

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

Annual Research Report

1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science

Contents

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Report by Professor James Ogloff AM | 2 | Appendix 1: | |
| Research program | 4 | Publications list | 67 |
| Forensicare and CFBS organisational arrangements | 4 | Journal Articles | 67 |
| Independent service evaluation | 5 | Journal articles in press | 68 |
| Research governance at Forensicare | 5 | Books and book chapters | 69 |
| 2018–2019 Operational Research Committee membership | 6 | Books and book chapters in press | 69 |
| | | Reports | 69 |
| Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science | 7 | Appendix 2: | |
| CFBS tertiary education programs | 8 | Presentations and research translation activities | 70 |
| Key research streams | 10 | International peer reviewed conferences | 70 |
| Aggression and violence | 10 | Keynote addresses | 70 |
| Complex criminal behaviour | 10 | Paper presentations | 70 |
| Forensic mental health | 11 | National peer reviewed conferences | 71 |
| Psychology and law | 11 | Keynote addresses | 71 |
| The effects of victimisation | 12 | Paper presentations | 71 |
| | | Presentations to professional and clinical groups | 72 |
| Catalyst Consortium | 13 | | |
| Research strategy | 14 | | |
| Research Strategy Domains and Key Outcomes | 14 | | |
| | | | |
| Research in progress 2018–2019 | 15 | The Annual Research Report is available on our website: | |
| Catalyst Consortium projects | 15 | www.forensicare.vic.gov.au | |
| Understanding and Assessment | 15 | | |
| Prevention and Intervention | 17 | | |
| Other projects | 18 | Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health | |
| Understanding and Assessment | 18 | Yarra Bend Road | |
| Prevention and intervention | 18 | Fairfield Victoria 3078 | |
| Desistance and Reintegration | 19 | Australia | |
| Grant funded research | 20 | Email: info@forensicare.vic.gov.au | |
| Formal service evaluation | 24 | | |
| Staff initiated research | 26 | Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science | |
| Doctor of Psychology | 30 | Swinburne University of Technology | |
| PhD42 | | 505 Hoddle Street | |
| Masters | 47 | Clifton Hill Victoria 3068 | |
| Honours | 48 | Australia | |
| | | Email: info-cfbs@swin.edu.au | |
| Completed Research 2018–2019 | 49 | | |
| Grant funded research | 49 | ISSN 2206–0804 (print) | |
| Staff initiated research | 56 | ISSN 2206–0812 (online) | |
| Doctor of Psychology | 57 | | |
| PhD | 59 | | |
| Masters | 61 | | |
| Honours | 63 | | |
| | | | |
| Published research | 64 | | |
| Number of publications by type: 2006–June 2019 | 64 | | |
| Journal titles by country of publication and author | | | |
| July 2018 – June 2019 | 64 | | |
| Presentations and research translation activities | 66 | | |

Report by Professor James Ogloff AM

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

I am pleased to present the 2018–2019 Annual Research Report for the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS).

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 of Technology, which we joined in January 2014. The research program receives outstanding support from both Forensicare and Swinburne University of Technology and as this report makes clear, the staff are highly productive in conducting research and carrying out evaluations that are scientifically informative and clinically relevant.

The work of the CFBS also has a role in shaping government policy across a number of domains. The importance of research and data pertaining to forensic mental health has been highlighted this year by the Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System. As part of its work, the Royal Commission has canvassed submissions and is collating data regarding the public mental health system. Included in the royal commission's work is the mental health care of people in the criminal justice and forensic mental health systems. The research work undertaken by Forensicare and the CFBS has figured prominently in a number of submissions, including that submitted by Forensicare, and in the ongoing work of the Royal Commission. As a member of the Expert Advisory Committee to the Royal Commission, part of my role has been to further these causes and to illuminate relevant research and evaluation findings.

A highlight this year has been the appointment of two consultant psychiatrists to the CFBS. These appointments have been funded by Forensicare, with some financial support from Swinburne University of Technology. These appointments are both enhancing the work we do in the CFBS and helping to develop research in Forensicare's psychiatry service. Professor Michele Pathé, an international expert in stalking and threat assessment, and Dr Rajan Darjee, with expertise in sexual homicide and related areas, each work two days per week on research. We are delighted with these appointments and welcome them to the CFBS.

Since its inception, Forensicare has embedded strong research values, and our research record has continued to strengthen to be recognised worldwide. Through its partnership with Swinburne University in operating the CFBS, our research group is among the most productive and influential of any forensic mental health service in the world. Still Forensicare struggles, particularly with our growth, to ensure that the culture of evidence-based practice and systematic evaluation persists. These are matters about which we continue to seek solutions to ensure the best outcomes for our patient groups, while ensuring community safety. To this end, we continue to target translation of research into practice as part of the work flowing from Forensicare's Strategic Research Plan (2018–2020).

Research income and support

The CFBS has continued to see growth in our research income and support from external sources. During the fiscal year, we generated \$1,837,806 of research income. This includes competitive national grants, contract research and research consultation. Funds do not include those generated from the CFBS's teaching activities or from our supervision of higher degrees research students.

Staff and student highlights

All our staff have presented their work at conferences and have made ongoing contributions to the scientific literature. Professor Michael Daffern, Associate Professor Troy McEwan, Dr Stephane Shepherd, Dr. Raj Darjee, Professor Michele Pathé and I have delivered keynote addresses at national and international conferences. We consistently publish prodigiously, and this year was no different, with more than 65 articles published or in press, plus chapters and research evaluation reports. We currently have 28 Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology) students and 17 PhD students undertaking their research training in the CFBS. We had five completions this fiscal year. In addition to higher degree research training, the CFBS also operates a suite of courses in forensic mental health and forensic behavioural science. Among these courses is the recently accredited Diploma in Forensic Psychiatry, the only such course in Australia. We had 320 unit enrolments over both semesters in the fiscal year. These numbers include 23 Forensicare staff members, most of whom are generously supported by fee waivers provided in support of Forensicare by Swinburne University of Technology.

A number of members of CFBS staff were recognised by awards in 2018–19. Dr Stephane Shepherd, senior lecturer in the CFBS, was awarded the 2019 Saleem Shah Award by the American Psychology Law Society. This award is made in recognition of early career researchers and is highly regarded. Dr Nina Papalia, a psychologist at Forensicare and research fellow in the CFBS, received the 2018 International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Fay Honey Knopp Award. The award acknowledges an individual working in sexual abuse research that exemplifies the qualities and vision of human goodness and who is an inspiration to others. She was also a 2019 Mentoring Scheme Award Recipient (Mentee) for outstanding early-career women with demonstrated leadership potential, awarded by the University of Melbourne.

Professor Michele Pathé was awarded the 2018 Distinguished Achievement Award from the USA Association of Threat Assessment Professionals. This award acknowledges outstanding contribution, of international significance, to the development and understanding of threat assessment and violence prevention. Dr Melanie Simmons, a psychologist at Forensicare and research fellow in the CFBS, won the APS College of Forensic Psychology's Maconochie Prize for an outstanding peer-reviewed article based on a doctoral forensic psychology thesis for her paper 'Sixty years of child-to-parent abuse: What we know and where to go.' She also was awarded Swinburne University's Publish and Flourish award for the best journal article resulting from a conference presentation for her paper, "'But all kids yell at their parents, don't they?": Social norms about child-to-parent abuse in Australia.'

Additionally, I received the 2019 Outstanding Researcher Award from Swinburne University of Technology. I am very grateful for the recognition of our work.

Visiting academic appointments

Professor Richard Rogers, Regents Professor of Psychology from the University of North Texas, who is a leading forensic psychology researcher and clinician, was funded by Swinburne University to come to the CFBS as a visiting scholar. During his visit, he spent time with staff and students and presented a lecture on his research with Miranda Warnings in the United States. He also delivered two workshops for Forensicare staff members. The first was on the assessment of malingering and dissimulation and the second was on fitness to stand trial. The visit has helped facilitate ongoing research collaborations in these areas.

External training

As part of the CFBS's work in delivering external training, we delivered a range of training sessions for staff in the Department of Justice and Community Safety (e.g., clinical pre-service program training; Violence Risk Scheme; and Violence Intervention Program, and forensic assessment with Aboriginal people). We have provided training through the Department of Health and Human Services to new community forensic teams providing services to people on community corrections orders. We also began a professional development training program for staff members from the Australian Community Support Organisation (ACSO). Other one-off training sessions were also delivered. Moreover, the CFBS regularly delivers training to Forensicare staff and partners, such as the forensic clinical specialist group.

Research dissemination

Forensicare holds two research dissemination seminars each year for Forensicare staff members. During these sessions, which run for half a day, research and clinical staff present their work. The events this year, which were held in December 2018 and March 2019, were well attended and covered a range of topics relevant to our clinical staff.

The CFBS hosts seminar series where invited speakers share their work with research staff from the CFBS and clinical staff from Forensicare.

This year's presentations included:

August 2018

Professor Stuart Kinner, Dr Rohan Borschmann, Mr Jesse Young, Ms Amanda Butler (Murdoch Children's Research Institute and the University of Melbourne) – *Patterns of acute healthcare contact after release from prison: Findings from the Health After Release from Prison (HARP) cohort study.*

September 2018

Professor Jonathan Clough – *The mind beyond the screen. A lawyer's perspective on the interface between psychology and cybercrime.*

October 2018

Dr Josanne DM van Dongen – *Electrophysiological research in forensic psychology: From ERPs and complex brain networks to neuromodulation and their relevance to offender assessment and treatment.*

February 2019

Professor Devon LL Polaschek – *Associations between psychopathy and treatability in high-risk violent prisoners.*

March 2019

Associate Professor James Martin – *Illicit drug trading on the darknet: who, why, what and where.*

May 2019

Professor Richard Rogers (Visiting Professor) – *Miranda rights and warnings: A failed American experiment?*

In closing, I want to express my sincere gratitude to Mr Tom Dalton, who left Forensicare after almost 20 years, 10 of which were as chief executive officer. Tom was very supportive of research and training. The year also saw the departure of Professor Bill Healy AM as Chair of the Board of Forensicare. During his tenure, he too recognised the importance of research and evaluation to both enhance our knowledge and to help build strong services. We thank him, and the other members of the Board, for their ongoing support.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to Dr Rachael Fullam, the Forensicare research manager, who oversees the research governance and research evaluation work for Forensicare. Also, we have benefitted from the work of many research students, research fellows, CFBS staff members and Forensicare members of staff, without whom the important work highlighted in this report could not continue.

At the time of writing this report, Dr. Margaret Grigg, who was appointed Acting Chief Executive Officer after Mr. Dalton's departure, was appointed as the third Chief Executive Officer of Forensicare. Dr. Grigg has a research background, having completed a PhD herself, and continues to support the importance of research and its translation. As the incoming Chair of the Board of Forensicare, Mr. Ken Lay APM AO, brings a breadth of expertise – including experience with research. In fact, when he was an assistant commissioner with Victoria Police, Mr. Lay served as a Partner Investigator in a significant Australian Council Research Grant held by the CFBS in which we worked with Victoria Police to enhance the work of VicPol in policing people with mental illnesses.

Perhaps most importantly, returning to the theme of the importance of research highlighted at the outset of this report, the research undertaken by Forensicare and the CFBS translates to service development and evaluation. Our work has transformed people's understanding internationally in a number of areas relating to mental illness and offending. This work is used to continuously improve evaluation and intervention work within Forensicare and in the broader forensic mental health, justice and mental health fields. In short, it helps ensure better outcomes for our consumers and contributes to a safer Victorian community.



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

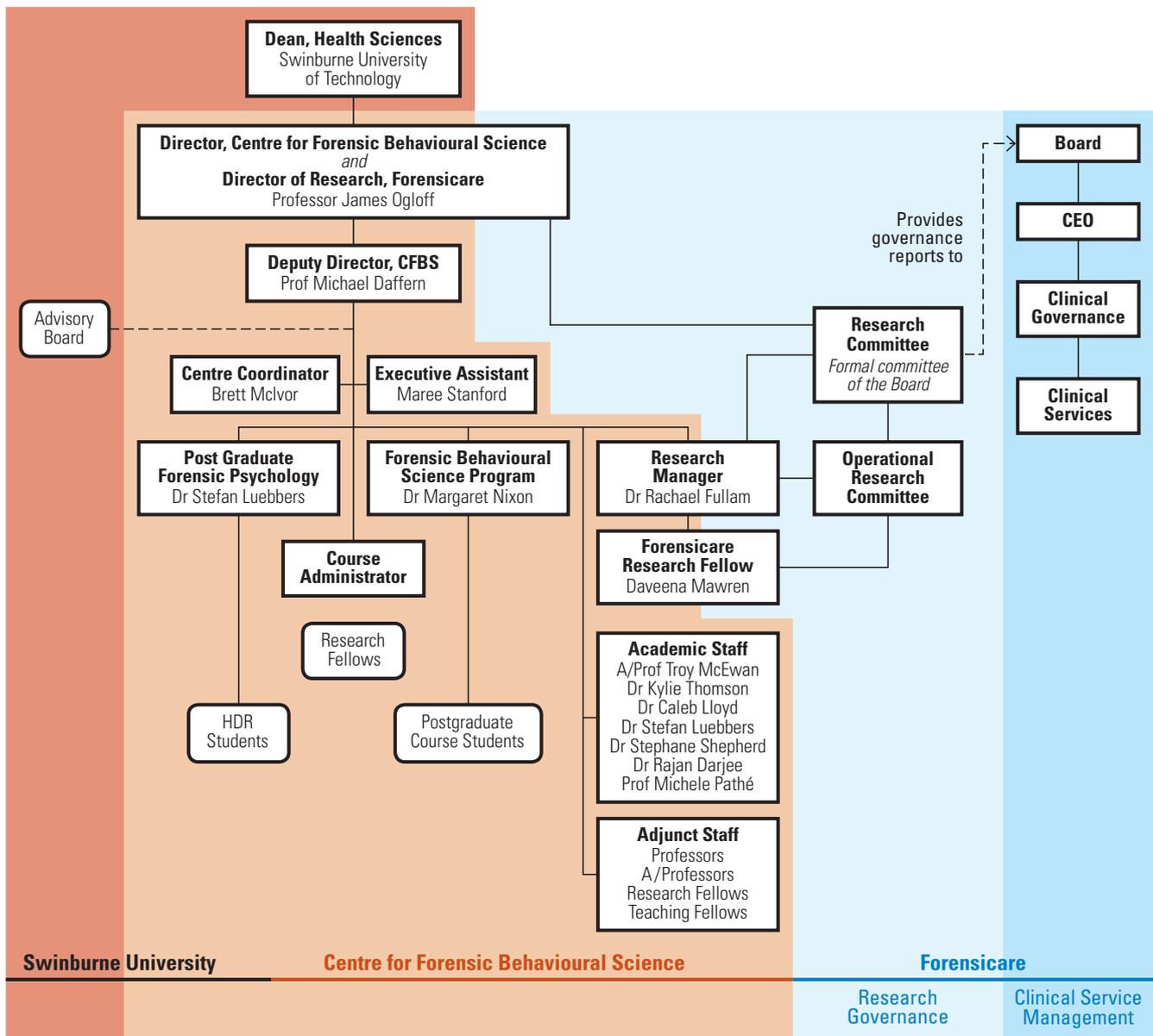
Research program

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



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 many 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, CFBS service evaluation reports are 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 hierarchical 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 (ORC) 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.

Research program

2018–2019 Operational Research Committee membership

Professor James Ogloff (*Chair*)
Director of Research

Dr Danny Sullivan
Executive Director, Clinical Services

Mr Jonathan Norton
Executive Director, Community Operations and Strategic Development (to January 2019)

Mr Greg Swanborough
Acting Executive Director, Community Operations (to May 2019)

Dr Shaymaa Elkadi
Executive Director, Community Operations

Mr Ryan Dube
Executive Director of Prison Services (to May 2019)

Ms Jo Ryan
Acting Executive Director of Prison Services

Dr Chris Quinn
Acting Director of Nursing

Mr Les Potter
Executive Director, Inpatient Services

Ms Anthea Lemphers
Director of Psychological Services

Ms Danielle Ashley
Acting Chief Occupational Therapist (to December 2018)

Ms Marissa Davidson-Blue
Chief Occupational Therapist

Ms. Teresa Kudinoff
Operations Manager, Inpatient Acute

Mr. Liam Shaw
Operations Manager, Inpatient rehabilitation

Ms Caroline Lambert
Social Work and Lived Experience Clinical Educator

Ms Brittany McVeagh
Consumer Consultant

Ms Daveena Mawren
Forensicare Research Fellow

Dr Rachael Fullam
Research Manager

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/the Centre) 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 25 Swinburne academic staff members, with 14 core members, 9 research fellows, and 2 associate members.

Core Academic Staff Members

- Professor James Ogloff AM – Director
- Professor Michael Daffern – Deputy Director
- Professor Michele Pathé
- Professor Mark Rallings
- Associate Professor Troy McEwan
- Dr Rachael Fullam – Research Manager, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS.
- Dr Caleb Lloyd – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Kylie Thomson – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Rajan Darjee – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Stefan Luebbbers – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Stephane Shepherd – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Margaret Nixon – Lecturer
- Dr Benjamin Spivak – Lecturer
- Dr Tessa Maguire – Clinical Nurse Consultant, Forensicare and Adjunct Research Fellow, CFBS.

Research Fellows

- Dr Anne Sophie Pichler
- Dr Ashley Dunne
- Dr Dan Shea
- Dr Elizabeth Daff
- Dr Janet Ruffles, Senior Research Fellow
- Dr Justin Trounson
- Dr Marie Henshaw
- Dr Melanie Simmons
- Dr Nina Papalia.

Associate Members

- Dr. Jason Skues, Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences
- Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer – Psychological Sciences.

Adjunct Members

Adjunct Professors

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

Adjunct Associate Professors

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

Adjunct Research Fellows

- Dr Anne Brennan, Forensicare
- Dr Danny Sullivan, Executive Director, Clinical Services, Forensicare
- Dr Gavin Palk, Private Practice
- Dr Henning Hatchel, University Psychiatric Clinics Basel Switzerland
- Dr Michael Davis, Private Practice
- Dr Svenja Senkans, Private Practice.

Adjunct Clinical Associates

- Dr Adam Deacon, Consultant Psychiatrist, Private practice
- Dr Aleksandra Belofastov, Manager & Principal Psychologist, Problem Behaviour Program, Forensicare
- Dr Amanda Nielson, Senior Clinical Neuropsychologist, Forensicare
- Ms. Anthea Lemphers, Director of Psychological Services, Forensicare
- Mr. Chris Drake, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Chris Quinn, Acting Director of Nursing, Forensicare
- Dr Cristina Cavezza, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr David Thomas, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare
- Dr David Curnow, Forensic Psychologist, Full time member, Adult Parole Board of Victoria
- Mr David Willshire, Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Dion Gee, Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare
- Mr Ian Davey, Senior Occupational Therapist, Forensicare
- Dr Jennifer McCarthy, Manager & Principal Psychologist, Victoria Forensic Threat Assessment Centre, Forensicare
- Dr Karla Lopez, Senior Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police
- Ms Lisa Wright, Chief Social Worker, Forensicare
- Ms Lorrae Mynard, Occupational Therapy Educator, Forensicare
- Dr Neira Ott, Senior Psychologist, Alfred Health
- Ms Marissa Davidson-Blue, Chief Occupational Therapist, Forensicare
- Dr Rachel Campbell, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Rachel MacKenzie, Private Practice
- Dr Sophie Reeves, Director, Children's Court Clinic, Court Services Victoria.

Adjunct Teaching Fellows

- Dr Clare McInerney, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare
- Detective Senior Sgt Dr Deb Bennett, Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police
- Dr Flora Gilbert, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Joel Godfredson, Private Practice
- Dr Kate Roberts, Clinical Director, Prison Services, Forensicare.
- Dr Lauren Ducat, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Margaret Cutajar, Private Practice
- Dr Melisa Wood, Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Simon Vincenzi, Senior 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, the newly created Graduate Certificate in Forensic Psychiatric Practice, and a Graduate Certificate in Specialised Forensic Risk Assessment and Management. 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 Forensic Psychiatric Practice

The Graduate Certificate in Forensic Psychiatric Practice provides specialised education to meet the requirement of the Advanced Training program for registrars in psychiatry in Australia. The course includes a specialised unit specifically focussed on the practice of psychiatry in a forensic context, and the skills and knowledge required by psychiatrist wishing to practice as a consultant in forensic settings.

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:

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll

Dr. Tessa Maguire

A/Prof. Troy McEwan

Professor James Ogloff

Dr. Stephane Shepherd

Complex criminal behaviour

Lead: A/Prof. Troy McEwan

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Professor Michael Daffern

Dr Ben Spivak

Dr Daniel Shea

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

Professor James Ogloff

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:

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll

Dr. Lillian De Bertoli

Dr. Stefan Luebbers

Dr. Tessa Maguire

Professor James Ogloff

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

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 sequelae of victimisation
- Models and predictors of successful child protective intervention.

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr. Lillian De Bortoli

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

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.

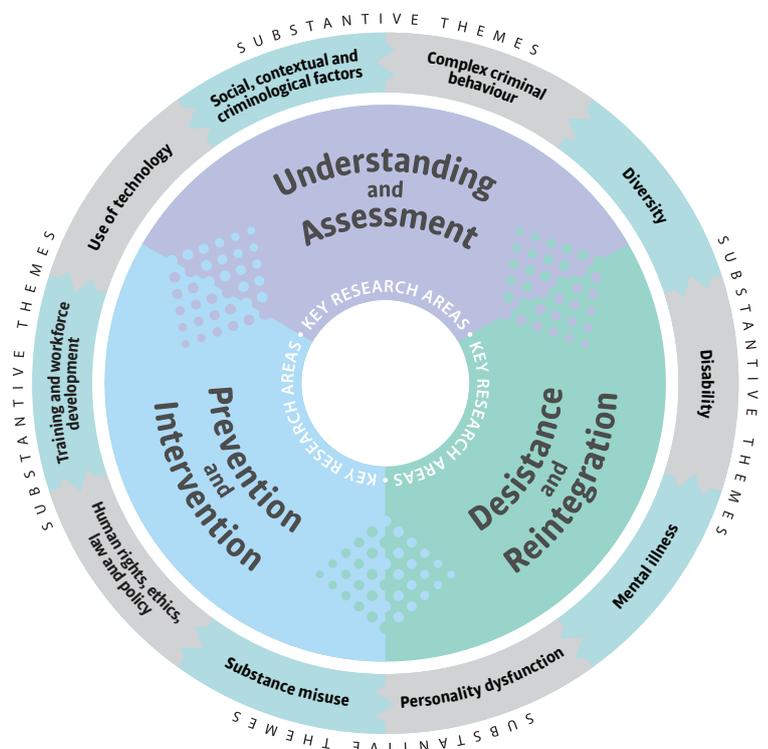
The objectives of the Catalyst Consortium are to:

- 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 program development 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, received a grant from the Victorian Corrections Minister to establish the Catalyst Consortium. The Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health contributed additional funding to ensure the work extends to forensic mental health consumers and forensic mental health services.

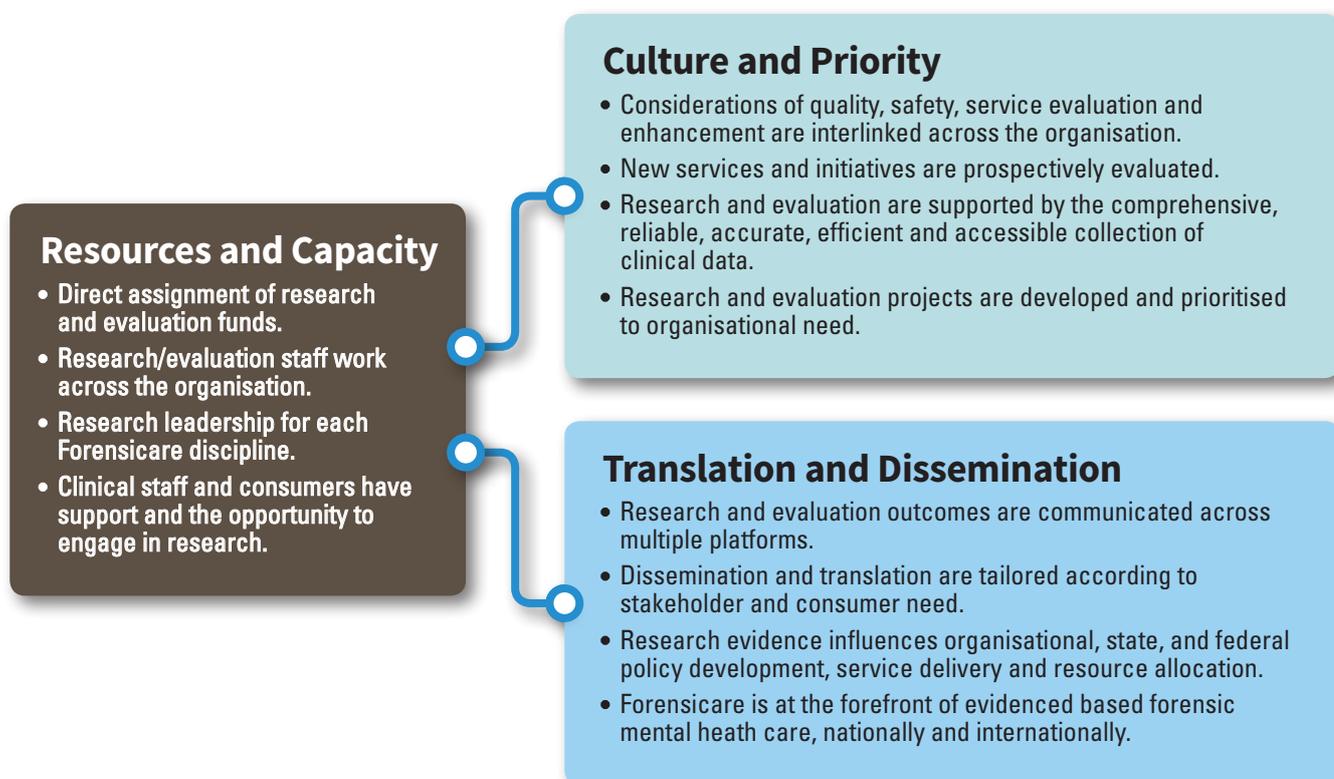


Research strategy

The Research Strategy for 2018–2020 centres on 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 2018–2019

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 Ogloff

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 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.
- Data collection is ongoing.

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 Ogloff

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 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.
- Data collection is ongoing.

Understanding and Assessment

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:

- Ethical approval for the project has been granted.
- Data collection has commenced and is ongoing.

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 with data collection due to commence in early 2020.

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:

- Ethical approval for the project has been granted.
- Data collection has commenced and is ongoing.



Research in progress 2018–2019

Other projects

Understanding and Assessment

| Project | Detail | Progress to date |
|--|---|--|
| An informational review of the evidence base for current risk assessment and management instruments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 will be released in November 2019. • We aim to extend the Aus RATED to cover sexual offending risk assessment in 2020. |
| <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 2020. |

Prevention and intervention

| Project | Detail | Progress to date |
|---|---|--|
| A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review will examine whether psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings are effective in reducing further violence • The review also examine the impact of treatment on secondary psychological factors that are related to violence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief report detailing the impact of interventions on further violence is available on the Catalyst website. A paper containing more detailed findings is in press (<i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i>). • A brief report detailing the impact of interventions on secondary psychological factors is currently being produced. A paper will be submitted for publication during the second half of 2019. |
| 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 |

Desistance and Reintegration

| Project | Detail | Progress to date |
|---|---|---|
| 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 2020. |
| 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 CVRC and JHREC approval for data access and linkage will be made during the first half of 2020. |
| 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 of all Victorian Community Corrections staff is now complete. Ongoing data collection as part of standard Community Corrections Operations Ethical approval for data access and linkage has been granted. Data collection will commence in December 2019. Negotiation with other regarding the possible implementation of DRAOR in other States is ongoing. |

Grant funded research

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, 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.
- Corrections Victoria is currently organising data so a database of the first year of assessments can be delivered for analysis.

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 Ogloff, Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service

Rationale and aims:

- Ascertain if and how Aboriginal cultural and community issues are addressed in Victorian pre-sentence reports.
- Identify differences in the nature of pre-sentence reports between the conventional County Court and Koori County Court.
- 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:

- We will obtain a total of approximately 60 County Court (30 Koori Court) pre-sentence reports from the Victorian Department of Justice. 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. We 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:

- Court reports received. Some preliminary analyses conducted. Have now requested a further 30 non-Indigenous reports as a comparison group.

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.

Rationale 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:

- Data collection completed.
- Data Analysis completed.
- Write up for publication commenced.

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.
 - 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 with Indigenous Australian Corrections employees.

Progress:

- Research support funds attained.
- Data collection completed.
- Data analysis completed.
- Write-up of findings completed.
- Manuscript to be submitted to Criminal Justice and Behavior.

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 from study 1 has been collected and analysed.
- Data collection for study 2 is underway.

Research in progress 2018–2019

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:

- Data collection ended on 30 June 2019. A total of 356 probationers were recruited at community corrections sites in two U.S. states.
- Participants have returned to participate in subsequent data collection sessions as part of the multi-wave design, resulting in 653 completed data collection sessions.
- We conducted preliminary analysis on data collected up through December 2018 to present at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference in May 2019.
- Data organisation and preparation for analysis are underway with manuscripts anticipated next year.

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 presented.
- Two papers have been published in peer reviewed journals, with one additional paper in preparation.

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 have adapted and commenced implementation process.
- Data collection is complete and statistical analysis in progress.



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:

- All baseline data collection has been completed.
- Implementation of the Boon-Gim Ngaga assessment package is about to commence at the hospital.

The evaluation of the Neuropsychology Service at Thomas Embling Hospital

Dr. Rachael Fullam, Ms. Daveena Mawren and Dr. Christine Canty

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.
- Due to the challenges of implementation at the hospital, the outcomes and impact of the service will not be assessed until November 2019. This delay was approved by the Swinburne University Ethics Committee.

Evaluation of the Forensic Mental Health Service at Ravenhall Correctional Centre

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.

Progress:

- Qualitative study: ethics approval received from CVRC, JHREC, Geo, Forensicare, and SUHREC, and data collection and analysis for 2018 finalised and submitted in interim report to Forensicare. Data collection for 2019 commenced.
- Data linkage study: ethics approval received from CVRC, JHREC, Geo, Forensicare, and SUHREC, and data collection has commenced.

The evaluation of the Reflective Practice Program at Thomas Embling Hospital

Ms. Daveena Mawren, Dr. Rachael Fullam and Dr. Meera Aurora,

Rationale and aims:

- The implementation of the Reflective Practice Program for staff members at the Thomas Thomas Embling Hospital is now underway. A prospective evaluation of the service will be conducted concurrently in order to inform the development of the program and impact on staff.

Methodology:

- A staff survey will be conducted prior to service implementation and 6 months post implementation in order to assess change in reflective practice capacity, as well as staff wellbeing and self-efficacy.
- Interviews with key clinical stakeholders will also be conducted 6 months post implementation in order to explore staff experience with the program and the impact throughout the wider hospital.

Progress:

- The baseline survey is complete and the feedback is being incorporated into the delivery of the program.
- Implementation of the Reflective Practice Program has commenced at the hospital.

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:

- Training of Ravenhall staff was completed September 2017 and again in May 2019.
- Delivery of data and analyses of assessments is still forthcoming.

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 under-studied 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.

Developing Safewards Secure: adaptation of the Safewards model for forensic mental health settings

Tessa Maguire, Jo Ryan, Brian Mckenna, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- Safewards is an evidence-based model of care that provides a framework to examine conflict and containment events. The model aims to explore the relationship between conflict and containment, identify opportunities for staff to intervene to prevent/reduce conflict and containment, and to generate ideas for change in the therapeutic milieu that have the potential to reduce conflict and containment (Bowers et al., 2014).
- Safewards was not designed specifically for forensic mental health services and there have been mixed results in regards to the Safewards model in its current form reducing conflict and containment in a forensic mental health setting.
- This project aims to enhance the Safewards interventions to target factors pertinent to forensic mental health settings so they can better target forensic specific issues such as long length of staff, challenging and offending behaviour.

Methodology:

- A Delphi method is being used to work towards arriving at a consensus decision on the content and the suitability of the Safewards Secure model training and the bolstered interventions.
- The Delphi method is a structured technique, which relies on the collective knowledge of a group of experts (in this study, this will be the Safewards and forensic mental health experts).
- Experts answer questionnaires in two or more rounds. After each round, a facilitator provides an anonymous summary of the expert forecasts for that previous round and the reasons they have arrived at their judgments. The experts are then asked to revise their earlier answers in light to the replies of the other members of the panel. Through this process the replies should converge toward consensus regarding the outcome.

Progress:

- The project has been approved by the Forensicare Research Committee and the Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committee.

Improving community corrections practice with use of a case management tool: the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (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 trialed 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.

Research in progress 2018–2019

Staff initiated research

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.

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 are underway.
- One academic manuscript describing these results is currently under review, and another manuscript 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 Louden, 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:

- 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.
- Preparation of the literature review for publication is underway.

Doctor of Psychology

Psychological Change through Youth Justice Group Conferencing

Robert Bonett

James Oglloff, 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:

- Mixed methods design
- A retrospective data-linkage component will examine reoffending outcomes of RJGC participants as compared with a cohort of young people processed 'as-usual'. Specific elements of the conferencing process such as the participation of primary and secondary victims and offenders families will be examined.
- A qualitative component will explore the phenomenology of RJGC participants, specifically relating to how the conferencing process contributes to changes in how young people perceive themselves and others.

Progress

- Ethics applications approved.
- Data collection in progress.

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 is intended to include:
 - Reliability of the SARA-V2 and SARA-V3
 - Predictive validity of the SARA-V2 and SARA-V3
 - Concurrent validity of the SARA-V3
 - Incremental validity of the SARA-V2 and SARA-V3 against actuarial measures
 - Identification of any factors related to recidivism which are not captured by the SARA.

Progress:

- Confirmation of candidature has been passed.
- Extensive literature review to be submitted in November as part of mid-candidature review.
- JHREC ethics approval received.
- Pending file collection from Corrections Victoria to determine available data/sampling.

**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 of serious sexual offenders who were assessed for a detention or supervision order under the SSODSA between 2008 and 2018.
- Names of offenders will be extracted from Corrections Victoria database and then assigned a unique identification number to preserve anonymity. The ID number will then be used to link data across Justice Health databases, LEAP, etc.
- Estimated November 2019 for to begin collecting preliminary data
- Aim to use multiple linear regression to predict what kinds of offenders are issued with a DSO and what kinds of offenders are assessed but not assigned an order to learn more about the decision making process behind these orders.

Progress:

- Lit Review first draft completed.
- Ethics has been approved.
- Currently waiting on Corrections Victoria to fill a research assistant provision, and for this individual to extract the names of the relevant cohort. Unique identification numbers can then be assigned and data collected from linkage databases while we wait for CV files.

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.



Doctor of Psychology

Prison and transition health

Reese Cossar

James Ogloff, 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.
- This study aims to characterise the return to crime following release from prison among a cohort of men who inject drugs.

Methodology:

- This study will conduct retrospective and prospective data linkage, inclusive of hospital admission and separations, emergency department, MBS & PBS, and the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program.
- This study utilises a longitudinal cohort, with three possible interviews following release from prison (at three, 12, and 24 months post-release).

Progress:

- Data received from Victoria Police. Data analysis has begun, including the categorisation of offences.
- Data linkage in progress with the Centre for Victorian Data Linkage.
- All possible follow-up interviews with participants completed, with the final 24 month interviewing taking place February 2019.
- Data management in progress, including data cleaning.

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:

- All data has been collected and analysed.
- A systematic review, "Wellbeing interventions for correctional officers in a prison setting: A review and meta-analysis" submitted for publication to *Criminal Justice & Behavior*.
- A second paper, "Towards a Model of Stress and Wellbeing in Correctional Officers" has been prepared for publication.
- A third paper analysing the effectiveness of the treatment program (AMStrength) is in the final stages of writing.

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

Jessica Griffith

Michael Daffern, Jim Ogloff, Denny Meyer

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:

- Intervention phases complete.
- Data collection, cleaning and analysis complete.
- Study currently in write-up stage.

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 statewide 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 is being finalised.
- The thesis is being prepared and will be submitted in early 2020.

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 were 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 were conducted 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:

- All participant data has been collected. All data has been double entered and compared to prevent entry error.
- Statistical analysis is underway.
- One paper has been submitted for publication.

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

Ilana Lauria

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers, Susanne Strand

Rationale and aims:

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been identified as one of the most common forms of interpersonal violence across the world with approximately one in four women and one in five men experiencing victimisation throughout their lifetime. Given the high prevalence, it is essential that those responsible for responding to and managing IPV (such as police officers) are able to assess cases comprehensively in a way that assists with reduction of future IPV. Risk assessment tools were developed to assist police officers in this task.
- The current thesis aims to determine the predictive validity of IPV risk assessment tools used by police officers, and; to explore what risk management strategies are being used by police officers and which appear to be most effective in reducing subsequent IPV incidents.

Methodology:

- A prospective real-world study was undertaken in police divisions in metropolitan Melbourne, Australia. Data was collected for IPV incidents which resulted in police presence.
- The first dataset was collected between January 1, 2015 and June 13, 2015. Police officers were required to rate the presence or absence of the 13 items on the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) tool.
- The second dataset was collected between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017. IPV incidents dealt with by first responders that were assessed as having elevated risk were referred to the specialist Family Violence Team (FVT). The FVT triaged cases and completed the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) and a related risk management plan.
- Follow up data containing rates of recidivism and information such as the demographics of the perpetrator and victim were also collected.

Progress:

- Analysis of datasets one and two are complete.
- Follow up data has been collected for analysis.

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.
- Developing processes for data collection in consultation with prison staff.

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:

- We have approximately 45 parents currently enrolled in each arm of the study (45 1:1s, 45 group, 45 waitlisted controls). Some parents and teachers have completed the study (have submitted 6-month follow-up questionnaires) and others are still expressing interest and being allocated to a version of the program. Parents will continue to be enrolled into the study until September.
- Statistical analysis is underway to examine whether Parental Reflective Functioning predicts parent emotion discourse and child behaviour, at baseline.

Doctor of Psychology

Violent women: Predicting recidivism in a Victorian sample

Veronica Meredith

Stefan Luebbers, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- It is important that we continue to advance our knowledge of risk communication and risk management as part of the risk process by measuring dynamic change and recalibrating frequently used risk instruments to meet population specific needs.
- The Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START), a risk assessment tool designed for use with clients with mental disorders. Mental Health clinicians utilise the START to assess risk of violence to self and others and inform treatment plans and goals.
- Few studies have directly addressed whether a change in documented START risk judgments are evident over time, and whether changes in rated risk are associated with change in risk outcomes. Even fewer studies have conducted gender comparisons for these changes.
- 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. Hence, an additional aim of this project is to examine START data for gendered differences in exposure to traumatic events in childhood in this population of offenders.

Methodology:

- Retrospective data for 80 matched pairs of male and female inpatients housed at Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH) over a 2 year period will be drawn from a wider project assessing the validity of violence risk assessment pathways at TEH.
- Correlations between START domain items and risk scores will be analysed with gender comparisons drawn.
- Gender comparisons in a time series analyses of changes in domain and risk scores (2 x START) and predictions for violence, self-harm and leave deviation (3 x START) will be conducted using Cox Regression analysis.
- Gender variances in incremental validity of the strength scores over vulnerability scores when predicting outcomes will be explored.
- Data for a matched sub-sample of 20 women and 20 men will be analysed using documented childhood trauma history as covariate.

Progress:

- Literature review being conducted.
- Ethics application approved.
- Aims, Research Questions and Methodology being reviewed.
- Eighty percent of data collected with remainder underway.

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.
- The group programs have been completed and analysis of the data collected from psychological assessments is underway.

Women identified as intimate partner abuse perpetrators by police: Investigating their victimisation, perpetration and risk of ongoing police contact

Julia Nazarewicz

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

In light of the growing body of research that suggests women are increasingly being identified by police as perpetrators of intimate partner abuse (IPA), we aim to investigate the nature of these women's contacts with police (e.g., contacts for victimisation or perpetration) over time and the risk factors associated with ongoing contact with police (i.e., recidivism). We also seek to validate two existing IPA risk assessment tools (the ODARA and B-SAFER) in a sample of women identified by police as IPA perpetrators.

Methodology:

- This project utilises a series of samples consisting of individuals who came into contact with Victoria Police for IPA over a four year period (2013–2017). Collectively across three distinct sampling periods, data on approximately 30,000 IPA perpetrators is available for analysis.
- Police-recorded data was requested and extracted by Victoria Police analysts and provided to researchers. The data obtained for each sample includes participants' police-recorded victimisation and perpetration histories, demographic information (e.g., age, gender, relationship status), IPA recidivism (subsequent police-recorded incidents of IPA), and other information used to complete four risk assessment/triage tools (e.g., L17 Form; VP-SAFvR; ODARA; B-SAFER).

Progress:

- This is a new thesis project that was begun at the conclusion of 2018 due to ongoing difficulties obtaining data for the original project.
- Ethical approvals have been obtained for the use of the existing data utilised in the current project.
- Approximately 50% of the thesis has been completed and all milestone reviews passed to date.

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 mixed methods design will be utilised to capture a between-groups cross-sectional analysis.
- The analysis groups will consist of violent offenders, stalking offenders and a control group recruited through the Swinburne student Research Experience Program.
- The self-report measure used will include the Psychological Entitlement Scale, MCAA, SUPPS-P, LHA, STS - P and PDS.

Progress:

- Data collection of Forensic and community samples underway.

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.
- 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. Any family attending the Children's Court Clinic for a family assessment will be eligible to participate in the study.
- A semi-structured interview and a battery of questionnaires will be administered to parents by clinicians as part of their family assessment. From the family assessment, details of specific parent-child relationship risk factors, parental risk factors and child risk factors will be coded as present or absent for each parent-child dyad.
- The coding of these factors will be compared against retrospective and prospective outcome measures. Retrospective outcomes being the grounds of the protection application, the current order and number of previous protection applications. Prospective outcomes will be collected 6-12 months after the initial assessment and will include court outcome (changes to order or final order), proven grounds of the protection application, number of adjournments due to parent absence and number of breaches of an order.

Progress:

- Confirmation of Candidature has been completed.
- Currently composing a systematic review in anticipation for publication.
- Currently preparing for mid-candidature review.

Mental illness symptoms, psychological distress and coping in cross-cultural prison populations

Arran Rose

James Ogloff, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- Indigenous Australian and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) prisoners make up a significant proportion of Australia's prison population. There is limited research assessing key mental health factors in these groups.
- The first aim of this project is to compare key mental health factors across CALD, Indigenous Australian and English speaking background (those from Anglo-Australian populations) prisoners.
- The second aim is to assess whether coming from a CALD, Indigenous Australian or English speaking background predicts higher levels of psychological distress and whether the same factors predict psychological distress for cross-cultural prison populations.
- The third aim is to measure the impact of a psycho-educational intervention program on the mental health of CALD, Indigenous Australian and English speaking background prisoners.

Methodology:

- As part of the Wellbeing and Experience Survey project, over 500 hundred prisoners at Port Phillip Prison completed a battery of assessment measures. A further 40 prisoners took part in focus group discussions. Demographic items were used to divide participants into different cultural sub-groups.
- As part of the Coping Enhancement and Wellbeing of Inmates project, over 190 prisoners from Port Phillip Prison took part in a short-term psycho-educational (Cope-Well program) intervention program. Participants were recruited to either the intervention or control groups. Baseline, post intervention and follow up surveys were administered. Demographic items were used to divide participants into different cultural sub-groups.

Progress:

- The first empirical paper for this thesis has been accepted for publication.
- The second empirical paper is in press.
- The third empirical study and other thesis chapters are in the process of being formulated.

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.

Doctor of Psychology

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 and analysed for the study.
- Manuscript is being prepared for publication.

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:

- All data has been collected and analysis is statistical is now underway.

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:

- Data analysis is ongoing and papers are being prepared for publication.
- A systematic literature review of literature is underway.



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 1st 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 projects 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.

PhD

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:
 - 1) determine the competencies used by forensic mental health nurses, and
 - 2) develop a competency assessment tool for assessing those competencies.

Methodology:

- This is a multi-phase mixed design study, comprising four stages. Phases 1 to 3 are designed to determine competencies used or needed. These findings will then inform the development of items for a Forensic Mental Health Competency Assessment Tool (FMH-CAT). This tool will be assessed in Phase 4.
- Study phases:
 - Phase 1: In depth literature review.
 - Phase 2: Delphi study (a structured, qualitative technique designed to collate the collective knowledge of a group of experts).
 - Phase 3: Consumer and carer surveys.
 - Phase 4: Nursing staff focus groups.

Progress:

- Phases 1, 2 and 3 have been completed.
- Phase 4 has received Deakin University and Forensic care ethics approval and data collection will be completed in the coming weeks.

Understanding subgroups of firesetters

Vindya Nanayakkara

James Ogloff, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Classification research provides an opportunity to better understand groups of firesetters, 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 firesetters, female firesetters and firesetters who caused serious damage or harm (i.e. high-consequence firesetting).
- Additionally, the research will explore which subgroups of firesetters are more inclined to engage in repeat firesetting.

Methodology:

- Data from clinical reports and files of 104 firesetters 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 firesetters and mentally disordered firesetters was completed; and the respective papers have been drafted for publication. Preliminary analysis has also been completed on female firesetters.
- With respect to high-consequence firesetting, five 'types' were identified including those who set fires in the context of intimate partner violence.
- With regard to the mentally disordered firesetters, four Types were found. The subtypes identified enabled contemporary theory on adult firesetting to be tested specifically in relation to mentally disordered firesetters. Perceptions of remorse in forensic patients and forensic mental health professionals.

**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.

PhD

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.

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. It's 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

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 12 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.

Sexual homicide in Australia and New Zealand: Offenders, offences and victims, and the role of sexual sadism

Michaela Eichinger

Dr. Rajan Darjee

Rationale and aims:

- Sexual homicide is a rare and extreme offence which causes great concern to society, and although there has been recent empirical research in Europe and North America, there has been almost no research in Australia or New Zealand on the topic.
- This study aims to describe the characteristics of sexual homicide offenders and their offences in Australia and New Zealand.
- The study also aims to ascertain the rate and associates of sexual sadism in Australia and New Zealand.

Methodology:

- The online legal reports were accessed for 190 cases and specific criteria (developed by the FBI) were used to identify sexual homicide cases.
- For 118 cases meeting these criteria data were collected on offenders, victims and offences using a data template used for similar studies in Canada and Scotland.
- The Sexual Sadism Scale (SeSaS) was used to rate sexual sadism and identify sexually sadistic cases, which were then compared with non-sexual sadists.

Progress to date:

- All data has been collated and analysed.
- Two papers are being prepared to disseminate the findings.



Honours

Exploring the experiences of occupational therapists working with consumers in solitary confinement.

Ayesha D'Souza

Annette Joosten, Dr Susan Darzins, Danielle Ashley, Lorrae Mynard

Rationale and aims:

- Forensicare have recognised the benefits to consumers in solitary confinement in employing occupational therapists, but there remains a severe lack of evidence to guide their practice. This remains significant given the complexities of population demographics and the unique setting.
- This practice setting is susceptible to increased stress and burnout. Hence, it is important to acknowledge that best practice within this area not only encompasses what practices are utilised but additionally, how occupational therapists cope with the added stress that this environment promotes.
- This study aims
 - 1) to describe interventions used by occupational therapists working in solitary confinement
 - 2) to understand the enablers and challenges of working with consumers in solitary confinement
 - 3) explore the clinical reasoning used by occupational therapists working with clients in solitary confinement, and
 - 4) explore occupational therapist's thoughts, feelings, perceptions and coping given the complexities of the consumers and the practice setting.

Methodology:

- Qualitative research design (Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis [IPA]) consisting of one-on-one interviews lasting 60–90mins.
- Purposive sampling (Occupational therapists employed by Forensicare, working in solitary confinement). All occupational therapists were emailed an invitation to participate detailing purpose of study and inclusion criteria. Those who were interested responded and upon confirming eligibility, consent forms were obtained, and interview times were organised.

Progress:

- Interviews have been conducted and completed, obtained a total of 12 participants which exceeded the anticipated 8–10 participants.
- Researcher and ACU supervisors have begun preliminary coding and analysis of data. Aiming to provide broad preliminary themes to Forensicare supervisors by Monday 16th September.

What are the impacts of the Fitbit on consumers of a Victorian secure psychiatric rehabilitation unit's awareness of their physical health?

Amy Warburton

Genevieve Pepin, Richard Boyd, Lorrae Mynard

Rationale and aims:

- It has been documented globally that consumers of secure psychiatric rehabilitation units are at an increased risk of poor physical health which may impact their wellbeing, mental health and quality of life. Studies show that addressing their poor physical health can be especially difficult for this population due to low motivation, boredom and living in a restricted environment.
- In addition, it has been suggested that many individuals are unaware of the impact of their behaviour on their health, or perceive their behaviour as more positive than it really, which impacts their motivation to improve health behaviours.
- Therefore, this study has been designed to address this gap in the literature and investigate the impact of the Fitbit on consumers of a Victorian secure psychiatric rehabilitation unit's awareness of their physical health.

Methodology:

- The study will run for 10 weeks and is using a mixed methods approach with a quantitative arm and a qualitative arm. The quantitative arm will collect objective data related to participants' awareness of their physical health, physical activity levels, diet and motivation using a survey administered at three time points.
- As well as their actual level of physical activity and motivation, measured by the Fitbit and the Volition Questionnaire, respectively. The qualitative arm will collect data describing participant's diet, perception of their physical health, motivation and experience using the Fitbit, using a daily food diary and interviews with participants.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been granted by the Forensicare ORC and by the Deakin University. Eight participants have been recruited to participate in the study and we are currently in week two of data collection.

Completed Research 2018–2019

Grant funded research

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.

Results and Conclusions:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are twice as likely to experience disability as non-Indigenous Australians, yet often have more difficulty accessing support.
- The systematic review explored Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement with disability services. In total, 17 documents met the inclusion/exclusion criteria and were included in the review. The review revealed that the theme of culture and Indigeneity was so prevalent throughout the literature it should be considered a superordinate theme that pervades the three additional themes of accessibility, engagement and lack of support. All four themes can be viewed as barriers or facilitators of engagement for Aboriginal people. Quality assessment highlighted the need for additional research exploring the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living with disability and for more culturally appropriate and scientifically rigorous research. The findings provide guidance for policy makers and service providers in relation to supporting Aboriginal people living with disability.

Clinical implications and Research translation:

- Service providers should consider culture and Indigeneity in the service development and provision.
- Programs that include the Aboriginal community and people in all aspects of service provision increase engagement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users.

Project outputs to date:

- Avery, S. & Trounson, J. S., & McRae, K. (June, 2019). *Community Leadership in Inclusion and Disability Research*. Presented at the Lowitja Institute International Indigenous Health and Wellbeing Conference. Darwin, Australia.
- McDonald, R., Trounson, J. S., Peters, A. (June, 2019). *"It's in her plan, but no resources"; Connection to Community for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People Living with a Disability*. Presented at *Together, Towards Tomorrow*, 28th National Conference of Occupational Therapy Australia, Sydney.
- Trounson, J. S., Gibbs, J., Kostrz, K., Ireland, P. (December, 2018). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Engagement in Disability Services: Preliminary Findings. Culture is Inclusion*, First Peoples Disability Network Research launch. Melbourne Australia.



Completed Research 2018–2019

Grant funded research

Effective judicial supervision of offender rehabilitation project

Victorian Legal Services Board and Commissioner (\$47,893)

James Ogloff, Benjamin Spivak, Stephane Shepherd, Diane Sivasubramaniam, Pauline Spencer

Rationale and aims:

- Reforms to Victorian sentencing law offer a number of mechanisms for magistrates to supervise offenders, including deferral of sentences and judicial monitoring as part of a community corrections order. Judicial supervision allows for an accused/offender to appear before the same magistrate on multiple occasions to encourage and monitor engagement in rehabilitation programs.
- The proposed project seeks to address the lack of information around magistrates' use and perceptions of judicial supervision. The study also aims to determine how widespread judicial supervision is, who is being targeted and why, what types of supervision are being used (e.g. pre-plea, post plea, post sentence), what, if any, barriers to judicial supervision are perceived by magistrates, and what techniques are being used by magistrates in court review hearings when undertaking supervision.

Methodology:

- The project seeks to address the lack of information around magistrates' use and perceptions of judicial supervision by a series of structured interviews with magistrates, court observations and surveys.

Results and conclusions:

- The evidence adduced from the survey and interviews suggests marked variation in the approaches taken by Magistrates to supervising clients. The importance of promoting procedural justice and giving the client an opportunity to contribute to proceedings was consistently mentioned as a key part of the approach that magistrates utilised. A second factor that was mentioned consistently was the use of problem solving strategies that incorporated elements of motivational interviewing such as highlighting discrepancies between actual behaviour and the client's perceptions of ideal behaviour.
- On the other hand, there were certain strategies which were rarely mentioned. Behavioural contracts, for example, were only 'frequently' used by two of the survey participants and none of the interview participants mentioned providing a consistent framework of expectations at the outset of supervision. The inconsistency in following best practice recommendations may be due to a lack of training and awareness of information about what constitutes 'best practice' and how to employ evidence supported strategies during supervision sessions.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- The results of the research show that judicial supervision is not practiced under a single coherent framework, as a result effectiveness is likely to differ from Magistrate to Magistrate.
- Magistrates did not employ a clear method of targeting clients for judicial supervision. A method of targeting clients who are at risk of non-compliance may improve the effectiveness of supervision on outcomes.
- The frequency of judicial supervision was sometimes so infrequent as to likely be ineffective. Magistrates utilising supervision ought to supervise fewer clients with more intensity to improve effectiveness.

Project outputs to date:

- Judicial Supervision: Evidence, current practice, and implications for mainstream court settings (2018). Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Melbourne University.

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 involved 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 between 2016 and 2017, accompanied by embedding a Forensicare psychologist to provide guidance and supervision around risk assessment and management. The efficacy of this approach was evaluated in a 2018 follow-up of reoffending outcomes for victims and perpetrators, comparing cases dealt with by the project FVTs with those dealt with in a control police division.

Results and conclusions:

- The project showed that the introduction of structured risk assessment and targeted risk management was effective in reducing the impact of family violence on the community.
- The police Divisions in which the new system was implemented recorded a 10% reduction in the number of families reporting further family violence to police over 6 months (compared to a Division using standard police practices). There was a 31% reduction in the frequency with which families reported severe family violence (reports resulting in charges for physical violence or 3+ reports) in the trial Divisions relative to the control Division.
- In cases identified as medium to high risk, risk management from specialist family violence teams trained as part of the project increased the amount of family violence reported, but was associated with a 77% reduction in the probability of reporting family violence that involved physical violence likely to result in injury (26% probability in the absence of risk management, versus 6% probability of reporting when risk management was present).

Clinical implications and research translation:

- The results of the evaluation informed Victoria Police's decision to implement the structured risk assessment and management approach across Victoria in 2019. As of July 2019, the VP-SAFvR is being used across the State to assess risk at the time of a family violence report, and specialist family violence investigation units are using a structured approach to risk assessment and management informed by the results of this project.

Project outputs to date:

- McEwan, T.E., Shea, D.E., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2019). The development of the VP-SAFvR: An actuarial instrument for police triage of Australian family violence reports. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46, 590-607.
- 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.
- McEwan, T.E., Bateson, S. & Strand, S. (2017). Improving police risk assessment and management of family violence through a collaboration between law enforcement, forensic mental health and academia. *Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and Practice*, 3(2). doi: 10.1108/JCRPP-01-2017-0004.
- McEwan, T.E. & Spivak, B. (November, 2018). *Improving police risk assessment of family violence*. Australia and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Annual Congress, Hobart, Tasmania.
- Spivak, B., McEwan, T.E., Luebbers, S. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (October, 2017). *A field trial of the Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR). Reliability, validity and user experience*. Safer Communities, Safer Relationships Conference, Prato, Italy.
- Wood, M., Spivak, B., Strand, S. & McEwan, T.E. (October, 2017). *Improving police family violence risk assessment using the B-SAFER structured professional judgement tool*. Safer Communities, Safer Relationships Conference, Prato, Italy.
- Wood, M., Strand, S., Spivak, B. & McEwan, T.E. (February, 2017). *Evidence based risk assessment to improve policing practice in family violence in Victoria*. Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (APATAP) Annual Conference, Singapore.
- McEwan, T.E., Spivak, B., Wood, M., Letic, G., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (October, 2016). *Implementing evidence-based family violence risk assessment in a police setting*. The challenges of high volume, high risk, and rapid change. Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law (ANZAPPL) Annual Congress, Auckland, New Zealand.

- Bateson, S. & McEwan, T.E. (October, 2016). *How a partnership between police and forensic mental health services is trying to change outcomes for victims of family violence*. Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH) 2016 Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- McEwan, T.E. (July, 2018). *Family violence risk assessment and management. Improving police practice in Victoria*. Victorian Magistrates' Professional Development Conference, Melbourne, Australia.
- McEwan, T.E., Spivak, B., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2019). *Final Report. Enhancing Police Responses to Family Violence*. Melbourne, Victoria: Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Prepared for Victoria Police.
- McEwan, T.E. & Spivak, B. (2018). *Enhancing police responses to family violence. Interim results of the VP-SAFvR implementation by frontline and enhanced family violence team members*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.
- Spivak, B., McEwan, T.E. & Strand, S. (2017). *Enhancing police responses to family violence. An interim evaluation of the Comprehensive Risk Assessment process*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.
- 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)*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.
- McEwan, T.E., Shea, D. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2016). *Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR): Development and Validation*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.
- McEwan, T.E., Simmons, M., Senkans, S., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2015) *The Enhanced Family Violence Team. Integrating policing and forensic mental health expertise to improve responses to family violence. Final Report*. Melbourne, Victoria: Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare.

Completed Research 2018–2019

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.

Results and conclusions:

- High rates of psychological distress were identified across prisoners who participated in the study.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners reported significantly higher levels of depression, anxiety and psychological distress than non-Indigenous prisoners.
- Empirical evidence was found that establishes the existence of a 'missing middle' of prisoners who are experiencing psychological distress but are not reaching clinical caseness or accessing support services.
- The way in which prisoners coped with the stress of being in prison was associated with the level of psychological distress they experienced. Specifically, the use of avoidant coping was associated with increased psychological distress and seeking social support was associated with lowered psychological distress for adult prisoners but not young adult prisoners.
- Anxiety/sleep disturbance, depressive symptoms, PTSD symptoms, avoidance coping and cognitive fusion were all related to increased psychological distress among prisoners. In contrast, positive thinking was associated with lowered psychological distress.
- The CopE-Well program was developed to support prisoners in the 'missing middle' to better manage their experience of psychological distress while incarcerated.

- Results of a systematic review and meta analysis of wellbeing programs for correctional employees indicated mixed findings and highlighted a need for rigorous study designs and program evaluation.
- The AM strength program developed for correctional officers was deemed acceptable and helpful by staff. Participation in the program was also associated with lowered symptoms of depression and anxiety
- Among correctional officers, the relationship between perceived stress and psychological wellbeing was mediated by resilience, avoidant coping, cognitive fusion and mindfulness .

Clinical implications and research translation:

- New recruit wellbeing training (AMStrength) has been developed and has now been adopted by Port Phillip Prison and G4S Australasia as a component of their new staff training initiatives.
- The CopE-Well program may be an evidence-based program alternative for supporting the wellbeing of prisoners in the 'missing middle'.

Project outputs to date:

- Riley, L., Daffern, M., Trounson, J.S., & Skues, J. (in press). The effect of time spent in prison and coping styles on psychological distress in prisoners. *The Prison Journal*.
- Evers, T. J., Ogloff, J. R. P., Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (in press). Wellbeing interventions for correctional officers in a prison setting: A Review and meta-analysis. Submitted to *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.
- Rose, A., Trounson, J. S., Skues, J., Daffern, M., Shepherd, S. M., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (in press). Psychological Wellbeing, Distress and Coping in Australian Indigenous and Multicultural Prisoners: A Mixed Methods Analysis. Submitted to *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. doi: 10.1080/13218719.2019.1642259
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Skues, J. L. (2018). Perceived workplace adversity and correctional officer psychological well-being: an international examination of the impact of officer response styles. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*. doi: 10.1080/14789949.2018.1441427
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E. (2017). Correctional officers and workplace adversity: Identifying interpersonal, cognitive & behavioural response tendencies. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 1-12. doi: 10.1177/1078345817720923
- Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (2017). Correctional officer wellbeing: Training challenges and opportunities. *Practice: The New Zealand Corrections Journal*, 5(1), 22-28.
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E. (2017). Correctional officers and workplace adversity: Identifying interpersonal, cognitive & behavioural response tendencies. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 1-12.
- Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (2016). Promoting correctional officer wellbeing: Guidelines and suggestions for developing psychological training programs. *Advancing Corrections*, 1, 56-64.
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Critchley, C. (2016). Correctional officers and Work-related Environmental Adversity: A cross-occupational comparison. *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice*, 12(1), 18-35.

- Mongrain, S. & Trounson, J. S. (October, 2018). *Correctional employee well-being: The national adaptation and implementation of an innovative staff well-being initiative within CSC*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Montreal, Canada.
- Trounson, J. S., Louise, S., Daffern, M., Skues, J., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2018). *Why help prisoners manage their well-being?: The development and implementation of CopE-Well training*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Montreal, Canada.
- Trounson, J. S. (May, 2018). *Staff focused research: Research collaboration involving the development, implementation and evaluation of a staff well-being and resilience training program*. Paper presented at the 2nd International Correctional Research Symposium, Prague.
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2017). *Well-being training for correctional officers: AMStrength a new way forward in training*. Paper presented at the 19th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, London, United Kingdom.
- Roach, D. (October, 2017). *Managing Well-Being in a Correctional Setting: An Industry-Based Perspective of the Future of Staff and Inmate Wellbeing Programming and the Effective Management of Research Collaborations*. Paper presented at the 19th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, London, United Kingdom.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Trounson, J. S., Connor, J., Skues, J. L., Pfeifer, J. E., & Daffern, M. (October, 2017). *Distress, Coping and Psychological Well-Being among Inmates: Establishing the Need for Service Provision*. Paper presented at the 19th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, London, United Kingdom.
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2017). *Helping Inmates Effectively Manage their Well-being: The development and implementation of CopE-Well training*. Paper presented at the 19th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, London, United Kingdom.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Daffern, M., Pfeifer, J. E., Skues, J. L., Trounson, J. S., Connor, J., & Evers, T. (October, 2016). *Well-being in contemporary correctional settings: New perspective and new approaches for prisoners and prison officers*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Oliva, A., Roach, D., & Owens, R. (October, 2016). *Managing the well-being of staff and inmates: An industry based perspective in regard to the promotion of wellbeing and the effective management of research collaborations*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Skues, J. L., Connor, J., Daffern, M., Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2016). *Identifying the 'missing middle' and establishing the need for service provision*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., Skues, J. L., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2016). *How an officer responds to workplace adversity matters – Informing the development of preventative psychological training for correctional officers*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (October, 2016). *The development of the Advanced Mental Strength and Conditioning (AMStrength) training program for correctional officers*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Pfeifer, J. E., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Trounson, J. S. (October, 2016). *Technology and Prison Officer Well-being: Thinking Outside the Box*. Paper presented at the 18th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Bucharest, Romania.
- Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (October, 2015). *Tackling the high cost of workplace adversity – Development and implementation of targeted, preventative training programs for officers*. Paper presented at the 17th annual conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Melbourne, Australia.

Completed Research 2018–2019

Grant funded research

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 pre/post program evaluation, pre/post quantitative survey, and post-program qualitative examination of effectiveness (focus-groups and semi-structured interviews).

Results and conclusions:

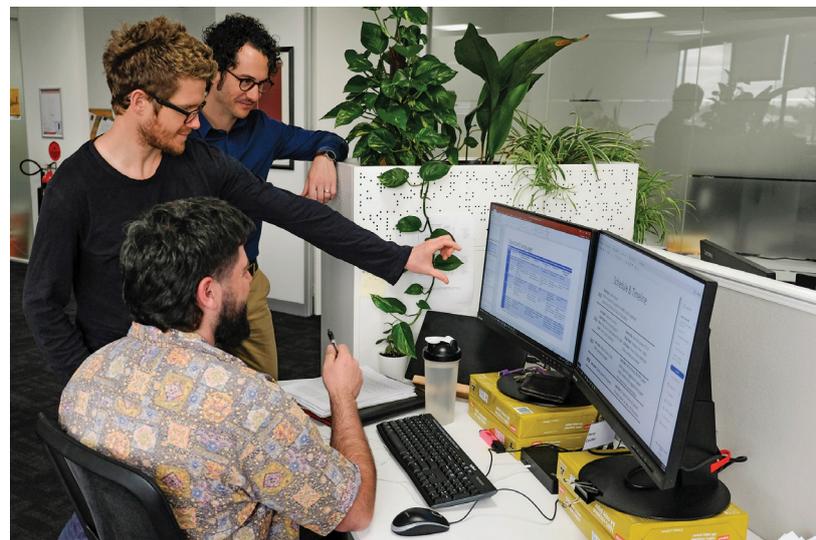
- Examination of qualitative data revealed a range of positive outcomes for student volunteers.
- Results suggested participation increased their knowledge and their intent to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people connected to the criminal justice system in the future.
- Thematic analysis of focus group data indicated an increase in self-reported confidence and connectedness for the participating incarcerated men.
- Semi-structured interviews with program management staff and focus group discussions with volunteers and incarcerated participants also revealed areas in which the program could improve.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- The IGL provides an alternative methodology for connecting with and engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in prison.
- Using a culturally-informed approach that is driven by Aboriginal people, utilises Aboriginal ways of knowing and that aligns with Aboriginal ways of learning increases the effectiveness of educational programs.

Project outputs to date:

- Trounson, J. S., Peters, A., & Munro-Harrison, E. (in press). Evaluation of a Culturally Safe Education Support Program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men in Prison. *Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues*.
- Munro-Harrison, E., Trounson, J. S., & Ironfield, N. (2016). A culturally safe education engagement model for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men in prison. *Aboriginal & Islander Health Worker Journal*, 40, 34-35.
- Boyce, C. A., Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (2016). The importance of connection to culture and community in promoting Indigenous inmate engagement with education in prison. *Advancing Corrections*, 2, 79-90.
- Trounson, J. S., Donovan, M., Munro-Harrison, E. (October, 2019). *Evaluation of a Culturally Safe Education Support Program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men in Prison*. Australasian Corrections Education Association Conference. Melbourne, Australia.
- Penovic, T., Trounson, J. S., & Munro-Harrison, E. (February, 2017). *Students and inmates: Practical internships behind bars*. Paper presented at 7th Annual Human Rights Tertiary Teachers' Workshop, Melbourne, Australia.
- Munro-Harrison, E., Trounson, J. S., & Ironfield, N. (March, 2017). *Indigenous Youth Mental Health Workshop*. Youth Advisory Council of Victoria.



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:

- This project links 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.
- Descriptive statistics were 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.
- A second set of analyses was also 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).

Results and conclusions:

- Disparities were observed within the Indigenous Australian population across a number of important health and socio-economic markers by incarceration status – the most pronounced being for educational attainment, labour force participation and drug/alcohol problems. Never- incarcerated Indigenous males yielded aggregate proportions across numerous variables that approximated or matched general Australian population estimates.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- It is evident from the findings that ‘closing the gap’ necessitates contending with the incarceration gap. Justice targets have been proffered in response, to control the ‘compounding’ effects incarceration has on individual and community disadvantage. Many of the salient correlates of Indigenous justice-involvement could perhaps be addressed through existing CTG targets (i.e., early childhood development, school completion and employment initiatives). Other key factors such as substance abuse and early exposure to trauma/maltreatment will also require attention in order to realise justice targets. It is plausible that justice-involvement itself, partly undergirds or exacerbates the above risk factors rather than the reverse.
- Prior research indicates that both prior imprisonment *and* certain risk factors ‘prior-to-prison’ (i.e., removed as a child, low educational attainment) predict imprisonment. Longitudinal analyses are recommended here to delineate these temporal effects.

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 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).

Results and conclusions:

- Using analyses that took static risk and reassessments into account, dynamic risk scores predicted future revocations and arrests.
- Prediction outcomes did not vary across supervision officers, client gender, client ethnicity, client risk band, or index offence type.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- It is valuable to supplement typical community corrections risk assessment practice in two ways. First, static risk assessment should be supplemented with measurement of acute dynamic risk factors. Second, these factors should be reassessed across time because updated information provides more accurate information.

Project outputs to date:

- Lloyd, C.D. (2018). *Evaluation of the Imminence Assessment Instrument for District of South Dakota, U.S. Probation*. Melbourne, Australia: Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.

Staff initiated research

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

Stephane M. Shepherd, Diane Sivasubramanian, 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., Sivasubramanian, 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

Doctor of Psychology

Assessing the health and socioeconomic burden of child sexual abuse

Ahona Guha

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbbers

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.

Results and conclusion:

- The studies that comprise this thesis demonstrate that exposure to CSA was associated with significantly increased levels of contact with health professionals (including psychiatrists, general practitioners and allied health professionals) for mental health care and increased rates of use of a range of psychopharmacology (including analgesics, antipsychotics, mood stabilisers/anti-depressants, anxiolytics, stimulants and addiction treatment medication).
- A history of CSA was also associated with elevated rates of overall contacts for healthcare with medical practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists) and contacts for the investigation and treatment of chronic and dental diseases.
- CSA was also associated with significantly increased risk for mortality, including mortality by intentional self-harm, accidental misadventure and for medical reasons. It was noted that risks on a number of outcome categories were highest for females and for males abused after age 12 years.
- 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.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Given the higher rates of medical difficulties following CSA, both medical and psychological intervention and care are required. There is to date a typical separation whereby CSA survivors are seen to require ongoing psychological – but not medical – care and attention. Medical practitioners treating patients with a history of CSA should be aware of their increased likelihood of contact and higher long-term rates of some illnesses.
- Findings also indicate higher frequencies of contacts for dental disease and chronic disease (OR = 1.28, 1.23 respectively) after CSA. This may suggest higher rates of occurrence of chronic and dental disease in CSA survivors and needs to be investigated further. However, as stated, the findings of this study primarily relate to service utilisation and any inferences about diagnoses and health outcomes in adulthood must be made with caution.

Project output to date:

- Guha, A., Luebbbers, S., Papalia, N., & Ogloff, J. R. (2019). A follow-up study of mental health service utilisation in a cohort of 2433 sexually abused Australian children utilising five years of medical data. *Child abuse & neglect, 90*, 174-184.
- Guha, A., Luebbbers, S., Papalia, N., & Ogloff, J. R. (2019). An epidemiological investigation into long-term health care utilisation and rates of premature mortality in child sex abuse survivors. ISPCAN conference 2018. Prague, Czech Republic.

Completed Research 2018–2019

Doctor of Psychology

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 aged 14–18 years old was undertaken across four Melbourne schools.

Results and conclusions:

- Findings showed that adolescents were most likely experiencing a combination of abuse victimisation and perpetration in their relationships.
- Several cognitive constructs influenced this perpetration, however developmentally relevant correlates did not prevent perpetration in an anticipated manner.
- A pre-existing theory of intimate partner abuse behaviour between adults could only partially explain similar behaviours in the adolescent sample of the current project.

Clinical/practice implications:

- These results help to inform intervention to reduce perpetration of relationship violence among youth. Importantly, findings suggest that only targeting regulatory capacities is insufficient in stopping youth intimate partner abuse, and that additional cognitive factors are likely important intervention targets.
- Results indicate a need for further testing and development of theories of youth intimate partner abuse, and that those applied to adults are not necessarily transferrable.

Project outputs to date:

- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T. E., Luebbers, S. (2018). Australian adolescents' experiences of aggression, abuse and violence by intimate partners. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. doi:10.1177/0886260518801936.
- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T. E., Luebbers, S. (2017). Youth intimate partner violence in an Australian sample, *Forensicare Forensic Clinical Specialist professional development lecture*, Melbourne, Australia.
- Daff, E. S., Luebbers, S., McEwan, T. E. (2018). Cognitive factors associated with youth intimate partner abuse perpetration, *International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference*, Portsmouth New Hampshire, United States of America.
- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T. E., Luebbers, S. (2018). Youth intimate partner abuse: a study of adolescents, *Forensicare research dissemination seminar*, Melbourne, Australia.
- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T. E., Luebbers, S. (2018). Australian adolescents' experiences of intimate partner abuse and violence, *Australian Psychological Society (APS) XV Congress*, Sydney, Australia.

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 and drug use 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.

Results and conclusions:

- The results demonstrated a significant relationship between the presence of co-occurring disorders and having an index charge related to violent crime, with co-occurring substance use disorder being identified as the strongest unique predictor.
- Investigations of problematic institutional behaviour revealed that the participants with co-occurring disorders were significantly more likely display behavioural disturbance (self-harm and suicidal behaviour) during incarceration compared with the mental illness only group.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The results highlighted the importance of screening for co-occurring disorders among remand prisoners with mental health needs. Prisoners with co-occurring disorders require services that meet the needs of multiple diagnoses with tailored interventions that are more appropriate for this sub-group.

Project outputs to date:

- Popovic, M., Fullam, R., Ogloff, J. (2019). Co-occurring mental disorders and behavioural disturbance among male prisoners. *Forensicare research dissemination seminar*, Melbourne, Australia.

PhD

Effectiveness of the Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service group treatment program

Zsuzsanna Horvath

Michael Daffern, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- The Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service (MFMHS) is a novel service providing psychiatric and psychological assessment, intervention, and clinical management to prisoners as they transition through the various custodial environments within Victoria, Australia.
- The MFMHS psychological treatment programs comprise psycho-educational and psychotherapeutic interventions with an emphasis on concepts derived from CBT. Psychological services are offered to individuals and groups.

Methodology:

- The group treatment study examines the impact of group-based psychological treatments provided by the MFMHS. Five group treatment programs (Trauma, Anxiety, Emotion Regulation, Mood and Recovery) delivered by the MFMHS were included in this evaluation. Treatment-related clinically significant changes were assessed using a pre-post intervention design.
- The data linkage study is a descriptive cohort study examining the characteristics of participants who received group and individual psychological treatment by the MFMHS, and the treatment that they received.

Results and conclusions:

- Overall, psychological distress decreased from pre- to post-treatment. Analysis of individual-level results shows diverse outcomes within and across each group.
- Both crisis-based and planned contacts with outpatient mental health services significantly decreased from pre-incarceration to post-release. Furthermore, a significant difference was found in post-release crisis-based mental health contacts across treatment modes.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Overall, this thesis reveals the importance of psychological treatments provided to prisoners, the strengths and limitations of brief psycho-education-based treatments, and the enormous challenges that confront researchers seeking to evaluate mental health services in prisons.
- Results reveal the importance of individual and group-based evaluation procedures, highlighting the diverse outcomes for participants in group-based treatment. Group-level analysis alone obscures differential responses amongst participants.
- Results also suggest greater efficacy for brief psycho-educational interventions that focus on depressed mood. These group-based interventions have less impact on symptoms of anxiety, including PTSD symptoms.
- This evaluation concludes by proposing a symptom-specific assessment and treatment approach for prisoners experiencing high prevalence symptoms of mental illness and highlights the possible beneficial effect of treatment for certain symptoms. At a service level, the necessary first step is to invest in broadening access to and expanding the capacity of prison-based mental health services to accommodate more individuals, especially in remand centres.

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 determined the impact of day-to-day risk assessments on nursing practice by examining the activation of violence prevention strategies by assessing if the risk level (as measured by the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA)) corresponds with different violence risk prevention strategies.
- The project also assessed the impact of various violence prevention strategies on aggression in the context of a female forensic mental health unit.

Methodology:

The project comprised two components:

Study 1:

- An archival case file study designed to elucidate effective aggression prevention interventions for different risk-state levels.
- Literature review of aggression prevention intervention strategies to better understand the impact of particular interventions, and to shape risk management and intervention guidelines.
- The development of an electronic aggression prevention protocol based on the results from the archival case file study and the literature review (known as the eDASA).

Study 2:

- A prospective pre- and post-intervention study designed to test the intervention guidelines developed in Study 1.
- Survey of the nurses who have used the eDASA and the Aggression Prevention Protocol to gain an understanding of the use of the eDASA and the protocol in practice.

Results and conclusions:

- Results from this study suggest that daily risk assessment using the electronic application of the DASA, and the provision of guidance in the form of an Aggression Prevention Protocol, may be helpful in reducing the use of restrictive interventions, including the administration of PRN medication, and decreasing verbal aggression.
- Providing guidance around preferred interventions may also assist to improve documentation of nursing interventions.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Results from this study suggest that an Aggression Prevention Protocol can assist nurses in the management of aggression, by prompting appropriate interventions according to level of risk, and by prioritising use of the least restrictive interventions.
- Using of electronic application guided by principles of Clinical Decision Support Systems may also assist in integrating risk assessment and management into patient care and may also improve nursing documentation.
- In regards to training and education it may be considered important that nurses are provided with regular training about the risk assessment instrument they are using, including the implications in regard to the final risk rating, and what this means in terms of the level of risk patients are presenting with.
- Assessment needs to be followed with appropriate intervention, and training needs to clearly describe the specific nursing interventions, and provide instruction about how, and when to apply the interventions to assist nurses in the prevention of aggression.

Completed Research 2018–2019

Project outputs to date:

- 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 behaviour. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 27, (5-6), E971-E983.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2019). Evaluating the impact of an electronic application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression with an embedded Aggression Prevention Protocol on aggression and restrictive interventions on a forensic mental health unit. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 28, 1186-1197.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (2016). *Examining the use of the DASA in mental health settings*. The 5th International Conference on Violence in the Health Sector, Dublin, Ireland.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (March, 2016). *Elucidating the impact of day to day violence risk assessment on aggression prevention efforts*. Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (August, 2016). *Examining the use of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA)*. 17th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & 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, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (December, 2017). *Development of the eDASA and an associated Aggression Prevention Protocol*. Victorian State-wide Aggression Management Forum, Melbourne, Australia.
- Daffern, M., & Maguire, T. (April, 2018). *Introduction to the DASA and Nursing Interventions following DASA Assessment*. Bendigo Mental Health Service, Bendigo, Victoria.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., Guest, C., & McKenna, B. (June, 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.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (August, 2018). *What Now? Suitable Interventions Following Aggression Risk Assessment*. 19th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (October, 2018). *Structuring nursing interventions to reduce aggression and linking these interventions to risk assessment using the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression*. The 6th International Conference on Violence in the Health Sector, Toronto, Canada.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (April, 2019). *Development and testing of the eDASA and Aggression Prevention Protocol*. Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.
- Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (June, 2019). *Development and testing of the electronic application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression*. International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services, Montreal, Canada.



Masters

Identity change within desistance: Differentiation of self as a process of developing individuality and agency to desist

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 will be 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.

Results and conclusions:

- Clear convergences between the developmental process of differentiation of self and identity processes within desistance mechanisms were identified.
- Broadly, the integration of theory suggests that continuity and change in offending behaviour involves defining a clear sense of self and thus, having more of a self to guide one's functioning in a self-determined and goal directed manner.
- The integration of differentiation of self with identity theories of desistance suggests that those with the least potential to re-direct their lives away from crime are lowest on the continuum of differentiation. Such persons lack a language of agency, as well as the narrative continuity of self required for self-interpretation and actualisation of a desired future self; and thus, conceive of themselves as passive beings offending unwittingly or by necessity.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Implications of conceiving desistance from crime as a process of increasing differentiation of self situates all phases of offending within fundamental developmental processes and frames the structure-agency relationship as a developmental process of adaptation.
- Identity desistance as a process of gradually increasing the basic level of self offers potential sites for change through interventions aimed at raising levels of differentiation and acting from an agentic position through narrative re-construction of the self.
- Additionally, measures of differentiation (Skowron & Friedlander, 1998) may deserve consideration regarding whether they might enhance assessment practices aimed at evaluating the likelihood of recidivism.

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 aggression with self-reported schema modes and staff-observed schema modes.
- The aims of this research were to:
 - examine associations between self-reported schema modes assessed using the Schema Mode Inventory (SMI) with aggression, and
 - examine associations between observer-reported schema modes assessed using the Mode Observation Scale (MOS) with aggression.
- 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.

Results and conclusions:

- Previous acts of aggression measured through self-report and aggression measured during the follow-up were unrelated. Also, there were few associations between conceptually related schema modes assessed using the MOS and SMI.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The results of this study highlight the importance of schema modes to the assessment of aggression propensity. Schema modes are important units of analysis because they consider cognitions, emotions, and behaviours as coping responses, and this has the potential to provide rich information regarding treatment needs across these three areas.
- Anger, rage, impulsivity, and frustration are elements of the modes associated with aggression in this study, and to reduce aggression propensity, they need to be addressed in treatment. Regarding the measurement of schema modes, it is important to note that the SMI and MOS do not correspond well; clinicians and researchers should be aware that the instruments cannot be used interchangeably.
- Finally, despite some concerns about the potential for biased self-reports in forensic populations, when patients are willing to participate then the SMI should be regarded as the preferred measure for both research and treatment purposes. This measure has been previously validated in forensic populations and its psychometric properties and predictive validity appear to be better established.

Project outputs to date:

- Lewis, D., Dunne, A. L., Meyer, D., & Daffern, M. (2019). Assessing schema modes using self- and observer-rated instruments: Associations with aggression. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-22. doi: 10.1177/0886260519860088

Completed Research 2018–2019

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.

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

Janine Ward

Dr. Justin Trounson

Rationale and Aims:

- This study aimed to explore participants' experiences of the AMStrength Program, an evidence-informed, wellbeing and resilience program developed specifically for COs. This qualitative data sought to supplement quantitative, efficacy data being collected separately to provide a broader, richer assessment of the program.

Methodology:

- In total, 40 Australian correctional officers participated in the study. Four exploratory focus group discussions were conducted to explore the perceived acceptability, feasibility and impact of the program.

Results and conclusions:

- Thematic analysis of group data revealed that correctional officers found the program to be widely acceptable and beneficial at both a personal and organisational level. Personal challenges to participation and practical aspects of the program were also identified however, and these need to be further explored and considered in future deliveries of the program. Finally, results showed that participants expressed a preference for smaller group sizes, follow-up sessions, and expert/skilled facilitators which has practical and financial implications for the delivery of the program to correctional organisations.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The current findings suggest that the AMStrength program holds promise as a tool for enhancing the wellbeing and resilience of COs which could mitigate the diverse occupational challenges they face and their impacts. These current findings will complement quantitative efficacy data being collected separately to evaluate the overall suitability and viability of implementing the program on a larger scale.

Honours

Experiences of disclosure for vocational occupations by Forensic mental health consumers: A qualitative exploration to inform occupational therapists.

Suzi Harris

Louise Farnworth, Lorrae Mynard

Rationale and aims:

- The Forensic Mental Health (FMH) consumer population often face challenges on disclosing their criminal history and/or mental illness when applying for, or participating in, work or study. The rationale for this research was to address a gap in literature on how consumers experience disclosure and how occupational therapists are best able to support them.
- The aim of this research was to better understand the barriers and supports FMH consumers experience with disclosure, and identify recommendations to guide occupational therapists to better assist them.

Methodology:

- Two focus groups and one interview were held with nine FMH participants in a forensic hospital. The main inclusion criteria included previous experience of disclosure for study or work. The discussions were audio recorded, written up word for word and analysed, grouping similar themes together.

Results and conclusions:

- Two main themes (“Experiences of disclosure” and “Consumers’ suggestions for change”) and twelve sub-themes emerged.
- Sub-themes of consumers’ experiences of disclosure included practical difficulties in obtaining work or study, disclosure risks, accidental disclosure by others, negative and positive attitudes of disclosure recipients, disclosure strategies and the positives of occupational therapy support.
- Being able to disclose within the community, as well as for work or study purposes, was important to participants.
- Changes participants would like include more practical help on an individual level, to be prepared for rejection, to be mentored by consumers with experience in disclosure and developing community links, and a general increase in understanding and sensitivity by clinical staff.
- Participants felt ‘accidental’ disclosure occurs through conversations between community case managers and potential employers, where more information is given than has been permitted by consumers.
- A few participants discussed whether their offence history could be removed from search engines, as this allows unwanted disclosure.

Clinical/practice implications:

- It is recommended that staff involved with psychiatric rehabilitation are familiar with potential disclosure scenarios and are equipped to support consumers.
- The participants suggested a simple booklet be made available for consumers, including potential disclosure scenarios and directions on how to best manage them.
- FMH professionals could investigate removal of consumers’ details from search engines.
- It is recommended that case managers seek guidance on disclosure conversation techniques and gain consent from consumers as to what information can be shared.
- It is recommended that staff consider wearing an outer layer to cover their uniform when escorting consumers off-campus or visiting them on work placement, as this can cause inadvertent disclosure. Staff should also be mindful not to initiate interaction when unexpectedly crossing paths with consumers in the community as this could lead to accidental disclosure, for example, if the consumer is with a friend or peer who is not aware of their FMH status.
- Future research opportunities could include exploring experiences of FMH disclosure with a wider range of stakeholders, such as employers and members of the public. Future re-evaluation of disclosure resources and staff training would be beneficial, and the effects on FMH consumers achieving successful re-entry to work following positive disclosure is also recommended.

Published research

Number of publications by type: 2006–June 2019

| 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 |
| 2018–2019 | 49 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 5 |

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2018 – June 2019

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry | 2 | Australia | Mullen, Pathè Hachtel, Harries, Luebbers, Ogloff |
| Law and Human Behaviour | 1 | USA | Higley, Lloyd, Serin |
| British Journal of Occupational Therapy | 1 | UK | Ashley, Fossey, Bigny |
| International Journal of Mental Health and Capacity Law | 1 | UK | Bennetts, Maylea, McKenna, Makregiorgos |
| International Journal of Law and Psychiatry | 1 | Ireland | Blake, Ogloff, & Chen |
| Criminal Law Journal | 1 | Australia | Clough, Spivak, Ogloff, Tinsley, Young |
| Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology | 1 | UK | Trounson, Pfeifer, Skues |
| Health & Justice | 2 | UK | Cossar, Stoové, Kinner, Dietze, Aitken, Curtis, Ogloff Stewart, Cossar, Dietze, Armstrong, Curtis, Kinner, Ogloff, Kirwan, Stoové |
| Journal of Intellectual Disability Research | 1 | UK | Nixon, Ogloff, Thomas, Daffern |
| Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities | 1 | USA | Thomas, Daffern, Nixon, Ogloff |
| Violence Against Women | 1 | USA | Strand, Storey |
| Disaster medicine and public health preparedness | 1 | USA | Liu, Jiang, Yang, Zhou, Zhou, Yang Ji |
| Police Science: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Evidence Based Policing | 1 | Australia | Lopez, Boer, Kirby, Davis |
| Journal of Urban Health | 1 | UK | Kirwan, Curtis, Dietze, Aitken, Woods, Walker, Kinner, Ogloff, Butler, Stoove |
| Journal of Offender Rehabilitation | 1 | UK | Shepherd, Delgado, Sivasubramaniam, Paradies |
| Aggression and Violent Behavior | 1 | USA | Papalia, Luebbers, Ogloff |
| International Journal of Forensic Mental Health | 2 | UK | Day, Daffern, Dunne, Papalia, Thomson Riordan, Browne, Korobanova, Dean, Kariuki, Daffern |
| Journal of Interpersonal Violence | 3 | Europe | Daff, McEwan, Luebbers Lewis, Dunne, Meyer, Daffern Senkans, McEwan, Ogloff |
| BMC Medical Education | 1 | Europe | Shepherd |

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2018 – June 2019 *continued*

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Journal of Forensic Nursing | 1 | UK | Maguire, Ryan, Fullam, McKenna |
| Psychiatry | 1 | USA | Wyatt, Gannon, McEwan, Lockerbie, O'Connor |
| Criminal Justice and Behavior | 4 | USA | McEwan, Shea, Ogloff |
| | | | Papalia, Shepherd, Spivak, Shea, Luebbers, Fullam |
| | | | Evers, Ogloff, Trounson |
| | | | Skott, Bearegard, Darjee, Martineau |
| Child Maltreatment | 1 | USA | Papalia, Ogloff, Cutajar, Mullen |
| The Lancet Public Health | 1 | UK | Tyler, Gannon, Ciardha, Ogloff, Stadolnik |
| Psychiatry Research | 1 | USA | Louise, Rossell, Lin, Scott, Thomas |
| Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice | 1 | UK | Papalia, Spivak, Daffern, Ogloff |
| BMC Health Services Research | 1 | UK | Shepherd, Willis-Esqueda, Newton, Sivasubramaniam, Paradies |
| Frontiers in Psychiatry | 1 | Europe | Hachtel, Vogel, Huber |
| Journal of Family Violence | 2 | USA | Simmons, McEwan, Purcell, Huynh |
| | | | Pichler, Sharman, Powell, Westera, Goodman-Delahunty |
| Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues | 3 | Australia | Pfeifer |
| | | | Pfeifer, Trounson |
| | | | Trounson, Peters, Munro-Harrison |
| Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency | 1 | USA | Tillyer, Smith, Lloyd |
| Journal of Family Issues | 1 | USA | Simmons, McEwan, Purcell |
| BMC Public Health | 1 | UK | Shepherd, Spivak, Arabena, Paradies |
| Radiology case reports | 1 | UK | Pfeifer, Van Tassel, Miller |
| Psychiatry, Psychology and Law | 4 | UK | Morton, Deacon, Sullivan |
| | | | Shepherd, Newton, Harries, Fix, Fullam |
| | | | Spivak, Ogloff, Clough |
| | | | Rose, Trounson, Skues, Daffern, Shepherd, Pfeifer, Ogloff |
| Issues in Mental Health Nursing | 1 | USA | Quinn, Ryan, Fullam, McKenna |
| Psychological Assessment | 1 | USA | Shea, McEwan, Strand, Ogloff |
| International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology | 1 | USA | Rice, Parker, Mawren, Clifton, Harcourt, Lloyd, Kountouris, Smith, McGorry, Purcell |
| International Journal of Sports Psychology | 2 | Europe | Robbins, Pfeifer, Trounson, Skues |
| | | | Robbins, Pfeifer |
| Crime, History and Societies | 1 | Europe | Kehoe, Pfeifer, Skues |
| Australian Psychologist | 1 | Australia | Shepherd |
| International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology | 1 | Europe | Darjee |
| Journal of Bias Identity and Diversities in Education | 1 | USA | Skues, Pfeifer, Oliva, |
| International Journal of Mental Health Nursing | 1 | Australia | Maguire, Daffern, Bowe, McKenna |
| Journal of Forensic Sciences | 1 | USA | Skott, Bearegard, Darjee |
| The Prison Journal | 1 | USA | Riley, Daffern, Skues, Trounson, Pfeifer, Ogloff |
| Psychology, Crime and Law | 2 | USA | Dunne, Lee, Daffern |
| | | | Klepfisz, Daffern, Day, Lloyd |
| European Journal of Nutrition | 1 | Europe | Yang, Xue, Pan, Libuda, Muckelbauer, Yang, Quan, Cheng |
| Australasian Psychiatry | 1 | Australia | McKenna, Skipworth, Tapsell, Pillai, Madell, Simpson, Cavney, Rouse |
| Child Abuse & Neglect | 1 | Canada | Guha, Luebbers, Papalia, Ogloff |

Published research

Presentations and research translation activities

| Year | Invited address/ Keynote speech | | Conference Paper presentation | | Presentations to clinical and 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 |
| 2018–2019 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 22 | 59 | 13 |

Appendix 1

Publications list

Journal Articles

- Ashley, D., Fossey, E., & Bigny, C. (2019). The home environments and occupational engagement of people with intellectual disabilities in supported living. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*. doi:10.1177/0308022619843080
- Bennetts, W., Maylea, C., McKenna, B., & Makregiorgos, H. (2018). The 'Tricky Dance' of Advocacy: A study of non-legal Mental Health Advocacy. *International Journal of Mental Health and Capacity Law*, 2018(24), 12. doi:10.19164/ijmhcl.v2018i24.746
- Blake, G. A., Oglloff, J. R. P., & Chen, W. S. (2019). Meta analysis of second generation competency to stand trial assessment measures: preliminary findings. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 64(4), 238-249.
- Clough, J., Spivak, B., Oglloff, 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 Journal*, 42(5), 278-297.
- Cossar, R., Stoové, M., Kinner, S. A., Dietze, P., Aitken, C., Curtis, M., . . . Oglloff, J. R. P. (2018). The associations of poor psychiatric well-being among incarcerated men with injecting drug use histories in Victoria, Australia. *Health & Justice*, 6(1), 1-8. doi:10.1186/s40352-018-0059-4
- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T. E., & Luebbers, S. (2018). Australian Adolescents' Experiences of Aggression and Abuse by Intimate Partners. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-24. doi:10.1177/0886260518801936
- Darjee, R. (2019). Sexual Sadism and Psychopathy in Sexual Homicide Offenders: An Exploration of Their Associates in a Clinical Sample. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(9), 1738-1765.
- Day, A. S., Daffern, M., Dunne, A., Papalia, N., & Thomson, K. (2018). Interviewing forensic mental health patients who have a history of aggression: Considerations and suggestions. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 18 12-20. doi:10.1080/149990131504353
- Guha, A., Luebbers, S., Papalia, N., & Oglloff, J. R. P. (2019). A follow-up study of mental health service utilisation in a cohort of 2433 sexually abused Australian children utilising five years of medical data. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 90, 174-184. doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.01.015
- Hachtel, H., Harries, C., Luebbers, S., & Oglloff, J.R.P. (2018). Violent offending in schizophrenia spectrum disorders preceding and following diagnosis. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 52(8), 782-792. doi:10.1177/0004867418763103
- Hachtel, H., Vogel, T., & Huber, C. G. (2019). Mandated Treatment and Its Impact on Therapeutic Process and Outcome Factors. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 10. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2019.00219
- Higley, C. A., Lloyd, C. D., & Serin, R. C. (2019). Age and motivation can be specific responsivity features that moderate the relationship between risk and rehabilitation outcome. *Law and Human Behavior*. doi:10.1037/lhb0000348
- Kirwan, A., Curtis, M., Dietze, P., Aitken, C., Woods, E., Walker, S., Kinner, S., Oglloff, J.R.P., Butler, T., & Stoove, M. (2019). The Prison and Transition Health (PATH) Cohort Study: Study Protocol and Baseline Characteristics of a Cohort of Men with a History of Injecting Drug Use Leaving Prison in Australia. *Journal of Urban Health*, 96(3), 400-410.
- Liu, Q., Jiang, M., Yang, Y., Zhou, H., Zhou, Y., Yang, M., & Ji, Y. (2018). Prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and its correlates among junior high school students at 53 months after experiencing an earthquake. *Disaster medicine and public health preparedness*, 1-6. doi:10.1017/dmp.2018.76
- Lopez, K. L., Boer, D. P., Kirby, E. M., & Davis, M. R. (2019). Assessing risk in a law enforcement context: The SHARP sexual risk protocol. *Police Science: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Evidence Based Policing*, 4, 21-25.
- Louise, S., Rossell, S., Lin, T. W., Scott, M., & Thomas, N. (2018). Does mindfulness help people adapt to the experience of hearing voices? *Psychiatry Research*, 270, 329-334.
- Morton, K., Deacon, A., & Sullivan, D. (2019). The Extension of the Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997 to the Children's Court: Opportunities and Shortfalls. *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, 26(3), 375-384.
- Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (2018). Evaluating the Introduction of the Safewards Model to a Medium- to Long-Term Forensic Mental Health Ward. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*, 14(4), 214-222. doi:10.1097/jfn.0000000000000215
- McEwan, T. E., Shea, D. E., & Oglloff, J. R. P. (2018). The Development of the VP-SAFvR: An Actuarial Instrument for Police Triage of Australian Family Violence Reports. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(4), 590-607. doi:10.1177/0093854818806031
- McKenna, B., Skipworth, J., Tapsell, R., Pillai, K., Madell, D., Simpson, A., Cavney, J., & Rouse, P. (2018). Impact of an assertive community treatment model of care on the treatment of prisoners with a serious mental illness. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 26(3), 285-289. doi:10.1177/1039856217748247
- Mullen P.E., Pathé MT. (2018). Assessing and managing threats to commit a massacre. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. doi:10.1177/0004867418773183.
- Papalia, N., Luebbers, S., & Oglloff, J. R. P. (2018). Child sexual abuse and the propensity to engage in criminal behaviour: a critical review and examination of moderating factors. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 43, 71-89. doi:10.1016/j.avb.2018.10.007
- Papalia, N., Oglloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., Mullen, P. E. (2018). Child sexual abuse and criminal offending: Gender-specific effects and the role of abuse characteristics and other adverse outcomes. *Child Maltreatment*, 23, 4, 399-416. doi:10.1177/77559518785779
- Papalia, N. L., Shepherd, S., Spivak, B., Shea, D., Luebbers, S., & Fullam, R. (2019). Disparities in criminal justice system responses to first time juvenile offenders according to Indigenous status. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(8), 1067-1087.
- Papalia, N., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Oglloff, J. R. P. (2019). A meta analytic review of the efficacy of psychological treatments for violent offenders in correctional and forensic mental health settings. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 26(2). doi:10.1111/cpsp.12282
- Pfeifer, C. M., Van Tassel, D. C., & Miller, J. H. (2018). Unique neuroradiological findings in propionic academia. *Radiology case reports*, 13(6), 1207-1211.
- Quinn, C., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., McKenna, B. (2019). The Use of Restrictive Practices on Males Released from Prison and Entering Acute Mental Health Services: Cross-sectional Comparative Study, Issues in *Mental Health Nursing*, 40(7) doi:10.1080/016128401572845.
- Rice, S. M., Parker, A. G., Mawren, D., Clifton, P., Harcourt, P., Lloyd, M., Kountouris, A., Smith, B., McGorry, P., & Purcell, R. (2019). Preliminary psychometric validation of a brief screening tool for athlete mental health among male elite athletes: the Athlete Psychological Strain Questionnaire. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1-16.

Appendix 1

Publications list

Journal Articles

Riordan, D., Browne, C., Korobanova, D., Dean, K., Kariuki, M., & Daffern, M. (2019). Imminent aggression in female forensic inpatients: A study assessing the predictive validity of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression: Women's Version (DASA: WV). *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 1-10.

Robbins, B., Pfeifer, J. E., Trounson, J. S., & Skues, J. (2018). The psychological wellbeing of male professional athletes: A qualitative study of workplace adversity factors and response tendencies. *International Journal of Sports Psychology*.

Shea, D. E., McEwan, T. E., Strand, S. J. M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2018). The reliability and predictive validity of the Guidelines for Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM). *Psychological Assessment*, 30(11), 1409-1420. doi:10.1037/pas0000589

Shepherd, S. M. (2018). Can a connection to culture reduce mental illness symptoms and risk for violence? *Australian Psychologist*, 54(2), 151-156.

Shepherd, S. M., Newton, D., Harries, C., Fix, R. L., & Fullam, R. (2018). An analysis of high-risk offending pathways for young females in custody. *Psychiatry Psychology Law*, 26(2), 194-205.

Shepherd, S. M., Spivak, B., Arabena, K., & Paradies, Y. (2018). Identifying the prevalence and predictors of suicidal behaviours for indigenous males in custody. *BMC Public Health*, 18(1), 1159.

Shepherd, S. M., Delgado, R. H., Sivasubramaniam, D., & Paradies, Y. (2018). Predictors of distress and the protective impact of cultural engagement for Indigenous prisoners. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 57(6), 367-383.

Shepherd, S. M. (2019). Cultural awareness workshops: Limitations and Practical Consequences. *BMC Medical Education*, 19(1), 14.

Shepherd, S. M., Willis-Esqueda, C., Newton, D., Sivasubramaniam, D., & Paradies, Y. (2019). The challenge of cultural competence in the workplace: Perspectives of healthcare providers. *BMC Health Services Research*, 19(35). doi:10.1186/s12913-019-3959-7.

Simmons, M. L., McEwan, T. E., & Purcell, R. (2019). "But All Kids Yell at Their Parents, Don't They?": Social Norms About Child-to-Parent Abuse in Australia. *Journal of Family Issues*, 40(11), 1486-1508. doi:10.1177/0192513x19842587

Simmons, M. L., McEwan, T. E., Purcell, R., & Huynh, M. (2019). The Abusive Behaviour by Children- Indices (ABC-I): a Measure to Discriminate between Normative and Abusive Child Behaviour. *Journal of Family Violence*, 34(7), 663-676. doi:10.1007/s10896-019-00071-1

Skott, S., Beauregard, E., & Darjee, R. (2019). Female Sexual Homicide Offenders: A Descriptive and Comparative Study. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 64(1), 154-162.

Skues, J., Pfeifer, J. E., Oliva, A., & L., W. (2019). Responding to the needs of prisoners with learning difficulties in Australia. *Journal of Bias Identity and Diversities in Education*, 4(1), 113-121.

Spivak, B., Ogloff, J.R.P., & Clough, J. (2019). Asking the right questions: examining the efficacy of question trails as a method of improving lay comprehension and application of legal concepts. *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, 26(3), 441-456.

Stewart, A. C., Cossar, R., Dietze, P., Armstrong, G., Curtis, M., Kinner, S. A., Ogloff, J. R. P., StooVé, M. (2018). Lifetime prevalence and correlates of self-harm and suicide attempts among male prisoners with histories of injecting drug use. *Health & Justice*, 6(19).

Strand, S., & Storey, J. (2019). Intimate Partner Violence in Urban, Rural, and Remote Areas: An Investigation of Offense Severity and Risk Factors. *Violence Against Women*, 25(2), 188-207. doi:10.1177/1077801218766611

Thomas, S. D. M., Daffern, M., Nixon, M., & Ogloff, J. (2019). Crime and victimisation among people with intellectual disability with and without comorbid mental disorder. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities*, 32(5), 1088-1095.

Tillyer, R., Smith, M., & Lloyd, C. D. (2019). Another Piece of the Puzzle: The Importance of Officer Characteristics and Group Processes in Understanding Post-stop Outcomes. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 56(5), 736-779. doi:10.1177/0022427819843962

Trounson, J. S., Pfeifer, J. E., & Skues, J. L. (2019). Perceived workplace adversity and correctional officer psychological well-being: an international examination of the impact of officer response styles. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*, 30(1), 17-37. doi:101080147899491441427

Wyatt, B., Gannon, T. A., McEwan, T. E., Lockerbie, L., & O'Connor, A. (2018). Mentally Disordered Firesetters: An Examination of Risk Factors. *Psychiatry*, 82(1), 27-41. doi:10.1080/00332747.2018.1534520

Yang, M.-z., Xue, H.-m., Pan, J., Libuda, L., Muckelbauer, R., Yang, M., . . . Cheng, G. (2017). High protein intake along with paternal part-time employment is associated with higher body fat mass among girls from South China. *European Journal of Nutrition*, 57(5), 1845-1854. doi:10.1007/s00394-017-1468-1

Journal articles in press

Dunne, A. L., Lee, S., & Daffern, M. (In press). Extending the General Aggression Model: Contributions of DSM-5 Maladaptive Personality Facets and Schema Modes. *Psychology Crime and Law*.

Evers, T., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Trounson, J. S. (In press). Well-Being Interventions for Correctional Officers in a Prison Setting: A Review and Meta-Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

Kehoe, T., Pfeifer, J. E., & Skues, J. (In press). A quantitative assessment of crime rates in colonial NSW: Analysis of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction records. *Crime History & Societies*. 1788-1823

Klepfisz, G., Daffern, M., Day, A., & Lloyd, C. D. (In press). Latent constructs in the measurement of risk and protective factors for violent reoffending using the HCR-20v3 and SAPROF: Implications for practice. *Psychology Crime and Law*. doi:1010801068316X1634197

Lewis, D., Dunne, A. L., Meyer, D., & Daffern, M. (In press). Assessing schema modes using self-and observer-rated instruments: Associations with aggression. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Pfeifer, J. E. (In press). Education, technology and Indigenous prisoners: Examining the impact of a culture-specific program on work readiness, skill development and cultural identity. *Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues*.

Pfeifer, J. E., & Trounson, J. S. (In press). Corrections and Indigenous people: Looking back and moving forward. *Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues*.

Pichler, A. S., Sharman, S., Powell, M., Westera, N., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (In press). Association between Interview Quality and Child Sexual Abuse Trial Outcome. *Journal of Family Violence*.

Luke, R., Daffern, M., Skues, J., Trounson, J., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (In press). The Effect of Time Spent in Prison and Coping Styles on Psychological Distress in Prisoners. *The Prison Journal*.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (In press). Evaluating the impact of an electronic application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression with an embedded aggression prevention protocol on aggression and restrictive practices in forensic mental health unit. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*.

Nixon, M., Ogloff, J., Thomas, S. D. M., & Daffern, M. (In press). Co-occurrence of victimisation and offending histories among people with intellectual disabilities. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*.

Rose, A., Trounson, J., Skues, J., Shepherd, S., Daffern, M., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. (In press). Psychological wellbeing, distress and coping in Australian Indigenous and Multicultural Prisoners: A mixed-method analysis. *Psychiatry Psychology and Law*.

Robbins, B., & Pfeifer, J. E. (In press). The psychological wellbeing of professional athletes: An exploratory study of workplace adversity factors and response tendencies. *International Journal of Sport Psychology*.

Senkans, S., McEwan, T.E., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (in press). Assessing the link between intimate partner violence and post-relationship stalking: A gender-inclusive study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

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*.

Trounson, J. S., Peters, A., & Munro-Harrison, E. (In press). Evaluation of a culturally safe education support program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men in prison. *Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues*.

Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., Ciardha, C. O., Ogloff, J. R. P. & Stadolnik, R. (in press). Deliberate firesetting: An international public health issue. *The Lancet Public Health*.

Books and book chapters

Chadwick, N., Serin, R. C., & Lloyd, C. D. (2019). Examining community supervision officers' skills and behaviours: A review of strategies for identifying the inner workings of face-to-face supervision sessions. In P. Ugwudike, H. Graham, F. McNeill, P. Raynor, F.S. Taxman, & C. Trotter (Eds.), *The Routledge Companion to Rehabilitative Work in Criminal Justice* (pp. 274-287). London: Routledge.

Davis, M. R., Rainbow, L., West, A. G., & Brooks, N. (2018). Behavioural investigative advice: A contemporary commentary on offender profiling activity. In A. Griffiths & B. Milne (Eds.), *The psychology of criminal investigation: From theory to practice* (pp. 203-225). UK: Routledge.

Hellfeldt, K., & Strand, S, JM. (2018). Groupwork. In C. Mellgren, M.V. Fritz, M.V. & E. Tiby (Eds.), *Handbook for Criminology Students*. Lund, Sweden: Student Literature

Strand, S. & Holmberg, G. (2018). *Forensic Psychiatric Care*. Lund, Sweden: Student Literature.

Books and book chapters in press

Darjee, R., & Quinn, A. (In press). Pharmacological treatment of sexual offenders. In F. Cortoni, L. Craig, & J. Proulx (Eds.), *Handbook of What Works with Sexual Offenders*. Wiley.

Enticott, P., Curtis, A., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (in press). The neurobiology of aggression and violence. In S. Hupp and J. Jewell. *The Encyclopaedia of Child and Adolescent Development*. West Sussex, UK: John Wiley and Sons.

Henshaw, M., Darjee, R., & Clough, J. (In press). Online child sexual offending. In I. Bryce & W. Petherick (Eds.), *Child Sexual Abuse*. Elsevier.

Wilson, S.P., Pathé, M.T., Farnham, F.R., & James, D.V. (In press). The Fixated Threat Assessment Centres: The joint policing and psychiatric approach to risk assessment and management in cases of public figure and lone actor grievance-fuelled violence. (2020). In Meloy JR & Hoffmann J, (Eds.) *International Handbook of Threat Assessment, 2nd Ed*. UK: Oxford University Press.

Veal, R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (In press). The Concept of Psychopathy and Risk Assessment: Historical Developments, Contemporary Considerations and Future Directions. In P. Marques, M. Paulino, & L. Alho (Eds.), *Psychopathy and Criminal Behavior: Current Trends and Challenges*. Elsevier.

Reports

Clough, J., Spivak, B., Ogloff, J. R. P., Ruffles, J., Goodman-Delahunty, J. & Young, W. (2019). *The Jury Project 10 Years On – Practices of Australian and New Zealand Judges*. Melbourne, Australia: Australian Institute of Judicial Administration

Davis, M. R. (2018). *Base rates of violent recidivism*. Post sentence Branch, Corrections Victoria. Melbourne, Victoria

Davis, M. R. (2018). *H-10 Feasibility Study Results*. Rehabilitation and Reintegration Branch, Corrections Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria

Dunne, A. L., & Darjee, R. (2018). *Getting the environment and relationships right: Psychologically informed management of high risk offenders*. Corrections Victoria. Melbourne, Australia

Dunne, A. L., & Simmons, M. (2018). *Group intervention programmes for combined sex offender and violent offender groups*. Corrections Victoria. Melbourne, Australia

Lloyd, C. D. (2018). *Evaluation of the Imminence Assessment Instrument for District of South Dakota, U.S. Probation*. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Australia

McEwan, T., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Daffern, M. D. (2018). *Validation of National Tools: RAM and GRAM*. Unpublished report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs, Melbourne, Australia

McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., & Luebbbers, S. (2019). *Implementation Report. Case Prioritisation and Response Model Evaluation*. Prepared for Victoria Police. Melbourne, Victoria

McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., Luebbbers, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2019). *Final Report. Enhancing Police Responses to Family Violence*. Prepared for Victoria Police. Melbourne, Australia

Ogloff, J. R. P., Kennedy, H., & Doyle, M. (2018). *Review of the Forensic Psychiatric Hospital at Colony Farm: British Columbia Forensic Psychiatric Services*. Unpublished Report prepared for the Provincial Health Services Agency, British Columbia, Canada.

Pathé, M.T. (2019). *The Development of an Operational Model to Assess and Manage Fixated Threats in Smaller Jurisdictions*. Commissioned Report to Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs. 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*. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Justice and Regulation Victoria, Melbourne Australia

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

International peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

Darjee, R. (September, 2018). *Let's talk about sex: understanding healthy and unhealthy sexual functioning to better manage those who sexually abuse*. Keynote Address. National Organisation for the Treatment of Abusers (NOTA), International Conference, Glasgow, Scotland.

Darjee, R. (December, 2018). *Managing sexual homicide offenders in the community*. Keynote Address. International Conference on Sexual Homicide: Research, Clinical and Police Issues. London, UK.

Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *Beyond the Procrustean beds: A pragmatic model for differentiating rapists and their offences*. Keynote Address. Conference of the International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship, Virginia, USA.

McEwan, T. E. (June, 2019). *A new theory of stalking and implications for treatment*. Keynote Address. British Psychological Society Forensic Division Annual Conference, Liverpool, UK.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (November, 2018). *Using Psychological Science to Contribute to Public Safety in the Case of Terrorists and Lone Actor Grievance Fuelled Violence Perpetrators*. Keynote address. Executive Counselling and Training Academy, Singapore.

Shepherd, S. M. (March, 2019). *Beyond Essentialism and Color-Blindness – A Journey Through Cross-cultural assessment*. Keynote Address. American Psychology-Law Society, Portland, USA.

Paper presentations

Avery, S., Trounson, J. S., Dew, A., McRae, K., & Bullot, M. (June, 2019). *Community leadership in inclusion and disability research*. Paper presented at the International Indigenous Health and Wellbeing Conference, Darwin, Australia.

Cossar, R., O'Keefe, D., Jacka, D., & Dietze, P. (May, 2019). *Describing client presentations at syringe dispensing machines in Melbourne, Australia: A novel method of data capture*. Paper presented at the Harm Reduction International Conference, Porto, Portugal.

Coulter, D. J., Lloyd, C. D., & Serin, R. C. (May, 2019). *Combining static, stable, acute, and protective ratings into risk estimates within the standardized five-level framework*. Paper presented at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference Halifax, Canada.

Darjee, R. (October, 2018). *Female perpetrated sexual homicide: definitional, conceptual and typological issues*. Paper presented at the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Conference, Vancouver, Canada.

Darjee, R. (October, 2018). *Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP): a prospective validation in a clinical sample*. Paper presented at the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Conference, Vancouver, Canada.

Davies, S. T., Lloyd, C. D., & Polaschek, D. L. L. (May, 2019). *Change matters, but does it really matter? The relationship between DRAOR change and imminent recidivism*. Paper presented at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Halifax, Canada.

Davis, M. R. (February, 2019). *Unravelling the inductive-deductive debate in behavioural investigative advice*. Paper presented at the Conference of the Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (APATAP), Hong Kong.

Hachtel, H. (November, 2018). *Violent offending in schizophrenia spectrum disorders preceding and following diagnosis*. Paper presented at the DGPPN Kongress, Berlin, Germany.

Hachtel, H. (November, 2018). *Correlates of self-harm and suicide attempts in justice-involved young people*. Paper presented at the DGPPN Kongress, Berlin, Germany.

Higley, C. A., Ung, J., & Lloyd, C. D. (May, 2019). *Analyzing offender crime and desistance cognitions across time to advance the understanding of desistance processes*. Paper presented at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Halifax, Canada.

Lloyd, C. D., & Serin, R. C. (May, 2019). *Rational choices, antisocial attitudes, desistance motivations, emotion-driven thinking? Which cognitions (or do they all) matter?* Paper presented at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Halifax, Canada.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (October, 2018). *Structuring nursing interventions to reduce aggression and linking these interventions to risk assessment using the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression*. Paper presented at the Toronto at the 6th International Conference on Violence in the Health Sector, Toronto, Canada.

McKenna, B. (March, 2019). *Forensic mental health models of care: A case for cultural inclusion*. Keynote Address. Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry Annual Conference, Vienna, Austria.

Mongrain, S., & Trounson, J. S. (October, 2018). *Correctional employee well-being: The national adaptation and implementation of an innovative staff well-being initiative within CSC*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Montreal, Canada.

Ogloff, J. R. P., Shea, D., Daffern, M. D., & Wong, S. (March, 2019). *The Development and Validation of the Violence Risk Scale – S5 Screen*. Paper presented to the American Psychology-Law Society 2019 annual conference, Portland, Oregon USA.

Papalia, N. L., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. E. (October, 2018). *Child sexual abuse and offending*. Association of the Treatment of Sexual Abusers 'Better Together' Conference, Vancouver, Canada

Petersson, J. & Strand, S. (June, 2019). *Arrest as a protective intervention among intimate partner violent men*. Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden.

Pfeifer, J. E. (October, 2018). *Defining and assessing offender psychological wellbeing in corrections*. Paper presented at the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Montreal, Canada.

Trounson, J. S., Louise, S., Daffern, M., Skues, J., Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2018). *Why help prisoners manage their well-being?: The development and implementation of CopE-Well training*. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, Montreal, Canada.

Stone, A. G., & Lloyd, C. D. (May, 2019). *Do supervision officer and supervisee ratings of the same cognitive constructs correspond?* Paper presented at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Halifax, Canada.

Stjernqvist, J., Petersson, J. & Strand, S. (June, 2019). *The importance of immigrant background when identifying risk factors for intimate partner violence*. Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden.

Strand, S. & Petersson, J. (June, 2019). *The structured risk management model, the RISKSAM*. Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden.

Sukabdi, Z. (October, 2018). *Terrorism criminogenic risk factors and strategies for effective rehabilitation*. The 2nd International Conference on Social and Political Issues. Bali, Indonesia.

National peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

Cossar, R., Curtis, M., & Stewart, A. (May, 2019). *The Prison and Transition Health Study: Research Reflections in the Prison Setting*. Keynote Address. The Victorian Substance Use Research Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R. (May, 2019). *Sexual sadism: the role of psychiatry in understanding, assessing and treating those who are sexually aroused by hurting others*. Keynote Address. Royal Australia and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP), Annual Congress, Cairns, Queensland.

McKenna, B. (May, 2019). *Diversion of addictions from the criminal justice system: "There are better ways. ... But are we using them?"* Keynote Address. Australian and New Zealand Addiction Conference. Gold Coast, Australia.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (August, 2018). *A Systematic Approach to Reducing Persistent Violence and Serious Sexual Offending: The Catalyst Consortium*. Corrective Services NSW 7th Annual Psychology Conference. Forensic Psychology: Therapeutic best practice and management of specific needs, Sydney, Australia.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (November, 2018). *A Systematic Approach to Reducing Persistent Violence and Serious Sexual Offending: Catalyst Consortium for Research Excellence in Reducing Persistent Violence and Sexual Offending*. Corrections Victoria Research Seminar Series, Melbourne, Australia

Ogloff, J.R.P. (November, 2018). *Addressing Youth Justice in Victoria: Overcoming Obstacles and Finding Solutions*. Blue Light Victoria and Victoria Police 2018 Youth Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Pathé, M.T. (December, 2018). *Joint, preventative approaches to lone actor grievance-fuelled violence*. Annual Conference Adult Parole Board, Melbourne, Victoria

Pathé, M.T. (October, 2018). *Stalking of doctors*. Keynote Address. Victorian Branch RANZCP annual weekend conference, Daylesford, Victoria.

Sullivan, D. (October, 2018). *Personality disorder – in conversation*. Keynote Address. Criminal Connections, VLA Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. (August, 2018). *Dual Diagnosis*. Keynote Address. Drug Court Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. (November, 2018). *Internet-enabled offending*. Keynote Address. ANZAPPL SA Annual General Meeting, Adelaide, South Australia.

Sullivan, D. (November, 2018). *The shifting sands of confidentiality*. Keynote Address. ANZAPPL Annual Congress, Hobart, Tasmania.

Paper presentations

Ashley, D., & Jennings, R. (October, 2018). *From paper to practice: implementing an occupational therapy service in a new forensic mental health prison setting*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Ashley, D., & Lawrie, S. (September, 2018). *A Collaborative Approach to Harm Reduction*. Paper presented at the 9th Annual Correctional Services Healthcare Summit, Melbourne, Australia.

Bragg, C. (October, 2018). *Enabling occupation with clients experiencing mental illness in the custodial setting*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia

Bragg, C. (October, 2018). *The OT role in suicide prevention – an emerging area of clinical specialism*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Cossar, R., Stewart, A., Kirwan, A., Dietze, P., Stooove, M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2019). *Patterns of Crime and the Age-Crime Curve in Men who Inject Drugs in Victoria*. Paper presented at the Public Health Association of Australia's Justice Health Conference 2019, Sydney, Australia.

Davies, S. T., Polaschek, D. L. L., & Lloyd, C. D. (September, 2018). *Using the DRAOR to predict family violence*. Paper presented at the Department of Corrections National Training Event for Psychologists, Rotorua, New Zealand.

Davies, S. T., Polaschek, D. L. L., & Lloyd, C. D. (September, 2018). *Does change matter? Investigating the relationship between change in dynamic risk factors and recidivism during community reintegration*. Paper presented at the New Zealand Psychological Society Jubilee Conference, Auckland, New Zealand.

Davis, M. R. (November, 2018). *A cumulative behavioural rating scale for identifying non-sadistic ritualistic rape*. Paper presented at the Paper presented at the 38th annual congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Law (ANZAPPL), Hobart, Australia.

Dunne, A. L., Gilbert, F., Lee, S., & Daffern, M. (November, 2018). *The role of aggression-related early maladaptive schemas and schema modes in aggression in a prisoner sample*. Paper presented at the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Annual Congress, Hobart, Australia.

Harris, S. (October, 2018). *Forensic mental health patients' experiences of disclosure for vocational occupations: an exploration to inform occupational therapists*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Kerin, K. (October, 2018). *The impact of the physical and social environment on occupational participation in a forensic mental health setting*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (August, 2018). *What Now? Suitable Interventions Following Aggression Risk Assessment*. Paper presented at the 19th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (November, 2018). *Benchmarking amongst forensic mental health services: A strategy to progress the movement towards the elimination of restrictive practices*. Paper presented at the Towards the Elimination of Restrictive Practices Forum, Hobart, Tasmania.

McEwan, T. E., & Spivak, B. (November, 2018). *Improving police risk assessment of family violence*. Paper presented at the Australia and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Annual Congress, Hobart, Tasmania.

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

Paper presentations

- Mynard, L., & Muro, J. (October, 2018). *Should I talk about it? Supporting disclosure of mental health and offending history when forming community links*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.
- Nielson, A., Canty, C., & Hsieh, M. (November, 2018). *Towards Therapeutic Forensic Neuropsychology*. Paper presented at the College of Clinical Neuropsychologists, Brisbane, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (August 2018). *Maximising Offender Rehabilitation in the Modern Era: Principles and Practices*. Paper presented at Corrective Services NSW 7th Annual Psychology Conference, Sydney, Australia.
- Papalia, N. L., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (February, 2019). *Treatment effectiveness with violent offenders: Intermediary and long-term change*. Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference, Sydney, Australia
- Pankhuri, S. (October, 2018). *The complexities of forensic occupational therapy: reflections of a therapist new to the custodial setting*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum, Melbourne, Australia.
- Pfeifer, J. E. (June, 2019). *The Tree of Me: Enhancing cultural and genealogical engagement through technology*. Paper presented at the Reintegration Puzzle Conference, Darwin, Northern Territory.
- Quinn, C., & Ryan, J. (2018). *Restrictive practices in inpatient settings for males. A comparison of admitted men who have been in prison to other admitted males*. Paper presented at the 19th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Australia.
- Robertson, E. (October, 2018). *More than just cooking and craft: a qualitative exploration of the roles and skills of forensic occupational therapists*. Paper presented at the 4th Australian Forensic OT Forum Melbourne, Australia.
- Shepherd, S. M., Brodsky, S. L., Greene, E. L., Grisso, T., Monahan, J. T., & Douglas, K. S. (March, 2019). *Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on our Origins and Charting our Future*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, Portland, USA.
- Stewart, A., Scott, N., Dietze, P., Cossar, R., Butler, T., Kirwan, A., & Stooove, M. (2019). *Longitudinal changes in psychiatric well-being among male prisoners reporting injecting drug use*. Paper presented at the Public Health Association of Australia's Justice Health Conference 2019, Sydney, Australia.
- Trood, M. D., Spivak, B., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (December, 2018). *A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of judicial supervision on recidivism, health, lifestyle factors of criminal offenders*. Paper presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Presentations to professional and clinical groups

- Ashley, D., & Hsieh, M. (October, 2018). *Working with Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Adult Custodial Environment: Role of Mental Health Professionals*. Presentation delivered to Bendigo Health Psychiatric Services & Western Education & Training Cluster Bendigo, Victoria.
- Balofastov, A. & Darjee, R. (September, 2018). *Working with personality disordered offenders*. Presentation delivered to Corrections Victoria Ararat, Victoria.
- Cossar, R. (March, 2019). *Reflections on Remote Psychological Practice with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Populations: Where to Now?* Presentation delivered to The Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia.
- Curnow, D. (August, 2018). *How do we treat violent offending? Current approaches and techniques*. Presentation delivered to Adult Parole Board, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (June, 2019). *The sexually sadistic offender*. Invited lecture delivered as part of the MSc in Investigative and Forensic Psychology, Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom.
- Davis, M. R. (May, 2019). *Equivocal death analysis*. Invited lecture to the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (May, 2019). *Revisiting the organized-disorganized concept in sexual homicide*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (May, 2019). *Unravelling the inductive-deductive debate in criminal investigative analysis*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (May, 2019). *Female sexual offenders*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (May, 2019). *The sexually sadistic offender*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (January, 2019). *Offender profiling: Myths and reality*. Professional development session presented to Forensic Mental Health Centre staff at the James Nash House, South Australia, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *Unravelling the inductive-deductive debate in criminal investigative analysis*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *The sexually sadistic offender*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *Equivocal death analysis*. Invited lecture to staff at the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia, USA.
- Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *Forensic psychology*. Invited lecture to Honours students at Monash University, Clayton, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (August, 2018). *Forensic psychology*. Invited lecture to students from the Ballarat Psychological Students Society, Federation University, Ballarat, Australia.

- Davis, M. R. (July, 2018). *Paraphilias*. Invited presentation delivered as part of the psychiatric registrar training program at The Canberra Hospital, Canberra, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (2018, July). *Stalking*. Invited presentation delivered as part of the psychiatric registrar training program at The Canberra Hospital, Canberra, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (July, 2018). *An introduction to behavioural analysis*. Invited presentation delivered to the Fixated Threat Assessment Team, Australian Federal Police, Canberra, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (October, 2018). *Assessing risk for sexual offending*. Delivered to Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, Perth, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (July, 2018). *Assessing risk for sexual offending with the Static-99*. Delivered to Victoria Police, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (July, 2018). *The forensic assessment of sexual deviance*. Delivered to Victoria Police, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (October, 2018). *The forensic assessment of sexual deviance*. Delivered to Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, Perth, Western Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (October, 2018). *The Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version*. Delivered to Corrections Victoria, Offending Behaviour Programs, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (September, 2018). *The Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP)*. Delivered to Corrections Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Davis, M. R. (August, 2018). *Understanding violent offending: Risk assessment, aggression, and personality*. Delivered to Corrections Victoria, Yarra Glen, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (October, 2018). *The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA)*. Delivered to Corrections Victoria Specialised Offender Assessment and Treatment Service, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davis, M. R. (October, 2018). *Risk formulation and decision-making using the structured professional judgment model*. Delivered to Youth Health and Rehabilitation Service, Caraniche, Melbourne Australia.
- Darjee, R. (November, 2018). *Assessing sexual sadism using the Sexual Sadism Scale (SeSaS)*. Delivered to Australia and New Zealand Association for Psychiatry Psychology and Law Hobart, Australia.
- Darjee, R. (June, 2019). *Sexual violence, stalking and coercive control: similarities, differences and overlaps*. Delivered to National Organisation for the Treatment of Abusers (NOTA) and NHS Scotland Forensic Network, Scotland, UK.
- Darjee, R. (June, 2019). *Working with perpetrators of stalking*. Delivered to Community Justice Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Darjee, R., Balofastov, A., Sullivan, D., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2018). *Personality disorder and offending*. Delivered to Forensicare External Training, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Darjee, R., & Daffern, M. (February, 2019). *Working with personality disordered offenders*. Delivered to Australian Community Support Organisation, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Darjee, R., & Henshaw, M. (August, 2018). *Online child sexual offending*. Presentation delivered to Victoria Police, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Darjee, R., Watson, R., & Henshaw, M. (May, 2019). *Working with those who sexually offend*. Forensicare external training, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Henshaw, M. (May, 2019). *Online child sexual exploitation offenders*. Guest lecture to Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia.
- McEwan, T. E. (July, 2018). *Family violence risk assessment and management: Improving police practice in Victoria*. Delivered to Victorian Magistrates' Professional Development Conference, Melbourne, Australia.
- McEwan, T. E. (April, 2019). *Assessing, formulating and treating stalking behaviour*. Delivered to University of Kent, Canterbury, UK.
- McEwan, T. E. (March, 2019). *Introduction to the Case Prioritisation and Response Model*. Delivered to Victoria Police FVIU Officer in Charge Forum, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (July, 2018). *Clinical Pre-Service Program*. Delivered to Corrections Victoria staff, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (July, 2018). *Forensic Mental Health Training*. Delivered to Victoria Police, Melbourne
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2018). *Case management masterclass*. Training delivered to Youth Justice staff, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *Evaluation of programs for serious violent offenders*. Workshop for Senior Clinicians, Corrections Victoria, Langi Kal Kal, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *Youth justice review and strategy: meeting needs and reducing offending*. Presentation to Youth Justice staff, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *The psychology of the white collar criminal: the case of financial trust violators*. Guest lecture for Monash University, Faculty of Law, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *Youth justice case management train the trainer program*. Delivered to Youth Justice staff, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2018). *Identifying a client at risk of harming someone else*. Victorian Psychologists Association Professional Development Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (August, 2018). *Post Sentence Risk Assessment Framework for Eligible Violent Offenders*. Dangerous Sex Offenders Review Board, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (May, 2019). *Introduction to risk assessment*. Delivered to DHHS staff as part of the Forensic Mental Health Training in Community Health package, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (May, 2019). *Risk Need Responsivity and the YLS/CMI 2.0: A Systems Perspective*. Delivered to Senior Leadership Team, Queensland Youth Justice, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (May, 2019). *Core skills in forensic practice*. Delivered to DHHS staff as part of the Forensic Mental Health Training in Community Health package, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P. (April, 2019). *LSRNR/SARA v3 Training* delivered to NT Corrections staff, Darwin, Australia.

Appendix 2

Presentations and research translation activities

Ogloff, J. R. P. (February 2018). *Risk assessment and management training*. Delivered to ACSO staff, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (February 2019). *SAVRY training*. Delivered to Children's Court staff, Melbourne Australia.

Papalia, N. L. (November, 2018). *Long-term offending and re-victimisation patterns among child sexual abuse victims: The role of abuse characteristics and co-occurring psychopathology*. Professional development seminar to clinical psychologists, Melbourne Australia.

Papalia, N. L. (July, 2018). *What makes treatment with serious violent offenders effective? A review of the evidence base*. Rivergum Treatment Model Workshop Delivered to Senior personnel from the Department of Justice, Melbourne, Australia.

Pathe, M.T. (March, 2019). *Mental Illness, terrorism and Grievance-Fuelled Violence: Understanding the Nexus*. Bi-national live webinar broadcast, Melbourne, Australia.

Quinn, C. (November, 2018). *Sexual health and person centred care*. Masterclass delivered to mental health nursing leaders, Sydney, Australia.

Quinn, C. (February, 2019). *Sexual health: A role for mental health nurses*. Masterclass delivered to mental health nursing leaders, Brisbane, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (February, 2019). *Working with complexity – Cross-cultural considerations*. Professional workshop for ACSO (Australian Community Support Organisation), Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (March, 2019). *Working with complexity – Cross-cultural considerations*. Professional workshop for ACSO (Australian Community Support Organisation), Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (November, 2018). *Forensic Assessment and Cultural Diversity*. Professional Workshop for the 2018 Corrections Victoria Annual Clinical Conference. Melbourne, Australia.

Simmons, M.L. (2018, August). *Youth Causing Pain*. Presentation delivered to Swinburne University, Melbourne, Australia.

Strand, S. (November, 2018). National Conference on *the Geography of Violence*. Conference Organiser, Örebro University, Sweden.

Wilshire, D. & Lemphers, A. (October, 2018). *Dealing with Angry, Hard-to-Like Clients*. Workshop delivered to RMIT staff, Melbourne Australia.

Wilshire, D. and Belofastov, A. (June, 2019). *Dealing with Angry, Hard-to-Like Clients*. Workshop delivered to mental health professionals, Melbourne, Australia.



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