseline measures.

Conclusion

As such, this research suggests theoretically relevant variables are important to assess when managing potentially violent offenders, but more research is required to construct convincing "flags" for imminent recidivism.

Differentiating young offenders with a history of maltreatment: Symptom profiles and causality?

➤ **Stefan Luebbers and Nina L. Papalia**

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Many young people involved with the youth justice system have a history of contact with child protection services. In addition, there is robust evidence that children with a history of maltreatment are at increased risk of involvement with the criminal justice system. However, there are few studies that examine potential causal mechanisms underlying this association. This paper will present data from 217 young offenders in custody, 50% with a substantiated history with child protection services. The group with a history of maltreatment is compared to the group without a known history of maltreatment to explore the prevalence of symptoms that are potential mediators and moderators of the association between maltreatment and offending. Variables considered include, substance abuse, cognitive functioning, emotional recognition, impulsivity, anxiety, depression, and social isolation. The limitations of these data and directions for future research in this area will be discussed.

Intervention programs for perpetrators of sexual violence: do they work as an alternative to imprisonment?

➤ **Celina Manita**

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GEAV is the Centre for Research and Counseling of Victims and Perpetrators of the University of Porto / Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, in Portugal. At GEAV we develop and offer a diversity of intervention programs for victims and for perpetrators (of domestic violence, child maltreatment, sexual abuse, rape, etc.). At GEAV we work either with offenders who seek help voluntarily or with offenders who were mandated to treatment. At this communication, we aim to present GEAV's program for perpetrators of sexual violence (particularly perpetrators of child sexual abuse, child pornography offenders and rapists), referred for psychological and psychosocial intervention by the Portuguese Justice System as an alternative to imprisonment (a mandatory treatment in the context of a diversionary measure of "provisional suspension of the procedure" (pre-sentence) or after sentence, in the context of a "suspension of enforcement of the sentence" / suspension of the execution of the "imprisonment sentence" – a probation period). In this presentation, we will briefly (1) describe the program and its main goals and strategies, (2) present some empirical data characterizing the participants over the last 5 years and results of the intervention, (3) analyze the particularities of working with non-voluntary offenders and some associated difficulties (e.g., motivating them to change) and, (4) reflect upon the efficacy of these mandatory programs and their role in managing and reducing offending/recidivism.

PAPERS

Keynote Address

A life-course perspective on homicide offending: individual, interpersonal, and situational factors

➤ **Paul Mazerolle**

Griffith University, Queensland, Australia

Developmental and life-course criminology provides a valuable framework for understanding the development of criminal and antisocial behaviour, discerning risk and protective factors for offending that emerge, interact, or diminish over time, and identifying the effects of the life course on behaviour. However, even though this theoretical and empirical perspective on offending is well established in existing literature, there has been comparatively little life-course study of individuals who commit the most extreme form of violence: homicide. Using a developmental and life-course framework and drawing on a range of evidence, this presentation will take a critical approach to what we currently know about homicide offending, and how we can use that knowledge to guide responses and interventions across different stages of the life-course. The talk will examine individual, interpersonal, and situational factors associated with homicide offending, including early life experiences, family and relationship dynamics, past use of violence as well as violent victimisation, and prior criminal activity. Consideration will also be given to the role of life events and broad situational influences on homicide offending. Insights from a life-course perspective on homicide offending will be considered in terms of violence prevention and enhanced community wellbeing, and recommendations will be made for future research to fill key evidence gaps.

Keynote Address

The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway: Evaluation of the London pilot

➤ **Mary McMurran**

Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham

The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway is a strategy used in Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service, England & Wales, for working with high-risk offenders who have severe personality difficulties. The OPD pathway is based upon joint working between health and criminal justice personnel to undertake case formulation, plan sentences to manage and reduce risk, and deliver services that have the potential to promote offenders' progression towards release. Prior to national rollout of the strategy, a pilot was implemented in London, England. This rollout involved health, prison and probation services in five London boroughs. An independent team was commissioned to evaluate this project. Routinely collected data were interrogated to investigate whether high-risk offenders with personality disorder were being appropriately identified, were accessing services to meet their needs, and were showing evidence of risk reduction. Interviews with staff and prisoners in a custodial progression unit were interviewed to ascertain their views on whether progress was being made and what components of treatment were important in effecting change. Quantitative and qualitative data from the evaluation will be presented. Practice implications and future research directions will be addressed.

Expert evidence on counterintuitive victim behavior in criminal cases involving intimate partner and sexual violence: conceptualizing victim responses through an interpersonal rather than a criminological lens

➤ **Mindy B. Mechanic**

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Social framework testimony on counterintuitive victim behavior (CIVB) is admissible in civilian and trials to educate the finder of fact. CIVB refers to behavioral, emotional, or physical responses observed among, or reported by trauma/crime victims that can be understood within the context of that trauma/victimization, but which lay persons fail to understand or misunderstand due to lack of information, myths and stereotypes or other misconceptions held about how 'real' victims behave or ought to behave. When lay persons fail to understand the reality of trauma/victimization, they tend to apply their own, often incorrect assumptions about how 'real' victims do or ought to behave, dismissing victims accounts as lacking veracity. Nowhere is this perceived lack of veracity in victim accounts more evident than in cases involving allegations of intimate partner physical and sexual violence (IPV). Challenges to IPV victim credibility include: 'if there was really abuse, she would have just left;' 'If her husband raped her, she would never have agreed to consensual sex on other occasions;' 'If she was really abused, she would have reported it to the police sooner than after she left him;' 'If she was really assaulted by her husband, she would have disclosed to friends or family that he raped her.' These (and other) victim credibility challenges seem to occur most often because outsiders construe victim behavior through the lens of a crime, expecting typical crime victim behavior regarding disclosure, reporting, avoidance, etc. Alternatively, by conceptualizing victim responses through the lens of relationship betrayal and/or interpersonal violation, victim responses are more easily conceptualized as intuitive, instead of counterintuitive.

Keynote Address

Stemming the flow: understanding and reducing youth offending

➤ **James R. P. Ogloff**

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare

Offending committed by young people appears to be changing in countries across the world. At the same time, many jurisdictions are experiencing reductions in youth justice clients who are sentenced. An overarching concern is that rates of mental illness, intellectual disability, abuse and trauma remains very high in youth justice populations. This presentation will highlight child and adolescent development as it pertains to young offending. Information pertaining to the megatrends that face young people will be noted, highlighting the effect on young offenders. The focus of the address will be on providing a framework for gaining a better understanding of the factors that precipitate offending by young people, paying attention to the various offending trajectories that have been highlighted. Drawing on this information, principles for effective approaches to working effectively with young offenders will be emphasised.

Exploring the longitudinal offending pathways of child sexual abuse victims: A preliminary analysis using latent variable modeling

➤ **Nina L. Papalia, Stefan Luebbers, James R. P. Ogloff, Margaret Cutajar & Paul E. Mullen**

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Very little research has been conducted to show the way in which criminal behavior unfolds over the life-course in children who have been sexually abused, and whether it differs from the 'age-crime' patterns consistently documented in the criminology literature. This study investigated the temporal pathways of criminal offending between the ages of 10-25 years among medically confirmed cases of child sexual abuse (CSA), and considered whether abuse variables, offense variables, and the presence of other adverse outcomes, were associated with heterogeneity in offending pathways among CSA survivors. This study utilized data gathered as part of a large-scale study involving the linkage of forensic examinations on 2,759 cases of medically ascertained CSA between 1964-1995, to criminal justice and public psychiatric databases 13-44 years following abuse, together with a matched comparison sample of 2,677 individuals. We used the subsample of 283 offending individuals (191 victims; 92 comparisons) for whom complete offending data were available. We compared the aggregate age-crime curves for CSA victims and comparisons, and applied longitudinal latent class analysis to identify distinct subgroups of offending pathways between ages 10-25 years within the abuse sample. Four latent pathways emerged among sexually abused offenders, labeled: *Early-Onset/High-Risk/Adolescence-Limited*; *Intermediate-Onset/Low-Risk/Adolescence-Limited*; *Late-Onset/Low-Risk/Slow-Declining*; and *Early-Onset/High-Risk/Persistent* offenders. Age at abuse, the nature and frequency of offending, and mental health problems, were associated with the offending pathway followed by CSA victims. Consistent with criminological literature, findings indicate considerable heterogeneity in the longitudinal offending patterns of offenders exposed to CSA. Implications for clinical practice and directions for research are highlighted.

What works and what does not: principles for effective recidivism reduction

➤ **Mario Paparozzi**

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For the past several decades there have been academic and policy debates about the efficacy of offender rehabilitation versus offender punishment strategies. Politics, professionalism, and scholarly research evidence have informed this debate, with an evidence-based approach often being ignored in favor of the politics of the moment. Much has been learned about what works with regard to reducing offender recidivism reduction, but implementation has often been impeded by staff competencies and individual and organizational culture.

In order for custodial and community corrections programs to achieve maximum effectiveness in reducing offender recidivism, it is essential that an evidence-based approach be emphasized. It is equally important for practitioners, policymakers, elected officials to embrace a professional approach over a politically driven approach. While deterrence (or punishment)-based approaches often have popular appeal, they have been inept at reducing re-offending.

The works, nothing works debate began in the mid-1970s and continues today. After 40 years of applying what works, it would be a good idea to take stock of the where we are and how best to inform laws and policies for correctional practice.

Towards a justice that's, well, fair: Balancing justice and welfare needs in family group conferences where children have displayed and experienced harmful sexual behaviour

➤ **Kate Parkinson¹ and Monique Anderson²**

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The term 'harmful sexual behaviour' (HSB) can encompass a range of contact and non-contact behaviours including exposure and rape. Children are far more commonly thought of as the victims of HSB, rather than potential perpetrators of it. When it is disclosed or discovered that a child has perpetrated HSB, this often presents a complicated and confusing situation for the child themselves, and also for those in their personal and professional networks.

Whilst they children who display HSB pose a risk to other children and young people, they are also vulnerable themselves, and may also be put at risk by factors including parental abuse and neglect. Such children should be guided away from their HSB patterns in a way that neither increases this vulnerability nor minimises the behaviour. Practitioners are challenged to balance and address these factors and work with the child as a perpetrator of abuse but also as a child in need. Additionally, it is important to provide the victims, many of whom are also children, with protection, a sense of justice, and a way to move forward.

Family Group Conferences (FGCs) are well established in the separate fields of youth justice and safeguarding children and are used in several countries across the globe. FGCs tend to be either justice or welfare focused. On the one hand, FGCs are used as a restorative justice tool to address offending behaviour and enable the victims to have input into the justice process. On the other hand, they are used to plan for the safety and protection of children, where there are safeguarding concerns.

This paper explores the potential of family group conferences (FGC) in cases where children have displayed HSB. In particular, the authors examine the extent to which FGC can address concerns for welfare whilst simultaneously providing a suitable justice response, encouraging a more collaborative approach between justice professionals, welfare professionals and family members.

Police interview quality and inconsistencies raised during cross-examination: Is there a connection?

➤ **Anne Sophie Pichler and Stefanie Sharman**

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Cross-examination is one of the most traumatic aspects of child sexual abuse (CSA) trials for complainants. One common cross-examination tactic used to undermine the complainant's credibility is highlighting differences, or inconsistencies, between two details in a complainant's account. Prosecutors are concerned that many of these inconsistencies focus on minute and irrelevant details elicited during police interviews. Therefore, the overall aim of this study was to examine the type and source of inconsistencies highlighted during cross-examination, and to determine whether these could have been prevented by better questioning during the police interview. Given that best-practice interviewing guidelines promote open-ended questions, one specific aim of the study was to examine whether children's answers to open-ended questions were less likely to lead to inconsistencies during cross-examination.

Cross-examination transcripts of 80 CSA complainants from three Australian jurisdictions were examined (complainants were aged 6–18 years at trial, $M = 13.54$, $SD = 3.40$; 64 were female). Inconsistencies raised by defence lawyers were identified. Each inconsistency was coded for type (contradiction,

omission, addition), content (topic; central or peripheral), and source (own statement, witness, accused, or other). Where the source was the police interview, the question that elicited the inconsistency in the interview was also noted and coded as open, closed, or leading. Data were analysed to determine whether certain types of questions in police interviews were more likely to lead to inconsistencies than others. Results and the implications for victims, the justice system and interviewing will be discussed.

Considerations and challenges of youth forensic service delivery in a northern, rural region of Canada

➤ **Anne Pleydon**

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This paper explores the initial impressions, considerations, and challenges of a psychologist establishing a youth forensic service in northern Canada. In the past, Yukon youth were either ‘flown out’ of the territory and placed in psychiatric institutions ‘down south’ for court-ordered mental health assessments or forensic psychologists were ‘flown up’ to provide these services. Recently, the Yukon Government hired an internal forensic psychologist to conduct S.34 court-ordered assessments and supervise court-mandated treatment for youth across the territory. This development allowed for the only ‘in-house’ forensic assessment available ‘north of 60’ in Canada. The author discusses the role of psychologist, mental health services, and the criminal justice system within the context of colonialism and residential school trauma in the lives of First Nations youth in the north. Further challenges include limited resources, providing services across a large territorial domain, ethical dilemmas in small communities, the need for clinical supervision, and experiences of professional isolation. This paper closes on future directions, creative problem-solving, and restorative approaches of forensic service delivery in a remote, northern setting through a culturally appropriate and relevant lens.

Sentencing offenders with FASD/suspected FASD

➤ **Tina Previtera**

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The mental impairment FASD (Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder) is becoming an increasingly relevant consideration for judicial officers at a number of stages within the criminal justice system, given the number of recidivist offenders who are suspected of suffering from it. FASD has serious ramifications for the offender and the community, even when it is diagnosed and support services able to be put in place. FASD is easily and often interpreted as resulting from deliberate misconduct, manipulative behaviour, deviancy, disobedience, dishonesty and a disregard for the law. It is, however, the consequence of brain damage, through no fault of the offender, resulting in life-long difficulty translating instructions, understanding directions and learning from mistakes.

This paper will discuss the challenges and responsibilities faced by judicial officers when sentencing offenders suffering from FASD/suspected FASD, together with the level of expert and other evidence required to decide the most appropriate sentencing dispositions in these cases, by reference to two (2) decisions of the Western Australian Supreme Court of Appeal in 2016: Churnside v. The State of Western Australia (2016) WASCA 146; and LCM v. The State of Western Australia (2016) WASCA 164.

Applying a risk triage model to psychiatric hospital admissions. Lessons learned and potential solutions

- **Barry Rosenfeld¹ and Merrill Rotter²**

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With the proliferation of structured intensive judgment tools, increased interest has been focused on the development and implementation of triage strategies to determine when and who warrants a violence risk assessment. Our research group developed the Fordham Risk Screening Tool to serve this purpose, and preliminary research has supported its utility. More recently, this instrument was utilized in several civil psychiatric hospitals in New York State, in order to assess the potential utility of this approach in identifying patients most in need of violence risk assessment and management.

Persistent, sexually violent youth and young adults: Targeted assessment and intervention strategies

- **Daniel Rothman and Lawrence Ellerby**

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Despite the fact that the vast majority of youth who have engaged in abusive sexual behavior do not persist with their offending into adulthood, it is also known that about half of adults who have offended sexually report that their first sexual offenses occurred when they were adolescents. Therefore, there exists a small subset of adolescents and young adults—about whom little is yet known—that presents with a considerable and persistent risk for sexual violence and is responsible for a disproportionate amount of sexual harm. These individuals require special considerations with respect to evaluation and intervention. Drawing from the empirical literature on intervention, risk assessment, and forensic mental health, this presentation identifies some of the characteristics common to this persistently offending group of young individuals and discusses empirically-based approaches for assessing risk and implementing targeted treatment.

The management of individuals found not guilty by reason of mental impairment in Victoria, Australia: characteristics, trajectories and outcomes under the *Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997 (Vic)*

- **Janet Ruffles**

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The introduction of the *Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997 (Vic)* marked a dramatic reform of the system governing the management of people found not guilty by reason of insanity in Victoria. Despite the Act's major reforms, there has been little empirical analysis of its operation. In the Act's twentieth year, this paper provides an overview of research that redresses this lack of empirical knowledge by examining the socio-demographic, psychiatric and criminological characteristics of all 286 individuals placed on an order under the Act and managed by forensic mental health services since its enactment. Findings regarding detention and release patterns, and factors predictive of length of stay, are also presented. The typical participant was a Caucasian single male with a disadvantaged background and a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Three-quarters were acquitted of a violent offence. The average length of stay was 9.09 years, with those initially placed on a custodial order detained for an average of 11.04

years. Length of stay was heavily influenced by offence seriousness; those acquitted of more serious offences were detained for longer periods of time than those acquitted of less serious offences. While the results suggest that the Act has resulted in fairer outcomes for many acquittees, the persistence of lengthy detention times and the finding of an association between length of stay and offence seriousness raises questions as to the degree to which the Act is achieving its aim of striking an appropriate balance between the rights of acquittees and community safety.

The development of the Abusive Behaviour By Children- Index to measure child-to-parent abuse in Australia

➤ **Melanie Simmons¹, Troy McEwan¹, Rosemary Purcell²**

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Qualitative child-to-parent abuse literature provides vivid accounts of enduring, hostile interactions between children and their parents, during which children use a variety of aggressive and coercive behaviours. However, in quantitative child-to-parent abuse research the prevalence of abuse often equates to the presence of a single act disobedient or aggressive behaviour, without consideration for the pattern or severity of behaviour. As such, disrespectful or badly behaved youth are combined with those who are engage in damaging patterns of abuse, hindering our understanding of how to prevent, detect, and intervene to stop child-to-parent abuse. This presentation describes the development of the Abusive Behaviour by Children- Index (ABC-I), a measure designed to consider the relationship between severity and frequency of the behaviour. The ABC-I was validated on Australian parents of youth aged 14 to 25 years (N = 200) and young adults (age 14-25; N = 587) who were recruited from university and social media websites. Parents' opinions of how frequently behaviours had to occur to be considered abusive informed a scoring procedure to determine whether participants' overall pattern of behaviour was abusive. The overall threshold for abusive behaviour on the ABC-I was found to accurately classify whether a parent described their child as abusive 89% of the time. When validated on youth, 17% of sample met the threshold for abusive behaviour in the past year towards their parents. The ABC-I advances child-to-parent abuse research as it provides a culturally sensitive measure of abusive that allows the definition to be adjusted for sample social norms.

A field trial of the Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family violence Risk (VP-SAFvR): reliability, validity and user experience

➤ **Benjamin Spivak, Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers, James Ogloff**

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Family violence has become a priority for police services across several jurisdictions. However, given the volume of family violence incidents that police must respond to, effective police responses require a method of accurately discriminating between cases which require ongoing management and cases which do not.

The Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family violence Risk (VP-SAFvR) is an actuarial instrument designed to be used by frontline police members to refer incidents at risk of future family violence to specialized units (family violence teams) for assessment and management. This paper reports on a three part study that was conducted to assess: a) the interrater reliability of the instrument; b) discriminatory and predictive power; and c) police satisfaction with the use of the instrument. Overall, the studies suggest that the performance of the instrument was comparable or better than predicted based on the development sample. However, surveys and qualitative interviews with police members suggest that there are a number of improvements in terms of design and practical implementation which may improve police satisfaction with the instrument.

Policing intimate partner violence in rural areas in Sweden

➤ **Susanne Strand^{1,2}, Joakim Petersson¹ and Jennifer Storey³**

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global problem impacting one third of women in Western societies. The prevalence of IPV has mostly been investigated in urban areas even though research shows that both the prevalence and severity of IPV might be higher in rural communities. Due to the high rates of IPV, police work with these issues on a daily basis. However, policing IPV is difficult, and even though the police use multiple methods, there are few evidence-based methods in use, indicating that more research is needed on policing IPV.

This presentation will describe the primary results of a prospective research project (2009-2017), introducing a structured approach to policing IPV in rural and remote areas in Sweden. The aim of the project was to implement and evaluate the use of structured professional judgment tools for assessing violence for IPV, stalking, and honor based violence as a working method within the Swedish police districts of Jämtland, Västernorrland and Dalarna.

The first phase of the project constituted the implementation and training of the police in how to use the tools. The second phase constituted data collection and evaluation, where risk assessments performed between 2011 and 2014 were collected and followed-up. Additionally, qualitative interviews with police and district attorneys were conducted. Results will be presented and discussed.

The research was funded by the Swedish Crime Victim Support and Compensation Authority.

Keynote Address

Hoist with his own petard: the effects of violence on mentally disordered offenders

➤ **Lindsay DG Thomson**

University of Edinburgh, Division of Psychiatry, Edinburgh; The State Hospital, Carstairs, Lanark

The majority of patients within Forensic Mental Health Services have committed acts of violence. This presentation will examine the effects of this violence on the perpetrators. It will review the updated evidence on violence and mental disorder; rates of victimization of perpetrators; and the outcome for these individuals over a prolonged period.

In particular, it will present data from 10 and 20 year follow-up studies of a cohort of patients drawn from high security. Within ten years, 80% of patients with schizophrenia had left high security. Almost half reached the community; 25% suffered continuous and 33% episodic symptoms of psychosis; 20% made a complete recovery; 75% were violent at least once, seriously in 25% of cases. Social outcomes were very poor. By twenty years of the whole cohort of 241, 86 (36%) were dead largely prematurely at an average age of 49 years. Cardiovascular and respiratory diseases accounted for 52.9% of those deaths with suicide responsible for only 2 (3.8%) and traumatic/undetermined causes for 5 (9.4%). At time of death 7 (13.2%) remained in high secure care, 15 (26.4%) in a low secure setting and 22(41.5%) were living in the community at the time of their premature death. The remaining 13.5% were in prison/care homes or sheltered accommodation with no information at the point of writing available for 3 (5.4%) individuals.

Conclusion: Perpetrating violence is not good for your health or social outcomes!

The criminalisation of adolescence in Victoria

➤ **Fleur Ward**

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Adolescence is a particularly difficult and confronting period to be managed and navigated by the adolescent, his or her family and for the wider community.

Anna Freud reminds us that, in adolescence, “formerly repressed sexual and aggressive wishes rise to the surface and are acted on, the actions being taken outside the family in the wider environment. Whether this acting out will be on harmless, or idealistic, or dissocial, or even criminal lines will depend essentially on the new objects to which the adolescent has attached himself” (1958 p.269 - 270). Indeed, the objects to which an adolescent attach and in relation to whom they seek to find a ‘competent’ self, has an enormous bearing on whether adolescence is a path to institutionalization or safe freedom.

This paper will explore from a psychodynamic perspective how adolescence is internally experienced by a young person. This paper will then explore the necessity for appropriate parental responses to and societal understanding of adolescence. This paper will then explore how some aspects of adolescence is effectively being criminalized in Victoria with an increasingly draconian approach being taken to serious offending in adolescence and to the conditions of incarceration of young people.

Improving police Family Violence Risk Assessment using the BSAFER structured professional judgement tool

➤ **Melisa Wood¹, Ben Spivak², Susanne Strand³ and Troy McEwan²**

¹ Problem Behaviour Program, Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare), Melbourne, Australia

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Policing family violence is a very large proportion of the workload police have in many countries. In Victoria, Australia, approximately one in six police call outs involve family violence. The sheer volume of cases being reported is a significant challenge for the police, and they need to be able to effectively identify, prioritize and respond to cases where there is an increased risk of serious harm. This paper describes a pilot project set up in collaboration between Victoria Police, Forensicare and Swinburne University of Technology in 2016 in which a structured professional judgement method was implemented to improve risk assessment and management of family violence cases across two Western metropolitan police divisions. A two-tiered assessment approach was implemented: first, a locally developed and validated brief actuarial tool (VP: SAFvR) was used by frontline uniform members to identify those cases of family violence that require referral for a more comprehensive assessment and management; second, specially trained Family Violence Team members conducted a comprehensive structured professional judgement using the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) to prioritise the highest risk cases for ongoing risk management. The pilot research is ongoing, and this paper will present on preliminary outcomes regarding the utility and effectiveness of the BSAFER tool in the Victorian policing context, as well as discuss some of the identified challenges in implementing this comprehensive, evidence-based risk assessment process in a large metropolitan police service with a high volume of family violence cases.

ROUND TABLE

Dark shadows are looming over family law and support – only new pragmatic and radical action will dispel them

➤ **Anne McLeish**

Grandparents Australia/Victoria (GPV), Kinship Carers Victoria (KCV) and the Kinship International Network (KIN)

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Anne will present an overview of the shifts in action to support families: citing examples from various settings around the world as offered by observers in the Kinship international network which she convenes. She will offer her views about why attitudes are deteriorating and lead a discussion about possible new action to address the problems.

The group discussion will address possible new actions and will sweep across:

- expanded partnerships across the community that include: statutory authorities, the legal
- academic communities and business and industry identifying the themes and issues that will provide shared purpose to such broad-based partnerships
- more creative blend of actions that can be used to make a difference

Participants will be asked to respond to the validity of family rights as expressed by the United Nations as the core to a refreshed public discourse about family support.

SYMPOSIUM

A diversity approach to the investigation of traditional practices including female genital mutilation, witchcraft , honor based abuse, child affection behaviours and intimate partner violence

Convenor: Judy Saba

Overview

This symposium comprising three applied papers , will explore the increasing demands of investigating traditional practices . NSWPF has worked closely with communities in the investigation of a number of traditional practices including Female genital mutilation, Honor based abuse, witchcraft , "child affection" behaviours and certain forms of intimate partner violence . Through the exploration of recent cases NSWPF draws closer to development of culturally capable responses to these practices.

PAPER 1

Investigating Traditional Practices – Offending characteristics and police investigation

➤ **Karl Roberts**

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Police in NSW operate in a complex and ever changing environment and with this there is an increased complexity in crime types and population profiles. NSW Police through its diversity approaches is committed to increasing public safety and reducing crime . In addition the growing value of understanding traditional practices and the corresponding applied skills in community engagement have reinforced the notion that building relationships with communities in times of calm means we can go to them in times of 'storm'.

The recent identification, investigation and prosecution of a landmark female genital mutilation case invoked the value of understanding traditional practices in order to investigate them. It challenged officers to understand and manage their unconscious bias's, engage in appreciative enquiry, plan their community engagement strategy and think outside the box in ways previously not contemplated. This paper will provide a primer on the characteristics and motivational aims of a number of traditional practices including Honor Based Violence and FGM. The paper is part of the symposium of 3 papers which together create an integrated model of investigation in a diverse context.

PAPER 2

"So You Think it is Cultural" - Diversity of thought, cross cultural capability and the integrated training approach in the investigation of 'traditional practices' including female genital mutilation and intimate partner violence

➤ **Judy Saba¹, Amy Mouafi² and Eugene Stek³**

¹NSW Police Force, Sydney, NSW Australia

²Department of Family and Community Services, Sydney, NSW Australia (formerly NSW Police)

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The global approach to identification, analysis, investigation and crime prevention have meant that the ability to understand diversity, to work with diversity and to expect the complexity it brings positions law enforcement agencies to be responsive and proactive in this continually changing environment.

Through live case application, I will explore the success and critical impact of diversity of thought coupled with diversity capabilities when investigating and responding to what are often referred to as "traditional

practices". The "lens " through which we filter information, influences all aspects of the investigation. Through the exploration of applied skills, including the use of unconscious bias, in the analysis and investigation of two major cases, showed that culture and traditional practices are no excuse for violence, yet understanding them through the "lens" of community ,provides invaluable insight into investigating such violence. How is Community engagement by police both a critical strategy and an investigative tool? How does an investigation of critical proportions commit to working with a community, prosecuting within that community and concluding with shared responsibility for preventing further incidents? How are human rights maintained when investigating breaches of human rights? How is empathy used and encouraged?

PAPER 3

Understanding the diversity paradigm for domestic violence homicides using an integrated approach

➤ **Amy Mouafi¹, Judy Saba² and Eugene Stek³**

¹NSW Department of Family and Community Services; Former: NSW Police Force

²NSWPF, Australia

³Sex Crimes Squad, NSWPF, Australia

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On the morning of 30 July 2011, Simon Gittany (offender) in a fit of rage and under threat of losing control over his fiancé Lisa Harnum (victim), due to her ending the relationship and attempting to leave their shared apartment, threw her over the balcony 15 floors to her death. This case was a cornerstone in enhancing NSWPF understanding of domestic violence. It uses open source intelligence.

In this session, we consider the three key players in this homicide, the offender; the victim and the offenders new girlfriend (GF) – Rachel Louise. This process known as an integrated approach aids in the assessment, development of investigating, intervention and prevention strategies.

For each of these individuals, the diversity paradigm which includes, culture, religion, familial ties, relationship bonds, law and context play an integral role in analyzing and understanding the complexity of domestic violence, its investigation and how to use this information to intervene and prevent it from escalating to homicide.

The offender's defence strategy for this murder includes historical crimes and his religion and culture. This session will look at how police can use this as part of their investigative lines of inquiry. Moreover, it provides an opportunity to map out his behavioural continuum as a predictive indicator for domestic violence offenders not only for law enforcement, but counselors aiding victims to understand and leave violent relationships.

The victim and GF provide insight into understanding victim psychology, the impact of learned helplessness, the role of vulnerability and the diversity paradigm when looking at the violence continuum when overlapped with the offenders.

PRESENTERS

Kristyn Anderson

Kristyn Anderson received her MA in Child and Youth Studies (Mount Saint Vincent University) in 2007 and MSW (Dalhousie University) in 2009. While completing both graduate degrees, she worked as a Youth Worker at the Nova Scotia Youth Centre (NSYC), a correctional facility for adolescents serving remand, open, or secure custodial sentences. She has worked as a clinician with the IWK Health Centre since 2009, where she is the clinical program lead as well as provides mental health services to incarcerated youth at the NSYC, including those with sexually inappropriate behavior. Kristyn has received intensive training in DBT and family therapy.

Monique Anderson

Monique Anderson is currently undertaking a PhD at the University of Leuven (Belgium). Her study examines the justice interests of sexually harmed young people and seeks to understand whether knowledge of these could be used to enhance restorative justice processes. Prior to this, she held the position of Executive Officer of the European Forum for Restorative Justice. Before relocating to Belgium in 2011, Monique worked in the criminal justice system in London. Previous roles include: Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Coordinator (for the Home Office Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Unit), Community Safety Co-ordinator (Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Team), various roles within Youth Offending Teams and serving as a Prisoner Officer at HMP Wormwood Scrubs. Monique holds a Masters of Criminology from KU Leuven (Belgium), a postgraduate diploma in Forensic and Legal Psychology from the University of Leicester and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Psychological Sciences from the University of Westminster.

Mitchell Byrne

Dr Byrne is an Associate Professor at the University of Wollongong and a registered Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, with over 30 years applied experience. Dr Byrne has provided clinical forensic assessment and treatment services within maximum security prisons and community corrections and has conducted numerous research studies, with publications ranging from Correctional Officer stress through to Prediction and Management of Violence within prisons. Dr Byrne has delivered Criminogenic Needs Assessment workshops within Australia and abroad and is a keen advocate for the value of rehabilitation as both a societal and humanistic need.

Christabel Chamarette

M.Psych, registered Clinical Psychologist, 40 years' experience in the treatment of violence and child sexual abuse. Clinical Director SafeCare 1997 - 2008, member WA Parole Board 2002 – 2006, Consultant to Department of Corrective Services, Department of Child Protection, member of the WA Board of Professional Standards of the Anglican Church - 2015, single expert witness appointed by the Family Court of Western Australia, postgraduate Psychiatry lecturer on child sexual abuse, in private practice offering individual therapy and supervision. And community-based group treatment programs for child sexual offending since 2010 and working with aboriginal communities since 2013 (www.helpingfamiliesheal.com.au).

Michael Daffern

Professor Michael Daffern is a clinical psychologist by training. He has worked in prisons and in general and forensic mental health services in both Australia and the United Kingdom. Currently, he is Professor of Clinical Forensic Psychology with the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology where he is convener of the Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic) training programme. He is also Consultant Principal Psychologist with the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health. He divides his time between teaching, research and clinical practice. His research interests focus on aggression and violence, personality disorder, and offender assessment and rehabilitation.

Rajan Darjee

Raj has worked as a forensic psychiatrist in various settings in Scotland for over 15 years. Recently he has worked with high risk violent and sexual offenders in the community developing a service providing clinical input to help community corrections manage challenging cases with personality disorders, and taking a lead role in providing clinical input to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Scotland. He has undertaken research on schizophrenia and violence, risk assessment, sexual offending, legislation for mentally disordered offenders and sexual homicide. He is co-editor of the forthcoming International Handbook of Sexual Homicide Studies. He is honorary senior lecturer at Edinburgh University, clinical lead with the NHS Scotland Forensic Network, a board member of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission, accredited by the Risk Management Authority to assess risk in serious violent and sex offenders, adjunct senior research fellow at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, and in March 2018 will be moving to Melbourne to join Forensicare.

PRESENTERS

Leanne Dowse

Leanne Dowse is Associate Professor and Chair in Intellectual Disability at UNSW where she leads a program of interdisciplinary research in disability aimed at creating knowledge to build capacity to address issues for people with cognitive disability who experience complex intersectional disadvantage.

Ashley Dunne

Ashley Dunne is a researcher with the Centre for Forensic Behavioral Science, Swinburne University of Technology. Her research interests include: personality disorder, understanding aggression and violence, and schema therapy for offenders with personality disorder and/or a history of aggression. She is also interested in working clinically with offenders in custodial settings.

Lawrence Ellerby

Dr. Lawrence Ellerby is a forensic psychologist who has provided clinical services to adults and adolescents with sexual, aggressive and antisocial behavior problems since 1987; specializing in the assessment and treatment of adults and youth identified as presenting with high needs and a high risk of vulnerability to re-offend. Lawrence is a consultant to the Canadian Center for Child Protection and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Crisis Negotiation Team. He co-Chairs the Clinical & Research Advisory Group for INTERPOL'S Specialist Group on Crimes Against Children and previously served as the Chair of the Sex Offender Management Sub-Group for this Specialist Group. Lawrence is a past President of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers and has served as a lecturer for the Canadian Police College and the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Manitoba. Lawrence has published articles and book chapters related to working with individuals who have engaged in violent and sexual offending behaviour and has given invited addresses in Canada, the United States and Europe. He is a past recipient of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association's National Crime Prevention Award.

Judge Tony FitzGerald

Tony FitzGerald was appointed a District Court Judge in 1999. He works in the adult criminal courts and also has a Family Court warrant and a Youth Court designation. Judge Fitzgerald is interested in therapeutic jurisprudence and the solution focussed approach to cases of people whose offending is, at least in part, due to underlying, unmet, health-related issues. In 2007 he established the Intensive Monitoring Group in the Auckland Youth Court for young people who are at moderate to high risk of re-offending with moderate to severe mental health concerns, including alcohol and other drug issues. The IMG approach has now become main-stream in all of the metropolitan Auckland Youth Courts. He has also helped establish "Crossover Lists" in all of the Auckland Youth Courts for those young offenders who have care and protection status in the Family Court. This approach aims to improve outcomes for these young people by co-ordinating what is happening for them in both the Youth Court and the Family Court. Judge FitzGerald presides each month in Te Kooti o Timatanga Hou (The Court of New Beginnings) which was established in 2010 at the Auckland District Court. It is a solution focussed court in the adult jurisdiction for homeless people with mental health concerns. He also sat for 2 years as a judge in the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Court at the Waitakere District Court.

Danya Glaser

Dr Danya Glaser MBBS, DCH, FRCPsych, originally a developmental paediatrician, now a child and adolescent psychiatrist, has practised, taught, researched and written widely on various aspects of child maltreatment including sexual and emotional abuse, neglect, fabricated or induced illness (Munchausen by Proxy); the relationship between child maltreatment and the Law; the effects of child maltreatment on the developing brain; and Attachment. She is Visiting Professor at UCL and Honorary Consultant Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children London. Dr Glaser is a past president of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN).

Debra Jellicoe

Dr. Debra Jellicoe is a registered Clinical Forensic Psychologist. Currently, she works at Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS), a forensic mental health community clinic in Edmonton, AB. Her duties include conducting Court-ordered assessments and providing individual psychotherapy to forensic clientele. She is also interested in implementing a community-based Violence Prevention Program for moderate-high risk offenders. She is involved with an Integrated Offender Management Initiative along with other community agencies. Previously, Dr. Jellicoe worked in Halifax, NS, where her primary responsibilities were completing S.34 risk assessments and providing individual therapy for young offenders.

PRESENTERS

Casey LaDuke

Casey LaDuke completed his doctorate in Clinical Psychology at Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, with major areas of study in forensic psychology and neuropsychology. He completed his internship in psychology at the New York University Medical Center focused on neuropsychological assessment and cognitive rehabilitation. He is now a Neuropsychology Fellow in the Neurocognitive Assessment Lab at the University of Virginia School of Medicine. His clinical and research interests include neuropsychological assessment, forensic mental health assessment, the application of clinical neuropsychology and neuroscience in the forensic context, and the diversion of individuals with serious mental illness from the justice system.

Caleb Lloyd

Caleb D. Lloyd, PhD (Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada) recently joined the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology as a Senior Lecturer. He directs a program of research on offender change in corrections and the community, with an aim to conduct theoretically informed research with clear practical applications for the correctional system. He has successfully attained funding for his work from federal agencies in Canada and the United States, and is currently serving as Principal Investigator on projects funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (National Institute of Justice, National Institute of Corrections).

Stefan Luebbers

Dr Stefan Luebbers is a lecturer and clinical forensic psychologist. His clinical background includes experience in general and forensic mental health with children, adolescents and adults; drug and alcohol dual diagnosis; youth justice; adult correctional settings; and military psychology. His research interests include, youth mental health and violence, victimisation and abuse, and adolescent service delivery.

Celina Manita

Celina Manita, PhD, is an Associate Professor of Psychology and Senior Researcher at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, a Psychologist and Forensic Expert. She has done several studies, published and lectured extensively in the fields of crime, victimization, judicial decision making, therapeutic change, forensic assessment. She is the director of GEAV - Gabinete de Estudos e Atendimento a Agressores e Vítimas (Centre for Research and Counselling of Victims and Perpetrators), providing treatment for offenders and forensic assessment for courts. She is a member of national and international professional associations in the fields of psychology, and criminology.

Paul Mazerolle

Paul Mazerolle is Pro Vice Chancellor of Arts, Education and Law and the Director of the Violence Research and Prevention program at Griffith University. Professor Mazerolle is a past editor of the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology and the founding co-editor of the Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology. His research examines processes that shape offending behaviour across the life-course. His primary focus is in building knowledge in the area of violence to inform theories, advance understanding, and improve policy and practices to reduce or prevent violence, in particular related to youth violence, intimate partner violence and homicide.

Troy McEwan

Dr Troy McEwan is a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and a Senior Psychologist in Forensicare's Problem Behaviour Program. Her academic and clinical work focusses on improving assessment, understanding, and treatment of behaviours such as stalking and family violence.

Anne McLeish

Anne is active in promoting the role of grandparents as advocates for families. She is instrumental in encouraging grandparents to engage in the public discourse and to be politically active in support of families and is particularly keen to ensure that in the future advocacy highlights the need to protect and secure family, children and parent's rights. She believes that a rights approach is being ignored by political and other decision makers and that they prefer to craft short term programs, some of which are suspiciously like charity. Right and support programs are both needed.

Mary McMurrin

Mary McMurrin PhD is Emeritus Professor at the University of Nottingham and Visiting Professor at Cardiff Metropolitan University. Her research interests include: the treatment of people with personality disorders; the treatment of alcohol-related aggression and violence; forensic case formulation; and enhancing engagement in treatment. She has written over 150 academic articles, books, and book chapters on these topics. She is a Registered forensic and clinical psychologist, a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, and recipient of the Division of Forensic Psychology's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2005.

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Mindy Mechanic

Dr. Mechanic's work focuses on the psychosocial consequences of trauma and victimization with an emphasis on interpersonal violence. She has received federal grants from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to study intimate partner and sexual violence, most recently with an emphasis on the ways in which cultural context shapes individual responses to intimate and sexual violence. She also works as a forensic psychologist, legal consultant and expert witness in criminal cases involving interpersonal violence, such as battered women's criminal defense cases, and in prosecutions for sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking.

Barbara Meyer

After studying Biochemistry at Monash University in Australia, Barbara Meyer undertook her PhD at the Baker Medical Research Institute in Melbourne, Victoria. Barbara's first academic appointment was in the Department of Biomedical Science at the University of Wollongong in 1992 and is now Professor in the School of Medicine. Her current research is in the field of lipid and fatty acid metabolism; notably the role of omega-3 fatty acids in health and disease including mental health and complicated pregnancies.

Amy Mouafi

Amy Mouafi is a criminologist with over 15 years experience working in the field of violent crimes policy and developing effective innovative programs that have intervened and prevented domestic violence and sexual assault for law enforcement and human services, both government and non government funded. While working for the NSW Police Force she lectured operational officers on the dynamics and impacts of domestic violence, enhancing how officers engaged with the victim, offender and the investigation approach. She improved prosecutions by developing a specialist course as well as enhancing the use of video and still photos being used as an evidence tool.

James Ogloff

James R. P. Ogloff, AM FAPS is trained as a lawyer and psychologist. He is the Foundation Professor of Forensic Behavioural Science and Director of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology. He is also Director of Psychological Services at Forensicare. Professor Ogloff was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 2015 for significant service to education and to the law as a forensic psychologist, as an academic, researcher and practitioner. Professor Ogloff has specific expertise in forensic psychology, forensic mental health, mental health law, and the assessment and management of offenders. He served as British Columbia's first Director of Mental Health Services for the Attorney General's Ministry (Corrections Branch). He is the Past-President of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law and a former Chair of the College of Forensic Psychologists of the Australian Psychological Society. He is a Past-President of the Canadian Psychological Association and a Past-President of the American Psychology-Law Society. Professor Ogloff has published 17 books more than 225 scholarly articles and book chapters. He has served as Editor of the *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, as Associate Editor of *Law and Human Behavior*, and he is an International Editor of *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*. He has served on 11 other editorial boards. He is the recipient of the 2012 Donald Andrews Career Contributions Award for Criminal Justice Psychology from the Canadian Psychological Association and the 2009 Award for Distinguished Contributions in Forensic Psychology from the Australian Psychological Society.

Nina Papalia

Dr Nina Papalia is an early career research fellow and psychologist. She recently completed her doctoral degree in clinical and forensic psychology at Swinburne University of Technology. Her thesis examined the long-term negative outcomes associated with childhood sexual abuse, with a particular focus on offending, further victimisation, and mental health morbidity outcomes. Nina is undertaking post-doctoral research with the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, working on a large-scale project designed to systematically address persistent violence and sexual offending. Currently, she is preparing a meta-analysis of the efficacy of violence intervention programs for violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings.

Mario Paparozzi

For 30 years, Dr. Paparozzi worked at the New Jersey Department of Corrections. He held line staff and management including Deputy Interstate Compact Administrator, Assistant Commissioner of Community Programs, and Chairman, New Jersey State Parole Board. After retiring from his practitioner career, Dr. Paparozzi accepted a faculty appointment at The College of New Jersey's Department of Law and Justice and Associate Director of The Criminal Justice Research and Policy Center. In 2002, Dr. Paparozzi accepted a position at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke. He is Professor and Department Chair of the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice.

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Kate Parkinson

Kate Parkinson is a qualified social worker and has practiced in children and families social work since 1998. She has worked in the areas of child protection, family support and prevention. Kate has managed Sure Start Children's Centre programmes (early intervention services for children under 3 years and their families) and was instrumental in developing a Family Group Conference Service in Leicestershire, England which she managed for 5 years. Kate's particular areas of interest are Family Group Conferences and Strengths base approaches to social work practice and Kate's academic writing focuses on these areas. Kate has been a full time lecturer in social work since November 2013 but continues to practice occasionally as a social worker by undertaking assessments of prospective foster carers. Kate holds a Masters in Social Work from the University of Leicester, a Bachelor of Social Science degree in social policy from the University of Manchester and is working towards her PhD.

Joakim Petersson

Joakim Petersson received his MSc in criminology from the Mid Sweden University, Sweden, in 2013. He is currently a PhD student and works as a lecturer in criminology at Örebro University. The present project was part of the requirements for his PhD degree.

Anne Sophie Pichler

Anne Sophie Pichler has an Honours degree in both Law and Arts (Psychology). She is currently completing a PhD at Deakin University examining how the quality of child witness interviews influences child sexual abuse trials and outcomes. Her research interests include child witness interviewing, evidence and cross-examination in child sexual abuse trials, and evidence law.

Tina Previtiera

Magistrate Tina Previtiera has been a state Magistrate in Queensland for almost 19 years, with experience across the general broad section of the Magistrates jurisdiction with special interest in indigenous justice, therapeutic jurisprudence, specialist therapeutic courts, mental health issues of defendants (including foetal alcohol spectrum disorder) and juvenile justice.

Magistrate Previtiera, whilst serving in Cairns for four and a half (4.5) years presided in the seven (7) remote indigenous Cape York communities in Far North Queensland; the specialist Drug Court in Cairns, and the Children's Court; and since her return to Brisbane, in addition to general jurisdictional duties, has presided once a week since 2009 as the Brisbane Murri Court Magistrate.

Rosemary Purcell

Associate Professor Rosemary Purcell is the Director of Research at Orygen, Principal Research Fellow in the Centre for Youth Mental Health at the University of Melbourne, and a registered psychologist. Her forensic research focusses on early intervention to reduce forensic outcomes in young people.

Karl Roberts

Karl Roberts is a forensic psychologist and is Professor of Policing and Criminal Justice at The University of Western Sydney and Professor of Pacific Policing at The University of the South Pacific. His work focusses on investigative interviewing, and investigation of violent crimes, such as stalking and honor violence. Recently He published a guide for law enforcement and others to the investigation and management of honor based violence, '*Honor based violence: Policing and Prevention*, CRC press' and has s, '*Honor Killings*, Palgrave. Karl works closely with law enforcement and other agencies throughout the world providing training and advice to investigations and has provided advice to over five hundred major police.

Barry Rosenfeld

Professor Rosenfeld is a forensic clinical psychologist and Chair of the Department of Psychology at Fordham University, in New York City. He is currently President of the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services and past Editor of the International Journal of Forensic Mental Health. In addition to his research on a wide range of topics related to law and psychology, he maintains an active clinical practice related to violence risk assessment and other psycholegal questions. His current research focuses on the development of a triage model for violence risk assessment.

Daniel Rothman

Dr. Rothman is a clinical and forensic psychologist who specializes in the assessment and treatment of children, adolescents and adults with sexual, aggressive and antisocial behavior problems and is formerly an Assistant Professor in the Department of Clinical Health Psychology, College of Medicine, at the University of Manitoba. He has provided assessment, consultation, and treatment services in child protection, hospital, and correctional settings and has served as an advisor to child welfare and forensic mental health programs across Canada and the United States. Daniel has special interests in the roles of trauma, attachment and

PRESENTERS

developmental disabilities (including autism spectrum disorders) on child development; prevention initiatives for youth at risk for engaging in sexual offending; multisystemic and holistic approaches to intervention and risk management for high-risk youth; and how to tailor therapeutic relationships to enhance clinical outcomes. Daniel has written articles and book chapters on these and other topics and provides training for child welfare, mental health and criminal justice organizations locally, nationally and internationally. As a member of the Adolescent Guidelines Committee of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA), he co-authored the recently published ATSA Adolescent Practice Guidelines for professionals working with youth who have engaged in abusive sexual behavior.

Merrill Rotter

Dr. Merrill Rotter is a forensic psychiatrist and Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Albert Einstein College of Medicine (AECOM). He directs the Training program in Psychiatry and Law at AECOM, and serves as Medical Director for a Diversion program that operates in each of the five boroughs of New York City. Dr. Rotter specializes in correctional mental health, and the assessment and treatment of mentally ill criminal offenders. He is also the author of the Structured Assessment of Correctional Adaptation, an instrument designed to measure the impact of incarceration on mentally ill offenders.

Janet Ruffles

Dr Janet Ruffles is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Lecturer with the Swinburne University Law School. She holds a Doctor of Psychology from Monash University and a LLB from the University of Melbourne. She has worked as both a forensic psychologist and Corporate Lawyer at the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, and spent time as a Mental Health Case Investigator with the Coroners Court of Victoria. Her research interests include the interface between criminal justice and mental health, with particular focus on laws related to the management of mentally ill offenders.

Judy Saba

Judy Saba is an accredited trainer, cross-cultural psychologist and public speaker with extensive experience in counseling, critical problem analysis and applied diversity training in both public and private sector contexts including Health, Education, Torture Trauma and Refugee services and Policing. Most recently, having researched diversity training in policing jurisdictions in the US, Middle East and UK as part of her 2011 Churchill Fellowship, Judy has pioneered a brand of applied diversity training tailored to and drawn from the realities of policing in a diverse environment. Judy is committed to the delivery of competent cross cultural training and psychology services and works from the philosophy of shared responsibility, human rights and capability enhancement.

Ralph Serin

Professor Ralph Serin, Ph.D. (Queen's University) has been registered with the Ontario College of Psychologists since 1990. He worked in federal corrections from 1975-2003 and is now Director of the Criminal Justice Decision Making Laboratory. He has consulted with the National Institute of Corrections, the Centre for Effective Public Policy, Correctional Service of Canada, Federal Probation (US), the Scottish Prison Service, and is an advisor to the National Parole Resource Centre (US) and the Parole Board of Canada. He has engaged in research collaboration with the Departments of Corrections in numerous US states and internationally regarding violent offenders, dynamic risk assessment, evidence-based practice, parole decision making, and offender change.

Melanie Simmons

Melanie Simmons is a doctoral candidate at Swinburne University's Centre for Forensic Behavioral Science in her final year of her thesis.

Benjamin Spivak

Dr Benjamin Spivak is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Sciences and Legal Studies, Swinburne University of Technology. His research interests relate to legal decision-making and risk assessment.

Eugene Stek

Detective Sergeant Eugene Stek has been a member of the NSW Police Force for 28 years. In that time he has served in City and Suburban locations and for the last 19 years in the area of major crime. For the past 13 years he has worked in the area of Child Protection and Sex Crimes with the State Crime Command's Sex Crimes Squad. Investigating Female Genital Mutilation forms part of the investigative charter within the Sex Crimes Squad. Detective Sergeant Stek's team has carriage of the FGM charter within the Sex Crimes Squad. He has a Bachelor of Social Science (Criminology), Bachelor of Arts (Psychology) and Master of Administrative Leadership.

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Ariel Stone

Ariel Stone, B.A. (Boston University) is a graduate student in the PhD program in the Legal area within the Psychology Department at the University of Texas at El Paso. Ariel has authored three peer-reviewed publications and eight academic book chapters. Previously, she has studied and written research about violent extremism and substance misuse during community reintegration, and is currently merging these interests within her current work by examining how dynamic risk factors during community reintegration may predict violence.

Jennifer Storey

Dr. Jennifer E. Storey is a lecturer in Forensic Psychology within the School of Law at Royal Holloway University of London. Dr. Storey's research interests and expertise lie in the assessment, management, and communication of violence risk with a focus on interpersonal violence including intimate partner violence, elder abuse, stalking, and sexual violence.

Susanne Strand

Susanne Strand Dr. Susanne Strand is an Associate Professor of Criminology at CAPS – Center for Criminological and PsychoSocial Research at Örebro University in Sweden, and at CFBS - Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia. The focus of her research is risk assessment and risk management in three different areas; intimate partner violence, stalking, and honor based violence.

Lindsay Thomson

Lindsay Thomson is Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Edinburgh and Medical Director of the high security hospital for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Her research interests include outcomes in mentally disordered offenders; risk assessment and management of harm to others; the impact of legislative change; and service design for mentally disordered offenders. She has a particular interest in teaching and has established the School of Forensic Mental Health. She co-authored the first textbook on psychiatry and the Scottish legal system and legislation: *Mental Health and Scots Law in Practice* 2nd ed. She is Director of the Forensic Network in Scotland which has responsibilities for planning, policy development, quality improvement, education and research in forensic mental health.

Fleur Ward

Fleur Ward BA LLB, is an LIV accredited Children's Law specialist in Victoria, she is the director of Fleur Ward & Partners, she holds a Master of Mental Health Science (Child Psychotherapy) from Monash University, she is the co-chair of the Children & Youth Issues Committee of the LIV and the chief collaborator of the Children's Matters alliance between the LIV, Berry Street, the Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency, the Office of the Public Advocate, Mental Health for Young People & their Families (Victoria), Grandparents Victoria and Kinship Carers Victoria.

Melisa Wood

Melisa Wood Dr Melisa Wood is a senior clinical and forensic psychologist at the Problem Behaviour Program, Forensicare, and is an adjunct teaching fellow for the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University. Her research interests include violent offending and its relationships with mental illness, personality disorder, and psychopathy. Dr Wood is experienced in working with both victims and perpetrators of family violence, with a focus on risk assessment and risk management. She currently works as a consultant psychologist embedded within two Victoria Police Family Violence Teams, where she provides expert consultation in relation to family violence risk assessment.

DELEGATES

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Mary McMurrin	University of Nottingham	United Kingdom	
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DELEGATES

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