

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

Annual Research Report

1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science

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Report by Professor James Ogloff AM

Director, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology
Director of Psychological Sciences and Research, Forensicare

I am pleased to present the 2017–2018 Annual Research Report for the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS). This year marked a significant milestone for the CFBS and the Forensicare research program. In 2017, the CFBS marked the 10th anniversary since its inception. The CFBS was initially established in 2006 and began operating in 2007. To celebrate, we hosted an event at the new CFBS premises in Heidelberg Road in June 2018, which was attended by almost 100 senior staff from Forensicare and Swinburne University, current and former students, and other guests. Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen provided an informative and entertaining overview of the early history of the development of research at Forensicare.



Professor James R. P. Ogloff AM

*Director of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science,
Swinburne University of Technology
Executive Director of Psychological Services and
Research, Forensicare*

The CFBS is uniquely situated as both the research and training arm of Forensicare and as a research centre in the Faculty of Health, Arts and Design at Swinburne University, which we joined in January 2014. The research program receives outstanding support from both Forensicare and Swinburne University and as this report makes clear, the staff are amazingly productive in conducting research and carrying out evaluations that are scientifically informative and clinically relevant.

The CFBS is a community of scholars and practitioners, and we have a wonderful team of staff, honorary staff, research fellows, research assistants and of course students. Here is a snapshot of some of our accomplishments over time:

- We have published more than 450 peer-reviewed journal articles, 11 books, 135 book chapters and many reports to government.
- We have graduated 67 doctoral students, plus many master's and honours students.
- We have been awarded more than \$10 million in research grants and contracts.
- The CFBS currently has 26 Doctor of Psychology students, 10 PhD students and four Masters students.
- There are over 100 unit enrolments this semester in the forensic behavioural sciences courses.
- Staff members regularly present at conferences nationally and internationally.
- We have contributed to, given evidence at and been cited by royal commissions, law reform commissions, parliamentary committees, courts and other policymaking bodies.
- Staff members have held leadership positions in national and international collegial bodies.

During the present reporting period, research and translational work across the CFBS and Forensicare has maintained momentum with the publication of 61 peer-reviewed articles, and 12 book chapters. In addition a further 24 articles and chapters have been accepted for publication and are currently in press. Core CFBS staff presented 11 keynote addresses, 42 conference paper presentations across a range of national and international conferences, and completed 50 research presentations to clinical and professional groups.

Work generated from the CFBS is internationally recognised and reflects Forensicare's longstanding commitment to research excellence. The centre also engages regularly with courts, corrections, human services, police, parole boards and related agencies in Australia and abroad. Most importantly, the work we do is mostly translational and applied; it makes differences to the lives of consumers and to the community.

Research Strategy 2018–2020

The executive and the board of Forensicare recently approved the Forensicare Research Strategy 2018–2020. The strategy aligns with Forensicare's Strategic Plan by focusing on how research and evaluation can assist the organisation to meet its strategic objectives. If formal research and evaluation activity is supported and increased across the organisation over the coming years, there is significant impetus to progress the dissemination and translation of findings both nationally and internationally. Forensicare has a responsibility to demonstrate evidence based innovation in practice and outcome, and to remain informed regarding best practice research produced by other organisations nationally and internationally.

While Forensicare (in partnership with the CFBS) has an impressive track record of publication and presentation of research outcomes, there is often a disconnect between this activity and the direct dissemination of outcomes to Forensicare staff, service managers and consumers.

The objectives in the Research Strategy 2018–2020 are targeted at helping us achieve our aims while overcoming such obstacles.

Research and evaluation highlights

The CFBS completed an independent evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service and has established an evaluation framework for the Forensic Mental Health Services operated by Forensicare at Ravenhall Correctional Centre.

Forensicare and the CFBS conducted a review of the operation of the Forensic Disability Act 2011 and Queensland's forensic disability service system for Queensland Health and the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services.

We have been engaged by Corrections Victoria to develop a reintegration assessment package and to review their Motivational Interactions Implementation Model. We have also conducted a validation study of the Violence Risk Scale and are reviewing the efficacy of programs operated by Corrections Victoria for serious violent offenders.

The Department of Home Affairs has engaged the CFBS to validate national assessment tools employed by fixated threat assessment and counter violence extremism agencies.

We have also been awarded a contract with Yooralla focusing on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement in disability services.

The CFBS has been awarded a contract by the Correctional Service of Canada to enable them to operate advanced mental strength training for correctional officers.

The Catalyst Consortium

This year also marked the first full year of operation of the Catalyst Consortium, which focuses research and clinical expertise to reduce persistent violence and sexual offending funded jointly by the Department of Justice and Regulation and Forensicare. The aim of the Catalyst Consortium is to enhance our understanding of the causal factors of violence and to intervene effectively with people who engage in violence in a manner that will increase community safety.

Our work targets people who commit interpersonal violence, including those with mental disorders (including personality disorders), substance misuse disorders and cognitive impairment.

Most of the work in the first year has been foundational, including meta-analyses and developing research and ethics proposals.

Notably, we have appointed Dr Rachael Fullam as manager of the consortium and Dr Mark Rallings, psychologist and former Commissioner of Corrections for Queensland, as the chair of the Catalyst Advisory Committee. Mark has extensive experience in offender rehabilitation and corrections administration in Australia and the United Kingdom.

Staff highlights

Professor Michael Daffern was appointed Deputy Director of the CFBS. This is a welcome appointment that recognises Michael's longstanding contributions to the CFBS and Forensicare. Dr Troy McEwan was promoted to Associate Professor of Clinical Forensic Psychology. Troy has worked with the CFBS since its inception and has made numerous significant contributions. Her work is now internationally known and this promotion is richly deserved. Dr Dan Shea and Dr Benjamin Spivak were appointed lecturers in the CFBS on fixed-term contracts.

Dr Rachael Fullam, who has worked as our Research Lead and Development Officer, was promoted to the position of Research Manager. Originally from the United Kingdom, Rachael has worked with Forensicare for almost 10 years, helping to develop and lead the research portfolio.

Dr Stephane Shepard was awarded a prestigious Discovery Early Career Research Award from the Australian Research Council that will begin in July 2018 for three years. Stephane spent most of this year as a visiting professor in the Bloomberg School of Public Health at Johns Hopkins University. Stephane was also awarded the Christopher Webster Young Scholar Award from the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services. The award is given annually to an outstanding scholar in recognition of their scholarly work and early career research.

Victoria Police, Forensicare and the CFBS were the recipients of a Gold Award in the 2017 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards announced in October 2017 at Parliament House in Canberra. The award was bestowed for the Enhancing Police Responses to Family Violence Project. Associate Professor Troy McEwan led the work within the CFBS, along with Ben Spivak, Stefan Luebbers, Melisa Wood, Darcy Coulter, Margaret Nixon, Dan Shea, Mel Simmons, Svenja Senkans, Sam Muir, Julia Nazarewicz and Ilana Lauria. Jim Ogloff assisted by providing oversight.

Associate Professor Jeff Pfeifer, from the Department of Psychological Sciences and CFBS, was the recipient of the 2017 Correctional Excellence Research Award from the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA). The award was bestowed at the association's annual conference in London. The ICPA is the peak international body for correctional services and Jeff's award has been made for his longstanding research contributions regarding the use of technology in corrections.

Two completing Doctor of Psychology students, who are now research fellows at the CFBS, also won awards. Dr Nina Papalia was awarded the 2017 APS College of Clinical Psychologists Student Prize and Melanie Simmons won the Faculty and the University Three Minute Thesis competition in September. Melanie also took out the People's Choice awards at each stage and competed in the Trans- Tasman finals in Brisbane in September, with representatives from 55 universities in Australia, New Zealand and Asia.

Lastly, Professor James Ogloff was awarded the American Psychology- Law Society's Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Annual Congress in Memphis, Tennessee in March. The award is made only occasionally and recognised his outstanding contribution to 'making distinguished theoretical, empirical, and applied contributions to the field of psychology and law'.

Report by Professor James Ogloff AM

Our courses

The graduate program in Forensic Behavioural Science offers six different courses enabling professionals to enhance their knowledge in the forensic realm. Additional courses specifically tailored for the Nursing and Psychiatry disciplines are in development for roll out in 2019. The program demonstrated continued success during 2017-2018 with over 100 individual unit enrolments in our courses each semester. Students are drawn from all over Australia and New Zealand and the program is now also open to International students.

The CFBS Doctorate in Clinical and Forensic Psychology is the only course in Australia that provides specialist forensic training as part of a professional clinical psychology qualification. The course continues to thrive with five completions during 2017–2018 and 26 students currently enrolled in the course. The CFBS also runs a successful PhD program, with 10 current enrolments and one completion during the reporting period.

Research dissemination

We hold two research dissemination seminars each year for Forensicare staff members. During these sessions, which run for a half day, research and clinical staff present their work. The events this year were well attended and covered a range of topics relevant to our clinical staff.

The CFBS hosts a series of seminars where invited speakers share their work with research staff from the CFBS and clinical staff from Forensicare. This year's presentations included:

- July 20, 2017 – Professor Sarah Brown, Coventry University, UK.
Child Sexual Abuse: Understanding Risk and Vulnerability
- July 26, 2017 – Dr Scott Lillienfeld, Emory University, USA.
Behind the mask: The search for successful psychopathy.
- September 20, 2017 – Dr Michele Pathé, Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre.
Mental Health and Violent Extremism: Practising in an Age of Modern Terrorism
- November 14, 2017 – The Hon Justice Peter McClellan AM.
Public lecture.
- March 28, 2018 – Mr Tim Marsh, Victoria Legal Aid.
Perverse outcomes: where ethics and law compromise clinical care.
- May 5, 2018 – Dr Rajan Darjee, Forensicare.
Sexual homicide: implications of recent research for theory and practice.
- June 6, 2018 – Dr Debra Bennett, Victoria Police.
Profiling violent sexual offenders.

In early October 2017 the CFBS hosted the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships conference at Monash University's Prato Centre in Italy. The conference was attended by more than 100 people from Australia, New Zealand, Europe, the United Kingdom, Ireland, North America, Asia and South America. The conference focused on generating solutions for reducing persistent violence and other serious offending, drawing on cross-disciplinary approaches.

In closing, I want to express my sincere gratitude to Mr Brett McIvor, the Coordinator of the CFBS, and Dr Rachael Fullam, our Research Manager, for their fantastic support and leadership. After 15 years working as my executive assistant, Maree Stanford, began long service leave at the end of this fiscal year. She is a wonderful support who has ably assisted me for most of my time at Forensicare. I remain grateful to Tom Dalton, the CEO of Forensicare, to the executive and the Forensicare board for the support they provide for research and the value they place on our work.

As a joint enterprise between Forensicare and Swinburne University of Technology, we also receive very strong support from the University. In particular, we owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Janet Hiller, who has been the Dean of Health Sciences throughout most of the time that we have been with Swinburne. She has been a great support to the Centre and shares her wisdom with Forensicare in her role as chair of the Board Research Committee. Similarly, Professor Scott Thompson-Whiteside, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Faculty of Health, Arts and Design, continues to provide support to us. Beyond the faculty, we receive broad support from the university, and particularly from Dr. Tania Bezzobs and Professor Aleks Subic, who lead Swinburne Research.

Also, we continue to benefit greatly from the work of many research students, research fellows, CFBS staff members and Forensicare members of staff, without whom the important research we undertake would simply not happen.

Research program

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

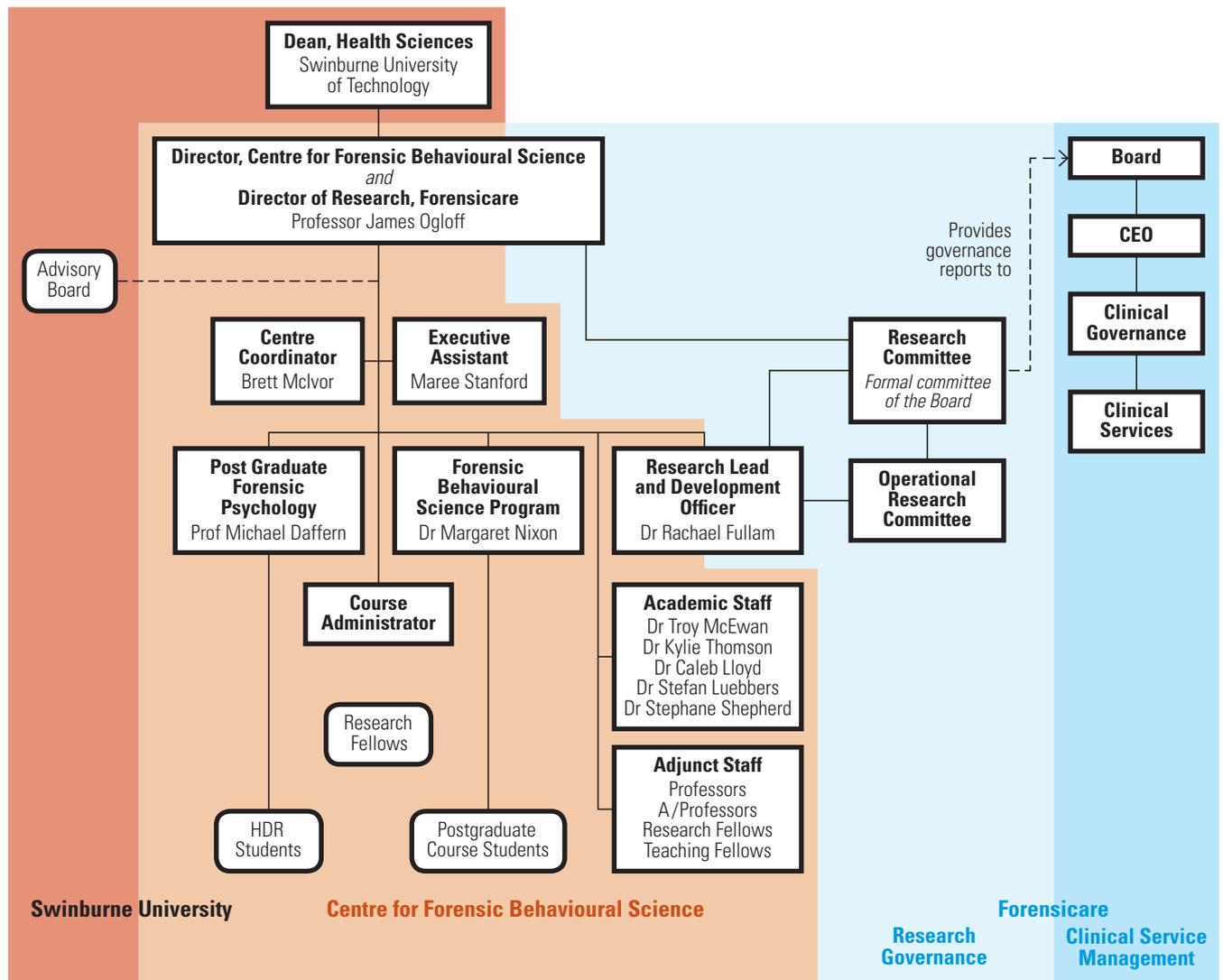
Specifically, the statutory functions and powers of Forensicare include the mandate “to conduct research in the fields of forensic mental health, forensic health, forensic behavioural science and associated fields” and to “promote continuous improvements and innovations in the provision of forensic mental health and related services in Victoria” (*Mental Health Act 2014* s.330(g) & s.330(h)). Forensicare’s mandate to conduct research is quite unique among forensic mental health

services in Australia. All too often, a tension exists between research and practice in clinical services, and forensic mental health services are typically no different. Within Forensicare, however, there is a critical nexus between science and practice – with each informing the other to ensure excellence and evidence-based practice in our service. Ongoing research in forensic behavioural science and forensic mental health is critical owing to the highly specialised nature of the field as well as the rapidly emerging knowledge in the field.

Despite the legislative mandate that Forensicare conduct research, Forensicare has received very little funding to further this responsibility. From its inception, Forensicare has worked with a range of universities to develop a research capacity

in forensic mental health and related fields. The relationships have ensured that Forensicare attracts academics and research funding to undertake research relevant to Forensicare’s clinical work. The Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) operates under the auspices Swinburne University of Technology in collaboration with Forensicare. The CFBS serves as the research arm of Forensicare, conducting independent research and facilitating the research enterprises of Forensicare. The research program ensures that high quality research is undertaken to better inform clinical practice in the provision of public mental health services. Forensicare is also committed to disseminating research findings to area mental health services and other stakeholders. All staff are encouraged to participate in the research program.

Forensicare and CFBS organisational arrangements



Research program

Independent service evaluation

The difficulty in gaining competitive grant funding for basic service evaluation work means that all major healthcare organisations conduct their own service evaluation projects. Forensicare is increasingly contracting formal service evaluation to the CFBS, which has a commitment to producing transparent unbiased evaluation data and interpretation. Although some CFBS staff hold joint Forensicare and Swinburne appointments, when undertaking contracted evaluation work for the CFBS, they do so strictly within a research role. The independence of service evaluation work conducted by the CFBS is strengthened by the inclusion of objective outcome measures. All research conducted at Forensicare is overseen by a number of research governance committees and guidelines that are independent of clinical governance processes. The research governance committees are in place to coordinate and manage research across the organisation, to ensure research complies with national research governance standards and to develop research strategy moving forward. The Forensicare research committees have no mandate to interpret or influence the outcome of service evaluation studies. To ensure ongoing independence and objectivity, all CFBS service evaluation reports from 2016 onwards will be subject to a review as appropriate by an advisory board of Swinburne University Academics who are unconnected with Forensicare.

Research governance at Forensicare

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

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

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

The Operational Research Committee supports the Research Committee by providing a formal structure for developing and monitoring research across the organisation. The ORC acts as the main gateway for researchers wishing to gain approval to conduct research involving Forensicare staff, patients, or resources. The ORC reviews all grant applications and research proposals in order to establish operational support for the project before they are submitted to an external Human Research Ethics Committee for approval. In addition, the ORC monitors the receipt of ethical approval for each operationally approved study, and reviews the progress of each approved project against their specified milestones. The Operational Research Committee provides biannual reports to the Research Committee.

The key responsibilities of the ORC include:

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

2017–2018 Operational Research Committee membership

Professor James Ogloff (*Chair*)
Director of Research

Dr Danny Sullivan
Executive Director of Clinical Services

Mr Jonathan Norton
Executive Director, Community Operations and Strategic Development

Mr Ryan Dube
Executive Director, Prison Operations

Mr Les Potter
Executive Director, Inpatient Services

Dr Rachael Fullam
Research Manager

Ms Anthea Lemphers
Director of Psychological Services

Ms Teresa Kudinoff
Operations Manager, Inpatient Services

Ms Danielle Ashley
Acting Chief Occupational Therapist

Ms Jo Ryan
Director of Nursing

Ms Jess Trainor
Lead Social Worker

Ms Greta McDonald
Consumer Consultant

Ms Daveena Mawren
Forensicare Research Fellow

Forensicare complies with all standards established to cover research. The Forensicare Research Governance Framework outlines the principles of good governance that apply to all research undertaken at Forensicare and allied organisations. The Framework is informed by, and developed in accordance with, two key Federal publications; Joint National Health and Medical Research Council and Australian Research Council documents, the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (2018) and the Joint National Health and Medical Research Council and Australian Research Council. National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2018).

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

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science

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

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

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

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

Core Members

- Professor James Ogloff AM (*Director*)
- Professor Michael Daffern (*Professor*)
- Dr Rachael Fullam (*Research Manager, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS*)
- Dr Kylie Thomson (*Senior Lecturer*)
- Associate Professor Troy McEwan (*Senior Lecturer*)
- Dr Caleb Lloyd (*Senior Lecturer*)
- Dr Stephane Shepherd (*Senior Lecturer*)
- Dr Stefan Luebbbers (*Lecturer*)
- Dr Margaret Garnsey (*Lecturer*)
- Ms Tessa Maguire (*Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS*)
- Dr Benjamin Spivak (*Lecturer*).

Research Fellows

- Dr Lillian de Bortoli
- Dr Dan Shea
- Dr Nina Papalia
- Dr Ashley Dunne
- Dr Justin Trounson
- Dr Janet Ruffles
- Dr Melanie Simmons.

Associate Members

- Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer (*Psychological Sciences*)
- Dr. Jason Skues (*Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences*).

Adjunct Members

Adjunct Professors

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

Adjunct Associate Professors

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

Adjunct Senior Research Fellow

- Dr Rajan Darjee (*Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist at NHS Lothian*).

Adjunct Research Fellows

- Dr Michael Davis (*Private Practice*)
- Dr Svenja Senkans (*Private Practice*)
- Dr Danny Sullivan (*Forensicare*).

Adjunct Clinical Associates

- Dr Aleksandra Belofastov (*Manager & Principal Psychologist, Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service, Forensicare*)
- Dr Rachel Campbell (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Cristina Cavezza (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr David Curnow (*Consultant Psychiatrist, Full time member, Adult Parole Board of Victoria*)
- Ms Marissa Davidson-Blue (*Chief Occupational Therapist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Chris Drake (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Dion Gee (*Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare*)

- Ms Anthea Lemphers (*Deputy Director of Psychological Services, Forensicare*)
- Dr Karla Lopez (*Senior Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police*)
- Dr Rachel MacKenzie (*Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Jennifer McCarthy (*Manager & Principal Psychologist, Problem Behaviour Program, Forensicare*)
- Dr Amanda Nielson (*Senior Clinical Neuropsychologist, Forensicare*)
- Mr Jonathan Norton (*Executive Director, Community Operations, Forensicare*)
- Dr Chris Quinn (*Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare*)
- Dr Sophie Reeves (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Gregg Shinkfield (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Lisa Warren (*Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Mr David Willshire (*Principal Consultant Psychologist*)
- Lisa Wright (*Chief Social Worker, Forensicare*).

Adjunct Teaching Fellows

- Detective Senior Sgt Dr Deb Bennett (*Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police*)
- Dr Sam Calvin (*Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Margaret Cutajar (*Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Lauren Ducat (*Senior Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Lisa Forrester (*Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Flora Gilbert (*Provisional Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Joel Godfredson (*Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Tess Maguire (*Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare*)
- Dr Clare McInerney (*Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Kate Roberts (*Psychiatrist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Melisa Wood (*Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*)
- Dr Simon Vincenzi (*Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare*).

CFBS tertiary education programs

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

Graduate Programs in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

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

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

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

Master of Forensic Behavioural Science (Coursework)

The Master of Forensic Behavioural Science comprises coursework and research training that enables graduates to work effectively with the widest range of forensic environments and populations, and to deal with complex and challenging issues in an autonomous manner. In addition to acquiring in-depth knowledge and skills in various aspects of forensic behavioural science, graduates gain knowledge of fundamental research methods, and then may elect to complete either the coursework stream, or the research stream, where they develop their ability to conduct a research project independently.

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

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

Graduate Certificate in Specialised Forensic Risk Assessment and Management

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

Graduate Program in Forensic Psychology

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology

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

Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic)

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

Key research streams

Aggression and violence

Lead: Professor Michael Daffern

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

Our research into aggression and violence focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

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

Complex criminal behaviour

Lead: Associate Professor Troy McEwan

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Professor James Ogloff
Professor Michael Daffern
Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen
Dr Ben Spivak
Dr Daniel Shea

Forensic mental health

Lead: Dr Rachael Fullam

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

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

Psychology and law

Lead: Professor James Ogloff

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Associated staff Faculty and Research Fellows:

Associate Professor Jeffery Pfeifer
Dr Ben Spivak
Dr Stephane Shepherd

The effects of victimisation

Lead: Dr Stefan Luebbers

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

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

Catalyst Consortium

The Catalyst Consortium establishes a partnership between leading researchers, clinical leaders, and correctional/forensic mental health partner organisations to systematically address persistent violence and sexual offending. The name Catalyst was chosen for the consortium since it will focus research, clinical and administrative expertise on the problem of violence to precipitate change in those who have engaged, or are likely to engage, in persistent violence and sexual offending, and the agencies that provide services to them. The problem of violence¹, including sexual violence and family violence, is of national and international significance and requires innovative and transformational research and practice to enhance understanding and assessment, intervention, reintegration and prevention efforts. The aim of the Catalyst Consortium is to enhance our understanding of the causal factors of violence, and to intervene effectively with people who engage in violence in a manner that will increase community safety. We shall target people who commit interpersonal violence, including those with mental disorders (including personality disorders), substance misuse disorders, and cognitive impairment.

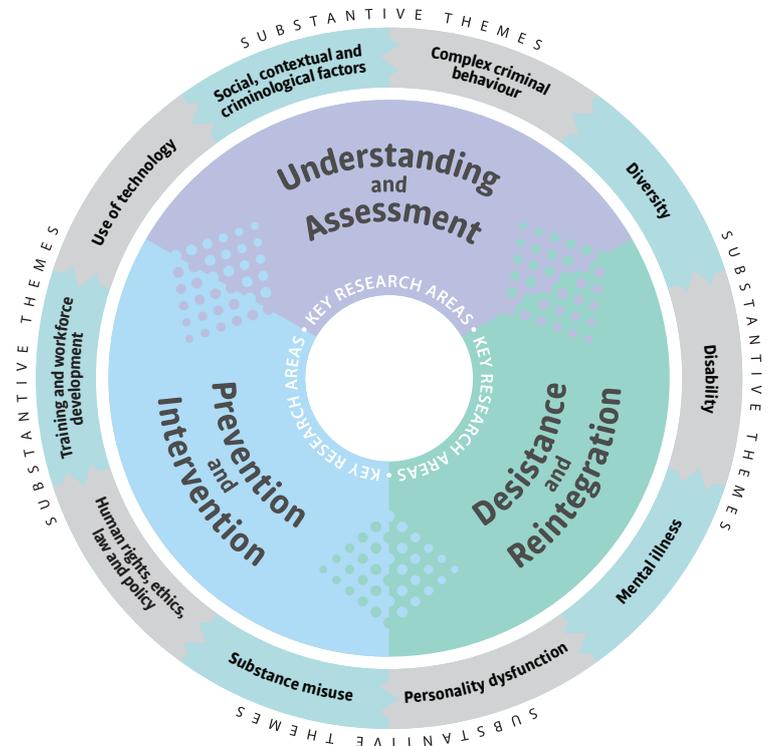
The objectives of the Catalyst Consortium are to:

- Consolidate an understanding of the psychological and related factors that contribute to persistent violent crime and sexual offending, including the complex and inter-related effects of mental illness, substance misuse, and personality dysfunction;
- Refine and validate assessment methods to ensure that they measure factors related to violence and that changes in measurements correspond with actual changes in behaviour;
- Systematically develop and test innovative psychological intervention strategies that draw upon new technologies to produce positive behavioural change;
- Validate and implement mechanisms to assist in the assessment of readiness for community release in those detained in prisons, forensic psychiatric hospitals and other secure facilities.
- Model community environments and strategies that support people to sustain these positive changes; and
- Focus on solutions and mechanisms to reintegrate people back into society in ways that ensure public safety.

1. The focus of Catalyst will be on persistent violence broadly speaking, including all manifestations of interpersonal violence (e.g., aggression and physical harm, sexual harm, family violence). Although the focus of the research must be on violent presentations across offence types, offence specific attitudes, social cognition, and behaviour must also be addressed (e.g., sexual, stalking, family violence).

Catalyst Research Model

The research program comprises three interrelated areas of focus. In addition to the areas of focus, seven substantive themes cut across each of the research programs and will be considered within the research undertaken in each area. The catalyst research model outlines each key research area and substantive theme:



The program of work within each key research area is progressed using the following framework:

Foundation	Knowledge generation projects that will form the basis of Development and Implementation/ Evaluation work
Development	Projects that use pre-existing knowledge to develop and test novel interventions and management models
Implementation and evaluation	Drawing on knowledge from Foundation and Development projects these are larger scale projects that implement and evaluate novel intervention and management models in applied settings.

Funding

The Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, has received a grant from the Victorian Corrections Minister to establish the Catalyst Consortium. The Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health has contributed additional funding to ensure the work extends to forensic mental health consumers and forensic mental health services.



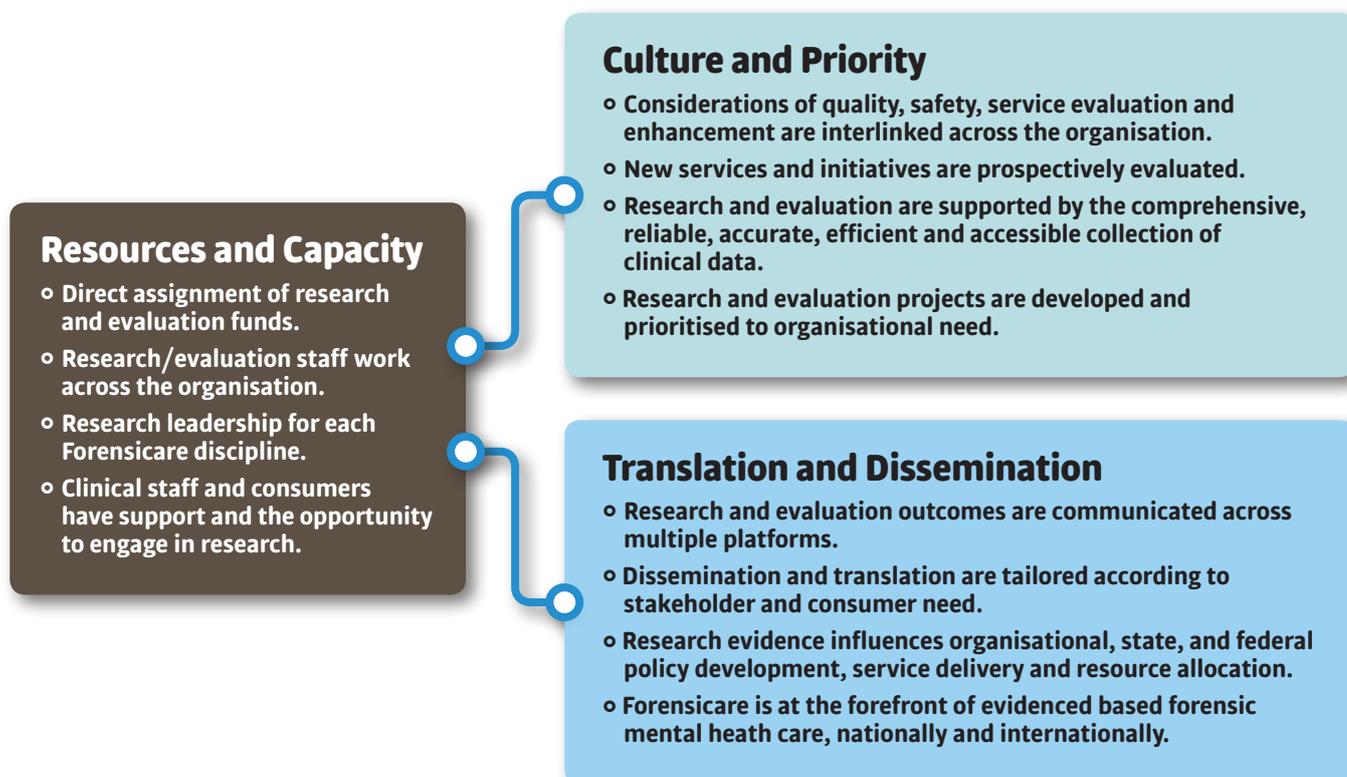
Research strategy

The Research Strategy for 2018–2020 centres around the development of research resources and capacity. Building research resources and capacity reinforces the achievement of the Key Research Outcomes described in the Research Strategy. The key research outcome areas outlined in the Research Strategy 2018–2020 align with the Forensicare strategic directions for the same period, as follows:

Forensicare Strategic Plan: Goals and Outcomes

Better Access	A culture and practice of evaluation is embedded in our programs.
Better Care	We are evidenced based in our service delivery.
Better Health	We lead research on mental illness and offending to inform policy and program advocacy, including on early intervention, prevention and community safety.

Research Strategy Domains and Key Outcomes



Research in progress 2017–2018

Catalyst Consortium projects

Understanding and Assessment

Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of complex and serious offending

Troy McEwan, Janet Ruffles, Benjamin Spivak, Stefan Luebbers, Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam, Veronica Meredith, Claire Bryce, James Oglloff.

Rationale and aims:

- Limited research has been conducted regarding the validity of the commonly used general and violent offending risk assessment tools in the Australian context.
- The relationship between different violence risk assessment instruments has not been subjected to much empirical examination which means that, to date, there is limited understanding of whether anything is gained by assessing similar risk factors using multiple instruments or whether some measures can be eliminated or combined.
- Few studies have examined the association between change scores on violence risk assessment instruments and offending outcomes amongst prisoner populations.
- The specific aims of the study are to:
 - a) Examine how well the various risk assessment instruments predict re-offending over short and long-term periods, and over supervised and unsupervised periods. The predictive validity of the tools will also be assessed across different subsamples of prisoners who will also be examined (namely, female prisoners, prisoners who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and prisoners with an intellectual or cognitive disability).
 - b) Examine the relationships between different violence risk instruments in a Victorian offender population.
 - c) Examine whether dynamic risk items are sensitive to change and, consequently, how change scores relate to offending outcomes.

Methodology:

- A mixed prospective and retrospective file review and linkage study in a cohort of Victorian adult male and female prisoners who have been sentenced for a serious violent offence, as defined in section 77(9) of the *Corrections Act 1986* (Vic), and, subsequently, directed into the correctional system's serious violent offender pathway.
- The predictive validity of key risk assessment tools - the LSI:SV, LS/RNR, VRS:SV, VRS, HCR-20 and the SARA – will be assessed, as well as the incremental validity of the instruments in order to determine whether each tool independently improves the prediction of violent recidivism.
- Risk scores will be linked with violent and general offending data that will be extracted for a maximum follow-up period of five years post-release.
- Change in dynamic risk variables and their association with recidivism will be examined in those offenders who have completed a Violence Intervention Program.

Progress:

- Ethical approval for the study has been granted.
- Identification of the study cohort is currently in progress.

Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of sexual offending

Michael Daffern, Rajan Darjee, Melanie Simmons, Emily Stevenson, Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam, James Oglloff.

Rationale and aims:

- Limited research has been conducted regarding the validity of the commonly used sexual offending risk assessment tools in the Australian context.
- The relationship between different sexual offending risk assessment instruments has not been subjected to much empirical examination which means that, to date, there is limited understanding of whether anything is gained by assessing similar risk factors using multiple instruments or whether some measures can be eliminated or combined.
- Few studies have examined the association between change scores on sexual offending risk assessment instruments and offending outcomes amongst prisoner populations.
- The specific aims of the study are to:
 - a) Examine how well the various risk assessment instruments predict re-offending over short and long-term periods, and over supervised and unsupervised periods. The predictive validity of the tools will also be assessed across different subsamples of prisoners who will also be examined (namely, female prisoners, prisoners who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and prisoners with an intellectual or cognitive disability).
 - b) Examine the relationships between different general and sexual offending risk instruments in a Victorian offender population.
 - c) Examine whether dynamic risk items are sensitive to change and, consequently, how change scores relate to offending outcomes.

Methodology:

- A mixed prospective and retrospective file review and linkage study in a cohort of Victorian adult male sexual offenders who have undergone assessment for sexual violence risk within the correctional system.
- The incremental validity of the LS-RNR, Static-99, and RSVP or SVR-20 will be assessed to determine whether each tool independently improves the prediction of recidivism in sexual offenders. The risk assessment scores will be linked with sexual, violent, and general offending data during the two years prior to the index incarceration and up to five years post-release.
- Change in dynamic risk variables and their association with recidivism will be examined in those offenders who have completed a sex offender treatment program.

Progress:

- Ethical approval for the study has been granted.
- Identification of the study cohort is currently in progress.

Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of complex and serious offending in the community population

Troy McEwan, Christine Loft, Melanie Simmons, Rachael Fullam, James Ogloff.

Rationale and aims:

- Limited research has been conducted regarding the validity of the commonly used risk assessment tools in the Australian forensic mental health settings.
- The aim of this project is to establish the predictive validity of risk assessment measures used to assess complex offending behaviour in individuals who are assessed by the Forensicare Problem Behaviour Program. This project will also control for treatment change in risk associated with changed reoffending patterns. This will aim to inform selection of risk assessment instruments in Community Forensic Mental Health services.
- The research also aims to establish how Forensicare involvement affects the future nature and number of contacts with mental health services when controlling for initial risk ratings and known mental health history. This will hope to assist in the development in understanding relating to the impact of a service such as the PBP on longer term service usage for those who commit serious and complex offences.

Methodology:

- Historical cohort design with data linkage to investigate the pathways between Risk Assessments completed in Community Forensic Mental Health Services in Victoria(LSI-R:SV, LS-RNR, HCR-20v3, SARA, SVR-20, RSVP, Static-99, SRP, PCL-SV)and outcome offending behaviour and mental health contacts for those who have been referred to the Problem Behaviour Program Service (Forensicare) between 2012 and 2016.
- Examination of the effect of treatment on risk and post separation outcome (offending and mental health)
- The research will explore relationships between sub groups within wider cohort.

Progress:

The project has been submitted for ethical approval.

Designated as Dangerous: Characterising Pathways To and From Post-Sentence Detention and Supervision Orders among Serious Sex Offenders

James Ogloff, Michael Daffern, Rajan Darjee, , Nina Papalia, Benjamin Spivak, Stephanie Butler, Rachael Fullam.

Rationale and aims:

- There currently limited research into the developmental, mental health, criminal history, and treatment characteristics of sex offenders subject to post-sentence laws in Australia
- Little is known about an offenders' behaviour (e.g., misconducts) and (quality of) engagement with offending behaviour and mental health treatment services during the incarceration period leading to post-sentence orders.
- Equally lacking is information pertaining to the re-offending and other adverse outcomes experienced by serious sex offenders during and beyond the term of their post-sentence order, and whether certain vulnerability factors relate to such poor outcomes.
- This research will provide a comprehensive characterisation of sex offenders who have been placed on post-sentence detention or supervision order in Victoria, relative to a suitably comparable group of sex offenders who have never been made subject to post-sentence laws in Victoria. Specific aims include:
 - a) To examine the key mental health, criminogenic, and risk differences between offenders who are made subject to a post-sentence order, and offenders who receive an assessment for a post-sentence order but do not go onto receive the order.
 - b) To examine criminogenic and mental health outcomes in offenders made subject to a post-sentence order, and identify factors that potentially modify outcome.
 - c) To identify the strongest predictors of poor outcome during and beyond the term of the post-sentence order

Methodology:

- This research utilises an historical cohort design with data linkage to investigate the pathways to and from Detention and Supervision Orders under the *Serious Sex Offenders Monitoring Act 2005* and its successor, the *Serious Sex offenders (Detention and Supervision) Act 2009*.
- The target sample will comprise the cohort of sex offenders deemed eligible for a post-sentence Detention or Supervision Order (DSO) in Victoria and who received external expert risk assessments (a 'DSO assessment') between May 2005 and December 2015.
- To investigate the pathways to and from DSOs, this research will involve the collection of participant data across four discrete time periods: 1) Prior to Index Incarceration; 2) Index Incarceration; 3) Index Order Period; and 4) Post-Order Period.

Progress:

- Ethical approval for the study has been granted
- Identification of the study cohort is currently in progress Outputs

Prevention and Intervention

Post order outcomes in individuals managed under the *Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997 (Vic)*

Janet Ruffles, Rachael Fullam, James Ogloff.

Rationale and aims:

- Information about the progress of Not Guilty by Reason of Mental Impairment (NGRMI) acquittees released into the community, including their rate of reoffending and subsequent contacts with psychiatric services, is important when making release decisions, as well as providing valuable information for policy development and service delivery. Despite this, little research is available on the outcomes of people found NGRMI following release to the community, particularly in regard to outcomes following absolute discharge, both internationally and in the Victorian context.
- The project seeks to address this gap in knowledge by examining the community outcomes of people found NGRMI or unfit to stand trial and placed on an order under the CMIA following conditional release and revocation of that order (absolute discharge). The specific aims of the study are to:
 - a) Examine the offending and mental health pathways of NGRMI acquittees by examining the type and frequency of offending, and the type and frequency of mental health service contacts, across the lifetime of acquittees.
 - b) Determine the rate of reoffending of NGRMI acquittees whilst on conditional release under the CMIA and following absolute discharge;
 - c) Examine the characteristics of NGRMI acquittees who reoffend whilst on conditional release and following absolute discharge; and
 - d) Investigate the frequency and nature of mental health contacts in NGRMI acquittees following absolute discharge, including the characteristics associated with these contacts.

Methodology:

- We will conduct a linkage study to examine the recidivism rates and mental health service use of people found unfit to stand trial or NGRMI in Victoria in the first 18 years of the CMIA's operation who have been conditionally released to the community on extended leave or a NCSO, or have been granted absolute discharge via revocation of the order.
- Data regarding will be drawn from the existing Forensicare database, supplemented by information regarding participants' offending history and mental health service use prior to the imposition of a CMIA order.
- This methodology will enable comprehensive mapping of the offending and mental health pathways and trajectories of NGRMI acquittees, up to a maximum follow-up period of 20 years post absolute discharge.

Progress:

The project has been submitted for ethical approval.



Research in progress 2017–2018

Other projects

Understanding and Assessment

Project	Detail	Status
An informational review of the evidence base for current risk assessment and management instruments.	A review of the evidence base for commonly used risk assessment tools relevant to the Australian context. We are collaborating with the Scottish Risk Management Authority to produce an Australian version of the Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (RATED).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first iteration of the Australian Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (Aus-RATED) covering general and violent offending risk assessments is now complete and ready for release. • The Aus-RATED will be released upon completion of a collaboration agreement between Catalyst and the Scottish Risk Management Authority. • We aim to extend the Aus-RATED to cover sexual offending risk assessment in 2019.
Pathways to and from Serious Violent Offender Post-Sentence Supervision and Detention Orders.	This prospective study will establish a database to catalogue the selection and assessment of eligible offenders for a post-sentence violent offender order. This information will be linked to Police and Court data in order to examine short-term order breaches and offending outcomes in assessed offenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In development
<p>Risk factors for and pathways to homicide.</p> <p>a) A comparison of domestic and non-domestic homicides.</p> <p>b) A comparison of sexual and non-sexual homicides</p> <p>c) A comparison of filicide and non-filicide homicides</p> <p>d) Cohort study of murder-suicide</p>	<p>This project involves linkage of mental health and offending databases with the aims of identifying</p> <p>a) possible differences in pathways to intimate partner, other family, and non-intimate partner homicide.</p> <p>b) possible differences in pathways to sexually motivated and non-sexually motivated homicide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analysis and synthesis is ongoing. • Brief results reports and links to formal publications will be made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in 2019.

Prevention and Intervention

Project	Detail	Status
A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings.	<p>This review will examine whether psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings are effective in reducing further violence (part 1).</p> <p>The review also examines the impact of psychological interventions on psychological factors that contribute to violence risk (part 2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1) The review and meta-analysis of the impact of interventions on offending outcomes is currently written up for submission. • Part 2) Analysis is being finalised. A brief report will be produced and the work will be written up for submission.
Mental health and criminogenic outcomes in offenders who receive treatment from the Moroka Program at Ravenhall Correctional Centre.	<p>We will examine the mental health and offending and risk related characteristics of offenders who receive inpatient treatment at the Moroka unit.</p> <p>We also will examine offending and mental health outcomes during the incarceration and post release following discharge from the unit.</p> <p>The study will include a qualitative examination of patient and staff perceptions of the Moroka program</p>	<p>The project forms part of the wider Ravenhall Forensic Mental Health Service evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The qualitative component of the study has been granted ethical approval and data collection has commenced. • The data linkage component of the study has been submitted for ethical approval.
Development of a best practice model for the treatment of violent offenders.	<p>This project will examine and suggest enhancements to the current Corrections Victoria Violence Intervention Program with reference to the findings from the completed systematic review of the efficacy of psychological interventions in violent offenders. The use of technology to enhance the delivery of interventions will be explored. A flexible evaluation framework will also be developed. This process will allow the development of a best practice framework for violence intervention programs that is adaptable for different settings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In development
Enhancing the skills of Correctional and Forensic Mental Health staff to work with and manage complex offenders.	<p>This project will bring together experts in the field to develop training programs that help to enhance the ability of staff to effectively work with, and manage, complex offenders. Training programs will be interactive, skills based, and will explore the use of technology to enhance delivery. It is anticipated that specific modules will be developed for areas such as the interplay between dynamic and imminent risk, and the management of offenders with severe personality dysfunction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In development

Research in progress 2017–2018

Desistance and Reintegration

Project	Detail	Status
A narrative review of research examining psycho-social predictors of imminent violent and sexual offending during community reintegration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through consulting the extant empirical literature, this project is designed to systematically identify offender characteristics, lifestyle factors, and community circumstances that have been shown to immediately precede violent or sexually violent recidivism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review has been completed and a brief results report is available on the Catalyst Consortium website. The review will be submitted for publication in early 2019.
The implementation and evaluation of a dynamic risk assessment/ case planning tool (the SDAC-21) in serious violent and sexual offenders housed within Ravenhall Prison.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will implement and evaluate the use of the SDAC-21 in the Ravenhall CC offender population. The evaluation will link case planning variables measured in prison to post-release circumstances, and post-release community outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation and training phase of this project is now complete. Data are being collected on an ongoing basis as part of standard operations at Ravenhall. An application for ethical approval for data access and linkage will be made during the first half of 2019.
Multi-state implementation and evaluation of a dynamic risk assessment/case planning tool (the DRAOR) among case managers who supervise serious violent and sexual offenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This implementation project is designed to enhance existing supervision practice in multiple ways, through the training of case management staff to use a dynamic risk assessment/case management measure. The evaluation will explore and seek to confirm the utility of this measure in an Australian context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and implementation is now complete Ongoing data collection as part of standard Community Corrections Operations An application for ethical approval for data access and linkage will be made during the first half of 2019. Negotiation with other regarding the possible implementation of DRAOR in other States is ongoing.

Grant funded research

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

Australian Research Council Linkage Grant (\$778,000)

*James Ogloff, Michael Daffern, Jeffrey Pfeifer, Jason Skues,
Justin Trounson, Dennis Roach*

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Prisoners
 - Research Phase 1: A quantitative survey of prisoner wellbeing at Port Phillip Prison.
 - Research Phase 2: A qualitative study of prisoner wellbeing at Port Phillip Prison.
 - Research Phase 3: Development, implementation and evaluation of wellbeing intervention for prisoners.
- Prison Officers
 - Research Phase 1: Development, implementation and evaluation of wellbeing intervention for prison officers.
 - Research Phase 2: Focus groups with intervention participants and semi-structured interviews with relevant operational staff.
- The programs will be evaluated to determine whether they are preventing mental health deterioration among participants and whether the results reduce repeat incarceration for prisoners and increase job satisfaction and performance for officers.

Progress:

Prisoners

- Data collection for research phases 1 and 2 are complete and manuscripts are underway.
- Follow-up data for Phase 3 control participants is being collected.

Officers

- As per research phase 1, AMStrength officer wellbeing program has been developed
- Data collection for follow up of phase 1 participants is underway
- Research Phase 2:
 - Phase 2 data collection is complete (interviews and focus groups)

2017-2018 project outputs:

- Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (in press). Correctional officer wellbeing: Training challenges and opportunities. *Practice: The New Zealand Corrections Journal*. Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (2017, July 21). Correctional officers and workplace adversity: Identifying interpersonal, cognitive & behavioral response tendencies. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1177/1078345817720923.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Grant funded research

Enhancing police responses to family violence by improving risk assessment and management

Medicare Local, Department of Health and Human Services (Vic.), Victoria Police and Forensicare (\$589,433)

Troy McEwan, Susanne Strand, James Ogloff, Daniel Shea, Melisa Wood

Rationale and aims:

- This project continues a program of research in collaboration with Forensicare and Victoria Police, aiming to improve risk assessment and management of family violence.
- The 2016–2018 project aims to:
 - implement a new system for risk assessment of family violence by police
 - evaluate risk management by family violence teams, and
 - improve the overall health and safety of family violence victims through changes to police intervention.

Methodology:

- The project involves multiple separate research studies with different methodologies.
- A new actuarial frontline risk assessment instrument, the VP-SAFvR, was developed by the CFBS and implemented in two police divisions from July 2016, with an evaluation using police LEAP data finalised in March 2017. This project involved police members applying the instrument in every family violence report and then following up subsequent family violence incidents over three months to evaluate the predictive validity of the tool. In addition, a range of qualitative and quantitative research was conducted examining the implementation of and opinions about the VP-SAFvR
- A structured professional judgement instrument was implemented in Family Violence Teams (FVTs), accompanied by embedding a Forensicare psychologist to provide guidance and supervision around risk assessment and management. The efficacy of this approach will be evaluated in a 2018 follow-up of health and reoffending outcomes for victims and perpetrators, comparing cases dealt with by the project FVTs with those dealt with in a control police division.
- Overall health service usage and health issues of family violence victims and perpetrators will be examined using a sample of 6000 individuals whose health data will be collected from Victorian and Federal health databases. This will allow the development of a cost estimate of the health impacts of family violence, and the identification of where these health concerns have the greatest impact on the community.

Progress:

- The VP-SAFvR evaluation was provided to Victoria Police and the Department of Premier and Cabinet in March 2017. The recommendations of the evaluation were accepted by Victoria Police and in 2018 the decision was made to implement the VP-SAFvR across Victoria Police as the standard risk assessment for family violence reports. Work continues to facilitate this implementation, including ongoing consultation to Victoria Police.
- The comprehensive risk assessment and management framework was jointly implemented by Victoria Police and Forensicare in two police divisions between July 16 and June 17. Data collection at police sites was completed on June 30 2017 and follow-up police data was collected in May 2018.
- The final report on the outcomes of the project is due in December 2018. In the interim, Swinburne University continues to work with Victoria Police to refine family violence investigation unit's risk assessment and management approach.
- There has been a delay in obtaining follow-up health data from DHHS due to legal dispute about the accessibility of data and potential for data linkage. As of October 2018 this appears to have been resolved, however it will delay aspects of the final project reporting into 2019.

2017-2018 project outputs:

- McEwan, T.E., Shea, D.E., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (in press). The development of the VP-SAFvR: An actuarial instrument for police triage of Australian family violence reports. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. Accepted September 17th.
- Lauria, I. McEwan, T.E., Luebbers, S., Simmons, M. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2017). Evaluating the Ontario Domestic Violence Risk Assessment (ODARA) in an Australian frontline police setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44, 1545-1558.

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

National Health and Medical Research Council project grant scheme 2014 – 2019 (\$956,020)

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- In-prison baseline and recruitment of participants is now complete.
- Follow-up data collection is continuing. Rates of three-month follow-up are currently over 75%.

Acute Dynamic Risk Assessment Program / DRAOR and SDAC-21 Case Management Tools Implementation and Evaluation

Department of Justice and Regulation (\$412,500)

Caleb D. Lloyd, Darcy Coulter, Ariel Stone

Rationale and aims:

- Community case management practice inherently raises several important questions about offender clients, for example: (a) How can supervision officers best assess and manage the actively changing (and volatile) nature of offender transitions to the community?, (b) What are a client's "triggers" to re-offend?, (c) Has the client demonstrated gains from their prior rehabilitation experiences, and are these gains being maintained or lost?, and (d) Is there a way to orient clients toward long-term success?
- The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) is a 19-item case management tool that assists the assessment of stable risk factors, acute risk factors, and protective factors in the post-release, community context.
- A critical and under-researched element involves the development of an empirical rationale for how to best combine information from multiple risk assessments (e.g., DRAOR plus LS/RNR, Static-99, and/or VRS scores).

Methodology:

- The implementation of DRAOR and SDAC-21 in Corrections Victoria offers a number of opportunities to examine the use of these case management tools in a new correctional jurisdiction.
- There are a number of planned analyses, including examining whether DRAOR scores (a) predict recidivism, (b) change in the expected direction across time, (c) predict recidivism to a greater degree when re-assessed, and (d) flag short-term future violent recidivism.
- Analyses will focus on whether DRAOR scores provide incremental predictive validity above existing risk scores (e.g., LS/RNR, Static-99, and VRS).
- If so, this research will develop an empirical rationale for appropriately combining scores from multiple instruments that are characterised by different time frames (long-term risk vs. short-term risk) and purposes (defining level of service vs. case management).

Progress:

- Community corrections staff at Corrections Victoria have been trained, with a train-the-trainer model implemented for training of future staff.
- The use of DRAOR commenced within Corrections Victoria on July 1, 2018.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Grant funded research

Offender decision making and desistance from crime

United States Department of Justice National Institute of Justice Research, Development, and Evaluation Grant Award (\$458,950)

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

- Multiple theories of criminal behaviour emphasise thinking styles as a key factor that underlies offender motivation to commit crime.
- Research rarely attempts to integrate and compare these explanations.
- This study employs comprehensive assessment of offender thinking styles using a multi-theoretical approach.
- The first aim of this study is to conduct focus groups with offenders to elicit their thoughts about what leads them to decisions to commit crime, or resist crime.
- The second aim of this study is to observe offenders' thinking styles across time.
- To inform offender rehabilitation and management, analyses will examine the relationship between thinking styles and re-offending.

Methodology:

- First, this study utilises a focus-group design, employing a semi-structured interview with small groups of offenders on community supervision.
- Focus group participants are nominated by their supervision officers as successfully completing the requirements of their probation.
- Second, this study employs a prospective, longitudinal, multi-wave questionnaire design.
- In two US jurisdictions, a large sample (450 in total) of offenders on community supervision are self-reporting their thinking styles across a six-month period.

Progress:

- The focus groups have been conducted and audio-recorded.
- A total of 278 probationers have been recruited at community corrections sites in two U.S. states, representing 62% of the planned sample size.
- Participants have returned to participate in subsequent data collection sessions as part of the multi-wave design, at a rate of approximately 55%, resulting in 446 completed data collection sessions.

Research and evaluation of traffic and pedestrian stops

San Jose Police Department Research Contract (\$190,360)

Michael R. Smith, Robert Tillyer, Jeff Rojek, Caleb D. Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

- In the United States, there are concerns that individuals identifying as ethnic minorities have disproportionate contact with law enforcement compared to White individuals, such that they are stopped, detained, questioned, and/or ticketed by police officers with greater frequency.
- This study was commissioned to evaluate the nature and degree of disparity across race groups in traffic and pedestrian stop data routinely collected by the San Jose Police Department.
- The core aim of the study is to quantify any observed disparities across race groups in traffic and pedestrian stops, with the secondary aim to understand and describe the potential reasons why observed disparities may be occurring, using focus groups and field observations.

Methodology:

- Using data on over 80,000 stops police officers made with citizens that were recorded by the San Jose Police Department between 2013 and 2016, analyses compared stop rates categorised by ethnic group to a variety of 'benchmarks' that estimate the true rate of stops which should occur for each group. Benchmark data were drawn from non-police city-wide datasets.
- In addition, analyses examined the differential likelihood of post-stop outcomes (e.g. arrest, search, handcuff, etc.) across ethnic groups. Data about the citizen, the nature of the stop, the officer conducting the stop, and the location of the stop were used to understand what features may contribute to post-stop outcomes.

Progress:

- Statistical analyses have been conducted, and additional analyses and presentation of results are underway.
- Two key reports describing the data and analytic results have been delivered to the San Jose Police Department.
- Two conference poster presentations have been accepted.
- One paper has been submitted for peer review.

Engagement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders with Disability Services

Institute seed grant (\$40,000)

Justin Trounson, Andrew Peters

Rationale and aims:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are twice as likely to experience a disability in their lifetime.
- Despite this, research indicates that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are far less likely to access disability services.
- This study aims to gain a better understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement in disability services in Victoria.

Methodology:

- Systematic review of the literature.
- Semi structured interviews with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living with a disability and their carers.
- Semi structured interviews with disability workers who support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living with a disability.
- Semi structured interviews with Aboriginal-led organisations providing disability support .

Progress:

- Ethics approval attained.
- Systematic review completed and prepared for submission.
- Data collection concluding.
- Data analysis commenced.

Which risk factors may 'flag' imminent violence? Exploring 'real time' risk assessment to improve correctional practice

Swinburne University Faculty of Health, Arts and Design

Research Development Grant (Early Career Researcher) (\$9,944)

Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Research on assessment of violence risk has begun to move toward seeking 'real time' risk assessment, whereby risk estimates are continually updated to assess short-term risk for violence.
- Using existing assessment data, we will analyse how corrections staff may best predict imminent violence, so that violent-prone offenders exhibiting key risk factors may be triaged toward immediate preventative management strategies.
- These preliminary analyses are intended to provide justification for corrections agencies seeking to implement a brief risk assessment tool (that can predict short-term violence) in community corrections practice.

Methodology:

- Data are available to explore how re-offending may differentially relate to both long-term predictors (i.e., criminal history items) and potential imminent predictors (recorded by community corrections staff during supervision sessions with offender clients).
- In partnership with U.S. Federal Probation in South Dakota, this project analyses recidivism data from community-supervised offenders ($n = 519$) who were also repeatedly measured on the Imminent Assessment Instrument (IAI).

Progress:

- The first wave of analysis is complete, with follow-up analyses underway.
- Results suggest repeated assessments in a community corrections environment assists the prediction of some short-term re-offending outcomes.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Grant funded research

The consideration of culture in pre-sentence reports

Swinburne University Faculty of Health, Arts and Design
Research Development Grant (Early Career Researcher) (\$9,940)

Stephane Shepherd, Thalia Anthony, Elena Marchetti, Justin Trounson, James Oglloff, Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service

Rationale and aims:

- This study aims to ascertain if and how Aboriginal cultural and community issues are addressed in Victorian pre-sentence reports.
- It will identify differences in the nature of pre-sentence reports between the conventional County Court and County Koori Court.
- It will evaluate the emphasis placed on issues of risk and reoffending (based on criteria relating to offending history, substance abuse, psychological deficit) as opposed to issues that would be relevant to cultural identity and strengths (including where the person grew up, relationships in community, support networks, availability of Aboriginal programs).

Methodology:

- A total of approximately 60 County Court (30 Koori Court) pre-sentence reports will be obtained from the Department of Justice and Regulation (Vic.). All reports will be for Koori offenders. The reports will be qualitatively and quantitatively analysed in partnership with research assistants from the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service. Qualitative analyses will identify common themes and references to Aboriginal cultural considerations. The qualitative program NVivo will be utilised for this analysis.
- A comparison with a prototypical Gladue report employed in Canadian courts will be conducted to ascertain areas of inattention to culture. The incidence of references to cultural themes and placement of those references in the report (i.e. in sections pertaining to the client's mental health issues, violence risk, environmental circumstances, demographics only) will be tallied.
- The study will then examine whether incidence and placement impact the likelihood of cultural issues being referred to in the reports' recommendations section and whether these findings differ by offence type.

Progress:

- Ethical approval received. Waiting to receive the court reports.

The development of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander augmented reality experience

Indigenous Small Research Grant Scheme, Swinburne University (\$5,000)

Elphinstone, B., Trounson, J. S., Conway, S., Innocent, T.

Rational and aims:

- This study aims to co-design and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander augmented reality experience for piloting across Swinburne University.

Methodology:

- Semi structured interviews with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff at Swinburne University.

Progress:

- Ethics approval attained.
- Data collection completed.

Exploring the perceptions of well-being and workplace adversity in Indigenous corrections employees

Swinburne University Indigenous Studies Research Grant (\$5,000)

Justin Trounson, Jeffrey Pfeifer, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- Little research to date has explored the unique stressors that are faced by Indigenous Australian correctional staff.
- The study aims to:
 - gain a deeper understanding of the workplace adversity factors that face Indigenous Australians working within the correctional industry
 - work with Indigenous Australian correctional staff to identify which of these adversity factors are of particular concern to Indigenous Australians working in corrections, and
 - expand on the findings of Trounson and Pfeifer by working collaboratively with Indigenous Australian correctional staff to better understand how they manage these challenges effectively and how these skills/strategies might be passed on to other Indigenous employees through the development of relevant training.

Methodology:

- This project will take a mixed method approach using qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- Focus groups with Indigenous Australian Corrections employees will be undertaken.
- Self-report surveys will be distributed to Indigenous Australian Corrections employees.

Progress:

- Research support funds attained
- Data collection completed
- Data analysis completed
- Write-up of findings in progress

Evaluation of the Port Phillip Prison Indigenous Education Support Program

Swinburne University Indigenous Studies Small Research Project Grant (\$4,000)

Justin Trounson, Andrew Peters

Rationale and aims:

- The Indigenous Education Support Program has been implemented to assist Indigenous inmates engage, or consider engaging, in educational pursuits while incarcerated.
- The program pairs volunteer student tutors with Indigenous inmates to provide educational support and positive role modelling and encourage connection to culture and community.
- This study aims to evaluate the program to establish the effectiveness of the initiative.

Methodology:

- This project includes the following components:
 - pre/post program evaluation
 - pre/post quantitative survey, and
 - post-program qualitative examination of effectiveness (focus-groups and semi-structured interviews).

Progress:

- Data collection completed.
- Data Analysis completed.
- Program evaluation being submitted Oct 30th to the Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Grant funded research

How do criminogenic, cultural and community-level factors differ between Indigenous people in custody and the Indigenous people in the general community?

Swinburne Indigenous Studies Research Scheme Grant (\$4,700)

Stephane Shepherd, Benjamin Spivak, Justin Trounson, Yin Paradies

Rationale and aims:

- This is the first Australian study to link an Indigenous community and correctional sample and match the populations across a number of different socio-cultural and medico-legal factors.
- The study will identify which factors are more/less prevalent for Indigenous individuals who are incarcerated compared to community members.
- The study will inform initiatives to address over-incarceration, in particular early intervention mechanisms.

Methodology:

- The project will link two datasets. The Koori Prisoner Mental Health and Cognitive Function Study (KPMHS) database and the 2012 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) Victorian data.
- Upon receipt of both datasets, descriptive statistics (e.g. measures of central tendency and dispersion), visual plots (e.g. histograms and bar charts) and tables (e.g. frequency tables, cross-tabulations) will be run to characterise both samples and determine the extent to which the population surveyed in the KPHMS differs from the population surveyed in the NATSISS 2014-15 both in terms of demographic differences and in terms of social and health related variables.
- A second set of analyses will also be conducted between the responses collected for the KPHMS and a subset of the NATSISS 2014-15 that has been matched with the NATSISS on demographic variables (e.g. age and gender). The use of matched samples will allow the researchers to better estimate the extent to which the incarcerated population surveyed in the KPHMS differs from the broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population while controlling for the confounding effect of demographic differences between these populations.

Progress:

- Ethics received. Dataset merging in progress.

The impact of micro-aggressions on the distress levels of Indigenous university students

Swinburne University Indigenous Studies Research Grant (\$5,000)

Stephane Shepherd, Yin Paradies, Scott Lilienfeld, Diane Sivasubramaniam, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- A growing body of Australian research has demonstrated associations between racism and poor mental health outcomes. Yet, remarkably, there is no scientific research on micro-aggressions in Australian settings.
- This study provides a novel opportunity to investigate both the perceptions and impact of micro-aggressions on Indigenous Australian university students.
- Prior research has indicated that many Indigenous Australians endure experiences of explicit racism which have detrimental psychological consequences. It is of interest to determine if the perception of micro-aggressions directly prompts similar adverse psychological reactions and, additionally, what factors induce (or mitigate) the likelihood of an individual taking offence from micro-aggressions.

Methodology:

- A total of 600 Swinburne University students (200 Indigenous Australian; 200 Anglo-Australian; 200 Culturally and Linguistically Diverse) will be recruited to participate in the study.
- Students at Swinburne complete the Research Experience Program (REP), in which they participate in research as a learning exercise and in exchange for course credit. Participants will be invited to complete an anonymous online survey, and complete four questionnaires and additional demographic information.
- This is the first project to ascertain how multicultural university students interpret micro-aggressions, what factors underpin these interpretations, and what impact micro-aggressions have on their wellbeing. Information from the study will also inform us as to which particular types of micro-aggressions students find inappropriate.

Progress:

- Data collected for study 1. Data collection for study 2 is underway.

Wellbeing training for the correctional service of Canada

Indigenous Studies Research Grant Scheme, Swinburne University (\$5,000)

Justin Trounson, Jeffrey Pfeifer, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Correctional employees are at a heightened risk of experiencing a range of physical and psychological health conditions compared to the general public.
- This project aims to address correctional employee wellbeing nationally by the adaptation, implementation and evaluation of a suite of staff wellbeing initiatives.
- Adapted programs will be delivered to all Canadian correctional employees (18,000+).

Methodology:

- Longitudinal quantitative evaluation.
- Employees will complete a battery of measures pre implementation, post-implementation and as part of a continual follow up process over the next 5 years.

Progress:

- Programs adapted.
- Programs have commenced implementation process.
- Data collection to commence.



Formal service evaluation

Evaluation of the Boon-Gim Ngaga Assessment Package

Justin Trounson, Rachael Fullam, Daveena Mawren

Rationale and aims:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are highly overrepresented within the criminal justice system in Australia.
- As such, there is a need for custodial facilities to provide more culturally appropriate and responsive services to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- To achieve this, there is a clear need to develop and implement culturally responsive assessment tools that facilitate the provision of appropriate services and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients to engage in actions or activities that may promote their social emotional wellbeing.
- This study aims to evaluate the acceptability and effectiveness of the Boon-Gim Ngaga (Deep Understanding) assessment package at Thomas Embling Hospital.

Methodology:

- Pre/Post semi structured interviews with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients at Thomas Embling Hospital.
- Pre/Post quantitative surveys with hospital staff.
- Post implementation semi structured interviews with key staff.
- Post implementation case file review.

Progress:

- Support attained from the Forensicare ORC.
- Ethics approval attained from SUHREC.
- Steering Committee formed to direct the implementation of the assessment package.
- Key staff identified to facilitate evaluation process.

The evaluation of the Neuropsychology Service at Thomas Embling Hospital

Christine Canty, Rachael Fullam, Daveena Mawren

Rationale and aims:

The implementation of the dedicated Neuropsychology service is currently underway at Thomas Embling Hospital. A prospective evaluation of the service will be conducted concurrently in order to inform the development of the service and assess whether service demands are met.

Methodology:

- A staff survey will be conducted prior to service implementation and 18 months post implementation. The survey will assess staff knowledge, attitudes and confidence working with patients with cognitive impairment.
- Interviews with key clinical stakeholders will also be conducted 18 months post implementation in order to explore the impact and outcomes of the service throughout the wider hospital.

Progress:

- The pre-implementation survey is complete and the feedback is being incorporated into the delivery of the neuropsychology service.
- An ethics application is underway to extend the project to include an audit of patient files. The aim of the audit is to compare the uptake of knowledge gained from neuropsychology assessments and reports, pre and post implementation of the dedicated neuropsychology service, and the new (embedded in the hospital) neuropsychology service.

Ravenhall Forensic Mental Health Service (FMHS) Evaluation Project

*Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam, James Ogloff,
Charlotte Boyce, Elizabeth Daff, Ryan Veal*

Rationale and aims:

- Mental illness is highly prevalent in prison populations, and the resulting negative outcomes (both for the individual and prison system) are established (Ogloff, 2015; Victorian Ombudsman, 2015). Consequently, there has been a growing push for increased access to mental healthcare and intervention within the Victorian prison system (Victorian Ombudsman, 2011, 2015).
- Given the FMH Services is in its infancy, it is essential that a thorough, comprehensive, and reliable evaluation is conducted to determine the service's efficacy in improving prisoner mental health and wellbeing and reducing reoffending, which can be used to adapt and improve programs as required.
- This study aims to examine the characteristics of prisoners referred for mental health treatment, the nature of services received, pathways pre and post admission to the mental health service, and to investigate staff and patient experience with the service.

Methodology:

- The evaluation utilised mixed methods, collecting qualitative and quantitative data to inform ongoing service development and delivery.
- Qualitative study: data will be collected via surveys, interviews, and focus groups completed by patients, staff, and key stakeholders.
- Data linkage study: Forensicare data including patient characteristics and service provision will be linked to external agency data including mental health services, corrections, and police.

Results and Conclusions:

- Qualitative study: ethics approval received from CVRC, JHREC, Geo, Forensicare, and SUHREC, and data collection has commenced.
- Data linkage study: ethics application approved by GEO and Forensicare, and expected to be supported by CVRC and heard at the September JHREC meeting. Following approval from JHREC, an expedited approval form will be sent to SUHREC and data collection will commence. Site access arrangements currently underway.

Staff initiated research

Attending to dynamic risk factors within a continuum of care prison model environment: Implementing the structured Dynamic Assessment Case Management-21 (sdac-21)

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

- Preparing offenders for eventual release from incarceration to a community context arguably requires attention to dynamic risk factors from the beginning of the prison sentence.
- The ongoing assessment of dynamic risk factors is important for identifying rehabilitation targets and case management strategies, and gauging the success of these interventions.
- Assessing dynamic risk factors in a prison context can help ensure that offenders are prepared for a successful reintegration process at release.

Methodology:

- A structured case management tool designed to assess dynamic risk factors in prison (the SDAC-21) is being implemented in the Ravenhall Prison.
- This implementation project is an opportunity to gather data on dynamic risk factors on a repeated schedule among offenders in an institutional setting, prior to release.
- Analyses will examine the nature of change in risk factors throughout the prison term.

Progress:

- An agreement has been set up with Ravenhall Prison to implement the SDAC-21, and study the data that is collected.
- Training of Ravenhall staff was completed September 2017.
- Analyses of assessments will begin after data sharing at least 1 year following assessment implementation.

Community volunteers working with correctional populations

Caleb D. Lloyd, Cole A. Higley, Ralph C. Serin, Sarah Lazzari

Rationale and aims:

- The purpose of this study is to explore demographic information and personal motivations among community volunteers who spend time with individuals in the criminal justice system (e.g. those who teach courses to inmates in prison or assist individuals on parole as they re-enter the community).
- Individuals who volunteer with offender populations are an understudied group, especially ex-offenders who seek to return to the system to provide volunteer rehabilitative services.
- There are reasons to suggest volunteers may be more effective agents of rehabilitation, compared to criminal justice employees.
- However, volunteers may not have the skills or training to effectively assist individuals who are incarcerated or being supervised in community corrections.

Methodology:

- Community participants who regularly volunteer with a state Department of Corrections in the US were required to complete an online training module to maintain their volunteer status.
- Individuals were randomly assigned to receive one of three e-learning interventions. Each of these interventions outlined a different approach to motivating individuals to stay crime-free (i.e. risk avoidance, strengths-based and community building approaches).
- Embedded within the training, participants were asked to self-report information about their volunteer experiences, motivations for volunteering with offenders and demographic information.

Progress:

- The primary analyses have been conducted, and additional analyses and presentation of results are underway.
- Two academic manuscripts describing these results are in preparation.

Improving community corrections practice with use of a case management tool: the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR)

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

- Community case management practice inherently raises several important questions about offender clients, for example:
 - a) How can supervision officers best assess and manage the actively changing (and volatile) nature of offender transitions to the community?
 - b) What are a client's 'triggers' to re-offend?
 - c) Has the client demonstrated gains from their prior rehabilitation experiences, and are these gains being maintained or lost?
 - d) Is there a way to orient clients toward long-term success?
- The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) is a 19-item case management tool that assists the assessment of stable risk factors, acute risk factors, and protective factors in the post-release, community context.

Methodology:

- To date, our database includes DRAOR assessments on over 10,000 offenders, representing several 100,000s of repeated assessments.
- Primarily, these assessments have been drawn from two jurisdictions that implemented DRAOR into their standard community corrections practice: Iowa (United States) and New Zealand.
- In these jurisdictions, at every meeting with an offender client, a community corrections supervision officer will rate the 19 DRAOR items to assess whether important case management-relevant changes have occurred in the client's life.
- From a risk assessment viewpoint, these data have allowed us to conduct a variety of statistical analyses, and conclude that DRAOR scores:
 - a) predict recidivism
 - b) change in the expected direction across time
 - c) predict recidivism to a greater degree when re-assessed, and
 - d) flag short-term future violent recidivism.

Progress:

- Data collection and assisting front-line officers to conduct DRAOR assessments with fidelity is ongoing.
- Recently, new community corrections sites have trialled implementation of DRAOR into their practice, including Community Supervision and Corrections Department (Hidalgo, Texas), U.S. Federal Probation (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), and Corrections Victoria.
- Multiple academic manuscripts describing these data are in preparation.

2017-2018 project outputs:

- Lloyd, C. D., Stone, A., & Serin, R. C. (2017, October). *Can stable and dynamic risk factors assessed in "real time" flag imminent violent recidivism?* Paper presented to Safer Communities, Safer Relationships International Conference, Prato, Italy.
- Lloyd, C. D., & Serin, R. C. (2017, August). *Do conceptually dynamic risk factors change during community reintegration, and does change predict recidivism?* Paper presented to the New Zealand Psychological Society Annual Conference, Christchurch, NZ.

Offender change within in-prison rehabilitation programs

Caleb D. Lloyd, Cole A. Higley, Ralph C. Serin, Laura J. Hanby

Rationale and aims:

- The purpose of this study is to explore motivation and engagement in rehabilitation among offenders attending psychosocial programs while incarcerated in prison.
- Past research has shown that evidence-based rehabilitation programs are the most effective way to reduce future criminal behaviour. Yet, most research is conducted at the program level, and less is known about which individual features are associated with successful program completion, and reduced recidivism following program attendance.
- This research is designed to contribute to a better understanding of pathways through prison rehabilitation to offending outcomes in the community.

Methodology:

- Archival data routinely collected by Correctional Service of Canada were provided for analysis, representing over 10,000 individuals.
- This dataset is unique for providing data at the following three points in time:
 - a) background features at prison intake
 - b) pre- and post-rehabilitation ratings of program engagement, and
 - c) post-release recidivism.
- Research questions involve examining the relationship among:
 - a) demographic variables
 - b) offending history
 - c) psychosocial variables assessed during prison intake
 - d) attendance and engagement during programs
 - e) assessments of program engagement rated by program providers, and
 - f) official records of reoffending.

Progress:

- The primary analyses have been conducted, and additional analyses and presentation of results are underway.
- One academic manuscript describing these results has been published, and another two are in preparation.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Staff initiated research

Protective factors and their relationship with risk factors when predicting recidivism

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin, Nick Chadwick, Simon Davies, Devon Polaschek

Rationale and aims:

- Clinicians and clients typically prefer a strengths-based approach to risk management. Many researchers and clinicians have adopted strengths-based language into their offender management practice.
- However, the definition, meaning, and function of protective factors is debated in the literature. The key debate centres on whether proposed protective factors are truly independent from risk factors.
- The purpose of these series of studies is to describe and test the inter-relationships between protective factors, risk factors, and reoffending.

Methodology:

- To date, three datasets from community corrections jurisdictions have been used to examine the statistical nature of protective factors.
- This has included the use of factor analysis to test whether protective items represent a separate latent construct, compared to risk factors.
- Also, we have examined how the presence of protective factors may moderate the relationship between risk and criminal recidivism.

Progress:

- The primary statistical analyses have been conducted, and additional analyses and presentation of results are underway.
- An academic manuscript describing these results is in preparation.

Supervision officer/offender client relationships: The role of officer skills, alliance, and client perception of officer interventions

Caleb D. Lloyd, Jennifer Eno Loudon, Tamara Kang, Elijah Ricks

Rationale and aims:

- This study aims to examine whether there is an association between the techniques that supervision officers use in sessions with offender clients (on probation) and the clients' perceptions of (a) their relationships with their officers, and (b) the content and helpfulness of their mandated meetings.
- The overarching goal of the project is to explore the nature of offender-officer relationships, and describe how offender clients view their supervision officers' attempts to manage their risk to re-offend and support them in attaining crime-free lifestyles.
- This study is exploratory and observational, and hopes to understand:
 - a) how offender clients' perceptions of their relationships with their supervision officers vary
 - b) whether officers have similar relationships with all clients on their caseload
 - c) how offender clients perceive management techniques used by their supervision officers, and
 - d) which techniques and relationship qualities are related to offenders reporting a high degree of investment in staying crime-free.

Methodology:

- The project involves a mixed method approach.
- Offender clients living in the community under correctional supervision will be asked to self-report their experiences of supervision sessions. This includes self-report questionnaires presented on hand-held computer touch-screen tablets, through which offender participants will be asked to self-report their perceptions of the session meeting they recently completed with their supervision officers, their overall sense of relationship with their supervision officers, and their investment in attempting to stay crime-free.
- Audio recordings will also be collected and coded, to provide observational records of session content.
- Questionnaire responses collected after a recent training attended by supervision officers will be used to explore how officer beliefs may be related to alliance and client perceptions.

Progress:

- Supervision officers have received new training in evidence-based practices, which will result in variation across officers in new adoption of important offender supervision skills.
- Supervision officers have completed post-training questionnaires about their beliefs regarding supervision skills.
- Audio recording of sessions have been completed for some of the sample, with new audio recordings planned as the training sessions are implemented for all staff.

**Understanding predictors of imminent offending:
Which risk domains signal short-term recidivism?**

Caleb D. Lloyd, Melanie Simmons

Rationale and aims:

- Research on assessment of violence risk has begun to move toward seeking ‘real time’ risk assessment, whereby risk estimates are continually updated to assess short-term risk for violence.
- This review of the existing literature will provide guidance regarding which risk factors show most promise for predicting short-term offending in a community corrections context.
- The goal of this literature review is to summarise the existing knowledge toward identifying the necessary features that would be rated in a threat assessment that shows promise for predicting imminent violence.

Methodology:

- A review of the academic and government literature will identify the studies that have examined re-assessment of risk factors in a community context.
- A discussion of research methodology will highlight how to best study change in risk, imminent risk, and short-term prediction of recidivism.
- A synthesis of the existing literature will point to the risk domains that show most promise as signals or ‘flags’ for imminent recidivism.

Progress:

- A “fact sheet” style brief for non-academic readers has been completed and distributed to agency partners.
- An academic journal article is in preparation.



Doctor of Psychology

Psychological Change through Youth Justice Group Conferencing

Robert Bonett

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers, Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- Restorative Justice Group Conferencing (RJGC) is a widely used justice intervention whereby a young offender participates in a structured conversation with their victim(s), and family and supporters of both parties. The aim of the intervention is to hold the offender accountable and repair the harm caused to the victim(s) and the community.
- There is increasing evidence that RJGC contributes to a small but significant reduction in reoffending, however little empirical research has focussed on identifying the mechanisms of change enacted by this form of justice processing. As such, evidence to guide the integration of RJGC within the broader criminal justice system is lacking.
- This project aims to explore contribute to this gap in the literature, identifying a psychological theory of change appropriate to RJGC and assessing the fit between RJGC and the Risk/Need/Responsivity model of offender rehabilitation.

Methodology:

- This project will entail retrospective and prospective components.
- Retrospective analysis of RJGC program data and reoffending histories will examine demographic, risk and conference variables associated with reoffending.
- Prospective component will aim undertake a longitudinal analysis of young people through the RJGC program, measuring participants on identified variables related to psychological and behavioural change.

Progress:

- Reviewing literature
- Preparing research proposal

An investigation into the risk assessment framework in domestic violence cases

Claire Bryce

Troy McEwan, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- Intimate partner violence has widespread financial, health, administrative, and social consequences at an individual, community and societal level but remains an area of research that is relatively limited in comparison to general violent or sexual offending.
- The aim of this study is to validate an existing risk assessment which may contribute to the existing literature by improving safety planning, treatment planning, resource allocation, education, and communication in relation to intimate partner violence.

Methodology:

- Data will consist of information contained within offender files from Corrections Victoria obtained via the Catalyst Consortium
- Analyses will be dependent on information available but may include:
 - Comparison of the SARA v2 scores with the SARA v3 scores.
 - Identifying any factors related to recidivism which are not captured by the SARA.
 - Comparison of historical risk assessment screenings to post-treatment results.

Progress:

- Literature review has been completed/submitted.
- Preparation for confirmation has commenced.
- Awaiting ethics approval from the Department of Justice.
- Awaiting information regarding what data will be available from Corrections Victoria.

Serious Sex Offender Detention and Supervision: Risk Assessment and Decision Making

Stephanie Butler

Michael Daffern, Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- This project aims to provide an understanding of sex offenders who have been placed on post-sentence detention and supervision orders in Victoria under the *Serious Sex Offenders Monitoring Act 2005* and its successor, the *Serious Sex Offenders (Detention and Supervision) Act 2009*. This project is seeking to take a historical cohort design with data linkage to investigate the pathways to and from these orders for approximately 320 offenders. This project includes a comparison group who were eligible, but never subjected to, these orders.

Methodology:

- Data linkage study but specifics unknown as of yet. More will be known once data collection begins. Estimated October 2018 for data collection.

Progress:

- Lit Review first draft completed.
- Ethics has been submitted and in final review states .

Psychological distress: Identifying and treating distress among incarcerated offenders

Jacinta Connor

Michael Daffern, Jason Skues

Rationale and aims:

- Compared with the general population, mental illness occurs at a disproportionately high rate among prisoners. Many prisoners are not psychologically equipped to effectively manage stressors, including those associated with imprisonment. As a result prisoners are vulnerable to deterioration in their mental wellbeing, repeated contact with the criminal justice system and poor long term psychosocial outcomes. However, there are limited mechanisms to identify factors that lower prisoner wellbeing, including detecting and treating sub-clinical levels of distress among prisoners.
- This research aims to investigate the prevalence and correlates of psychological distress and wellbeing among prisoners to better understand indicator of diminished wellbeing and establish the need for service provision.

Methodology:

- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of data collected from 530 prisoners at Port Philip Prison who completed the anonymous Wellbeing and Experiences Survey in 2016. This analysis includes internal consistency reliability, factor analysis, correlational analysis, significance testing and structural equation modelling.

Progress:

- Completed initial literature review and research proposal.
- Poster presentation at the International Corrections, Prisons and Parole Conference.
- Data collection complete – 530 participants.
- Ethics applications all completed.
- Data filed cleaned, audited and delivered to the research team.
- Preliminary analysis has been conducted.

Prison and transition health

Reese Cossar

James Oglloff, Mark Stoové, Paul Dietze

Rationale and aims:

- This study will investigate the mental health comorbidities in a male injecting prison population, and the mental health trajectories post-release.
- This study aims to further inform the program development and continuation of care post-release for prisoners with injecting histories and/or current practices of injecting drug use.

Methodology:

- This study will conduct retrospective data linkage to public health records, inclusive of hospital admission and separations, emergency department access, and PBS.
- This study utilises a longitudinal cohort.

Progress:

- Candidature confirmed.

Youth intimate partner violence in an Australian sample

Elizabeth Daff

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- Research on youth intimate partner abuse is extremely limited.
- This study aims to better understand what youth intimate partner abuse looks like in an Australian sample.
- The study will also explore the relationships between and predictive ability of cognitive and affective factors (such as attitudes towards violence and relationship violence, gender role attitudes, relationship rumination, hostile attribution bias, self-control, emotion regulation, jealous and coercive behaviours, and anger,) in relation to youth intimate partner abuse and other aggressive behaviours.

Methodology:

- A cross-sectional survey of adolescents in aged 14-18 years old was undertaken across four Melbourne schools. Respondents were asked about their relationships and how they relate to a range of cognitive and affective factors.

Progress:

- Data collection and analyses have been completed.
- Manuscript and dissertation preparation are underway throughout 2018.
- A number of conference presentations are planned throughout 2018 to disseminate findings.

2017–2018 project outputs:

- Paper presentation at the International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference (Portsmouth, New Hampshire).

Research in progress 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

Enhancing well-being and resilience within prisons: A psycho-educational approach for correctional officers

Trish Evers

James Ogloff, Jeff Pfeifer

Rationale and aims:

- Correctional officers (COs) often experience a complex and difficult work environment, with daily exposure to occupational, organisational and personal challenges, together resulting in chronic high levels of stress.
- Prolonged exposure to such stress leads to compromised well-being, increased physical health risks, and poorer mental health outcomes. The adverse impacts of these stressors highlight the importance of interventions that target wellness and resilience-building specific to COs.
- This research project aims to address officer well-being by implementing a targeted intervention and evaluating its efficacy in improving and maintaining officer well-being.

Methodology:

- Approximately 450 correctional officers will be invited to take part in a brief, targeted psycho-educational intervention. Pre-, post- and delayed-post data (T1, T2 & T3) will be collected to measure the effectiveness of the intervention in improving well-being outcomes.

Progress:

- Systematic review has been reviewed for publication.
- Ethics approval has been received from Corrections Victoria, Justice Human Research Ethics Committee and Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committee.
- Approximately 40 correctional officers have completed the psychoeducational program, with the next round of program delivery being negotiated.

Beyond prediction: A prospective validation study of a clinical decision making application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression

Jessica Griffith

Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- Early detection of increased risk relies on routine use of validated structured professional judgement (SPJ) tools, which provide clinicians with a risk rating derived from factors statistically correlated with increased risk of aggression and then require a clinical judgement.
- Recent research has identified that some interventions escalate the likelihood of aggression when utilised in certain risk bands. With currently available tools, however, it can be difficult for clinical staff to know which interventions are indicated and which are contraindicated at a given risk band.
- Clinical decision-making (CDM) tools pair structured risk ratings with evidence-based interventions. This research examines the effect of implementing a CDM, the eDASA, on rates of aggression, risk assessments completed, restrictive interventions, and early interventions.

Methodology:

- The trial is a cluster randomised controlled trial with a baseline period and a crossover design incorporating a washout period. It examines the efficacy and perceived utility of the 'eDASA', a CDM incorporating a validated SPJ tool for imminent aggression (DASA) and linked intervention strategies matched to risk levels.

Progress:

- Baseline data collection and staff training has been completed.
- Unit staff have been randomly allocated to the experimental or control groups.
- The intervention and data collection (questionnaires examining efficacy and utility of the DASA) are currently underway.

Assessing the health and socioeconomic burden of child sexual abuse

Ahona Guha

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data will be linked with the Medicare Benefits Scheme, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and National Death Index to assess rates of health care utilisation and mortality associated with a history of CSA exposure.

Psychosis and violence: Adverse outcomes and effective intervention

Cieran Harries

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- Effective management of psychotic illnesses is critical to reducing their burden. While the provision of community-based mental health care has the potential to enhance patients' quality of life, most services are woefully underfunded and unable to meet their clients' needs.
- Provisions outlined in mental health law allow for the involuntary treatment of those at greatest risk of deterioration and harm, while enabling them to reside in the community.
- Despite widespread – and increasing – reliance on and acceptance of its effectiveness (particularly in Victoria), outpatient commitment has little, if any, impact on rates of hospital recidivism and service use among those with psychosis, while studies addressing its impact on risk of violence are lacking.
- This study examines the impact of outpatient commitment on violent offending among people diagnosed with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Methodology:

- This study involves the linkage of patient data across three state-wide administrative databases (i.e. Victorian Psychiatric Case Register, Law Enforcement Assistance Program, and the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages).
- A controlled interrupted time series (CITS) was used to compare the baseline and post-treatment rates of violent offending between treated and non-treated patients over a 3.5-year period.

Progress:

- Data analysis has been completed.
- The thesis is being prepared and will be submitted for publication in late 2018.

2016–2017 project outputs:

- Hachtel, H., Harries, C., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2018). Violent offending in schizophrenia spectrum disorders preceding and following diagnosis. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. doi: 10.1177/0004867418763103

Research in progress 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

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

Julia Hosie

Michael Daffern, Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Participants comprise 130 males from the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC).
- Participants will be asked to complete psychological testing assessing aggressive script rehearsal, general rumination, emotion regulation, and anger rumination, attitudes to violence, fantasy, trait anger, intrusive thought, and life history of aggression.
- Correlational analyses will be used to examine relationships between cognitive variables.
- SEM will be used to measure relationship between aggressive scripts, life history of aggression, rumination and anger rumination.
- Regression analyses will be used to explore relationships between emotion dysregulation and aggressive script rehearsal, and, between aggressive script rehearsal and aggression.

Progress:

- Over the past 12 months, 6 months leave was taken for personal reasons. I have since returned in a part-time capacity.
- All participant data has been collected. All data has been double entered and compared to prevent entry error.
- Paper 1, on the description of aggressive scripts and differences in scripts between violent and generally aggressive offenders, has been drafted and is currently submitted for publication.
- Paper 2, has been drafted, with statistics currently being checked by statistician. Data have been cleaned and analysis is in progress. The paper compares different thought constructs such as fantasy, rumination, and anger rumination to aggressive scripts noting differences between the patterns of thought in various levels of offenders' aggressive behaviour.
- Paper 3 planning has begun. Based on outcomes of papers one and two the relationship between aggressive scripts and emotional regulation will be explored.

Intimate partner violence risk assessment and management in an Australian policing context

Ilana Lauria

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbbers, Susanne Strand

Rationale and aims:

- There has been increasing acknowledgement that intimate partner violence is a major human rights and public health issue. In light of this, there is a need for authorities, specifically police officers, to recognise and manage the risk of such incidents escalating and reoccurring over time.
- The aims of my thesis are:
 - to determine the predictive validity, reliability and discriminatory validity of intimate partner violence risk assessments used by police officers, and
 - to explore what risk management strategies are being used by police officers and to determine which appear to be most effective in reducing subsequent intimate partner violence incidents.

Methodology:

- Data will be collected by accessing collateral information recorded on Victoria Police databases (i.e. LEAP and Interpose) for intimate partner violence incidents in the ND2 and ND3 region which result in police presence during the data collection period, 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017. Follow up data was obtained in May, 2018.
- Information such as the demographics of the perpetrator and victim, the risk assessment completed, and frontline and law enforcement risk management strategies will be collected.

Progress:

- Publication titled 'Evaluating the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) in a frontline police setting' was published in the journal *Criminal Justice and Behavior* in 2017.
- Data collection was completed on 30 June 2017.
- Follow up data received in May 2018.

2017–2018 project outputs:

- Lauria, I. McEwan, T.E., Luebbbers, S., Simmons, M. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2017). Evaluating the Ontario Domestic Violence Risk Assessment (ODARA) in an Australian frontline police setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44, 1545-1558.

Investigating the validity of the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorder in an Australian Offender Population.

Natasha Mahony

Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

1. To examine the validity of scales developed to assess features of PD according to the new DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorder.
2. To gain a clearer picture of the prevalence of PD within forensic settings in Australia.
3. To examine the relationship between these novel PD assessment instruments and aggression.

Methodology:

- 100 participants will be recruited from the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC). Participants will be incarcerated males over 18 years of age.
- Participants will be administered the Level of Personality Functioning – Self-Report (LPFS-SR), the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 (SCID-5), and the Aggression Questionnaire.

Progress:

- Currently writing literature review.
- Ethics applications to JHREC and Corrections Victoria are underway.

Tuning in to kids: A pilot study of the intensive delivery of an emotion-focused early intervention program for children with emerging conduct disorder

Bianca Mastromanno

Catherine Wood, Michael Daffern, Sophie Havighurst

Rationale and aims:

- To examine the effectiveness of Tuning in to Kids (TIK), an emotion-focused parenting intervention delivered on a 1:1 basis. TIK is often delivered by one facilitator to twelve parents on a weekly basis, over the course of six to ten weeks. Each session typically runs for two hours.
- This study seeks to compare the effectiveness of such delivery (group) to one in which a facilitator delivers the program over the same time frame, but to one parent(s) at a time (1:1) and to a waitlisted-control group.
- Effectiveness will be measured by assessing parents' emotional understanding of their children, children's behaviour as reported by parents and teachers, and examining parent-child interactions at several time points.

Methodology:

- Parents of children aged three to ten with emerging conduct problems will be recruited through the Department of Education.
- Parents will be allocated to either a group, 1:1 delivery, or a waitlisted control group.
- Each parent will receive eight 2-hour weekly sessions of the TIK program with a trained facilitator.

Progress:

- Literature review has been completed. Methodology has been completed in a draft form, but is still undergoing edits.
- Ethics was granted by the University of Melbourne and the Department of Education and Training in January of 2018, and was granted by Swinburne in February 2018.
- Recruitment commenced in May 2018, whereby schools and kindergartens in the Flemington area were approached. Plan to begin approaching schools in Hawthorn in August.
- To date, 20 participants are engaged in the study, with live assessments and both versions of the TIK program being regularly delivered by trained facilitators.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

There is always a backstory: Trauma histories in a multicultural population of adult female offenders

Veronica Meredith

Stephane Shepherd, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- The last decade has seen a rapid increase in the number of women incarcerated in Australia, a phenomenon shared with our global counterparts.
- Feminist theorists have tendered that current understandings of the development of criminal behaviour are not generalisable to female offenders because these understandings have primarily been developed in a male dominated system for male offender populations.
- Research specifically examining gendered pathways to crime is sparse, yet, a small body of work identifies exposure to traumatic events during various life stages as one of the gendered responsive risk factors in pathways to female offending.

Methodology:

- Data for approximately 200 female offenders incarcerated in Victoria between 2015–2017 will be drawn from the Catalyst Consortium project which aims to validate risk assessment tools across both gender.
- File review will be utilised to code criminogenic risk, needs and responsivity items from the LSI-SV and trauma events, symptoms and sequela from the HCR20.
- Data linkage between Victoria Police LEAP data and Corrections Victoria clinical services data will be conducted to obtain offence history.

Progress:

- A 12,000-word literature review submitted and under revision.
- Aims, Research Questions and Methodology completed.
- Confirmation of Candidature obtained in November 2017.
- Ethics application currently under review.

Pathways from maltreatment to offending: Exploring the mediating factors

Anna Moriarty

Stefan Luebbers, Lillian De Bortoli

Rationale and aims:

- Research has consistently found a high prevalence of childhood maltreatment histories amongst juvenile offending populations, however it has also been found that the majority of maltreated children do not subsequently offend. It is therefore clear that there is an association between maltreatment and offending, however it cannot be said that maltreatment causes offending.
- The factors that influence this pathway from childhood maltreatment to juvenile offending are poorly understood, with competing hypotheses existing to explain it.
- This study therefore aims to:
 - examine the rate of transition from child protection services to youth justice settings in Victoria, and
 - explore the protective and risk factors that mediate this transition from child protection to youth justice.

Methodology:

- This project will utilise a pre-existing database of participants.
- Data linkage methodology will be used to extract and link data from the Child Protection and Criminal Divisions of the Victorian Children's Court from 2005–2010, and file reviews will be undertaken.

Progress:

- A preliminary review of the literature has been undertaken.
- Ethics approval is currently being sought.

Investigating a group treatment for violent offenders with aggressive scripts

Fiona Morrison

Michael Daffern, Stefan Luebbers, Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

- This project aims to investigate whether aggressive scripts can be treated therapeutically, and whether treating aggressive scripts provides better outcomes for those who undertake the program.
- Furthermore, this study aims to further test methods of assessing aggressive scripts, and add to literature which investigates and ties together aggressive scripts and other related contexts.

Methodology:

- A review of the literature of terms related to aggressive scripts is to be conducted, and from this, a group treatment plan for violent offenders with aggressive scripts will be developed.
- The treatment program will be delivered to a group of violent offenders, and a control group (which provides a different therapeutic approach, such as emotion regulation therapy) will be used in order to determine whether the outcomes can be attributed to changes in aggressive script rehearsal.
- The collective influence on other measured outcomes will be compared between the groups. These measures include: DERS, AAQ-II, BSI, Adapted Schedule of Imagined Violence, as well as information about incidents.

Progress:

- Literature review is being re-drafted and written up for publication.
- A group treatment plan has been developed, and I have to present facilitated and followed-up on 4 groups (two experimental, two control).
- 1- and 3-month follow-ups have been undertaken at different prison locations around Victoria, and by sending follow-up questionnaires to individuals in the community.
- Data entry is being undertaken as new data becomes available.
- The write-up for the research report is being undertaken.

Consequences of intimate partner violence: Physical health, psychological health and service utilisation in victims and perpetrators

Julia Nazarewicz

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- Given the prevalence and already documented consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV), we aim to further knowledge into the physical and psychological health of victims AND perpetrators of IPV.
- Our aim is to investigate whether health differences exist between victims and perpetrators and non-IPV populations, and what health concerns may be more or less prevalent in IPV populations.

Methodology:

- Data will be collected on IPV incidents that come through one Family Violence Team at the Victoria Police (approx. 2000 cases).
- Once collected, a randomly selected sample will be taken from this group and names and Victoria Police data provided to data linkage services (The Centre for Victorian Data Linkage (CVDL)).
- Analysts at the CVDL will link and collate Victorian Mental Health data with the Victoria Police data before transferring the dataset to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) where Medicare data will be linked with these names to create a mental and physical health profile for victims and perpetrators.
- This collected data will be compared with a comparable sample of non-IPV individuals. This control sample will be taken from an existing sample of individuals whose data was collected through the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) and used as part of previous research at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) in 2010.

Progress:

- The first stage of data collection, which involves liaising with the Victoria Police, concluded in July 2017.
- Ethics approval for the data-linkage part of the research project has been gained from Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committee, with reciprocal approval also gained from Victoria Police Human Research Ethics Committee. Ethics approval had also been obtained from the AIHW for access to Medicare and PBS data.
- Use of the control sample (AEC) data has been approved by the Victoria Police Human Research Ethics Committee as appropriate secondary use of data originally approved for use by that committee.
- Data-linkage approval has been received from the Centre for Victorian Data Linkage. Researchers are currently liaising with data analysts and awaiting data linkage.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

Understanding thinking and emotions associated with difficult interpersonal behaviour: An investigation of psychological differences between stalkers and other offenders

Alice Parkhill

Troy McEwan, Caleb Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

- Test aspects of the Cognitive-Affective Processing Theory of Stalking (CAPTS).
- People with known stalking behaviour will be compared on a range of psychological variables with non-stalking offenders and a non-stalking community control sample.
- The purpose of the project is to test the nature and presence of specific knowledge structures and cognitive processes in samples of people engaging in different patterns of offending behaviour (stalking versus general violence) and no offending behaviour.
- The broader aim is to test aspects of the CAPTS that could inform evidence-based assessment and treatment of stalking offenders in the future.

Methodology:

- A quantitative design will be utilised to capture a between-groups cross-sectional analysis.
- The analysis groups will consist of violent and stalking offenders recruited through the Problem Behaviour Program at Forensicare.
- The self-report measure used will include the Psychological Entitlement Scale, MCAA, SUPPS-P, LHA, STS - P and BIDR.

Progress:

- Swinburne University Human Research Ethics application submitted and approved.
- Forensicare Operational approval secured may 2018.
- Data collection has commenced and will run until end of year 2019.
- First article (review of previous stalking theory) currently nearly completion.

Co-occurring mental disorders and behavioural disturbance among prisoners

Mateja Popovic

James Ogloff, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- The literature review and methodology sections of the thesis are drafted.
- Preliminary data analysis has been completed, April 2018.
- The result and discussion sections are currently in the process of being drafted.

Improving decision making in cases of child maltreatment: Validation of the Child Protection Removal Assessment tool, and understanding the role of the parent-child relationship

Maddison Riachi

Dr Stefan Luebbers, Dr Lillian De Bortoli and Dr Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- Risk assessment in cases of child maltreatment remains under-researched, with minimal validated risk assessment tools.
- One aim of this research is to validate a current risk assessment tool for cases of child maltreatment, the Child Protection Removal Assessment tool (ChiPRA). This tool was devised by Dr Lillian De Bortoli and has previously been validated against a Victorian child protection population using a retrospective design. The current research will further validate the ChiPRA using a prospective design.
- Although the ChiPRA has been validated, areas of the risk assessment tool remain vague. In particular, the aspects of the parent-child relationship that impact the risk of child maltreatment and how these factors interact with parent characteristics and child vulnerability factors.
- Therefore, the subsequent aims of the current study are 1) to determine the inter-relationships between parent-child relationship risk factors and child maltreatment risk, and 2) to determine the relationship between parent characteristics, child vulnerability factors and parent-child relationship factors in predicting child maltreatment.

Methodology:

- This research will be conducted through the Victorian Children's Court, in particular the Children's Court Clinic.
- Families on a Family Preservation Order or Family Reunification Order (FRO) will be eligible for participation.
- A battery of questionnaires will be administered to parents currently involved with the Children's Court Clinic to ascertain details of specific parent-child relationship risk factors.
- Using this information, combined with the reports from the clinicians at the Children's Court Clinic and court reports, the ChiPRA will be coded for each parent-child dyad. Similarly, the predetermined parent-child relationship risk factors will also be coded.
- These results will then be compared with the court outcome – for those families on an FPO, whether the children remained with their parents or were removed, and for those families on an FRO, whether the children were reunified or remained out of their parents' care.

Progress:

- Currently the research proposal is being drafted in preparation for November 2018.

Wellbeing, distress and coping in Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse prison populations

Arran Rose

James Oglloff, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) prisoners make up a significant percentage of Australia's prison population.
- Despite these groups forming an increasing large percentage of the Australian prison population, there is limited research that has assessed key mental health factors (wellbeing, distress and coping) amongst these prisoner groups and compared it to prisoners from English speaking backgrounds (ESBs).
- The first aim of this project is to compare rates of mental health, distress and coping among indigenous, CALD and ESB prisoners.
- The second aim of the project is to measure the effect of a general therapeutic program on the wellbeing of indigenous, CALD and ESB prisoners.

Methodology:

- As part of the Wellbeing and Experience Survey, over 500 prisoners at Port Phillip Prison completed a battery of assessment measures. Also used was focus groups with 40 prisoners from CALD, indigenous and English speaking backgrounds. The differences between CALD, indigenous and ESB prisoner groups will be analysed in a mixed-method paper.
- Secondly, 96 inmates from Port Phillip Prison are being recruited to participate in a group psycho-education groups. Each intervention group will consist of 6–8 participants. Baseline, post interventions and follow up assessments will be taken (immediately after and one month following completion of the intervention).

Progress:

- The data has been collected and analysed from the Wellbeing and Experience Survey and the majority of the psycho-education groups have been run at Port Phillip Prison.
- A draft for the study one paper is about to be submitted.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

Evaluating cognitive and affective factors related to stalking perpetration

Bradley Reich

Margaret Nixon, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Stalking has been criminalised since the early 1990's, however no comprehensive theoretical explanation exists to describe why people stalk, and how people who stalk differ from those who do not stalk.
- The Goal-directed Process Theory of Stalking (GPTS) takes stock of existing theories with the aim of creating a more comprehensive theoretical explanation.
- The theory proposes that stalking is a self-regulatory behaviour arising from situations considered by the person to be self-relevant and emotionally-arousing. People who stalk are also vulnerable to respond these situations with maladaptive behaviours that only stop under certain conditions and can be exacerbated by mental illness.
- The aim of the current research project is to partially evaluate the GPTS and to examine whether people who stalk differ from those that do not stalk.

Methodology:

- The study will use a between-groups design that includes a forensic group of 80–120 stalkers, and a control group of 250–500 university students.
- The forensic sample will be recruited from Forensicare's Community Forensic Mental Health Service (CFMHS), and the university sample will be recruited from Swinburne University's Research Experience Program (REP). Both groups will be administered a self-report test battery related to research questions from the GPTS and a between-groups analysis will be performed.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been received from both SUHREC and Forensicare's Operation Research Committee (ORC).
- Data collection commenced at the CFMHS in June 2018.

The effect of cognitive remediation for working memory deficits in schizophrenia

Nicole Sloan

Jarrad Lum, Linda Byrne

Rationale and aims:

- Individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia have pronounced deficits in cognitive functioning.
- Impairments of cognition often predate the emergence of clinical symptoms and persist throughout the illness even when the clinical symptoms are adequately treated with antipsychotic medication or in remission.
- Cognitive ability is the best predictor of functional status across a number of outcome domains and is considered a rate-limiting factor for recovery.
- The research project will focus on working memory, which is considered to be a core deficit in schizophrenia. Working memory plays a central role in everyday life. It underlies higher-order thinking such as planning, organisation, language and learning. It is also necessary for other types of memory such as remembering people and events.
- The aim of this study is to compare the effect of two different types of cognitive behavioural remediation tasks on working memory performance in schizophrenia.

Methodology:

- In this study, participants with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder will complete two behavioural working memory training tasks:
 1. a sentence comprehension task, and
 2. an n-back task.
- The presentation order of these training tasks will be counterbalanced using a cross-over design.
- Participants will complete two testing sessions each lasting 45 minutes. In each session participants will complete pre- and post-test measures of working memory along with one of the behavioural interventions described above.
- Pre and post-intervention measures include the Positive and Negative Symptom Scale (PANSS), Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS), and the Schizophrenia Cognition Rating Scale (SCoRS).

Progress:

- Data collection is complete for the study and ethics approval received for a follow up study.
- Data analysis is in progress.

Comparison of Open- and Closed-Group Treatment of Sexual Offenders

Emily Stevenson

Professor Michael Daffern, Professor Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- Sexual offending has serious consequences for offenders, victims, and communities. Therefore, it is important to identify effective treatment interventions to prevent sexual offenders from reoffending. As not all treatment programs are equally effective it is imperative to identify which program variables influence the efficacy of treatment programs. Sexual offender treatment is regularly delivered in a group setting, utilising either an open or closed group treatment format.
- To this date, there have been no empirical comparisons of the open and closed group formats for sexual offender treatment; resulting in limited information concerning the impact of either delivery method on treatment effectiveness.
- A better understanding of the influence of treatment delivery on treatment effectiveness will provide a better understanding of best-practice; and may in turn strengthen intervention capacity. This research aims to determine the impact of open and closed group treatment formats on sexual offence and general recidivism and whether these outcomes are affected by risk level and location of treatment (in prison versus in the community).

Methodology:

- This project will utilise a data linkage methodology comprising of two pre-established databases to compare treated sexual offenders in closed and open programs. A retrospective participant sample of adult male treatment commencers will be identified by Corrections Victoria for the period June 2014 to December 2017.
- Groups will then be compared using a range of outcome data, as provided by Corrections Victoria and Victoria Police. This will include; sexual and general recidivism, offending history, psychometric assessment data, and sexual offender programme data

Progress:

- A preliminary review of the literature has been completed.
- First manuscript (literature review) is currently in draft.
- 3x ethic applications submitted and accepted.
- Data collection near completion.

Assessing psychopathy in forensic settings: Towards contemporary diagnostic and conceptual clarification

Ryan Veal

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

- Psychopathy assessment in forensic settings is dominated by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (2nd ed.) (PCL-R) and derivatives such as the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV). The conceptualisation and utility of the PCL-R has been critiqued with regard to the incorporation of antisocial behaviour as a component rather than a consequence, and alternative assessment protocols have been proposed that claim to provide a more accurate assessment of psychopathic function.
- This study aims to:
 - contribute to the required research on the validity of the PCL:SV in Australia, and
 - evaluate the utility of psychopathy diagnoses in forensic settings and clarify the role of alternative models of psychopathy to the PCL-R.

Methodology:

- Male offender PCL:SV data ($n=200$) will be analysed using structural equation modelling for global and facets scores to determine factor structure. Area under the curve (AUC) statistics will be used to assess the predictive validity of the PCL:SV total scores for violent and general recidivism.
- The predictive validity and criterion validity for each of the PCL:SV and alternative conceptualisations of psychopathy will be assessed in a sample of male offenders ($n=100$). The association between offending and successive facets within each psychopathy conceptualisation will be assessed using hierarchical regression and offending variables as outcomes. Further, AUC statistics will be calculated for comparison.

Progress:

- Ethics applications have been submitted and approved.
- The systematic review and data analyses are underway.

Research in progress 2017–2018

PhD

Assessing fitness to stand trial in Australia and New Zealand

Grant Blake

James Ogloff, Jeff Pfeifer, Andrew Carroll, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- Fitness to stand trial refers to a criminal defendant's capacity to meaningfully participate in their trial. When a defendant's psycho-legal abilities are questioned, mental health evaluators are typically engaged to assess the accused's mental state and ability to participate. Problematically, there is no standardised fitness assessment tool to address the Australian legal criteria.
- This research aims to determine the psychometric utility of standardised fitness assessment tools, then develop and validate Australia's first fitness to stand trial assessment tool.

Methodology:

- First, we plan to meta-analyse the psychometric properties of four standardised, semi-structured interviews of fitness to stand trial used in other jurisdictions (e.g., USA, UK).
- Second, we plan to access and review Forensicare patient files for those who have undergone fitness to stand trial assessments. Data from this study will be analysed to determine the correlates of fitness and unfitness in Victoria.
- We then plan to modify an existing fitness interview to address Australian legal standards, subject the interview items to expert review (e.g., review by psychologists, psychiatrists and lawyers). Simultaneously, an online survey will be launched to obtain an estimate of the general population's basic legal knowledge (e.g., understanding of the terms guilty and not guilty) that will later inform the scoring of the proposed assessment tool. The assessment tool will then be piloted in Victoria for initial evaluation and refinement.

Progress:

- The meta-analysis has been completed and is in the final stages of review before submission to a peer-reviewed journal.
- Ethics clearance was obtained for the retrospective analysis of reports and data have since been collected. The data are currently being entered into SPSS for analysis. The introduction, methods, and data analysis sections have been written.
- Ethics applications have been submitted for studies 3 (basic legal knowledge survey) and 4 (expert consensus of the interview items).

Validation of the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry and the Structured Dynamic Assessment Case-management-21 item measure in a sample of Australian offenders

Darcy Coulter

Dr Caleb Lloyd, Dr Justin Trounson

Rationale and aims:

- Recent data show that a large proportion of Victoria's prison population returns to prison within two years of release. Earlier risk assessment tools primarily focussed on static, unchanging risk factors whereas the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) focusses on acute dynamic recidivism risk factors. Theoretically, acute dynamic factors should provide a more accurate prediction of short-term risk (over static and stable dynamic factors), as well as providing risk assessors treatment targets to assist in reducing immediate risk of reoffending.
- A large number of recidivism risk assessment tools are currently being used internationally, with their estimates of recidivism risk not being directly translatable to other risk assessment tools' estimates.
- Aims of the research are to investigate whether the DRAOR predicts recidivism in an Australian sample, and whether more proximal assessments are more accurate predictors of recidivism.
- The study also aims to investigate how results from the DRAOR may be combined with other risk assessment tools currently being used by Corrections Victoria (CV) and Department of Corrections New Zealand to better inform risk assessment users' understanding of an offender's recidivism risk.

Methodology:

- Data from CV, as well as Department of Corrections New Zealand will provide results from their DRAOR assessments.
- These data will be linked with the relevant recidivism data to answer questions about the DRAOR's utility in predicting recidivism.
- CV will also be providing Violence Risk Scale, Static-99, Historical Clinical Risk Management-20 and Level of Service Inventory – RNR data. Department of Corrections New Zealand will be providing the results of their internal risk assessment measure. These data will be combined with the DRAOR data to investigate how different risk assessments may work together to garner a greater understanding of recidivism risk.

Progress:

- A preliminary review of the literature is currently being undertaken.
- Corrections Victoria has implemented the DRAOR into their ongoing supervision of parolees. The first round of data will be available 1 July 2019.
- Further data from New Zealand and a jurisdiction in Texas are currently being collected.

An investigation into whether the reassessment of dynamic risk and protective factors improves the prediction of imminent criminal recidivism

Simon Davies

Caleb Lloyd, Devon Polaschek

Rationale and aims:

- Changes in dynamic risk factors must logically correspond to changes in the likelihood of an offender committing a new offence.
- The proposed project seeks to replicate earlier findings that showed that dynamic risk factors can be used to predict short-term recidivism.
- Extending prior findings, this project will attempt to investigate whether certain patterns of change in risk factors immediately precede recidivism.

Methodology:

- The proposed project utilises a dataset of high-risk offenders supervised in the community in New Zealand, reassessed approximately weekly or fortnightly over a period of up to six months.
- Using Cox regression survival analysis with time-dependent covariates, analyses will build models of change in risk factors and their relationship with imminent recidivism.

Preliminary results:

- Replicating prior findings, this project found evidence that changes in dynamic risk factors correspond to changes in the likelihood of being convicted for a new offence, and that dynamic risk factors can be used to predict short-term recidivism.
- The project also found evidence that when current levels of dynamic risk factors are accounted for, prior changes in dynamic risk factors have little to no impact on the likelihood of recidivism.

Progress:

- A proposal outlining the study was successfully passed by the doctoral committee.
- The literature review and methodology sections of the thesis are drafted.
- All primary analyses have been completed and results sections have been drafted.
- Initial work has begun on a general discussion.

2017–2018 project output:

- Davies, S. T. (September, 2017). Protective or promotive? The interaction of risk and protective factors, and the impact on recidivism by high-risk parolees. Paper presented at the Department of Corrections National Training Event for Psychologists, Rotorua, New Zealand.
- Davies, S. T., & Lloyd, C. D. (June, 2017). Protective and promotive factors in a high-risk sample in New Zealand. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Conference, Split, Croatia.

Dynamic Risk Factors and Offender Rehabilitation

Cole Higley

Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- Broadly, this project looks to investigate potential pathways that offenders may experience on their way to desisting from criminal behaviour, through rehabilitation.
- Specifically, this project aims to understand the role of changes in dynamic risk factors (changeable aspects related to criminal behaviour) and changes in offender criminal identity with how offenders desist from criminal behaviour.

Methodology:

- To assess dynamic risk factors related to attitudes towards criminal behaviour and criminal identity, offenders on probation and parole were given a series of questionnaires at three time points while under supervision. Changes from time point to time point will be analysed to determine how these changes will be related to changes in criminal behaviour and future reoffending.

Progress:

- Data collection is currently underway at three probation and parole offices in the United States.
- Early and preliminary responses are being organized and prepped for preliminary analyses.

Research in progress 2017–2018

PhD

Effectiveness of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service group treatment programs

Zsuzsanna Horvath

Michael Daffern, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Thesis is near completion and will be submitted in September.

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

Tessa Maguire

Michael Daffern, Brian McKenna, Steven Bowe

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Study 1 involves the development of an aggression prevention protocol informed by:
 - An archival case file study designed to elucidate effective aggression prevention interventions for different risk-state levels.
 - Literature review of aggression prevention intervention strategies.
- Study 2 involves a prospective pre- and post-intervention study designed to test the intervention guidelines developed in Study 1. A survey of the nurses who have used the eDASA and the aggression prevention protocol will also be conducted to gain an understanding of the use of the eDASA and the protocol in practice.

Progress:

- All data has been collected and data analysis has commenced

2017–18 project outputs:

- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2017). Predicting aggressive behaviour in acute forensic mental health units: a re-examination of the dynamic appraisal of situational aggression's predictive validity. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 26(5), 472-481.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2018). Risk assessment and subsequent nursing interventions in a forensic mental health inpatient setting: Associations and impact on aggressive behavior. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 27, (5-6), E971-E983.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., Guest, C., & McKenna, B. (2018). Symposium. *Enhancing the implementation of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression*. 18th Annual International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services (IAFMHS) conference, Antwerp, Belgium, 11–13 June.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2017). *The Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression & nursing interventions to reduce aggression*. 18th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria, 3-4 August.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2017). Development of the eDASA and an associated Aggression Prevention Protocol. Victorian State-wide Aggression Management Forum, Melbourne, Victoria, 1 December.
- Daffern, M., & Maguire, T. (2018). *Introduction to the DASA and Nursing Interventions following DASA Assessment*. Bendigo Mental Health Service, Bendigo, Victoria, 12 April.

The Development of the Forensic Mental Health Nursing Competency Assessment Tool (FMHN-CAT)

Rebecca Millar

Helen Rawson, Rhonda Brown

Rationale and aims:

- Currently, there is no consensus on the competencies required of forensic mental health nurses. Additionally, there is no validated assessment tool to determine competency of forensic mental health nurses. This project aims to:
 - determine the competencies used by forensic mental health nurses, and
 - develop a competency assessment tool for assessing those competencies.

Methodology:

- This is a multi-phase mixed design study, comprising the following stages:
 - Phase 1: literature review
 - Phase 2: Delphi study
 - Phase 3: consumer and carer surveys
 - Phase 4: nursing staff focus groups
- Phases 1 to 3 are designed to determine competencies used or needed. These findings will then inform Phase 4, where the competencies are turned into items for the final Forensic Mental Health Competency Assessment Tool (FMHN-CAT).

Progress:

- Phases 1, 2 and 3 have been completed.
- Phase 4 has received Deakin University and Forensicare ethics approval and data collection is due to commence over September/October 2018.

Understanding subgroups of fire setters

Vindya Nanayakkara

James Ogloff, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Classification research provides an opportunity to better understand groups of fire setters, by categorising them into meaningful groups within which there is increased commonality among group members. Such research can inform investigative psychology and clinical risk assessment practice.
- Multidimensional scaling will be used to empirically link characteristics, motives and behaviours of mentally disordered fire setters, female fire setters and fire setters who caused serious damage or harm (i.e. high-consequence fire setting).
- Additionally, the research will explore which subgroups of fire setters are more inclined to engage in repeat fire setting.

Methodology:

- Data from clinical reports and files of 104 fire setters referred to community forensic mental health services in Victoria (i.e. the Problem Behaviour Program) and New South Wales (the Community Forensic Mental Health Service) were used.
- NSW Coroners' reports and files of 114 deliberately set fires that have caused injury/death or greater than \$100,000 of damages have also been captured.

Progress:

- Statistical analysis on both high-consequence fire setters and mentally disordered fire setters was completed; and the respective papers have been drafted for publication. Preliminary analysis has also been completed on female fire setters.
- With respect to high-consequence fire setting, five 'types' were identified including those who set fires in the context of intimate partner violence.
- With regard to the mentally disordered fire setters, four 'types' were found. The subtypes identified enabled contemporary theory on adult fire setting to be tested specifically in relation to mentally disordered fire setters. Perceptions of remorse in forensic patients and forensic mental health professionals.

Research in progress 2017–2018

PhD

Perceptions of remorse in forensic patients and forensic mental health professionals

Jamie O'Donahoo

Janette Simmonds

Rationale and aims:

- The presence of remorse is often considered an important indicator of an offender's potential for rehabilitation. However, remorse is a term that can be used by legal and mental health professionals without an informed understanding of its meaning or its validity as a clinical indicator.
- In forensic mental health, the demonstration of remorse might also be seen as an important sign of clinical progress, even in forensic patients who were psychiatrically unwell when they committed their offence.
- This study aims to:
 - inform psychologists of the impact the presence or absence of remorse has on forensic mental health professionals' attitudes towards forensic patients and the importance forensic patients themselves place on remorse
 - shed light on the extent to which professionals' attitudes towards remorse influence their clinical decision making with forensic patients and whether expressed remorse shapes their views about a patient's likely rehabilitation, and
 - highlight the utility of current psychological interventions and identify any barriers that might help forensic patients address remorse and related emotions.

Methodology:

- Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 forensic patients and 11 forensic mental health professionals at Thomas Embling Hospital and the Community Forensic Mental Health Service.
- Collected interview data for both the forensic patients and the forensic mental health professionals was analysed and themes extracted using the qualitative approach of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

Progress:

- Data analysis has been completed and the thesis is at the results write-up stage.

Wrinkles in sexual behaviour:

Risk assessment with aged sex offenders

Beatrice Raymond

Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- To investigate the predictive validity of the Static-99 measures (2003 and 2016), SVR-20 and RSVP in an Australian sample of aged sex offenders. Specifically, to determine whether these tools (actuarial and SJP) are able to effectively differentiate between recidivist and non-recidivist aged sexual offenders
- To investigate what risk factors are most relevant to forming judgements of high and low risk in a sample of aged sexual offenders compared to a sample of younger sex offenders. Specifically, to identify whether there are particular risk factors or combinations of risk factors that appear to be particularly relevant to forming judgements of high and low risk of recidivism.
- It is hypothesised that current risk assessment tools may need to be modified to account for differences that are experienced as we age such as reduced sex hormones, frailty, diminishing social contact and change in living arrangements.

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Study 1. Near completion of first article regarding the Static-99 and aged sex offenders. Article regarding the SVR-20 and an aged sex offending population to be near completion by the end of 2018.
- Study 2. Collating data in the judicial system and community regarding sexuality and sexual offending from all offender age groups for comparison. Gaining appropriate extensions of ethics approvals with the intention of collating data prior to the end of 2018.

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

Zora Sukabdi

Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Pre-submission presentation has been performed at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science.
- Proofreading of the thesis has been performed.
- Thesis has been revised based on the feedbacks from the reviewers and main supervisor.
- The thesis writing is currently being adjusted to APA style.

2017–18 project outputs:

- Sukabdi, Z. (2017, April). *Asesmen Resiko terhadap Pelaku Terorisme di Indonesia*. Presentation. Delivered to Indonesian National Police. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Sukabdi, Z. (2017, April). *MIKRA-T: Asesmen deradikalisasi dan pembinaan pelaku terorisme*. Presentation. Delivered to Indonesian Presidential Palace. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Sukabdi, Z. (2017, April). Motivation-Ideology-Capability Risk Assessment and Treatment Management for preventing recidivism (MIKRA-T). Presentation. Delivered to Indonesian Presidential Palace. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Sukabdi, Z. (2018, May). *Motivation-Ideology-Capability Risk Assessment and Treatment Management for preventing recidivism (MICRA)*. Seminar Organiser.

An analysis of offence paralleling behaviour in a custody-based sex offender treatment program: Can this behaviour be used to predict risk of reoffending?

Tamara Sweller

Michael Daffern, Richard Kemp

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Study 1: Data from 32 mental health professionals was collated in an online survey about observations and predictions of OPB and pro-social alternative behaviour within a custodial environment. These findings informed Study 2.
- Study 2: Participants include 19 inmates at Long Bay Correctional Centre who have been convicted of a sexual offence against an adult and/or child, and are currently participating in a treatment program. Each participant was interviewed and individualised behavioural predictions produced a behavioural checklist. Participants and custodial staff completed this checklist each week throughout the treatment process providing an estimate of the number of times the predicted behaviours were engaged in over the past week.
- An additional project has been conducted in partnership with Corrections Victoria, using the Satisfactory Behaviour Rating Scale as a measure of behaviour change, in release decision-making.

Progress:

- Data collection for the main study was completed after the final participant completed treatment.
- Data analysis has been completed for the main research study, in relation to: the pre- and post-treatment psychometric test packages; behavioural checklists completed by participants and custodial officers; Treatment Gains scale completed by therapists; and, Satisfactory Behaviour Rating Guide completed by therapists and custodial officers. These were all used as measures of change.
- Data has been collated for the final study and will be analysed after the results from the main research have been written.

Research in progress 2017–2018

PhD

Judicial Supervision in mainstream courts: Risk, Desistance, and Offender Well-being

Michael Trood

Professor James Ogloff, Dr Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- Meta-analytic research indicates that judicial supervision, or the use of multiple court hearings with a judicial officer as part of a pre or post sentence court order, reduces reoffending when used in some specialist courts (like drug courts), but not others (such as juvenile drug courts).
- Research also indicates that offenders who are at a greater risk of reoffending are those who benefit most from judicial supervision. Judicial officers in mainstream courts are increasingly adopting judicial supervision, with the option to supervise available in Victoria as part of both Community Corrections Orders and the Court Integrated Services Program.
- Nonetheless, the effectiveness of judicial supervision in mainstream courts remains relatively unknown.
- This project aims to investigate the impact of judicial supervision on both recidivism and markers of offender well-being. Additionally it will compare the experiences, recidivism rates, and markers of well-being of offenders in mainstream courts who are judicially supervised with those who aren't. Its final aim is to examine how risk of offending interacts with judicial supervision in mainstream courts to determine who benefits most from supervision.

Methodology:

- To conduct a meta-analysis experimental research involving a judicially supervised criminal population, recidivism and well-being measures. The results of eligible studies will be extracted and synthesised to give an overall indication of the effectiveness of judicial supervision interventions across court paradigms.
- Subsequently, a qualitative study will be conducted comparing the experiences of supervised and unsupervised offenders that will inform an experiment comparing rates of reoffending and markers of well-being between supervised and unsupervised offenders recruited from mainstream courts in Melbourne.

Progress:

- The meta-analytic review of experimental research involving a judicially supervised criminal population, recidivism and well-being measures, has been undertaken. To date 6,001 records have been extracted from a keyword search of databases and are currently being screened for inclusion.

Masters

An exploration of *differentiation of self* as an explanatory construct in understanding offending behaviour.

Poppy Edwards

Dr Caleb Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

- The overarching aim of this project is to bring two separate, although complementary areas of literature together to expand the discourse and understanding of offending behaviour.
- The project aims to explore the utility of Bowen's Family Systems Theory (particularly the application of differentiation of self) as a higher-order explanatory framework that describes both:
 - (a) how the factors implicated in offending behaviour are interconnected, and
 - (b) the mechanisms through which these factors change as related to developmental processes.

Methodology:

- The project is informed by the method of thematic analysis for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns within the literature.
- In essence, the project involves identifying the constituent components of differentiation of self as theorised and empirically discussed within the literature that are common to offending behaviour and providing a theoretical explanation for the overlapping frameworks.

Progress:

- Review and analysis of literature is underway.

Assessing schema modes using self- and observer-rated instruments: Associations with aggression

Deborah Lewis

Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

- To date, there has been no research exploring associations between self-reported schema modes and staff-observed schema modes.
- The aims of this research are to:
 - examine associations between schema modes assessed using the Schema Mode Inventory (SMI) and modes assessed using the Mode Observation Scale (MOS), and
 - determine which schema modes predict violent behaviour.
- If the two schema mode measures are associated, the two methods could be used interchangeably with confidence to reduce labour-intensive staff observations.
- Identification of schema modes related to violence will assist in identifying cognitive, emotional, and behaviour treatment targets to reduce a patient's risk of violence.

Methodology:

- Participants were consenting male patients at the Thomas Embling Hospital who were deemed by a psychiatrist to have required competency to understand the study.
- Materials completed by patients included: demographic survey, SMI, Paulhus Deception Scale – Impression Management, and Life History of Aggression Scale surveys. The questionnaire completed by nursing staff was the MOS.
- To assess aggression and violence over the four weeks following participation in the study, participants' case files were coded for any incidents of aggression that occurred over that time.
- Data has been analysed using correlations and negative binomial distributions.

Progress:

- Ethics approval has been granted.
- Collection of data has been completed.

Research in progress 2017–2018

Masters

Exploring the Wellbeing of Indigenous Correctional Officers

Rebekah Oppenheim

Dr Justin Trounson

Rationale:

- Extending on the findings of Trounson and Pfeifer (2017) by exploring the wellbeing of Indigenous correctional officers in the Northern Territory.

Aims:

- Identify the factors that impact wellbeing by ascertaining the challenges and difficulties Indigenous correctional officers experience in their job.
- Identify the coping and response tendencies used by Indigenous correctional officers.
- Identify how future corrections employee training programs could better cater for Indigenous correctional officers.

Methodology:

- Purposeful sampling method, with sample size of 12 to 20 participants
- Qualitative approach
- Thematic analysis using a mixed-method design: semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews
- Audiotaping of the interviews and transcribing the interviews.
- Interviews will be guided by a set of twelve open-ended questions. Questions reflect the findings of Trounson, Pfeifer and Critchley's (2016) study into workplace adversity within correctional officer populations, and from relevant literature into Indigenous wellbeing and occupational stress.

Progress:

- Ethic approval granted.
- Data collection completed (15 participants).
- Results completed.
- Write up of project in progress.

Enhancing Correctional Officer Wellbeing: Exploring the acceptability and feasibility of the AMStrength Program

Janine Ward

Dr Justin Trounson

Rationale and aims:

- Correctional officers (COs) work in a difficult environment. They experience chronic work stress that is consistently associated with negative outcomes. There is currently a shift in corrections toward implementing preventative training to foster well-being and resilience, however, these programs often not evaluated or refined.
- The current exploratory study aims to investigate the experience, impact and feasibility of the Advanced Mental Strength and Conditioning (AMStrength) Program - a psycho-educational program designed to enhance wellbeing and resilience in Victorian correctional officers. This will be done from a participant and management perspective.

Methodology:

- A qualitative approach will be used to explore participants and operational staff's perception of the program. All correctional officers who have so far participated in the AMStrength program have been invited to join a focus group conducted at the conclusion of each group. Three focus groups have been conducted, each containing a maximum of 20 participants.
- Key operational staff members involved in the implementation of the program are also being interviewed to assess their perceptions and experiences. Interviews are being conducted on an individual basis following a semi-structured format. In total, four key staff members have been invited to take part.
- Focus groups were conducted at the Port Phillip Prison where the program is being delivered. Individual interviews are being conducted off-site. All interviews and focus groups are being audio recorded and transcribed. Transcribed data will be subject to content and thematic analysis using NVivo qualitative software.

Progress:

- To date all three focus groups have been run and one semi-structured interview has been conducted. It is envisaged that the remaining three interviews will be completed by the end of August 2018.

Scholarly Projects, Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists

Is there a relationship between imminent risk of aggression and utilisation of prescribed p.r.n (as needed) medication in acute psychiatric inpatients?

Thinzar Physo

Sam Calvin, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- This project will examine the relationship between DASA (Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression) scores and the use of p.r.n medication including antipsychotics and benzodiazepines during the management of acutely disturbed patients
- It will investigate the following questions:
 - Are high DASA scores associated with an increased use of p.r.n medication during the following 24 hour period?
 - Is the application of p.r.n medication during a 24-hour period associated with reduced DASA scores in subsequent 24 hour?

Methodology:

- This study is a quantitative study of forensic adult inpatients.
- Data will be collected from the files of all inpatients (both males and females) admitted in three acute units of the Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH) for a period of 4 weeks retrospectively.
- Daily DASA scores and subsequent prn medication use will be collected for all patients. Data regarding use of restrictive interventions and a number of potential mediating factors will also be collected.

Progress:

- Thesis has been submitted for review.

Completed Research 2017–2018

Grant funded research

Asking the right questions:

Improving juror comprehension of instructions

Australian Research Council Linkage Grant (\$230,444)

James Ogloff, Jonathan Clough, Rudy Monteleone

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and Conclusions:

- The results of the simulated study suggested that lay-people struggled to comprehend standard form legal instructions related to sexual assault in Victoria. Testing directly following instructions indicated that participants who received plain language instructions performed and participants who received fact-based instructions both performed better than participants who received standard form instructions. Testing following deliberation revealed large improvements for participants who received fact-based instructions relative to those in other conditions.
- The results of the field study suggest that fact-based directions employed in New Zealand made very little difference to jurors ability to recall and paraphrase legal directions that they received relative to jurors in Australia. However, there were significant differences between jurors in New Zealand and Australia when it came to correctly applying relevant law to scenarios that reflected the issues that they were asked to decide at trial. This improvement was evident even after statistically controlling for the type of offence heard, length of trial, age of participants and level of education of participants.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- The research has informed law reform in the area of judicial instructions and communication with the jury. In particular, the Jury Directions Act (2015), which makes specific provisions for the use of fact-based directions. The findings of the project support the use of fact-based directions as a potentially useful method of communicating clearly to the jury the task before them.
- The research is likely to be of interest to judicial officers in common law jurisdictions where jury trials are held such as England and Wales, the United States, Scotland and New Zealand. The issue of clear communication of law to jurors is a pervasive problem that cuts across jurisdictional lines.
- The research has been cited positively in a recent review of "methods of conveying information to jurors" conducted and published by the Scottish Government.

Project outputs to date:

- Spivak, B., Ogloff, J.R.P., & Clough, J. (2018). Asking the right questions: Examining the efficacy of fact-based instructions as a method of improving lay comprehension and application of legal concepts. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.
- Clough, J., Spivak, B., Ogloff, J.R.P., Tinsley, Y., & Young, W. (2018). The judge as cartographer and guide: The role of fact-based directions in improving juror comprehension. *Criminal Law Review*.
- Clough, J., Spivak, B., Ogloff, J.R.P., Ruffles, J., Goodman-Delahunty, J. & Young, W. (2018). The Jury Project 10 Years On – Practices of Australian and New Zealand Judges. Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration: Melbourne, Australia.
- Clough, J., Spivak, B., Young, W., & Tinsley, Y. (2017). Juries in the Digital Age. *Law and Courts in an Online World*: Sir Zelman Cowen Centre, Victoria, Australia.
- Spivak, B., Ogloff, J.R.P., & Clough, J. (2016). Asking the Right Questions: Examining the Effectiveness of Fact Based Judicial Directions in a Simulated Sexual Assault Trial Paradigm. *The American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference*. Westin Peachtree Plaza: Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Family Drug Treatment Court Evaluation

Court Services Australia Project Grant (\$25,000)

Stefan Luebbbers, Lillian De Bortoli

Rationale and aims:

- The FDTC was established to reduce maltreatment by treating underlying parental drug abuse problems through the collaborative efforts of the court, child protection and welfare agencies as well as other services including drug treatment services. In addition, the FDTC aims to minimise the time taken to achieve permanent, stable and safe placements for children in out-of-home-care.
- The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether the Family Drug Treatment Court (FDTC) located at Broadmeadows Children's Court is achieving its goals of assisting parents to overcome their drug use issues and create a safe and stable environment for family reunification.

Methodology:

- The project was conducted using various methodologies to evaluate the court:
- Comparative time and motion analysis: evaluate court processes in FDTC cases and the mainstream Victorian Children's Court (VCC).
- FDTC staff interviews and online survey: assess perceptions of the FDTC model and levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.
- Interviews with FDTC clients: experiences with FDTC and VCC.
- Data linkage: compare efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the FDTC compared to VCC. Utilised data from May 2014 (FDTC opening) to September 2017.

Results and conclusions:

- The judicially-led FDTC hearings involve significantly more Magistrate-participant interactions rather Magistrate-lawyer interactions, leading to increases in participants sense of fairness, sense of empowerment, and motivation to change.
- FDTC participants who completed or engaged with the program were 1.6 – 2.5 times more likely to be re-unified with their children, compared with comparable cases in other Children's Courts.
- Compared with cases in other Children's Courts, FDTC cases were 2.2 times less likely to have a substantiated report for further child abuse or neglect during the post-court period.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Given the preliminary results of efficacy, eligible FDTC participants should be encouraged to engage with the program as a preferred initiative and during the early stages of the child protection process.
- The FDTC may consider focusing on enhancing and expanding the program to include families located in other areas of Melbourne. Co-locating FDTCs in existing Children's Court of Victoria complexes would provide an alternative to the mainstream adversarial system. Planning for expansion would require further links be established with private and public agencies and research to identify and map areas of high needs.

Project outputs to date:

- Internal Court Services Victoria report and presentation.



Formal service evaluation

Evaluation of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service

Justice Health, Department of Justice and Regulation (Vic.)

James Ogloff, Rachael Fullam, Lillian De Bortoli

Rationale and aims:

- The MobileFMHS is a novel service based on interventions for offenders with complex mental health/mental impairment issues. A formal, prospective evaluation of the service was conducted to assess whether the specified service outcomes were being achieved. In addition, very little is known about the effectiveness of custodial mental health interventions in reducing ongoing mental health crisis care and offending related to mental illness/mental impairment issues.
- The aims of the evaluation were to examine:
 - The characteristics of the MobileFMHS and its clients
 - The efficiency of the service and changes to service provision over time
 - The impact of the MobileFMHS on custodial mental healthcare?
 - The effect of the service on client mental health outcomes.

Methodology:

The evaluation was conducted through a series of related studies:

- Study 1: Efficiency, impact and effectiveness of the service – used data linkage to link clinical and demographic information on patients receiving treatment from the MobileFMHS with Corrections Victoria data regarding behavioural outcomes in prison (e.g. aggression and self-harm), data from Victoria Police regarding post release offending and data from the Department of Health regarding ongoing mental health service use. It also used KPI and Correction Victoria data to track the efficiency of the service and the impact on clearance rates at the Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP).
- Study 2: Consumer and stakeholder views regarding the MobileFMHS – used survey, interview and focus group methodology to collect information on offenders' opinions regarding the treatment that they received from the MobileFMHS, and stakeholder awareness and opinions of the MobileFMHS amongst staff working at MAP and the Melbourne Remand Centre (MRC).
- Study 3: Effectiveness of the MobileFMHS group treatment programs – this study focused on the impact of the brief, psycho-education based group treatment programs being offered by the MobileFMHS on mental health symptoms in offender participants. Group treatment related change on measures of mental illness symptom severity and on psychological measures related to the content of the group treatment program were assessed on completion of the group treatment program and at one and three months post completion. Offenders who failed to complete the group programs were intended to act as a control arm for the study.

Results and conclusions:

- Service activity increased over time, but triage time and time taken to commence treatment also increased.
- There were high levels of "loss" to treatment due to the mobile nature of the remand population.
- Service was provided to a substantial number of individuals with a psychiatric rating that indicated they had an ongoing mental illness, and the majority of clients receiving services had diagnoses of major mental illness.
- The service appeared to prioritise treatment according to clinical need, and target resources according to complexity.
- Due to poor quality service data, it was unclear if the service, over the study period, was providing treatment to individuals with significantly disordered functioning due to mental illness.
- There were some indications of improvement to symptom severity over the course of treatment, however small sample sizes and a possible confound due to clinician led consent process (where clinicians were less likely to approach clients who were deemed too unwell for participation in the evaluation) limit the interpretation of the results.
- The impact for MobileFMHS treatment on post release mental health service use could not be formally examined due to small sample sizes and low base rates of Area Mental Health Service contacts in the study sample.
- Consumer perceptions of the service were generally positive. In contrast, staff stakeholder perceptions reflected a lack of clarity regarding MobileFMHS processes, and a lack of consistent integration of the MobileFMHS across the various components of the custodial system.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Overall, the results reflect the complexity of delivering mental health interventions in a remand setting.
- To combat the high levels of loss of prisoners to treatment, services need to have very efficient processes to triage referrals quickly, and to rapidly commence treatment with individuals accepted into the service.
- In-reach mental health services need to establish processes to maximise integration and communication with correctional and primary health services and programs within custodial settings. Failing to do so leads to 'siloed' and disconnected treatment provision.
- Mental health clinicians have a responsibility to record comprehensive and accurate clinical data in an accessible format for the purposes of providing evidence for the efficacy of their services. Fundamentally, however, the onus is on service providers and service contactors to support clinicians to do this in an efficient way that does not disrupt clinical service provision.
- The ethical imperative to produce evidence for the efficacy of mental health treatment services needs to be supported, in correctional environments, by an understanding relative to the relevant privacy risks, that this can best be achieved via a waiver of consent for access to service data.

Staff initiated research

Still not getting it? Are the cultural competency expectations of healthcare providers and minority patients aligned?

Stephane M. Shepherd, Diane Sivasubramaniam, Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, Yin Paradies, Juanita Sherwood

Rationale and aims:

- The aim of this pilot study was to broadly investigate the state of cultural competence in Australian and United States health care systems by ascertaining both health care professionals' self-reported levels of cultural competence and community perspectives and experiences of culturally competent care.
- We sought to identify if community perceptions of culturally competent health care align with that of service providers.

Methodology:

- Semi-structured interviews have been conducted with community members and health professionals in the United States. Questions enquire about patient-clinician experiences in cross-cultural settings, self-reported importance of cultural competence, service provider knowledge of different cultural norms and efforts to provide culturally responsive care, alongside suggestions for improved service. The Australian component of the study was abandoned due to insufficient funds.

Results and conclusions:

- Overall, racial/cultural minority patient groups (African Americans, Native Americans, Latino/a Americans, and Asian Americans) reported general satisfaction with current healthcare providers, low levels of both health care provider racism and poor treatment, high levels of cultural strength and good access to health care services.
- Native American patients however, reported more frequent episodes of poor treatment compared to other groups.
- Incidentally, poor treatment predicted lower levels of treatment satisfaction among patients and racist experiences predicted being afraid of attending conventional health care services. Cultural strength predicted a preference for consulting a health care professional from the same cultural background.
- Practitioners largely expressed confidence in their ability to meet the needs of multi-cultural clientele despite almost half the sample not having undergone formal cross-cultural training.
- The majority of practitioners appeared to view cross-cultural education from a 'cultural awareness' perspective – effective cross-cultural care was often defined in terms of possessing useful cultural knowledge (i.e., norms and customs) and facilitating communication (the use of interpreters); in other words, from an immediate practical standpoint.
- The principles of systemic cross-cultural approaches (i.e., cultural competence, cultural safety) such as a recognition of racism, power imbalances, entrenched majority culture biases and the need for self-reflexivity (awareness of one's own prejudices) were scarcely acknowledged by practitioners in this study.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- It may also be necessary to hire multicultural community health liaison officers to provide assurance and assistance to minority individuals who are fearful of attending health services.
- the hiring of staff from diverse backgrounds may alter the attributions made by minority patients for poor interpersonal experiences, alleviating feelings of being judged or misunderstood for some minority patients.
- cross-cultural education was perhaps viewed as an immediately applied or 'hands on' phenomenon rather than a holistic, structural approach. Prior research has found that clinicians have a preference for 'active behavioural simulations' as a cross-cultural training method.
- Further research needs to explore whether contemporary holistic models of cultural competence add practical benefits in the workplace and during the patient/provider interaction over basic cultural awareness training.

Project outputs to date:

- Shepherd, S. M., Willis-Esqueda, C., Paradies, Y., Sivasubramaniam, D., Sherwood, J., & Brockie, T. (2018). Racial and cultural minority experiences and perceptions of health care provision in a mid-western region. *International Journal for Equity in Health* 17(33). DOI: 10.1186/s12939-018-0744-x

Completed Research 2017–2018

Staff initiated research

Forensic Mental Health Services Restrictive Intervention Benchmarking

Tessa Maguire, Jo Ryan, Brian McKenna

Rationale and aims:

The aim of this study is to develop benchmarks that will assist services to reduce the use of restrictive interventions across FMHS in the states and territories of Australia and in the five regional FMHS in New Zealand. This study will assist Victoria to lead the way in establishing performance goals for forensic services to improve service performance and quality, and effect practice change.

Methodology:

- A Delphi method was used to gain consensus for restrictive intervention benchmarks for forensic mental health services across Australia and New Zealand.
- The Delphi Method is a structured communication technique, which relies on a panel of experts (the Directors of Nursing in Australia and in New Zealand or nominated delegates).
- The experts answered questionnaires in three Delphi rounds on projected benchmarks. The process was completed when consensus of the benchmarks was reached.

Results and conclusions:

- All forensic mental health services in this study were benchmarked together in their local jurisdiction with area mental health services.
- Delphi members agreed there was a need to have separate forensic mental health service benchmarking.
- There was considerable practice variation among FMHS across Australia and New Zealand in regards to restrictive interventions, specifically in seclusion when services had the provision on night time confinement.
- The Delphi members were able to reach consensus on benchmarks for seclusion and physical restraint.
- There was very limited use of mechanical restraint among the forensic mental health services in this Delphi study therefore benchmarks were not able to set on mechanical restraint.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- By setting and monitoring benchmarks, services can have a method to gain an understanding of local practice and to set targets to improve practice.
- Benchmarking can also assist in streamlining and reducing restrictive interventions and enhance the reliability and validity of results.
- Benchmarks can also be used for healthy comparison among services, and best practice can be shared.

Project outputs to date:

- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & McKenna, B. (2017). *Forensic Mental Health Services Restrictive Intervention Benchmarking*. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services conference, Split, Croatia, 9 June 2017.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & McKenna, B. (2018). *Restrictive Intervention Benchmarking*. Presented at the Forensic Research Dissemination Seminar, Melbourne, Victoria, 26 July 2018.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & McKenna, B. (2018). *Forensic Mental Health Services Restrictive Intervention Benchmarking Project*. Melbourne: Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health.

Evaluating the introduction of the Safewards model and interventions to a medium to long-term forensic mental health unit

Tessa Maguire, Jo Ryan, Rachael Fullam, Brian McKenna

Rationale and aims:

The study aimed to evaluate the impact of Safewards on a medium to long term male forensic mental health unit by:

- Using audit survey data that is routinely collected from staff and patients about ward atmosphere.
- Identifying to what extent ward atmosphere and perceptions are changed as a result of the introduction of the Safewards model and the ten associated interventions.
- Determining if rates of conflict and containment reduced after the introduction of Safewards.

Methodology:

This study used a mix method approach and collected data from a range of sources including:

- Incidents of conflict and containment data.
- Ward atmosphere data (EssenCES).
- Data related to the implementation of the Safewards interventions (Fidelity checks).
- Data were analysed to evaluate the impact the introduction of Safewards had on reducing conflict and containment, ward atmosphere and the degree to which Safewards was implemented.

Results and conclusions:

- Patients and staff were accepting of the implementation of the Safewards model and interventions, and as a ward achieved high fidelity with the implementation of ten Safewards interventions.
- While it was difficult to ascertain if there was any significant reduction in conflict and containment, there were positive changes identified in ward atmosphere for staff and patients.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- A framework like Safewards can be assist in efforts to enhance the therapeutic milieu, feelings of safety and patient cohesion by encouraging respectful relationships for everyone sharing the ward environment.
- This study also identified a need to further critique the model and its associated interventions from a forensic mental health perspective.

Project outputs to date:

- Presentation – Maguire, T., & Ryan, J. (2016). Safewards and EssenCES. Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference. Moonee Ponds Melbourne 5 August 2016.
- Presentation – Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (2017). *Evaluating the introduction of the Safewards model to Canning unit*. Paper presented at the Forensic Research dissemination seminar, Fairfield, Melbourne, 4 April 2017.
- Presentation – Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (2017). *Safewards: Making a difference in forensic mental health*. Paper presented at the Towards the Elimination of Restrictive Practices, Perth, Australia 5 May 2017.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (2017). *Introducing Safewards onto a Forensic Mental Health Unit*. Paper presented at the 10th European Congress on Violence in Clinical Psychiatry, Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 26–28 October 2017.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (In Press). Evaluating the introduction of the Safewards model to a medium to long term forensic mental health ward. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*.

Doctor of Psychology

Extending the utility of the General Aggression Model

Ashley Dunne

Prof Michael Daffern, Dr Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

- Although the General Aggression Model (GAM) identifies the importance of several types of knowledge structures and trait anger to explanations of aggression, it has been argued that the GAM fails to recognise the importance of other person-specific (i.e. personality) and aggression-related (e.g. emotional and coping states) inputs.
- The overarching objective of this thesis was to extend the utility of the GAM by identifying the key cognitive constructs (as delineated by the GAM), personality traits and emotional and coping states that are important to understanding aggression.

Methodology:

- Participants comprised 208 males, aged 18 years and above, who were on remand at the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC).
- Participants completed a battery of self-report psychological tests assessing early maladaptive schema, aggressive script rehearsal, normative beliefs supportive of aggression, anger, dysfunctional personality traits, maladaptive emotional and coping states (schema modes) and aggression history.
- Correlation and regression analyses were utilised to examine the relationships between the various independent variables and aggression history.

Results and conclusions:

- Results demonstrated non-significant relationships between DSM-5 domains, while the facets of Hostility and Risk Taking were found to be related to past aggression.
- Although both Early Maladaptive Schema and schema modes were positively associated with aggression history, hierarchical regression analyses confirmed the predictive superiority of schema modes. Specifically, three schema modes, namely Enraged Child, Impulsive Child and Bully and Attack, emerged as significant predictors of aggression history.
- Analyses revealed that maladaptive personality and schema modes accounted for unique variance, over and above that of GAM-delineated constructs. Specifically, Trait Anger, DSM-5 Risk Taking and the Enraged Child mode concurrently increased the likelihood of past aggression.

Clinical/practice implications:

- This research demonstrated that DSM-5 trait model can be usefully applied within an offender population, and highlighted the importance of a facet-level examination of maladaptive personality with respect to aggression.
- The findings highlighted that the EMS framework may not be the most valuable model to draw upon within the GAM
- Consideration of maladaptive personality traits and schema modes within the context of the GAM, could enhance contemporary aggression theory by improving current understandings of the person-specific factors that characterise individuals who are prone to aggression.
- Consideration of the relevant aggression-related personality, cognitive, emotional, and coping constructs has the potential to enhance assessment and treatment efforts with violent offenders.

Project outputs to date:

- Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (2017). Elucidating the relationship between personality disorder traits and aggression using the new DSM-5 dimensional-categorical model for personality disorder. *Psychology of Violence, Advance online publication*. doi:10.1037/vio0000144
- Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (2017). 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. *Journal of Personality Disorders, Advance online publication*, 1-26. doi:10.1521/pedi_2017_31_322
- Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., Lee, S., & Daffern, M. (2018). The role of aggression-related cognition and emotional and coping states to aggression in a prisoner sample. *Aggressive Behavior, 44*, 246-256. doi:10.1002/ab.21747
- Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (2017, October). 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. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships conference, Prato, Italy.
- Dunne, A., Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (2016, October). 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. Paper presented at the Forensicare Forensic Clinical Specialist Program Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.
- Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (2015, October). Elucidating the relationship between personality disorder and aggression using the new DSM-5 dimensional-categorical model for personality disorder. Research poster presented at the International Corrections and Prisons Associations Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Completed Research 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

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

Gabrielle Klepfisz

Michael Daffern, Andrew Day, Caleb Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

- The overarching purpose of this thesis is to facilitate a better understanding of how forensic practitioners who work within a correctional environment can assess violence risk and violence protective factors and incorporate treatment change-related information on these variables into violence risk.

Methodology:

- A retrospective cohort study was conducted to examine the relationship between within-treatment change scores on dynamic risk and protective factors and their relationship with violent recidivism.
- The sample comprised 201 adult male offenders who had been convicted of at least one violent offence and had attended a Violence Intervention Program (VIP).

Results and conclusions:

- Although particular protective items appear to be assessing the same latent construct as previously identified risk factors, the way protective factors are conceptualised and measured using the SAPROF suggests that these risk and protective items are distinctive.
- Change scores on the VRS, HCR-20 (version 3) and SAPROF were not significantly associated with violent reoffending at follow-up.
- None of the offenders in the sample achieved reliable change on the HCR-20 (version 3) from pre- to post-treatment. Furthermore, after controlling for static risk, reliable change on the VRS and SAPROF did not predict violent reoffending.
- Furthermore, results suggest that the SAPROF performs poorly in the prediction of violent reoffending when compared to the VRS and HCR-20 (version 3) and that SAPROF protection judgments do not add incrementally to the prediction of violent reoffending (over HCR-20 (version 3) risk judgements)
- Finally, SAPROF items do not appear to capture domains of treatment activities that are commonly undertaken with violent offenders.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Practitioners should continue administering well validated risk assessment instruments, at least prior to and/or following treatment, since scores/ratings at these time points have shown to predict future violence, and the ratings before and after treatment elucidate important aspects of the person that require intervention. Caution should be heeded, however, when considering the impact and meaning of treatment change scores derived from these measures.
- Decisions about whether and how to measure protective factors should depend on the empirical relationship of the item/s with the outcome of interest, in addition to theoretical and practical considerations. If the SAPROF has not demonstrated predictive validity in a specific offender population, then its practical value must be questioned, unless the primary goal is to frame questions from a more positive (and less risk-focused) lens or to focus on protective items as important responsivity or case management factors.

Project outputs to date:

- Klepfisz, G., Daffern, M., & Day, A. (2016). Understanding dynamic risk factors for violence. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22(1–2), 124–137. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2015.1109091
- Klepfisz, G., Daffern, M., & Day, A. (2017). Understanding protective factors for violent reoffending in adults. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 32, 80–87. doi: 10.1016/j.avb.2016.12.001.

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

Melanie Simmons

Troy McEwan, Rosemary Purcell

Rationale and aims:

- Existing research into child-to-parent violence is limited by definitions of abuse that ignore the interaction between severity and frequency of behaviour. This has created heterogeneous groups of 'aggressive' youth (i.e. somewhat aggressive and genuinely abusive youth), leading to a poor understanding of the prevalence and risk factors of abuse.
- The present research aims to:
 - determine how frequently a behaviour must occur before it is considered abusive
 - create the Abusive Behaviour by Children-Index to measure abuse, and
 - understand the risk factors related to experiences of abuse.

Methodology:

- Recruitment occurred on-line through Swinburne's Research Experience Program and Headspace's social media platforms.
- Youth (i.e. aged 14–25 years) and parents (i.e. with children aged 14–25 years) completed parallel surveys.
- Participants were provided a list of 44 behaviours and asked to rate how often each behaviour had to occur before it was considered to be abusive.
- Participants completed measures on demographics, as well as violent cognitions and behaviours.
- At the conclusion of the survey, participants were asked to report how frequently they have experienced each behaviour and whether they thought their behaviour or their child's behaviour was abusive.

Results and conclusions:

- Developed the Beliefs About Child-to-Parent Abuse Questionnaire (BACPAQ) to assess social norms and the Abusive Behaviour by Children – Indices (ABC-I) to differentiate abusive and non-abusive behaviour towards parents.
- Overall, 1 in 6 youth were abusive towards their parents. Parent-to-child aggression and trait anger predicted CPA against both mothers and fathers. Witnessing marital aggression added to the prediction of mother abuse, while sex significantly added to the prediction of father abuse, as males were three times more likely than females to perpetrate abuse.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Developed the first measure that researchers and clinicians can use to differentiate abusive and non-abusive youth.
- Advanced the understanding of social norms related to aggression in the child-parent relationship.
- Added to the literature on social-cognitive predictors of CPA.

Project outputs to date:

- Simmons, M., McEwan, T., Purcell, R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2017). Sixty years of child-to-parent abuse research: What do we know and where to go? *Aggression and Violent Behavior*.
- Simmons, M., McEwan, T., & Purcell, R. (2017, November). *Differences in adolescent and young adult children who abuse their parents*. Paper presented at the 2017 Australian Psychology Society – Psychology of Relationships Interest Group Conference, Melbourne, Vic.
- Simmons, M., & McEwan, T., & Purcell, R. (2017, October). *Defining Abuse*. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships Conference, Prato, IT.
- Simmons, M., & McEwan, T. (2017, June). *The Abusive Behaviour by Children-Index: A novel approach to the measurement of child-to-parent abuse*. Paper presented at the Swinburne Celebrates Research Conference, Hawthorn, VIC.
- Simmons, M., & McEwan, T. (2015, September). *Calling the Police on Your Child: An Examination of Incidents of Child-to-Parent Violence Reported to Police*. Paper presented at the Young People and the Law Conference, Prato, IT.

Completed Research 2017–2018

Doctor of Psychology

Characteristics of Australian Internet Sexual Offenders: An Examination of Psychological, Offence Specific and Treatment Factors in Internet, Contact and Dual Sexual Offenders

Angela Sorotos

James Oglloff

Rationale and aims:

- Research has examined whether Internet offenders share a similar profile to contact or dual offenders. Limited data exist on detailed offender characteristics in an Australian population. The current research aimed to close this research gap.
- Study one sought to compare sexual offender characteristics across Internet, contact and dual offenders.
- Study two sought to examine reoffending over time, namely, which characteristics were likely to result in greater levels of recidivism according to group membership.
- Study three sought to examine which characteristics results in greater sentence duration.

Methodology:

- A comparative examination of retrospective data held by the Department of Justice and Regulation on Internet, contact and dual sex offenders was carried out.
- This research was a sub sample of a larger data linkage project carried out by Swinburne University of Technology, the Department of Justice and Regulation, Victoria Police and the Department of Health.
- The current study empirically compared the characteristics of those sentenced and treated for (1) Internet offences; (2) contact offences; and (3) both Internet and contact offences (i.e., dual offenders), during 2000–2014.

Results and conclusions:

- Results of the multinomial regression model identified a number of significant predictors of internet offenders when compared to contact offenders and dual offenders. Internet offenders were less likely to abuse alcohol, had a lower number of charges, don't have direct access to victims, less likely to be in a relationship/ married and more likely to present with mood states at the time of offending, when compared to contact offenders.
- Similarly, when compared to dual offenders, internet offenders had a lower number of charges, don't have direct access to victims and tended to minimise their offending.
- Internet offenders were more likely to have a community corrections/ based order (i.e., CCO/CBO) (75.44%) than either contact offenders (29.36%) or dual offenders (24.06%). Characteristic differences between Internet offenders and contact and dual offender groups were found regarding adverse life events, relationship status, education, criminal attitudes, paraphilias, relationship status, AOD abuse and mental disorder in offending.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The current research suggests that Internet offenders are characteristically unique when compared to contact and dual offenders.
- There is utility in this finding for the development of risk assessment tools, the advancement of intervention frameworks and sentencing considerations.

Project outputs to date:

- Sorotos, A. & Oglloff, J. (October 2017). Characteristics of Australian Internet Sexual Offenders, Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA), Kansas City, United States.
- Sorotos, A. & Oglloff, J. (March 2018). Characteristics of Australian Internet Sexual Offenders, Department of Justice and Regulation, Victoria.

**Presentence reports and sentencing comments:
An examination of expert reports in sentencing decisions**

Mingwai Tam

Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- The Victoria Supreme Court of Appeal's decision in *R v Verdins, Buckley and Vo* [2007] outlined six ways that impaired mental functioning could be relevant to sentencing. The *Verdins* decision has expanded the circumstances in which an offender's mental functioning could be considered in sentencing. The uses of mental health presentence reports to assist sentencing decisions are likely to increase after the *Verdins* decision. Also, mental health professionals are increasingly being requested to provide presentence reports to the court.
- Despite this, little empirical work has investigated the use of psychiatric and psychological presentence reports by the sentencing court (Day et al., 2000). The aim of this project is to examine the use of presentence reports in sentencing decisions

Methodology:

- A total of 168 Forensicare pre-sentence reports written by 26 psychiatrists and 11 psychologists, and the subsequent sentencing comments from judges in the County Court of Victoria, were reviewed.
- Eighteen report characteristics and nine ways that the court referred to the reports were coded.

Results and conclusions:

- Overall, the reports met the benchmarks of quality reports, including adherence to 17 of the 20 measured principles of forensic mental health assessment, relevant to pre-sentence reports, described in Heilbrun (2001), and satisfactorily met all case formulation criteria described in Hart, Sturmey, Logan, and McMurren (2011). The results suggest that some content areas were commonly included (67-100%) but there were disparities with regard to the inclusion of some contents, such as collateral interviews, psychometric tools, mental health research, limitations on clinical opinions, level of risk, protective factors, and *Verdins* issues. Psychiatric and psychological reports also tended to differ on these latter contents.
- Regarding their use by the court, sentencing comments frequently included references to the reports (95%), and they were regarded favourably. The court was less likely to restate the psychometric tools and level of risk mentioned in the reports.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The current study not only replicates previous findings, but also contributes new knowledge on report characteristics and their use in sentencing. The findings of this study provide some points of reference for practising clinicians writing pre-sentence reports for the court.

Project outputs to date:

- Tam, M. W. (2017, June). *An examination of psychiatric and psychological presentence reports in sentencing decisions*. Poster presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services International Conference, Split, Croatia.

Completed Research 2017–2018

PhD

How do risk factors for sexual and non-sexually violent offenders manifest and change in custody?

Tamara Sweller

Professor Michael Daffern, Professor Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

- The five key aims are related to the observation and measurement of behavioural manifestations of risk-related behaviours and their prosocial equivalents, in addition to the measurement of change over time.
- Study 1: To investigate how dynamic risk factors for sexual offending and prosocial equivalent behaviours might manifest in a custodial therapeutic community.
- Study 2: To explore the validity of a measure of sexual and non-sexual offenders' behaviour in custody.
- Study 3: To determine whether dynamic risk factors and prosocial equivalent behaviours manifested in a custodial therapeutic community in a sample of sexual offenders; to determine whether the frequency of these behaviours changed over the course of treatment; to determine whether custodial staff and prisoner's perceptions of the presence and change in these behaviours corresponded; and, to determine whether changes in these behaviours corresponded with other markers of change.

Methodology:

- Study 1: Participants were members of Australian and North American organisations for registered psychologists. Through an online survey, 34 participants generated examples of predicted behavioural manifestations of dynamic risk factors and their prosocial equivalent behaviours for incarcerated sexual offenders.
- Study 2: This study was a preliminary validation of the Satisfactory Behaviour Rating Guide (SBRG). Participants were sexual and non-sexually violent incarcerated offenders. This study evaluated whether custodial officers' ultimate behaviour rating of participants corresponded with official records (e.g., institutional misconducts), within each of four behaviour categories.
- Study 3: The results from Study 1 provided the basis for developing a behavioural checklist, which was implemented in Study 3 as one of four measures to evaluate change in sexual offenders' behaviour in a custody-based treatment program. The additional three measures were: pre- to post-treatment psychometric measures; Treatment Gain: Short Scale; and, the SBRG.

Results and conclusions:

- Study 1: Psychologists could identify potential behavioural manifestations, with various degrees of ease.
- Study 2: At the group-level, ratings of satisfactory behaviour were associated with behaviour in custody. At the individual-level, there were discrepancies between custodial officers' overall ratings and offenders' behaviour reflected through misconducts.
- Study 3: Changes in dynamic risk factors were observed using the different measurement approaches through treatment. There was limited consistency between the four change measures, which suggests diverse methods of measurement will likely produce different information and this needs to be considered when determining whether offenders have changed.

Clinical/practice implications:

The current research revealed the complexities inherent in change measurement when multiple measures are implemented. Within clinical practice, psychologists are often required to interpret and integrate the results of multiple measures in order to make an evaluation regarding an individual offender's behaviour. Gaining information from a variety of sources, such as offender self-report and observations from other staff may assist in the collation of information.

Project outputs to date:

- Sweller, T., Daffern, M., & Warren, N. (2016). Challenges in determining how dynamic risk factors manifest in incarcerated sexual offenders, *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 23, 765–781. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2016.1150144

Masters

Using dynamic risk to predict violent reoffending in 'real time': Applying a framework for proximal assessment of risk of general recidivism to predict violent outcomes

Ariel G. Stone

Caleb Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

- Changes in dynamic risk factors must logically correspond to changes in the likelihood of an offender committing a new offence.
- This project sought to determine whether certain dynamic risk factors could be used to predict short-term violent recidivism.
- Establishing that assessments of risk predict imminent violence presents the possibility for future improvements in the correctional system's ability to intervene when individuals are most at risk and potentially prevent violent crime.

Methodology:

- The project utilised a dataset comprised of an entire jurisdiction of paroled offenders in New Zealand during a two-year period ($n = 3,421$ offenders), reassessed approximately weekly or fortnightly over a period of up to two years.
- Using Cox regression survival analysis with time-linked covariates, I analysed how theoretically important risk variables predicted violent reoffending in 'real time'.

Results and conclusions:

- Findings indicated that dynamic risk factors were successful predictors of violent recidivism in addition to general recidivism.
- Eventual violent recidivists demonstrated higher levels of risk at the time of community re-entry, had greater week-to-week fluctuation in risk scores, and less overall reduction in risk. Rates of violent recidivism remained steady over time.
- Including re-assessments of dynamic risk improved prediction over using only static risk or only baseline levels of dynamic risk. Using rolling means did not result in degradation of prediction.
- Certain dynamic risk factors were differentially predictive of violent recidivism over technical violations.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Re-assessing offenders for changing levels of dynamic risk across the re-entry process improves our ability to predict recidivism.
- Violent offenders may require higher levels of services, for more extended periods. Interventions should focus on steady, stable decreases in risk across time.
- Individual risk factors may be able to differentially flag for imminent violence.

Project outputs to date:

- Stone, A., Lloyd, C., & Serin, R. (2017, March). *Using dynamic risk to predict recidivism for violent offenders*. Poster presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Convention, Seattle, Washington.
- Stone, A., Lloyd, C., & Serin, R. (2018, March). *Using Dynamic Risk to Predict Violent Recidivism in "Real Time"*. Paper presented at American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Memphis, TN.



Completed Research 2017–2018

Honours

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the 'Occupational Function and Performance' therapeutic programs in a forensic psychiatric hospital

Eliza Kerr

Louise Farnworth, Marissa Davidson-Blue

Rationale and aims:

- The primary aim of this project was to explore the effectiveness and perceived utility of the Occupational Function and Performance (OFP) therapeutic programs to improve the skills, motivation and occupational engagement of forensic mental health patients, from staff and patient perspectives.

Methodology:

- The twice-weekly OFP therapeutic programs were run by occupational therapists as part of standard clinical practice. Participant groups recruited included 16 forensic patients and seven primary nurse staff. A mixed methods approach was used to evaluate the group effectiveness and perceived utility. Data collected by therapists were Model of Human Occupation (MOHO) outcome measures pre and post the group, followed by written feedback forms. Factors investigated included changes in skills, motivation and occupational engagement as a result of participating in the OFP therapeutic programs.

Results and conclusions:

- Results from this research found that the OFP therapeutic programs improved patient's motivation, skills and overall occupational participation, as measured by increases in scores on four reliable and valid outcome measures.
- The extent, to which these changes can be attributed to the group programs, however is unclear, as external factors were not controlled for.
- Results suggest that occupational therapy group programs have the potential to support patients' recovery, through improving occupational participation and skill development in a forensic setting.
- Results suggest that group programs developed by Thomas Embling Hospital from the Model of Human Occupation (MOHO), which use valid and reliable outcome measures based on this framework, are effective.
- Quantitative and qualitative results suggest that improvements in occupational participation may not be sustained in the post group setting.

Clinical/practical implications:

- Although further research is required to validate the results of this study, the small increases in mean scores on outcome measures and positive views of some of the patients and primary nurses, suggests that OFP therapeutic programs should continue to be facilitated in forensic environments, like Thomas Embling Hospital, to improve patients' occupational participation.
- Occupational therapists have the potential to advocate for forensic patients, to ensure that group content is incorporated into daily treatment plans and ensure that patients have meaningful opportunities to sustain occupational participation and translation of skills outside of the group context.
- Ongoing interventions should be considered to ensure patients sustain their skills and insights learnt from the group. Planning should also be considered, whereby treatment plans reflect the patients' post-group skill levels.
- Results suggested that group programs can improve skills, motivation and occupational participation, and therefore can play a vital role in preparing forensic patients for re-entering the community in the future.

Project outputs to date:

- Forensic Research Dissemination Seminar.
- School of Primary and Allied Health Care (SPAHC) Research Showcase (Monash University).
- Occupational Therapy Australia Mental Health Forum (Sydney).
- 4th Year Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Conference Presentation (Monash University).

Establishing the predictive validity of the VP-SAFvR for fatal family violence

Bradley Reich

Margaret Nixon, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Family homicide is an extreme form of family violence and is overrepresented among all the homicides.
- Due to the widespread harms associated with family homicide, there has been a recent proliferation of actuarial risk assessment tools developed to inform frontline respondents.
- The Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR) was developed for police officers to assist with triaging the assessment of family violence risk. Presently, the VP-SAFvR has not been used to examine the nature and prevalence of fatal family violence.
- The study had two aims; to examine the nature and prevalence of fatal family violence in a Victorian sample, and to compare fatal and non-fatal family violence incidents using the VP-SAFvR instrument.

Methodology:

- A total sample of 264 fatal and non-fatal family violence incidents were collected from databases held by the Australasian Legal Information Institute, the National Coronial Information Service, and Court Services Victoria.
- Homicide cases were then matched with data held by Victoria Police to retrospectively score the VP-SAFvR.

Results and conclusions:

- Results demonstrated that the proportion of intimate partner homicides was greater than the proportion of other family homicides.
- The VP-SAFvR was not able to discriminate between fatal and non-fatal family violence.
- Family members at-risk of committing a later homicide had fewer police contacts prior to the homicide, compared to those who reoffended using non-fatal family violence.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Family members at-risk of committing a later homicide may not come to the attention of police, indicating that other professionals may need to assist with screening for the risk of fatal family violence.
- Establishing a community-wide response to fatal family violence could assist police in preventing the likelihood of any escalation to homicide

Project outputs to date:

- This study is currently in the process of being turned into a manuscript with the aim of being submitted for publication into an academic journal.

Published research

Number of publications by type: 2006–June 2018

Year	Journal Articles	Books	Chapters in books	In press articles	In press Chapters in books/books
2006–2007	28	0	6	11	12
2007–2008	16	0	7	18	8
2008–2009	32	1	8	14	7
Jul 2009–Dec 2010	47	4	9	9	7
2011	34	0	2	16	2
2012	41	1	8	–	–
2013	44	0	5	7	5
2014	37	0	16	–	–
Jan–Jun 2015	24	3	5	8	5
2015–2016	57	1	9	10	7
2016–2017	40	1	7	16	9
2017–2018	61	0	12	8	16

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2017–June 2018

Social Science and Medicine	1	UK	Came, Doole, McKenna , McCreanor
International Journal of Mental Health Nursing	6	Australia	Brown, McKenna , Furness
			Furness, Wallace, McElhinney, McKenna , Cuzzillo, Foster
			Hughes, Edmondson, Onyekwe, Quinn , Nolan
			Maguire, Daffern, Bowe, McKenna
			McKenna , McEvedy, Maguire, Ryan, Furness
Quinn, Platanina-Phung, Happell, Hughes			
PLoS One	1	USA	Chen, Yang , Li, , Pan, Li, Meng
Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health	2	USA	Chen, Zhang, Wong , Yang , Kong, Hu
			Ching, Daffern , Thomas
Health & Justice	1	UK	Cossar, Stoové, Kinner, Dietze, Aitken, Curtis, Ogloff
Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology	6	UK	Daffern , Simpson, Ainslie, Chu
			Darjee , Øfstegaard, Thomson
			Mastromanno , Brookstein, Ogloff , Campbell, Chu, Daffern
			Shepherd , Anthony
			Shepherd , Strand, Viljoen, Daffern
Watson, Daffern , Thomas			
Law and Human Behavior	1	USA	Ducat, McEwan , Ogloff
Psychology of Violence	1	USA	Dunne , Gilbert, Daffern
The Journal of Personality Disorders	1	USA	Dunne , Gilbert, Daffern
Aggressive Behavior	1	USA	Dunne , Gilbert, Lee, Daffern
Partner Abuse	1	USA	Fröberg, Strand
International psychogeriatrics	1	UK	Furness, Mnataganian, Garlick, Ireland, McKenna , Hill
Age and Ageing	1	UK	Gao, Kuang, Qiu, Wang, Lv, Yang
Aggression and Violent Behavior	2	USA	Gilbert, Daffern
			Simmons, McEwan , Purcell, Ogloff ,
Journal of Affective Disorders	1	Europe	Guo, Kaylor-Hughes, Garland, Nixon , Sweeney, Simpson, Morriss
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	1	USA	Hachtel , Nixon , Bennett, Mullen , Ogloff

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2017–June 2018 *continued*

Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie	1	Europe	Hachtel, Vogel, Graf
Journal of Threat Assessment	1	UK	Hehemann, van Nobelen, Brandt, McEwan
Behavioral Sciences & the Law	1	USA	Henshaw, Ogloff, Clough,
Criminal Justice and Behavior	2	USA	Lauria, McEwan, Luebbbers, Simmons, Ogloff Petersson, Strand
BMC Psychiatry	1	UK	Liu, Y., Liu, X., Wen, Wang, Yang, Tang, Yang
China Journal of Health Statistics	1	China	Luo, Liu, Wu, He, Yang
Journal of Clinical Nursing	1	UK	Maguire, Daffern, Bowe, McKenna
Assessment	1	USA	McEwan, Shea, Daffern, MacKenzie, Ogloff, Mullen
World Psychiatry	1	Europe	McKenna, Skipworth, Pillai
Journal of Correctional Health Care	2	USA	Ogloff, Pfeifer, Shepherd, Ciorciari Trounson, Pfeifer
Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues	1	Australia	Pfeifer
Trauma, Violence and Abuse	1	USA	Petersson, Strand
Australian Nursing and Midwifery Journal	1	Australia	Quinn, Happell, Platania-Phung
BMC Public Health	1	UK	Ren, Qian, Duan, Zhao, Pan, Yang
Sports Medicine	1	UK	Rice, Parker, Rosenbaum, Bailey, Mawren, Purcell
Psychiatry, Psychology and Law	1	UK	Shepherd, Campbell, Ogloff
International Journal for Equity in Health	1	UK	Shepherd, Willis-Esqueda, Paradies, Sivasubramaniam, Sherwood, Brockie
Punishment & Society	1	USA	Shepherd, Willis-Esqueda
PLoS One	1	USA	Shepherd, Spivak, Borschmann, Kinner, Hachtel
Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	1	Australia	Shepherd, Ogloff, Pfeifer, Paradies
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology	1	Australia	Shepherd, Newton, Farquharson
International Journal of Forensic Mental Health	1	UK	Shepherd, Delgado, Paradies
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology	1	USA	Shepherd, Campbell, Ogloff
Alternative Law Journal	1	Australia	Shepherd
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	1	USA	Skott, Bearegard, Darjee
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry	1	Australia	Thomas, Rossell, Tan, Neill, Van Rheenen, Carruthers, Gurvich, Summer, Louise, Bozaoglu, Gurvich
Practice: The New Zealand Corrections Journal	1	New Zealand	Trounson, Pfeifer
Sexual Abuse	1	USA	Watson, Thomas, Daffern
Modern Preventive Medicine	1	China	Yang, Zhou, Ren,
China Journal of Orthopsychiatry	1	China	Zhang, Chen, Tang, Yang, Qiu
Chinese Journal of Health Policy	1	China	Zhen, Hu, Yang, Pan

Presentations and research translation activities

Year	Invited address/Keynote speech		Conference Paper presentation		Presentations to clinical & Professional groups	
	National	International	National	International	National	International
2015–2016	18	4	24	44	17	8
2016–2017	7	3	19	27	35	14
2017–2018	5	6	14	28	20	30

Appendix 1

Publications list

Journal Articles

- Brown, T., McKenna, B., & Furness, T. (2018). Impact of a nurse practitioner role on metabolic monitoring completion and referrals for consumers admitted to the intensive care area of an acute inpatient psychiatric unit. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, 27*(1), 341-348. doi:10.1111/inm.12327
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- Fröberg, S., & Strand, S. (2018). Police Students' Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence in Same-sex Relationships. *Partner Abuse, 9*(2), 181-201. doi:10.1891/1946-6560.9.2.181
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- Yang, M., Zhou, H., & Ren, Y. (2017). Preliminary attempt by using unconventional methods in the teaching of medical statistics to medical undergraduates. *Morden Preventive Medicine, 44*(1), 189-192.
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- Zhen, L.-I., Hu, J.-I., Yang, M., & Pan, J. (2017). Analysis on the development and equity trends of health institutions in China: A research perspective based on adjusted population and geographical area. *Chinese Journal of Health Policy, 10*(1), 37-33.

Appendix 1

Publications list

Journal articles in press

- Furness, T., McKenna, B., Maguire, T., & Brown, S. (in press). NPACER. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.
- Gilbert, F., & Daffern, M. (in press). Aggressive scripts and violent behaviour: A conceptual framework. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*.
- Louise, S., Rossell, S., & Thomas, N. (in press). The Acceptability, Feasibility and Potential Outcomes of an Individual Mindfulness-Based Intervention for Hearing Voices. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*. doi:doi:10.1017/S1352465818000425
- Liu, L., Zhang, T., & Yang, M. (in press). Calculating and adjusting Cronbach's coefficient alpha by using multilevel model. *Chinese Journal of Health Statistics*.
- McKenna, B., McEvedy, S., Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & Furness, T. (in press). Prolonged duration of the use of restrictive interventions in mental health services: The Victorian Department of Health and Human Services Reporting Pilot. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*.
- Quinn, C. (in press). Qigong: an effective intervention on positive affect traits for forensic mental health consumers. *Advances in Mind-Body Medicine*.
- Skott, S., Bearegard, E., Darjee, R., & Martineau, M. (in press). Assessing the consistency of sexual homicide typologies across countries: a comparison between Scotland and Canada. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.
- Strand, S., & Storey, J. (in press). Investigating Severity of Intimate Partner Violence and Risk Factors in Urban, Rural and Remote Areas. *Violence Against Women*.

Books and book chapters

- Cavezza, C. (2017). Other Specified Paraphilic Disorder case study. In *The Elements of Psychological Case Report Writing in Australia* (pp. 82-88). London: Routledge.
- Daffern, M., Money, J., Thomson, K., & Klepfisz, G. (2017). Reporting for the parole board. In S. Brown, E. Bowen, & D. Prescott (Eds.), *The Forensic Psychologist's Report Writing Guide* (pp. 175-187). New York & London: Taylor & Francis.
- Daffern, M., & Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (2017). Assessment Issues in Offending Populations in Secure Settings. In J. L. Ireland, C. A. Ireland, M. Fisher, & N. Gredecki (Eds.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Forensic Psychology in Secure Settings* (pp. 81-96). London, UK: Routledge.
- Darjee, R., & Baron, E. (2018). Managing perpetrators of sexual homicide in the community. . In J. Proulx, A. Carter, J. James, R. Darjee, & A. Mokros (Eds.), *International Handbook of Sexual Homicide Studies*. Routledge.
- Darjee, R., & Baron, E. (2018). Pharmacological treatment of sexual homicide offenders. In J. Proulx, A. Carter, J. James, R. Darjee, & A. Mokros (Eds.), *International Handbook of Sexual Homicide Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Darjee, R., & Baron, E. (2018). Recent research on sexual homicide offenders in Scotland: Characteristics, crime scene themes and comparison with non-homicidal sexual aggressors. . In J. Proulx, A. Carter, J. James, R. Darjee, & A. Mokros (Eds.), *International Handbook of Sexual Homicide Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Gilbert, F., Daffern, M., & Anderson, C. (2017). The General Aggression Model and its application to violent offender assessment and treatment. In P. Sturmey (Ed.), *The Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression*. New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Pfeifer, J. E., Winterdyk, J., Huton, F., Wright, S., Banks, C., & Trounson, J. S. (2018). Indigenous youth crime: An international perspective. In B. Bornsterin, M. K. Miller, & (Eds.) (Eds.), *Advances in Psychology and Law* (Vol. 4). New York: Springer
- Proulx, J., Carter, A., Bearegard, E., James, J., Darjee, R., & Mokros, A. (2018). *International Handbook of Sexual Homicide Studies*: Routledge.
- Ryan, J., & Quinn, C. (2018). Forensic mental health nursing. In K. Edwards, I. Munro, A. Welch, & W. Cross (Eds.), *Mental Health Nursing: Dimensions of Praxis* (3 ed., pp. 499-520). South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.
- Thorpe, M. W., Xavier, P. F., Daffern, M., & Dunne, A. L. (2018). The background and clinical use of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression – Inpatient Version (DASA-IV): application to a secure setting. In *Violent and Sexual Offenders* (pp. 330-344). London, UK: Routledge.
- Wong, S. C. P., Olver, M. E., & Stockdale, K. C. (2017). Violence reduction treatment of psychopathy. In P. Sturmey (Ed.), *The Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression*: Wiley.

Books and book chapters in press

- Carroll, A., & McSherry, B. (in press). Mental health clinicians' standard of care in the era of recovery and rights. In B. Green (Ed.), *Clinical Negligence and Risk in Mental Health*. Radcliffe Medical Publishing.
- Daffern, M., Klepfisz, G., Sweller, T., & Day, A. (in press). Measuring the immediate effects of interventions on offenders. In A. Day, D. Polaschek, & C. Hollin (Eds.), *Handbook of correctional psychology*. Wiley.
- Darjee, R., & Quinn, A. (in press). Pharmacological treatment of sexual offenders. In J. Proulx, F. Cortoni, L. Craig, & E. Letourneau (Eds.), *The Wiley Handbook on What Works with Sexual Offenders: Contemporary Perspectives in Theory, Assessment, Treatment and Prevention*. Wiley.
- Dunne, A. L., & Daffern, M. (in press). Aggression. In V. Zeigler-Hill & T. Shackelford (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of personality and individual differences*. Springer.
- Ogloff, J.R.P., Veal, R. G., Shea, D., & McEwan, T. (in press). The role of psychopathy in stalking. In H. F. Saß, A. (Ed.), *The international handbook of psychopathic disorders and the law*. New York: Wiley.
- McEwan, T. E. (in press). Criminal Risk Assessment, Stalking. In R. D. Morgan (Ed.), *Sage Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology*. Lawrenceville, GA: SAGE Publishing.
- McEwan, T. E. (in press). Guidelines for Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM). In R. D. Morgan (Ed.), *Sage Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology*. Lawrenceville, GA: SAGE Publishing.
- McEwan, T. E. (in press). Screening Assessment for Stalking and Harassment (SASH). In R. D. Morgan (Ed.), *Sage Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology*. Lawrenceville, GA: SAGE Publishing.
- McEwan, T. E. (in press). Stalking. In R. D. Morgan (Ed.), *Sage Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology*. Lawrenceville, GA: SAGE Publishing.
- McEwan, T. E. (in press). Stalking Risk Profile (SRP). In R. D. Morgan (Ed.), *Sage Encyclopedia of Criminal Psychology*. Lawrenceville, GA: SAGE Publishing.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Veal, R. G., Shea, D., & McEwan, T. E. (in press). The role of psychopathy in stalking. In H. Saß & A. R. Felthous (Eds.), *The international handbook of psychopathic disorders and the law*. Wiley.
- Olver, M. E., & Wong, S. C. P. (in press). Offender risk and need assessment: Theory, research, and applications. In D. Polaschek, A. Day, & C. Hollin (Eds.), *The Wiley handbook of correctional psychology*. Wiley.
- Purcell, R., & McEwan, T. E. (in press). Treatment approaches for stalking. In C. A. Ireland, J. Ireland, & P. Birch (Eds.), *Violent and sexual offenders: Assessment, treatment and management* (2nd Edition ed.). London, UK: Routledge.
- Serin, R. C., Lloyd, C. D., & Chadwick, N. (in press). Integrating dynamic risk assessment into community supervision practice. In D. Polaschek (Ed.), *The Wiley international handbook of correctional psychology*. Wiley.
- Sturmey, P., McMurrin, M., & Daffern, M. (in press). Care formulation and treatment planning. In A. Day, D. Polaschek, & C. Hollin (Eds.), *The Wiley handbook of correctional psychology*.
- Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (in press). The human trafficking of men: The forgotten few. In J. W. e. a (Ed.), *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*.

Reports

- Berghan, G., Came, H., Cameron, K., Chenery, C., Goza, T., Mikahere-Hall, A., Hickey, H., Hoffman, Haukamau, C., Manson, L., McCreanor, T., McKenna, B. et al. (2017). *Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Shadow Report*. Aotearoa, New Zealand.
- Darjee, R., Dunne, A., & Loft, C. (2018). *Rivergum Clinical Model - Getting the environment and relationships right: psychologically informed management of high risk offenders*. Catalyst Consortium Brief Consultation Report. Melbourne, Australia.
- Luebbers, S. (2017). *Performance Audit: Managing rehabilitation services in youth detention*. Consultancy report. Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & McKenna, B. (2017). *The Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression. Aggression Prevention Protocol Nursing Practice Manual*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & McKenna, B. (2018). *Forensic Mental Health Restrictive Intervention Benchmarking Project*. Melbourne, Australia.
- McKenna, B., Sutton, D., E., S. L., & Miner-Williams, W. (2018). *The role of the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services in assisting mental health services to reduce restrictive practices: A case study*. Victoria, Australia.
- McKenna, B., Sutton, D., Sweetman, L. E., & Miner-Williams, W. (2018). *The role of Te Pou o te Whakaaro Nui in assisting mental health services to reduce restrictive practices: A case study*. Auckland, New Zealand.
- McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., Luebbers, S., Shea, D., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2017). *Evaluation of the Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR)*. Report to Victoria Police. Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Ruffles, J., & Sullivan, D. (2018). *Addressing Needs and Strengthening Services: Review of the Queensland Forensic Disability Service System*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Palk, G., J., M., & O'Gorman, J. (2017). *Building Capacity in Aboriginal Communities for Suicide Prevention: Phase 1: Scoping the Lived Experiences of Aboriginal Peoples – Final report*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Quinn, C., De Bortoli, L., Ryan, J., McKenna, B., & Fullam, R. (2018). *Use of Restrictive practices on males released from prison and entering acute mental health services*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Shea, D. E., Ogloff, J. R. P., Papalia, N., Daffern, M. D., Day, A., Dunne, A. L., & Watson, R. (2018). *Evaluation of Programs for Serious Violent Offenders*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Spivak, B., McEwan, T. E., & Susanne, S. (2017). *Enhancing police responses to family violence. An interim evaluation of the Comprehensive Risk Assessment process*. Report to Victoria Police. Melbourne, Australia.
- Wilson, H., & Palk, G. (2017). *Preventing impaired driving: Early identification and treatment of at-risk individuals in primary care environments. Final Report*. Melbourne, Australia.

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

International peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

McEwan, T. E. (November, 2017). *Stalking. What it is, what it isn't, and why people do it*. Keynote address. 2nd Nordic stalking conference, Orebro, Sweden.

McKenna, B. (December, 2017). *Mental health research: it is all about how we do it?* Keynote address. Making a difference: mental health research symposium. Auckland, New Zealand.

Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (October, 2017). *Stemming the Flow: Understanding and Reducing Youth Offending*. Keynote address. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science international conference: 'Safer Communities, Safer Relationships: Generating Solutions for Reducing Persistent Violence and Other Serious Offending. Prato, Italy.

Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (March, 2018). *Improving the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Prisoners: Using Law and Psychology to Effect Policy Change and Service Delivery*. Keynote address. American Psychology-Law Society 2018 annual conference. Memphis, USA.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (August, 2017). *Understanding and reducing youth offending*. Keynote address. RANZCP Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry Conference, Vancouver, Canada.

Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (2017). *Structured Decision Making in Parole*. Keynote address. New Zealand Parole Board Conference. Wellington, New Zealand.

Paper presentations

Carroll, A., & McSherry, B. (May, 2018). *Navigating Risk Management, Recovery and Human Rights in Clinical Practice*. Paper presented at RANZCP Congress. Auckland, NZ.

Darjee, R. (December, 2017). *Mentally disordered offenders and the criminal courts*. Paper presented at the Annual Shrieval Conference, South West Scotland, Hamilton Sheriff Court.

Darjee, R. (November, 2017). *MAPPA in Scotland: How did we get here? Where are we going?* Paper presented at the Annual National Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Forum. Polmont, Scotland.

Darjee, R. (November, 2017). *Psychopathy in young offenders*. Paper presented at the NHS Lothian Annual Public Protection Conference. Edinburgh, Scotland.

Darjee, R. (October, 2017). *Understanding risk in child abuse image offenders*. Paper presented at the Scottish Government National Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Strategic Oversight Group. Edinburgh, Scotland.

Darjee, R., & Sullivan, D. (February, 2018). *The problem behaviour model: providing clinical input for sexual and violent offenders*. Paper presented at the World Psychiatric Association Congress. Melbourne, Australia.

Guha, A., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *A follow-up study utilising 2759 participants: The development of medical and psychological disorder after child sex abuse*. Paper presented at the International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) XXII. Prague, Czech Republic.

Knight, V., Van de Steene, S., Trounson, J. S., & Bonk, A. (May, 2018). *Informing digital provision in prisons: Securing an evidence base to optimize digital opportunities for prisoners and staff*. Paper presented at the 2nd International Correctional Research Symposium. Prague, Czech Republic.

Luebbers, S., & Papalia, N. (October, 2017). *Differentiating young offenders with a history of maltreatment: Symptom profiles and causality*. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships Conference. Monash University Prato Centre, Italy.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., Guest, C., & McKenna, B. (June, 2018). *Enhancing the implementation of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression*. Paper presented at the 18th Annual International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services (IAFMHS). Antwerp, Belgium.

McKenna, B., Quinn, C., De Bortoli, L., Ryan, J., & Fullam, R. (June, 2018). *The use of restrictive practices on males released from prison and entering acute mental health services*. Paper presented at the 18th Annual International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Conference. Antwerp, Belgium.

Maguire, T., J., R., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (2017). *Introducing Safewards into a forensic mental health unit*. Presentation. Delivered to The 10th European Congress on Violence in Clinical Psychiatry. Dublin, Ireland.

Ogloff, J. (2017). *Assessing and intervening with young people in youth justice systems*. Workshop. Delivered to RANZCP College of Psychiatrists annual conference. Vancouver, Canada.

Papalia, N. L. (June, 2018). *A systematic review and meta-analysis into the efficacy of psychological interventions for violent offenders: Impact on behavioural outcomes*. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Annual Conference. Antwerp, Belgium.

Papilia, N., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. (October, 2017). *Exploring the longitudinal offending pathways of child sexual abuse victims: A preliminary analysis using latent variable modelling*. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships Conference. Monash University Prato Centre, Italy.

Petersson, J., Strand, S., & Selenius, H. (June, 2018). *One size does not fit all: The usefulness of identifying intimate partner violence perpetrator subtypes for police risk assessment and management*. Paper presented at The Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm.

Pfeifer, J. E. (October, 2017). *Distress, coping and psychological wellbeing among inmates: Establishing the need for service provision*. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association. London, England.

Pfeifer, J. E., Trounson, J. S., Daffern, M., Skues, J., & J.D., O. (October, 2017). *Well-being training for correctional officers: Strength a new way forward in training*. Paper presented at the International Corrections and Prisons Association. London, England. Presentation retrieved from: <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/london2017/613186/>

Shepherd, S. M. (March, 2018). *Cultural Awareness and Forensic Assessment – Scientific limitations and unintended consequences*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society. Memphis, USA.

Shepherd, S. M. (March, 2018). *Cultural Awareness training for health professionals – Scientific limitations and clinical consequences*. Paper presented at the Department of Mental Health Special Seminar. Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore, USA.

Sorotos, A., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2017). *Characteristics of Australian Internet Sexual Offenders*. Paper presented at the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. Kansas City, USA.

Strand, S. (April, 2018). *Policing stalking*. Paper presented at the Association of European Threat Assessment Professionals (AETAP), Helsinki, Finland.

Strand, S. (2018). *Policing men's violence against women*. Symposium chair. Association of European Threat Assessment Professionals (AETAP). Stockholm, Sweden.

Trounson, J. S. (May, 2018). *What is good prison research?* Paper presented at the 2nd International Correctional Research Symposium. Prague, Czech Republic.

Trounson, J. S. (2018). *Staff focused research: Research collaboration involving the development, implementation and evaluation of a staff well-being and resilience training program*. Presentation. Delivered to the 2nd International Correctional Research Symposium. Prague, Czech Republic.

Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., Daffern, M., Skues, J., & J.D., O. (October, 2017). *Helping inmates effectively manage their well-being: The development and implementation of CopE-Well Training*. Paper presented at the International Corrections and Prisons Association. London, England. Presentation retrieved from <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/london2017/613186/>

Wood, M., Spivak, B., Strand, S., & McEwan, T. (October, 2017). *Improving police Family Violence Risk Assessment using the BSAFER*. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships, Prato, Italy.

Yang, M. (March, 2017). *Overview of the doctoral/PhD education programmes across universities in Finland, China and Hong Kong*. Paper presented at the EAFONS 2017 Symposium. Hong Kong.

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

National peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

McEwan, T. (2016). *Evidence, policy and practice in family violence*. Keynote address. ANZAPPL, Canberra, Australia.

Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (2018). *Improving the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Prisoners*. Keynote address. Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine seminar series, Melbourne Australia.

Ogloff J.D, J. R. P. (2018). *Navigating the Quagmire of Qualifications and Expertise of Psychologists and Psychiatrists*. Keynote address. Barristers' education session, Crocket Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. (2017). *Antisocial Personality Disorder, Dissocial Personality Disorder, and Psychopathy*. Invited address. Delivered to the Public Mental Health Psychologists' Forum. Melbourne, Australia.

Trounson, J. S. (2018). *Swinburne Indigenous Studies Symposium*. Invited speaker. Delivered to Swinburne University. Melbourne, Australia.

Paper presentations

Ashley, D. (June, 2018). *"It's better than the last place I lived": Exploring the home environments and occupational engagement of people with intellectual disability*. Paper presented at the Occupational Therapy Australia 2018 Vic-Tas Regional Conference. Melbourne, Australia.

Bragg, C. (June, 2018). *Enabling occupation with clients experiencing mental illness in the custodial setting*. Paper presented at the Occupational Therapy Australia 2018 Vic-Tas Regional Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Brennan, A., & Joynt, M. (November, 2017). *Working with Mentally Disordered Serious Violent and Sexual Offenders: The Forensicare Serious Offender Consultation Program (F-SOCS)*. Paper presented at the ANZAPPL Congress 2017, Perth, Australia. Presentation retrieved from <https://anzappl.org/annual-congress/>

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., & McKenna, B. (August, 2017). *The Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression and Nursing Interventions to Reduce Aggression*. Paper presented at the 18th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Mynard, L., Davidson-Blue, M., Pitt, G., & Ashley, D. (June, 2018). *Positioning Occupational Therapy within a rapidly expanding service: Reflections on the past, present and future*. Paper presented at the Occupational Therapy Australia 2018 Vic-Tas Regional Conference. Melbourne, Australia

Papalia, N., Ogloff, J. D., Luebbbers, S., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. M., E. (September, 2017). *Further victimization of child sexual abuse victims*. Paper presented at the National Victims of Crime Conference: Victims' Voices – Reform, Innovation and Action. Brisbane, Australia. Presentation retrieved from https://www2.griffith.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/107338/Nina-Papalia.pdf

Pfeifer, J. E. (August, 2017). *Level-Up: Using technology and gaming as an educational tool for offender decision-making*. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the Australasian Corrections Education Association. Canberra, Australia

Rushe, E., & Ashley, D. (June, 2018). *The role of Occupational Therapy interventions in suicide prevention initiatives: An emerging specialism for the discipline*. Paper presented at the Occupational Therapy Australia 2018 Vic-Tas Regional Conference, Australia. Melbourne, Australia

Rushe, E. (February, 2018). *The OT role in suicide prevention: an emerging area of clinical specialism*. Presentation. Mental Health Occupational Therapy Symposium. Melbourne Australia.

Shepherd, S. (July, 2017). *Violence Risk Assessment – Cultural Considerations*. Paper presented at the Indigenous Psychological Services. Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (April, 2018). *Cultural Awareness – A summary of the research*. Paper presented at the Mahana Culture presents: A Cultural Conversation, Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (May, 2018). *Are African youth gangs in Australia a real threat?* Paper presented at the Australia Fulbright Alumni Association, Melbourne University, Australia.

Strand, S., Petersson, J., & Storey, J. (October, 2017). *Policing intimate partner violence in rural areas in Sweden*. Paper presented at the Safer Communities, Safer Relationships. Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. (February, 2018). *The Problem Behaviour Model*. Paper presented at the World Psychiatric Association Thematic Congress. Melbourne, Australia.

Presentations to professional and clinical groups

- Daffern, M. (2017). *Offence Paralleling Behaviour: A case formulation based approach for offender assessment, treatment and progress monitoring (New Zealand)*. Presentation. Delivered to the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abuse. Hamilton, New Zealand. Training retrieved from <https://www.anzatsa.org/training-and-events/coming-workshops/offence-paralleling-behaviour-2/>
- Daffern, M. (2017). *Training Corrections Victoria staff on the violence intervention programme*. Training. Delivered to Corrections Victoria. Victoria, Australia.
- Daffern, M. (October, 2017). *Training Corrections Victoria staff on the violence risk scale*. Training. Delivered to Corrections Victoria. Victoria, Australia.
- Daffern, M. (November, 2017). *Training Corrections Victoria staff on the violence risk scale*. Training. Delivered to Corrections Victoria. Victoria, Australia.
- Daffern, M. (2017). *Workshop on case formulation based approaches to working with offenders*. Workshop. Adelaide, Australia.
- Daffern, M. (October, 2017). *Presentation to SUHREC on research practices in correctional settings*. Presentation. Delivered to Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committee. Hawthorn, Victoria.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Assessment and Management of Sexual Offenders. Training*. Delivered to One Day Master Class. Leeds, England.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Psychopathy Check List-Revised (PCL-R)*. Training. Delivered to the NHS Scotland Forensic Network and Forensic School. Polmont, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Risk assessment and sentencing in sexual offenders*. Training. Delivered to National training for Judges in Scotland. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Sexual homicide*. Guest Speaker. Masters in Criminology and Forensic Psychology. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Sexual sadism – assessment and management: applying the Sexual Sadism Scale (SeSaS)*. Training. Delivered to NHS Scotland Forensic Network and Forensic School. Polmont, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM)*. Training. Delivered to South East Scotland joint Forensic Mental Health, Criminal Justice Services and Police risk training. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Typologies and risk in stalking perpetrators*. Presentation. Delivered to Action Against Stalking. Glasgow, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with internet sexual offenders*. Training. Delivered South East Scotland joint Forensic Mental Health, Criminal Justice Services and Police risk training. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with internet sexual offenders*. Training. Delivered to Central Scotland Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). Stirling, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with perpetrators of stalking*. Paper presented at the South East Scotland joint Forensic Mental Health, Criminal Justice Services and Police risk training. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with personality disordered offenders in the community*. Training. Delivered to South East Scotland joint Forensic Mental Health, Criminal Justice Services and Police risk training. Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with personality disordered offenders in the community*. Training. Delivered to NHS Scotland Forensic Network and Forensic School training day. Polmont, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2017). *Working with sexually deviant sex offenders*. Training. Delivered to NHS Scotland Forensic Network and Forensic School training day. Polmont, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (2018). *Working with Personality Disordered Offenders*. Workshop. Delivered to The Community Criminal Justice Services. Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Darjee, R. (December, 2017). *Mentally disordered offenders and the criminal courts*. Presentation. Delivered at the Annual Shrieval Conference. Hamilton, Scotland
- Darjee, R. (July, 2018). *Getting relationships right: psychologically informed management of high risk offenders*. Workshop. Delivered to Corrections Victoria. Melbourne, Australia.
- Henshaw, M., Ogloff, J. R. P., Clough, J. A., & Sorotos, A. (2017). *Are online child exploitation material offenders different from other types of sexual offenders?* Presentation. Delivered to the Forensicare Clinician Professional Development Session. Melbourne, Australia.
- Lloyd, C. (2017). *Is a 'next generation' of community corrections on the horizon? Preliminary findings on dynamic risk, integrating strengths, and community supervision through a lens of crime desistance*. Presentation. Delivered to the Corrections Victoria Research Seminar Series. Victoria, Australia.
- Luebbers, S. (2017). *Experts in the Victorian Children's Court*. Workshop. Delivered to Victoria Police Prosecutor training. Melbourne, Australia.
- Luebbers, S. (2017). *Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory training*. Workshop. Delivered to the Genesis Youth Trust. Auckland, New Zealand.
- Luebbers, S. (2017). *Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory train-the-trainer*. Workshop. Delivered to Mission Australia/NSW Juvenile Justice. Sydney, Australia.
- Luebbers, S., Hunter, G., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2017). *Understanding and intervening with young offenders: A literature review*. Presentation. Delivered to Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Justice. Victoria, Australia.
- Maguire, T., & Ogloff, J. D. P. (2018). *Introduction to the DASA and nursing interventions*. Workshop. Delivered to DHHS. Bendigo, Australia.
- McEwan, T., & Luebbers, S. (2017). *Recognising, understanding and responding to problem behaviours*. Training. Delivered to Clinician Mental Health Training. Melbourne, Australia.
- McKenna, B. (2017). *Toward elimination of restrictive practices. Intensive Focus on Mental Health in the Courts*. Workshop. Delivered to the New Zealand Law Society. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Mynard, L., & Khlentzos, D. (February, 2018). *"What should I say?" Developing evidence-based recommendations for forensic mental health occupational therapists to support consumers' disclosure of sensitive information*. Presentation. Delivered to the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J.R.P. (2017). *LS/RNR & YLS/CMI training*. Training. Delivered to the Youth Justices Services staff. Perth, Australia.
- Ogloff, J.R.P. (2017). *SAVRY training*. Training. Delivered to the Forensicare Forensic Clinical Specialists. Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R.P. (2017). *Risk Assessment and Bail*. Presentation. Delivered to the Magistrates' professional development day. Melbourne, Australia.

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

Presentations to professional and clinical groups

Ogloff, J. R. P. (2017). *Understanding and assessing stalking as a problem behaviour*. Meeting. New Zealand Corrections staff. Wellington, New Zealand

Shepherd, S. M. (2018). *Culture and Assessment*. Seminar chair. Delivered to the American Psychology-Law Society. Memphis, USA.

Shepherd, S. M. (2018). *Cultural Awareness training for health professionals – Scientific limitations and clinical consequences*. Presentation. Delivered to Department of Mental Health Special Seminar. Baltimore, USA.

Sullivan, D. (2018). *Prison mental health*. Invited speaker. Delivered to The Court Network. Melbourne, Australia.

Trounson, J. S., & Louise, S. (2018). *Motivational Interviewing*. Workshop. Delivered to Beyondblue Community Champions Training Day, Melbourne, Australia.

Willshire, D., & Albrecht, B. (2018). *Responding to Anger and Aggression in Hearings*. Workshop. Delivered to the Mental Health Tribunal. Melbourne, Australia.

Yang, M. (2017). *A brief report on the baseline survey of health human resources in the RoTHiS program*. Seminar. West China Research Centre for Rural Health Development, Sichuan University. Chengdu, China.

Yang, M. (2017). *Countdown study in Sichuan province: impact of health system inputs on maternal and child health outcomes*. Invited talk. Delivered to the School of Medicine, Kunshang-Duke University. Kun Shang, China.

Yang, M. (2017). *Service-learning, an opportunity for graduates in preventive medicine*. Presentation. Delivered to the West China Research Centre for Rural Health Development, Sichuan University. Chengdu, China.

Yang, M. (2017). *The Use of the 1st Page of Inpatient records in China*. Lecture. Delivered to The Big Data Course. Turku, Finland.

Yang, M. (2018). *The 1st forum in Sichuan University on the role of preventive medical students in primary healthcare institutions*. Seminar Organiser. Sichuan University. Chengdu, China.

Yang, M. (2018). Application examples in the use of the First Page of inpatient medical records. Seminar speech. Delivered to the School of Public Health. Chong Qing, China.

Yang, M. (2018). *Application examples in the use of the First Page of inpatient medical records*. Seminar speech. Delivered to the Health Information Centre of Chengdu Health Commission. Chengdu, China.

Yang, M. (2017). *Ethics and morals in academic publication*. Invited talk. Delivered to the West China School of Public Health, Sichuan University. Chengdu, China.

Yang, M. (August, 2017). *A Brief Introduction to Sichuan University West China Research Centre for Rural Health Development*. Paper presented at the School of Public Health, Curtin University. Perth, Western Australia.

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