Young People and the Law

Monash University Prato Centre

21 – 23 September, 2015

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

SOCIAL PROGRAM
The **Welcome Reception** will be held at the Monash Centre at the close of Monday's sessions. This function is included in the full registration fee. Partners and guests are most welcome to attend; the fee is AU$35.

Delegates will enjoy the stunning surroundings of the Villa Medicea 'La Ferdinanda' at Artimino for the **Conference Dinner** on Tuesday 22 September. Ferdinando I De' Medici took residency of this magnificent villa with his whole court in 1594. Today, the villa provides a tranquil setting and superb catering for special functions. Delegates will be transported from the Monash University Prato Centre to the venue via bus. If you have booked a ticket, you will find your ticket behind your name tag; please check at the Registration Desk if you still require a ticket for yourself or a guest (cost is AU$115 per person)…..late bookings may be possible.

Please assemble on the street in front of the Monash Centre at 6.00pm SHARP. The group will then walk to the bus departure point (a very short walk). Buses will leave the dinner venue at 9.30 pm and 10.00pm.

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

INTERNET ACCESS
Delegates are welcome to use the facilities (desk top computers and printer) in the computer lab.. Photocopying can be arranged on a user-pays basis.

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

The Conference Organiser

146 Leicester St
Carlton Victoria Australia 3053
T: (+61 3) **9349 2220**
F: (+61 3) 9349 2230
E: **info@conorg.com.au**
www.conorg.com.au

WELCOME

Young people need to be a clear priority within forensic and social services. The interaction between young people and various legal, mental health and social welfare systems can often be fraught, and decisions made early in life can have repercussions into adulthood.

This international conference brings together legal and clinical practitioners, policy contributors, and researchers to examine the vulnerabilities of young people, and the role of the agencies responding to them, with an emphasis on how preventative or early intervention approaches may improve outcomes for young people, as well as the community.

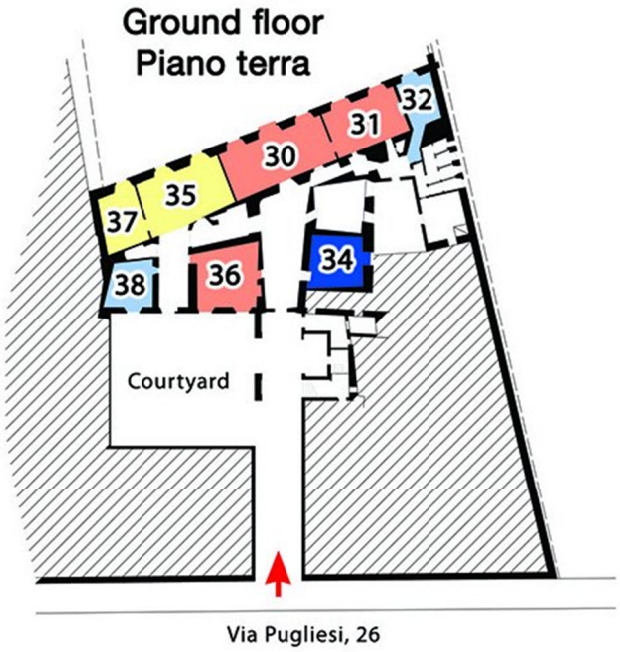
The conference will give particular attention to the following themes that are relevant for children, adolescents, and young adults:

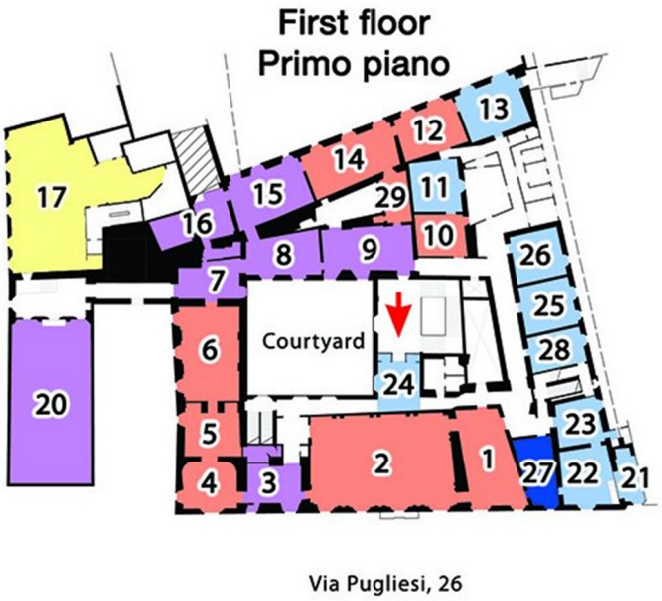
- **Youth justice, including early intervention for young offenders**
- **The protection of young people under the law**
- **Mental health related offending**
- **Disadvantaged groups, including indigenous young people, young people with disabilities**
- **Diversionary schemes for young people**
- **Young people and family violence.**

We look forward to welcoming you to Prato.

James Ogloff and Rosemary Sheehan
Conference Convenors

MONASH UNIVERSITY PRATO CENTRE





2 Salone Grollo ***15 Giochi*** ***14 Toscana*** ***22/23 Computer labs***

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

9:00am **Conference Welcome**

James Ogloff

9:30am **Keynote Address**

Ko te rongoa, ko te aro, ko te whai kia tika ai mo nga rangatahi; solution focused justice for young people
Judge Tony Fitzgerald

10:30 AM – 11:00 AM *Morning tea*

11:00 AM – 1:00 PM Parallel Sessions 1A, 1B and 1C

	Session 1A: Public Safety and Juvenile Justice	**Session 1B: Protection and Vulnerability**	**Session 1C: Indigenous Young People and Diversity**
	Chair: Stefan Luebbers	**Chair: Margaret Nixon**	**Chair: Stephane Shepherd**
	Toscana Room	**Salone**	**Giochi Room**
11:00am	Is public safety enhanced by abandoning juvenile justice? *Mario Paparozzi, Roger Guy*	Missing from home: the intersection of policing and welfare in protecting vulnerable young people *Penelope Welbourne, Caroline Leeson, Julia Morgan*	Rupture and repair: Acknowledging the impact of complex trauma in Indigenous Australian juvenile offenders *Marshall Watson*
11:40am	Revising harmful policy: an inside look at changes to U.S. juvenile sex crime laws *Elizabeth J. Letourneau*	Risk decision-making regarding young people reported to police as missing persons *Stuart Thomas, Amy Sowerby*	An invitational model for intervention: Indigenous and non-Indigenous knowledge and collaboration *Lee Bromley*
12:20pm	Some questions about the criminal liability of minors in Portugal *Ana Rita Alfaiate*		One Stop Shop: A holistic approach to children's legal needs *Katrina Wong*

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM *Lunch*

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM Plenary Session Salone

Chair: James Ogloff

Keynote Address

Principles for effectively communicating with children's and family courts
Randy Otto

3:00 PM - 3:30 PM Afternoon tea

3:30 PM – 5:00 PM Parallel Sessions 2A, 2B and 2C

	Session 2A: *Symposium:* Youth Justice in Wales, UK, and Victoria, Australia	**Session 2B: Risk Assessment**	**Session 2C: Child Abuse**
	Chair: Diana Johns	**Chair: Michael Daffern**	**Chair: Patricia Brown**
	Salone	**Toscana Room**	**Giochi Room**
3:30pm	PAPER 1: Youth justice policy in Wales, UK, and Victoria, Australia: a comparative perspective *Sue Thomas, Diana Johns*	Testing MAYSI-2 decision rules to identify poly-victimization and PTSD in detained youth *Keith Cruise, Holly Hinz, Julian Ford*	Long-term outcomes of child sexual abuse: Examining interrelationships among psychopathology, offending and re-victimisation *Nina Papalia, James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers*
4:00pm	PAPER 2: Therapeutic models of case management: re-conceptualising risk and risk responsivity for youth *Sandra Reitano, Marg Liddell*	Protective factors for juvenile offenders: SAPROF Youth Version *Ed Hilterman, Michiel de Vries Robbé*	The erosion of the rule of law through the diminution of judicial scrutiny of care arrangements in Victoria's child welfare system *Fleur Ward*
4:30pm	PAPER 3: Young people, risk and representation *Diana Johns, Sue Thomas, Sandra Reitano, Marg Liddell*	Contemporary challenges for cross-cultural violence risk assessment *Stephane Shepherd*	Protection of Vulnerable Children in South Australia - Legislative options utilized under the Children's Protection Act 1993 for children under guardianship and custody of the Minister for Education and Child Development ("Families SA") *Cinzia Aglieco*

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM Welcome Reception

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM Plenary Session Salone

Chair: Christopher Trotter

Keynote Address

Karyn McCluskey

10:00 AM - 10:20 AM Morning tea

10:20 AM – 12:20 PM Parallel Sessions 3A, 3B and 3C

	Session 3A: ***Symposium:*** **Young People and the Transmission of Crime**	**Session 3B:** **Risk Assessment**	**Session 3C:** **Mental Impairment and the Justice System**
	Chair: Liana de Paula	**Chair: Jodi Viljoen**	**Chair: James Ogloff**
	Toscana Room	**Salone**	**Giochi Room**
10:20am	PAPER 1: Imprisoned fathers, families and the intergenerational effects of crime – Effect of the Families Matter programme *Michelle Butler*	Are risk assessment tools created equal? A comparison of the SAVRY, YLS/CMI, and START:AV among adolescents on probation *Jodi L. Viljoen, Catherine Shaffer, Aisha Bhawner, Andrew Gray, Tonia Nicholls, Keith Cruise, Sarah Desmarais*	Young mentally ill accused: The WA justice system's response *Phillip Kelly*
10:50am	PAPER 2: Citizenship rights for young offenders: the impacts of the 1990's reforms on the youth justice system in Brazil' *Liana de Paula*	Trauma-informed case planning using the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV) *Keith Cruise*	Multisystemic Therapy for emerging adults with mental illness *Maryann Davis, Ashli Sheidow, Michael McCart*
11.20am	PAPER 3: Young offenders in Brazil: analyzing the interplay of family, peer group and social context as risk factors for youth involvement with crime and violence *Melissa de Mattos Pimenta, Liana de Paula*	Change of female juvenile offenders during treatment: Latent growth trajectories based on SAVRY *Ed Hilterman, Ilja Bongers, Tonia Nicholls, Chijs van Nieuwenhuizen*	Doli incapax and beyond 14: Principles, practice and problems of sentencing mentally impaired child offenders *Jelena Popovic*
11:50pm	PAPER 4: Paramilitary organisations, violent justice and community-based restorative justice projects; the impact on young people in Northern Ireland *Lauren Belshaw*	From risk assessment to intervention planning: Development and initial evaluation of the ARROW *Jodi L. Viljoen, Catherine Shaffer, Nicole Muir, Etta Brodersen, Robert McMahon, Marlene Moretti, Gina Vincent, Keith Cruise, Ed Hilterman, Laura Guy, Kevin Douglas, Ron Roesch*	Young people, insanity, fitness for trial and forensic orders, the Queensland experience. *Ness McVie*

12:20 PM - 1:20 PM Lunch

1:20 PM - 2:20 PM Plenary Session Salone

Chair: Michael Daffern

Keynote Address

Complexities in youth offending: The role of substance misuse
James Ogloff

2:20 PM -2:45 PM Afternoon tea

2:45 PM – 4:30 PM Parallel Sessions 4A, 4B and 4C

	Session 4A: Early Intervention	**Session 4B: Identity, Wellbeing and Human Development**	**Session 4C: Youth Justice Policy**
	Chair: Marg Liddell	**Chair: Troy McEwan**	**Chair: Christopher Trotter**
	Salone	**Toscana Room**	**Giochi Room**
2:45pm	Proposing models of early and effective intervention for dealing with young people who offend: A study across Scotland *Fern Gillon*	The development of a criminal identity *Timothy Warton*	What's it like on the inside? The impact of the self-concept on the educational engagement of incarcerated young offenders *Rana Abou-Sinna, Michael Daffern, Stuart Thomas, Pamela Snow*
3.20pm	Project Booyah *Stephen Pyne*	Preventing the criminalisation of childhood neurodevelopmental impairment *Nathan Hughes& Huw Williams*	Analysis of supervision skills in youth justice *Chris Trotter*
3:55pm	Complementary adventure therapy program for youth-at-risk families *Virginie Gargano*	The impact of a technology-enhanced induction process on psychological wellbeing and adjustment in young first-time prisoners *Justin S. Trounson, Jeffrey E. Pfeifer, Lisa Gye, Andrew Dodd*	

7:00 PM Conference Dinner Villa Medicea 'La Ferdinanda'

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

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM Plenary Session Salone

Chair: James Ogloff

Keynote Address

Building psychosocial resilience in young offenders
Susan Bailey

10:00 AM - 10:20 AM Morning tea

10:20 AM – 12:20 PM Parallel Sessions 5A, 5B and 5C

	Session 5A: Justice System, Children and Young People	**Session 5B: High-risk Young People**	**Session 5C: Family Violence and Vulnerability**
	Chair: Justin Trounson	**Chair: Stefan Luebbers**	**Chair: Troy McEwan**
	Toscana Room	**Salone**	**Giochi Room**
10:20am	A European model of restorative justice with young people *Tim Chapman*	Young people in contact with the youth justice system: Building the evidence base to improve health and social outcomes *Rohan Borschmann, Paul Moran, Louisa Degenhardt, Carolyn Coffey, Emma Thomas, George Patton, Matthew Spittal, Susan Sawyer, Megan Carroll, Stephen Hearps, Stuart Kinner*	Improving family-centeredness: exploring whole family approaches to child welfare in cases of domestic violence and abuse *Kate Parkinson, Michaela Rogers*
10:50am	Reflections on the impact of a Youth Justice Policy Review: effecting systemic change in small and devolved jurisdictions *Jonathan Evans*	Protective factors and the relationship with desistence in a sample of high-risk young people in detention *Stefan Luebbers, Stephane Shepherd, James R.P. Ogloff*	Calling the police on your child: An examination of incidents of child-to-parent violence reported to the police *Melanie Simmons, Troy McEwan*
11.20am	What can be done? Residential therapeutic treatment options for young people suffering substance abuse/mental illness *Jennifer Bowles*	Traumatic brain injury and risk of incarceration in a youth cohort *Kathryn E McIsaac, Andrea Moser, Shanna Farrell MacDonald, Angela Colantonio, Rahim Moineddin, Avery Nathens, Flora I. Matheson*	Perspectives on vulnerability to stranger crime from industry professionals who have or continue to work with violent offenders *Lucy Maxwell, Jason Skues, Lisa Wise, Jeffery Pfeifer*
11:50pm	A last resort? Use of detention and isolation in the WA juvenile justice system *Anna Copeland, Najette Alaraibi*	Live Works – To be the best you can be! *Sam Mesiti*	

12:20 PM - 1:20 PM Lunch

1:20 PM - 2:50 PM Parallel Sessions 6A, 6B and 6C

	Session 6A: *Symposium* Young Offenders in Singapore	Session 6B: Diversionary Schemes workshop	Session 6C: Disability and the Justice System
	Chair: Michael Daffern	**Chair: Keith Cruise**	**Chair: Margaret Nixon**
	Toscana Room	**Giochi Room**	**Salone**
1:20pm	PAPER 1: Impact of childhood maltreatment on recidivism in youthful offenders: a matched-control study *Dongdong Li, Chi Meng Chu, Joseph Teck Ling Goh, Irene Y. H. Ng, Gerald Zeng*	The Tasmanian Early Intervention Pilot Program (TEIP): Diverting young people from binge drinking *Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron*	How well do youth with traumatic brain injury and substance use problems adjust to a prison environment? *Flora I. Matheson, Kathryn McIsaac, Andrea Moser, Shanna Farrell MacDonald, Angela Colantonio, Rahim Moineddin, Avery Nathens*
1:50pm	PAPER 2: Violent and nonviolent youth offenders: Preliminary evidence for group subtypes *Violet Lai, Gerald Zeng, Chi Meng Chu*	The Tasmanian Inter-agency Support teams *Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron and Roberta Julian*	Understanding complex support needs in young people with cognitive disability in contact with the criminal justice system *Leanne Dowse*
2.20pm	PAPER 3: The determinants of gang affiliation in Singaporean youth offenders *Michael Daffern, Chi Meng Chu, Stuart D. M. Thomas, Yaming Ang, Mavis Long, Kate O'Brien*		The relative disadvantage of having dual disability: victimisation and offending in a cohort sample of young people *Margaret Nixon, Stuart Thomas, Michael Daffern*

2:50 PM -3:10 PM Afternoon tea

3:10 PM - 4:30 PM Closing Plenary Session Salone

Chair: Michael Daffern

Plenary Panel

Close of Conference and Farewell

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

➢ **Rana Abou-Sinna[1], Michael Daffern[1], Stuart Thomas[2], Pamela Snow[3]**

[1] Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS), Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Victoria. Australia.
[2] Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia
[3] Department of Psychiatry & School of Rural Health, Monash University, Bendigo, Australia

Email: rabousinna@swin.edu.au

Young people who become disengaged from school have an increased likelihood of academic failure, school dropout, substance abuse and offending (Bidell & Deacon, 2010). In Australia, an increasing number of offenders in detention have a history of academic difficulties and have become disengaged from education. With growing evidence that educational success and school attachment are key protective factors in preventing offending by young people, juvenile detention centres are increasingly searching for ways of engaging young offenders in education and providing positive learning experiences. In this field research has focussed on the role of self-concept as a significant variable that determines students' motivation, positive emotion, and performance in school. Self-concept has been prominently studied in general educational research; to date little research has examined the relationship between self-concept and educational engagement in young offenders. This study aimed to address this gap using a mixed methods research design. Self-concept was assessed in 70 young adolescent males aged between 14 to 19 years (M= 16.53, SD =1.00) incarcerated in a youth custodial setting, across multiple domains including personality, self-esteem, self-efficacy and schema. Self-concept was further explored in this study using a narrative inquiry into young offenders' life histories. Results and implications of this research will be discussed.

Protection of Vulnerable Children in South Australia - Legislative options utilized under the Children's Protection Act 1993 for children under guardianship and custody of the Minister for Education and Child Development ("Families SA")

➢ **Cinzia Aglieco**

The Attorney-General's Department, The Crown Solicitor's Office, South Australia

Email: cinzia.aglieco@sa.gov.au

On 1 August 2010, the Statutes Amendment (Children's Protection) Act 2009 commenced and created four new options for protecting children in State care: written directives not to harbour, conceal or communicate with a child in State care; an offence of harbouring or concealing, or assisting another person to harbour or conceal, a child in State care; child protection restraining orders and placement of children under the temporary custody of the Minister for up to 28 days, as part of a child protection restraining order. Section 52AAB of the *Children's Protection Act 1993* enables the Minister of the Department for Education and Child Development to issue a written directive to an adult to not communicate with or harbour or conceal a child under the guardianship or the custody of the Minister. An example of the purpose of a written directive is to assist children in State Care to be protected from exploitation, abuse and neglect. It places the responsibility for ceasing contact between a child in State care and an adult onto the adult, who once served with a written directive, commits a criminal offence if he or she continues to have contact with the child in breach of the written directive. Punishment is a fine or a term of imprisonment. A written directive is not issued by a Court, but is an administrative function exercised by the Minister and operates in the same way as an Intervention Order to protect vulnerable children in State care.

Some questions about the criminal liability of minors in Portugal

➢ **Ana Rita Alfaiate**

UCILeR – Faculty of Law, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Email: ritalf@gmail.com

In Portugal, we have an objective criteria of criminal responsibility – the age. Before 16, there is no criminal liability, although the facts qualified by the law as a crime do not go unpunished. In fact, up to 12 years, those who commit crimes are subjected to the Law of Children and Youth in Danger Protection, which does not distinguish between aggressors and victims; between 12 and 16, the Educational Guardianship Law intends to provide for the minor's responsibility and education for law's compliance. However, we can speak of real criminal liability only from the age of 16.

Although Portugal counts since 1982 on a Special Criminal Regime for Young, applicable to offenders between 16 and 21 years, the truth is that the lack of regulation of this law has thrown these offenders to the system which is in general applicable.

With the *Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceedings*, of November 27, 2013, it is inevitable a new discussion about criminal responsibility in Portugal. The European legislator states clearly for the treatment of the young offenders by considering their maturity and their ability to experience criminal proceedings.

We intend to present our point of view about the way the directive's transposition may oblige Member states to consider as insufficient an objective criteria for criminal responsibility, once the application of criminal law must be also conditioned by the person's progressive maturation degree.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Building psychosocial resilience in young offenders

➢ **Susan Bailey**

Children & Young People's Mental Health Coalition, UK

This paper will review the emerging evidence about the importance of building psychosocial resilience into the overall assessmentand treatment of young offenders

Child and adolescent development can best be understood as a process of of dynamic transaction between multiple factors
Few dilemmas have challenged the ideas of society about the nature of human development and the nature of justice than children and young people in the juvenile justice system, especially those who have mental health problems neurodevelopmental disorders and learning disability

Of core importance is how multiagency teams have a shared process for both screening and assessing young offenders. Following an overview of the new tool (the CHAT) now in use across agencies in England and Wales this paper will go on to describe how scientific learning from four concepts have been brought together to help services deliver interventions that enable young offenders to move out of viscious into virtuous life cycles. These are

1. resilience as a general ecological concept
2. psycho social resilience as a concept that is in prominent use in the fields relating to disasters emergencies and adversity
3. psycho social resilience as a concept in child development

4. the backgrounds and vertical and horizontal epidemiologies that impact on the needs of children and young people who are in contact with youth justice and forensic mental health services

Concluding that to move forward in this whole field we have to both recognise and respond much more to the psychosocial needs of these young people. Founding a comprehensive approach to mental health care that is likely to be most effective when built on a solid platform of psychosocial care and education in which consideration of the systemic concepts within the notions of psychosocial. Care resilience and recovery are incorporated as equal partners alongside effective specialist treatments for mental disorders.

The Tasmanian Early Intervention Pilot Program (TEIP): Diverting young people from binge drinking

- **Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron**

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia

Email: isabelle.bartkowiaktheron@utas.edu.au

The National Strategy against Binge Drinking has run quite successfully throughout Australia for the past 5 years, as part of a national response to the growing problem of binge drinking amongst youth. While the initiative runs across all states and territories, all have been left free to implement their own initiative as they saw fit, as long as it abided by principles of inter-agency cooperation, especially between health and law enforcement. In Tasmania, the program is run jointly by the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The Tasmanian Early Intervention Pilot Program (TEIPP) started in 2010. It intended to address the unlawful and sometimes excessive consumption of alcohol by young people, and its consequences on their wellbeing and behaviour, and on public health in general.

This presentation outlines the impact of the initiative to date and future steps, as per its evaluation, and with an update of results for the purpose of this conference. It asks the question of how such diversionary schemes can be improved upon, and whether inter-organisational partnerships can increase public awareness of the scheme and prevention.

The Tasmanian Inter-agency Support Teams

- **Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron and Roberta Julian**

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia

Email: isabelle.bartkowiaktheron@utas.edu.au

In 2002, the Tasmanian Government announced a whole-of-government approach to social problems as a means of maximising public health. By May 2006, 18 Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs) were operating throughout Tasmania, with the Department of Premier and Cabinet as Lead Agency. IASTs are non-statutory committees based in local communities throughout the State. As an early intervention scheme, they bring together State and local government service providers to work collaboratively towards developing and monitoring practical, multi-agency responses to support disadvantaged children, young people and families with multiple and complex problems. Specifically, the IASTs focus on children and young people (5 to 17 years) who are experiencing, or who are at significant risk of experiencing problems such as mental illness, alcohol and/or other drug use, family violence, etc. The scope of the target client group has changed over time, and IASTs have expanded from an offending-based model to an early intervention approach, from identifying children of parents with mental illness to supporting the needs of young people who offend, or are at risk of offending.

This presentation unpacks this rather complex scheme, and discusses the various and sometimes obscure reasons for the success of the IASTs, the high levels of trust between agencies, and issues of accountability. Based on the 2013-2015 evaluation of the IAST, this presentation also considers the more delicate issues of legal obstacles to multi-agency collaboration, allocation of responsibilities, the move towards an early intervention framework (supported by all stakeholders) and the partnerships logistics of the scheme.

Young people in contact with the youth justice system: Building the evidence base to improve health and social outcomes

- **Rohan Borschmann[1,2], Paul Moran[3], Louisa Degenhardt[4], Carolyn Coffey[2], Emma Thomas[1], George Patton[2], Matthew Spittal[1], Susan Sawyer[2], Megan Carroll[1], Stephen Hearps[2], Stuart Kinner[1,]**

[1]Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
[2]Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia
[3]Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
[4]National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
[5]Griffith Criminology Department, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

Email: rohan.borschmann@unimelb.edu.au

Despite being a profoundly marginalized population, young people in contact with the youth justice system are under-researched worldwide. Among the more rigorous studies to date are 1) a prospective study of 1,829 pre-trial youth detainees in the USA, followed for 16 years; 2) a data linkage study that examined mortality outcomes for 2,849 young people released from their first custodial order in Victoria from 1988-1999; and 3) a study of 515 young offenders in Victoria examined in detail at baseline and followed prospectively for 9 years. Collectively, these and other studies have identified a range of complex health and social problems in this population, including: poor physical, oral and sexual health, frequent HIV/AIDS risk behaviors, and high rates of mental disorders, risky substance use, psychotic symptoms, self-harm and externalizing behaviors. There is also evidence of an elevated crude mortality rate after release from youth justice supervision, with almost all deaths attributable to preventable causes including drug overdoses, suicide, road traffic accidents and injuries. Many of these young people have been placed in care, have experienced parental incarceration, child abuse or trauma, and/or have an IQ <80. Their needs are complex and effective, system-wide responses have been elusive. Greater research efforts are urgently needed to better characterize - and then improve - the health and social outcomes of young people in contact with the youth justice system. In this presentation we will identify some priority areas for future research and describe one proposed study to illustrate the potential for increasing the rigor, population coverage and potential for policy/practice translation with this vulnerable population.

What can be done? Residential therapeutic treatment options for young people suffering substance abuse/mental illness

- **Jennifer Bowles**

Children's Court of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia

Email: jcab@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au

Jennifer Bowles is a Magistrate in the Children's Court of Victoria, Australia. The majority of young people before the court have drug/alcohol/mental health issues. For many substance dependent young people, the current voluntary treatment system is not working. International solutions were sought for a more effective approach.

In 2014, Magistrate Bowles was awarded a Churchill Fellowship and visited Sweden, England, Scotland and New Zealand. The question was whether mandated therapeutic treatment could work. She visited secure homes, adolescent hospitals, therapeutic residential facilities and outreach services. She spoke to young people undergoing treatment together with numerous overseas experts and practitioners.

Magistrate Bowles concludes that mandated residential treatment can be as effective as voluntary treatment provided it is delivered in a homely and not punitive environment by high quality staff. It also requires schooling on site, external scrutiny, step down facilities and effective transition to the community. Her recommendations include introducing Youth Therapeutic Orders in the Children's Court of Victoria and the establishment of secure therapeutic residential facilities for young people. She also recommends the introduction of a Youth Drug Court and a Crossover List (for young people subject to both criminal and child protection proceedings).

An invitational model for intervention: Indigenous and non-Indigenous knowledge and collaboration

- **Lee Bromley**

Eternity Aid, Campbelltown, Australia

Email: leeabromley@gmail.com

The remote town of Bourke is located in the rural regions of New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Bourke has a population of 3000, of which 37 percent identify as Aboriginal peoples. With no commercial airline service and the nearest regional city over four hours away, Bourke is an isolated community.

Bourke is ranked in the lowest 10 percent of the most socially disadvantaged areas in NSW and has one of the highest rates of crime. The imprisonment and unemployment rates for the town have historically been extremely high.

Since 2007 Eternity Aid, a philanthropically funded aid program, has been working in Bourke. This important work began after Aboriginal juvenile offenders from Bourke, detained far away from their families, invited Eternity Aid to visit the Aboriginal Community. One of the greatest challenges found was that many of the Aboriginal young people and their families were disengaged from education, employment, health and other support services.

Eternity Aid asked, "What would successful care intervention to Indigenous disadvantage for young people and their families look like?" The answer was for Eternity Aid, including its 50 volunteers and social service professionals, to work collaboratively with Aboriginal young people, families, service providers and the community.

As a community development strategy, Eternity Aid modelled an 'invitational' approach, where those most affected by colonisation and disadvantage defined the support and assistance needed. As a result, there has been great success with engaging Aboriginal families in a range of services and links established with Justice Re-investment. This presentation draws on these experiences and the success of the collaborative intervention to date.

A European model of restorative justice with young people

➢ **Tim Chapman**

School of Sociology and Applied Social Studies, Ulster University

Email: tj.chapman@ulster.ac.uk

The International Juvenile Justice Observatory commissioned Tim Chapman to prepare a European Model of Restorative Justice with young people which would support the development of restorative justice throughout Europe as a primary means of protecting young people's rights. This was done in conjunction with a survey of current practice in 28 different countries in Europe and the design of a Toolkit for policy makers and practitioners. While almost every European country is developing initiatives in restorative justice, it is still marginal in all but a few jurisdictions. The model is based upon a study of three countries which have sought to place restorative justice at the heart of the youth justice system, Belgium, Finland and Northern Ireland.

The paper explores what could be considered distinctive about a European model of RJ compared to the way that RJ has developed in English speaking countries. The Model's theoretical framework integrates the European emphasis on children's rights and child friendly justice, on critical social theory and on social pedagogy.

In doing so the Model places justice and socialization rather than protection or rehabilitation at the centre of how society should respond to the harm caused by wrongdoing by young people. It outlines a systemic approach, which includes prevention in families, schools and communities, diversion from formal proceedings and the reduction of the use of custody.

A last resort? Use of detention and isolation in the WA juvenile justice system

➢ **Anna Copeland and Najette Alaraibi**

School of Law, Murdoch University, Western Australia

Email: a.copeland@murdoch.edu.au

This paper will look at the meaning of detention as 'a last resort' as set out in the *Convention on the Rights of the Child.* It asks if the Australian juvenile justice system understands the concept of a last resort in the same way as the international community, suggesting it has been misconstrued in the Australian context.

It will use the Western Australian juvenile justice system to look at the impact any such misconception would have on the young people stuck within the system. It will also consider issues of over incarceration of aboriginal young people and ask if underlying assumptions and stereotyping of this particular group has allowed the last resort concept to become skewed in the Australian context.

Trauma-informed case planning using the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV)

➢ **Keith Cruise**

Department of Psychology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY

Email: cruise@fordham.edu

Advances have been made in the use of risk assessment tools to inform case management with justice-involved youth. Implementing reliable and valid risk assessment tools has resulted in reduced placements, reduced overuse of maximum supervision levels, and better linkage of community-based services for high risk youth offenders (Vincent et al., 2012). However, risk tools often provide limited coverage of prior trauma exposures, reactions, and symptoms (Cruise, 2013). This is problematic given high rates of polyvictimzation (Ford et al., 2010), PTSD (Abram et al., 2004) and research linking both to aggression, substance use, and delinquent behaviors (Ford et al., 2012). This presentation reviews structural characteristics of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV; Viljoen et al., 2014), a structured professional judgment risk/needs tool with demonstrated reliability and validity in juvenile justice settings (Viljoen et al., 2012). Using a case study approach, this presentation highlights how a risk/need assessment informed by the START:AV incorporates dynamic vulnerabilities and strengths, case-specific items, and multiple outcomes (e.g., violence, substance use, victimization) and illustrate a process of trauma-informed case formulation. Future clinical applications and research directions are also highlighted.

Testing MAYSI-2 Decision Rules to Identify Poly-victimization and PTSD in Detained Youth

➢ **Keith Cruise[1], Holly Hinz[1], and Julian Ford[2]**

[1]Department of Psychology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY
[2]Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT

Email: cruise@fordham.edu

The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2; Grisso & Barnum, 2006) is a commonly used screening measure for mental health concerns in justice-involved youth. There is evidence of sound psychometrics and clinical utility of the standard MAYSI-2 clinical in juvenile justice samples but less evidence for the validity of the MAYSI-2 Traumatic Experiences (TE) scale with question as to how this scale can best be used to screen for trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms. This study further tested utility of the TE scale by investigating it's utility in identifying detained youth (N = 1,867; 78% male, 73.5% youth of color) classified as poly-victims (Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007). Multinomial logistic
regressions indicated that the TE scale significantly predicted poly-victimization for females (b = .60, p <
.001). For males, both the Alcohol/Drug Use scale (b = .22, p < .01), and the TE scale (b = .34, p < .01) predicted poly-victimization. ROC analyses were significant for the TE scale in identifying the polyvictimized group relative to a low adversity group with an AUC = .744, SE = .041, p < .05 for females and AUC = .664, SE = .046, p < .05 for males. Cut scores and screening decision rules based on single and multiple MAYSI-2 scales are discussed in relation to screening for polyvictimization as well as PTSD.

Multisystemic Therapy for emerging adults with mental illness

➢ **Maryann Davis[1], Ashli Sheidow[2], Michael McCart[2]**

[1]Transitions RTC, Systems & Psychosocial Advances Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA
[2] Oregon Social Learning Center, Eugene, OR, USA

Email: maryann.davis@umassmed.edu

The risk of recidivism among emerging adults with serious mental health conditions (SMHC) is very high. There currently are no proven interventions to reduce recidivism in emerging adults, *with or without SMHCs*. Multisystemic Therapy (MST) has proven effectiveness for reducing recidivism in delinquent youth up to age 17. MST was adapted (MST-EA) for 17-21 year old justice-involved youth with SMHCs. This paper describes the MST-EA intervention and pilot study findings. MST-EA targets reduced recidivism, positive functioning in school, employment, independent living, and social relationships, and provides mental health and substance use treatment. In a sub-study, MST-EA Coaches were randomly assigned to be either a Standard Coach or a Vocational Coach, and MST-EA participants were randomly assigned to Coach condition.

All participants (N=48, 73% male, Ages 17-20) had a SMHC, recent (<18 months) arrest or release from incarceration, and were community-living. Research recruitment (97%) and retention (91%), and treatment retention (78%) were high. Therapist fidelity was strong (possible scores=27-108; Median=95; Range=44-108). Coach fidelity was also strong (possible scores=7-28; Median=24; Range=10-28, no difference between Vocational and Standard Coaches, p>.10). Vocational Coaches taught more vocational skills than Standard Coaches (p<001).

Significant reductions occurred in the number of charges (Wilcoxon =-2.6, p<.01) and number of mental health symptoms (Wilcoxon=-3.9, p<.001). While there was no difference between the coach conditions at baseline in being engaged in school or work, more in the Vocational Coach (94%) than Standard Coach (73%;p=.05) condition were in school/work during treatment, with a post-treatment trend (87% vs. 62%, p<.10).

Understanding complex support needs in young people with cognitive disability in contact with the criminal justice system

➢ **Leanne Dowse**

School of Social Sciences, UNSW Australia, Sydney, Australia

Email: L.Dowse@unsw.edu.au

There is significant and growing concern that some young people with disabilities, including cognitive and mental health disorders are becoming socially excluded and criminalized, resulting in their involvement in the criminal justice system. An emerging body of evidence suggests that as young people (and later as adults) this group figure significantly in policing, justice and correctional settings, both as victims and offenders. It appears that for a significant proportion of these individuals, their support needs are complex and their trajectory into the criminal justice system begins very early in life. However, the specificity of the experiences of this vulnerable group is currently poorly understood.

This paper reports on research tracing the trajectories of a cohort of individuals who have complex support needs and who have been in prison in NSW. The idea of complex needs is developed to capture the sense of multiple interlocking experiences and factors that span disability, health and mental health, behavioural and social issues. Findings presented from the study indicate that vulnerabilities emerging early in life for this group may include dual or multiple impairments, histories

of victimization, early and persistent social disadvantage, placement in out of home care, early educational disengagement, precarious housing and substance misuse.

The human service system has limited capacity to recognise and respond to these complex needs, with the result that management of needs is defrayed to the criminal justice system as the key system of response. Effective prevention and support approaches will be discussed using quantitative analyses and case studies.

Reflections on the impact of a Youth Justice Policy Review: effecting systemic change in small and devolved jurisdictions

- **Jonathan Evans**

Centre for Criminology, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, Wales, United Kingdom.

Email: Jonathan.Evans1@southwales.ac.uk

In 2010 a Policy Review Team – comprising academics and criminal justice managers from Jersey, Wales and Scotland - was invited to undertake a review of youth justice policy and practice in the Channel Island of Jersey. This paper describes the process of the review, its major recommendations, and what happened as a result of the Report that was produced. Significant changes in Jersey's youth justice system in the three years following the review would suggest that the Report has had a positive influence in terms of improving outcomes, although its impact on legislation has been limited. This paper explores possible reasons for these improved outcomes and highlights points of comparison with other small or devolved jurisdictions.

The opportunities, limitations and risks of attempting to effect systemic change and reform in the domains of juvenile justice and related children's services are duly considered in the context of comparatively small and / or devolved jurisdictions. A comparative analysis between the very different social contexts of Wales and Jersey includes reflections on whether it is possible to identify common principles of good practice that might be applied to other jurisdictions.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Ko te rongoa, ko te aro, ko te whai kia tika ai mo nga rangatahi
(Solution focussed justice for young people)

- **Tony Fitzgerald**

Auckland District and Youth Court, New Zealand

Only about 20% of young people suspected of committing offences in New Zealand are charged and brought before the Youth Court. Generally they are either facing serious charges and/or are repeatedly offending. Many have a complex range of issues underlying their offending. The other 80% are diverted away from the Youth Court by the police taking alternative action. That high rate of diversion, together with the Family Group Conference as the primary decision making process, sets the New Zealand Youth Court apart from any other court in the world.

In recent years there has been increasing awareness of the range and complexity of issues underlying the offending of young people who come before the Court. As a result, some specialist Courts have been established to improve outcomes and be more effective in addressing underlying causes of offending. Increasingly too, the mainstream Youth Courts have been operating, essentially, as solution-focussed courts, involving a team of professionals from various agencies, all of whom are specially qualified and trained, working together in a non-adversarial, co-ordinated way. Such an approach is consistent with the statutory obligations the Court has which include;

- Ensuring that a young person's needs are acknowledged, and the underlying causes of his or her offending are addressed, in addition to him or her being held accountable and victim's interests being considered.
- The requirement for judges and lawyers;
    - To explain the nature of proceedings to a young person in a manner and language that can be understood and to be satisfied he or she understands; and,
    - To encourage and assist the young person to participate in the proceedings to the degree appropriate to his or her age and level of maturity.
- Encouraging and promoting co-operation between other agencies providing services for young people and their families.

The keynote address will provide:

- An overview of the New Zealand Youth Justice system and the Youth Court in particular, and;
- A commentary on some of the issues underlying the offending of many of the young people coming before the Court in respect of which there has been increasing awareness in recent years, and;
- An insight into the approaches now being taken in response to these issues, including the specialist Courts that have been established, as well as the solution-focussed approach now being taken in the mainstream Court.

Complementary adventure therapy program for youth-at-risk families

➢ **Virginie Gargano**

Université Laval and Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Email: virginie.gargano@uqac.ca

The contents of this paper concern the description of a wilderness family therapy program which is now officially given by the Youth Centers of the Saguenay Lac St-Jean region. Considered as powerful therapy methods, wilderness programs have proven their use in institutional environments. The program has been given more than 30 times and has touched more than 300 families. The program is aptly named "Les liens naturels", which translates loosely as "Natural links" and has shown the relevance of using nature and adventure in social work for vulnerable families and at risk groups. This paper has the objective of exposing the formula used in the program and promoting the use this method for family therapy.

The history of the program, the different steps used and the family selection process will be exposed. I will also talk about the goals of the program and use an example of a therapy plan. I will use concrete examples in order to attain the presentation objectives.

The audience will gain:

- A better understanding of a wilderness therapy program;
- Comprehension of the different steps in the program and the different ways to reach goals for the families;
- Understanding the benefits of integrating these programs in an organisation.

Proposing models of early and effective intervention for dealing with young people who offend: A study across Scotland

➢ **Fern Gillon**

University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland

Email: fern.gillon@strath.ac.uk

Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) is a multi-agency approach to dealing with young people who offend which is unique to Scotland. It is understood to produce efficient and proportionate outcomes for young people. However, the systems and processes in place to facilitate this vary between local authorities in Scotland and may affect their impact on outcomes for young people. This study investigates the variation of EEI process and practice with the aim of developing an understanding of how these practices differ in term of multi-agency decision making. The research involved 28 interviews with EEI coordinators in person or via telephone. Further, 5 multi-agency EEI meetings were observed; and 9 areas were able to provide internal statistics for analysis. Based on the findings this presentation explores decision making structures and interagency working across practice in Scotland in order to develop models of EEI. Wider issues, such as the involvement of young people; and the interaction of EEI with existing youth justice systems are also explored. These findings are recognised with reference to previous literature and their practical implications are considered.

Change of female juvenile offenders during treatment: Latent growth trajectories based on SAVRY

➢ **Ed Hilterman[1], Ilja Bongers[2], Tonia Nicholls[3], Chijs van Nieuwenhuizen[2]**

[1] Tilburg University, Tranzo Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg, The Netherlands; Justa Mesura, Consultancy and Applied Research, Barcelona Spain
[2]GGzE Center for Child & Adolescent Psychiatry; Tilburg University, Tranzo Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, The Netherlands
[3]British Columbia Mental Health & Addiction Services; University of British Columbia; Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada

Email: ehilterman@justamesura.com

The SAVRY is a tool designed to assist clinicians to assess violence risk and can also be used for risk management. In essence, SAVRYs' risk and protective factors are criminogenic need factors and areas to target intervention. Most of the research on the SAVRY thus far has focused on predictive validity and only a small part of this research is based on data from field studies. Even less studies have examined the use of the SAVRY to measure change over time and almost none were directed towards female juvenile offenders. In this paper, we will address these omissions.

The SAVRY risk assessments of 661 female juvenile offenders (age first assessment M = 16.7, SD = 1.4) were used with a total of five subsequent assessments over a period of 1.25 year. In a previous step, factor analysis including all SAVRY items, identified five factors (Hilterman et al., 2013). They were labeled: 1) Antisocial behavior, 2) Family Functioning, 3) Personality, 4) Social Support, and 5) Treatability.

Using Latent Class Growth Mixture Modeling (Muthén & Muthén, 2012), the developmental trajectories of the aforementioned five factors were estimated for female juvenile offenders. Multiple developmental trajectories were estimated for all five factors. Although a considerable proportion of the juveniles did not show change over time, patterns of decreasing and increasing needs were identified for most factors. The developmental trajectories and the consequences of different developmental paths based on the female juvenile offenders' evolutions through the juvenile justice system will be discussed.

Protective factors for juvenile offenders: SAPROF Youth Version

➢ **Ed Hilterman[1] and Michiel de Vries Robbé[2]**

[1] Justa Mesura, Consultancy and Applied Research, Barcelona Spain.
[2]Forensic psychiatric centre the Van der Hoeven Kliniek, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Email: ehilterman@justamesura.com

Protective factors can be important in the prevention of violence risk. Especially with juveniles more attention for the development of strengths offers potential value in treatment. Accurate assessment of protective factors related to violence risk is essential in order to be able to effectively focus treatment on the development of protective factors and to evaluate treatment progress. Commonly used tools such as the SAVRY include a limited number of protective factors, while especially with youth the development of personal and situational strengths may have a substantial impact. In response to the international implementation of the SAPROF for adult offenders, mental health professionals working in juvenile offender treatment requested the development of a SAPROF Youth Version. Following literature searches and pilot studies, the SAPROF-YV was designed and published in Dutch in 2014 and translated into English and Spanish in 2015. The SAPROF-YV is an SPJ risk assessment tool containing 16 dynamic protective factors derived from empirical studies and clinical experience. All factors are dynamic and offer potential to serve as positive treatment goals for juveniles in clinical and outpatient forensic psychiatry. The tool is intended to be used in addition to predominantly risk focused tools, such as the SAVRY, in order to offer more balance in the risk assessment approach. The present study concerns results from the first validation studies of the SAPROF-YV in probation and outpatient samples. The tool will be demonstrated and results on its concurrent validity and interrater reliability will be presented.

Preventing the criminalisation of childhood neurodevelopmental impairment

➢ **Nathan Hughes and Huw Williams**

Centre for Adolescent Health, Murdoch Childrens Research Institute, Melbourne, Australia; School of Social Policy, University of Birmingham, UK.; School of Government, University of Melbourne, Australia

Email: nathan.hughes@mcri.edu.au

Childhood neurodevelopmental impairments are functional difficulties in cognition, learning, communication, or emotion, caused by disruption in the development of the brain or other aspects of the nervous system, due to genetics, injury or illness. Research reviews reveal a disproportionately high prevalence of neurodevelopmental impairments among young people in youth justice custodial institutions, consistent across international contexts. This demonstrates a widespread failure of current practices and interventions intended to prevent offending to recognize and meet the needs of these vulnerable young people.

This prevalence can be explained through an appreciation of the array of factors and experiences affecting young people with neurodevelopmental impairments. Cognitive and emotional deficits can give rise to the expression of aggressive or antisocial behaviour in particular social situations, increasing risk of criminality. In parallel, such deficits can heighten susceptibility to a range of negative social experiences that further increase risk of criminality, including educational disengagement, bullying, inappropriate parenting techniques, and criminalisation by justice agencies.

Such an understanding supports an alternative approach to the prevention of criminality. It suggests a need for earlier identification and responsive intervention based on an increased awareness among a range of professionals regarding how behaviour might be influenced or explained by neurodevelopmental impairment. In particular, it emphasizes the importance of maintaining

educational engagement, supporting families, and monitoring peer relationships. Whilst this presents significant challenges, not to act is to be in breach of our duties of care and to increase the risk of criminalization for young people made vulnerable due to neurodevelopmental impairment.

Young mentally ill accused: The WA justice system's response

- **Phillip Kelly**

Youth Legal Service Inc., Perth, Western Australia

Email: phillip@youthlegalserviceinc.com.au

Since 2005, WA's Court system has acknowledged the challenge presented by an increasing number of accused coming before the Courts, whose alleged offences have been triggered in whole or part by mental illness. The vast majority of those mentally ill accused in adult Courts have been under the age of 25; and a similar number of mentally ill accused have been enmeshed in the juvenile justice system.

In those intervening 10 years, three discrete approaches have been adopted by WA's Courts, with varying degrees of success. This paper will provide exposition, discussion and assessment of these three approaches and the author's thoughts on new directions the Courts may take in the future.

Revising harmful policy: an inside look at changes to U.S. juvenile sex crime laws

- **Elizabeth J. Letourneau**

Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, USA

Email: elizabethletourneau@jhu.edu

Criminal policies specific to sexual offending have increased dramatically in numerous countries, though none more so than in the United States. Beginning in 1990 through the present, sex crime legislation has cast an increasingly wide net and many policies specifically include youth adjudicated delinquent as minors. Recently, however, substantive changes in juvenile sex crime policy have been enacted within the U.S. at federal and state levels via new or amended legislation and via the courts. More generally, there has been growing movement away from harsh treatment of youth, witnessed by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions that, while having little to do with juvenile sexual offending may still exert an effect on juvenile sex crime policy. This discussion will focus on factors that appear to promote or inhibit such policy change, including recent changes in how the media portrays child sexual abuse, the development of professional coalitions specifically targeting juvenile sex crime policy, the emergence of empirically rigorous research evaluating intended policy effects (e.g., on sexual recidivism) and unintended effects on youth. Dr. Letourneau has 25 years of experience conducting research on juvenile sex crime policy, the assessment and treatment of youth who have sexually offended, and on interventions designed to prevent or address other youth risk behaviors. She has 60 scientific publications in these and related areas. Currently, Dr. Letourneau is president of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers and director of the Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

Protective factors and the relationship with desistence in a sample of high-risk young people in detention

➢ **Stefan Luebbers, Stephane Shepherd and James R.P. Ogloff**

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

Email: sluebbers@swin.edu.au

This paper will present findings on the prevalence of protective factors and association with future offending and desistence in a sample of 177 Australian youth in detention. The Protective Domain on the SAVRY (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth) instrument was used to identify protective items in the cohort. The mean number of protective factors for the entire sample was low (under two) with higher risk clients averaging less than one current protective item. While the number of protective factors was associated with criminal desistance, this effect did not extend to the highest risk young offenders. Clients who reoffended were significantly less likely to present with five out of the six SAVRY protective items. Additionally, pro-social involvement and school engagement had the strongest associations with non re-offense. This presentation will discuss the clinical implications for management and treatment focus with clients in youth justice systems.

How well do youth with traumatic brain injury and substance use problems adjust to a prison environment?

➢ **Flora I. Matheson[1,2,3,4], Kathryn McIsaac[1], Andrea Moser[4], Shanna Farrell MacDonald[4], Angela Colantonio[5], Rahim Moineddin[6], Avery Nathens[7]**

[1]Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada
Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[4]Research Branch, Correctional Service Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
[5]Department of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON
[6]Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto ON
[7]Division of General Surgery, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, ON

Email: mathesonf@smh.ca

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a risk factor for incarceration and youth often engage in risky behaviours (e.g., sports, driving while intoxicated) that can result in TBI. People who are incarcerated and those with a history of TBI are also more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol. Together, these factors (youthfulness, substance abuse and TBI) may prove detrimental for youth who enter correctional institutions; increasing the likelihood that cognitive and behavioral deficits associated with TBI will make it difficult for the youth to adjust to the prison environment. Inability to focus on tasks, follow instructions, remember or learn rules may be misinterpreted by correctional staff as defiance. Emotional outbursts may lead to disciplinary action, or even worse, to physical injury for the person incarcerated with TBI or other inmates/staff in the institution. For these reasons it is important to understand the nature of the relationship between TBI, severity of substance abuse, and institutional adjustment. This study explores how well youth adjust to the correctional environment. We define adjustment using a measure of success in prison-based programming and charges for misconduct. The sample reflects a cohort of 18 to 28 year old youth who were incarcerated in Ontario, Canada during the years 1998 to 2013. We apply a gender lens to this analysis to understand how TBI and substance misuse differentially affect the adjustment of young men and women to the prison environment. Results will be available at the conference.

Perspectives on vulnerability to stranger crime from industry professionals who have or continue to work with violent offenders

➢ **Lucy Maxwell, Jason Skues, Lisa Wise and Jeffery Pfeifer**

Faculty of Health, Arts and Design, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, Australia

Email: lmaxwell@swin.edu.au

The purpose of this study was to identify and explore the factors that industry professionals believe make young people (18-25 years) vulnerable to stranger violence in public. The sample comprised of 10 professionals with backgrounds in policing, corrections, victimology, and forensic psychology. Each participated in a 60-90 minute semi-structured interview, based on questions surrounding situational and individual factors associated with influencing vulnerability. A thematic analysis identified multiple themes that were categorised into pre-determined situational and individual variables. The situational variables associated with victimisation included *visibility*, *location* and *level of support* for potential victims, whereas the individual variables identified were *ease of the target*, *cultural influences*, *stereotypes*, *level of distraction* and *personality traits*. The findings suggest that there are factors influencing young people's vulnerability to stranger violence that may contradict their personal beliefs about their own safety. The findings from this study have implications for the design of personal safety programs for young people that may be delivered in schools, tertiary education institutions, or via community-based awareness initiatives to reduce vulnerability, prevalence of violence in public, and fear of stranger violence.

Traumatic brain injury and risk of incarceration in a youth cohort

➢ **Kathryn E McIsaac[1,2], Andrea Moser[3], Shanna Farrell MacDonald[3], Angela Colantonio[4], Rahim Moineddin[5], Avery Nathens[6], Flora I. Matheson[1,2,3,7]**

[1]Centre for Research on Inner City Health, 30 Bond Street, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada.
[2]Dalla Lana School of Public Health, 155 College Street, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
[3]Research Branch, Correctional Service Canada, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
[4]Department of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy, University of Toronto, 500 University Ave, Toronto, ON M5G 1V7
[5]Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Toronto, 500 University Avenue, Toronto ON M5G 1V7
[6]Division of General Surgery, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, 2075 Bayview Ave., Toronto, ON M4N 3M5
[7] Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Email: kathryn.mcisaac@alum.utoronto.ca

Background: The prevalence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) among incarcerated individuals is high, but the majority of evidence in this regard comes from cross-sectional research in convenience samples. We evaluated if TBI increases risk of incarceration in a retrospective cohort study of young adults.

Methods: We identified a cohort of 1,459,233 young men and women aged 18 to 28 years in 1997 from the Registered Persons Database, a complete list of persons eligible for health care in Ontario, Canada; they were followed forward to March 31, 2011. Instances of TBI occurring over the study period were identified from hospital discharge abstracts and emergency room records using validated ICD codes. Instances of incarceration were identified from federal correctional records. We used Cox proportional hazards models to estimate the risk of incarceration in those with and without a TBI, adjusting for age, sex, deprivation, psychiatric comorbidity and prior TBI history.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that incarceration rates vary among young adults with and without a TBI (85.9 per 100,000 person-years vs. 18.0 per 100,000 person-years, respectively). In unadjusted models, those with a TBI were 5.43 times (95%CI: 3.77-7.80) more likely to be incarcerated than those without a TBI. In fully adjusted models, this association attenuated (HR=2.84 95%CI: 1.92-4.19). We also found a significant, synergistic gender-based interaction wherein women with a TBI had a greater risk of incarceration than men.

Conclusions: Our preliminary findings suggest that TBI is an important risk factor for incarceration in young adults.

Young people, insanity, fitness for trial and forensic orders, the Queensland experience

- **Ness McVie**

Mental Health Court Queensland and Hunter New England Mental Health Service

Email: nessmcvie@bigpond.com

Queensland has a unique system for determining fitness for trial and unsoundness of mind for persons with mental disease or natural mental infirmity who have been charged with at least one indictable offence. The Mental Health Court also has discretion in the making of a forensic order where the finding is unsoundness or permanent unfitness for trial.

Data on all cases before this court has been collected from 2002 to 2012. Of the 2349 references determined by the Mental Health Court over that 10 year period, 85 (3.6%) were for cases where the person charged with the offence was aged 17 years or younger at the time of the referral to the court. A further 539 (23%) were aged 18 to 25 at time of referral. The most common diagnosis for all those before the court was schizophrenia and the most common charge category was ‘violence against humans’. For the group aged 17 or less at time of referral, mental retardation was a common primary diagnosis, with most frequent charge category being ‘sexual offences’. This paper will present the analysis of diagnosis, type of offence and court outcomes for the youth groups with reference to comparative results for the complete cohort.

Live Works – To be the best you can be!

- **Sam Mesiti**

Outcare Inc., Perth, Western Australia

Email: (1) sammesiti@outcare.com.au (2) smesiti@iinet.net.au

Live Works Cert II Building

Live Works is a full time program created to provide training and practical support for male Aboriginal youth (15 -22 yrs.) that are involved in the justice system.

The aim of this program is to reduce the participants’ repeat offending and antisocial behaviours, by building a relationship based on trust and mutual respect whilst preparing clients for work and placing them into employment or apprenticeships.

Participants work with industry qualified trainers over 20 weeks towards a Certificate II in Construction. During this time they are mentored and case managed which provides them with intensive individual support not only in workability but also with personal developmental skills, as well as supporting them with family and personal challenges.

The program has had two hundred and twenty participants thus far (2012-14), one hundred and forty one (64%) have successfully completed the program. Seventy nine (36%) have gone on to employment, with one young man winning the Apprentice of the year (2011). With the cost of keeping one Juvenile in detention for a year around $265,000.00 (Dept. of Corrections Annual Report 2014) this program continues to demonstrate its social and financial value to the community.

We offer a hand up not a hand out and work towards developing participants' skills and knowledge as well as self-esteem and self-worth. It is a respectful and inclusive program that provides a holistic approach to support the individual and their family.

Outcare works in a holistic throughcare model that supports clients with warm transfers to specialised agencies whilst maintaining its case management connect and assistance.

The program has been funded by the Department of Corrective Services (2012/13) and Department of Housing and has a number of collaborative partnerships with other Government and Non-Government agencies.

The relative disadvantage of having dual disability: victimisation and offending in a cohort sample of young people.

- **Margaret Nixon[1], Stuart Thomas[2] and Michael Daffern[1]**

[1]Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University, Melbourne Victoria
[2] Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wollongong NSW, Australia

Email: mnixon@swin.edu.au

There is considerable concern that people with intellectual disability (PWID) are more likely to engage in offending behaviour, and more likely to have been victims of crime when compared to the general population. Similarly, PWID may have higher rates of concomitant mental illness (dual disability), compounding their risk of offending and victimisation. To date this has been challenging to quantify, with many studies reliant upon small, convenience samples. This study examines the risk of offending and victimisation in people with dual disability when compared to a) the general population, b) people with mental illness, and c) ID alone. This data linkage study drew a large sample of people aged between 23 and 32 years of age (n=1786) diagnosed with intellectual disability, and an aged matched, representative sample from the general community (n=1461). These samples were linked to data from police, mental health and coronial databases. This paper will discuss the nature and prevalence of offending and victimisation in each sample, highlighting the contributing roles of intellectual disability, mental illness and gender.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Complexities in youth offending: The role of substance misuse

- **James R. P. Ogloff, AM**

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science
Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare

The prevalence of substance use and misuse has been found to be very high among young offenders. Less is known about the extent to which substance misuse is directly or indirectly related to the offences youth commit. This paper will provide an overview of a research project undertaken in Victoria to establish the use and effect of substance misuse on youth offending. Data were collected for 232 youth over a six month period. Rates of substance use were very high, with 85.8% of the sample meeting criteria for a substance use disorder diagnosis. Alcohol and cannabis were the most commonly used substances, regardless of gender, ethnicity or age. The majority of youth admitted to

using substances whilst offending (66% of males and 72% of females). Males were most likely to be using alcohol at the time of offending, whereas females were more likely to be using multiple illicit substances. Most youth offending among the sample involved acts of physical violence (70%-80%); a large proportion of which was committed to fund substance use (76%). The majority of youth believed that they did not need assistance to manage their substance use issues, and of those who had engaged in some form of AOD treatment, only 50% believed the treatment they received was useful. Implications of the research will be discussed with respect to both policy and practice.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Principles for effectively communicating with children's and family courts

- **Randy Otto**

University of South Florida, USA

Mental health professionals evaluate children and families in order to help the court understand complicated developmental and psychological matters. But even the best evaluations will be of little use to the courts if those who conduct them do not effectively describe-in both their reports and testimony-what they did, the techniques they employed, the information they gathered, and the opinions they formed along and their underlying reasoning. Reviewed in this presentation are principles to guide the report writing and testimony of mental health professionals, with liberal use of real-world examples taken from reports and testimony.

Long-term outcomes of child sexual abuse: Examining interrelationships among psychopathology, offending and re-victimisation.

- **Nina Papalia[1], James Ogloff[1,2] and Stefan Luebbers[1]**

[1]Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Clifton Hill, Australia
[2]Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, Clifton Hill, Australia

Email: npapalia@swin.edu.au

The sexual abuse of children is a significant social problem in Australia and many other western societies. International epidemiological studies have estimated child sexual abuse (CSA) prevalence rates of up to 30 per cent in communities, with more severe forms of CSA involving sexual penetration occurring at a rate between 5 and 10 per cent. Research has consistently demonstrated links between a history of CSA and a broad range of adverse emotional, behavioural and social outcomes for victims. This presentation will summarise findings from an historical cohort study investigating the long-term impact of CSA on offending and re-victimisation. Specifically, it will explore the patterns of association among various adverse outcomes experienced by victims of CSA, including mental illness, substance abuse, offending, re-victimisation and unnatural death. The study utilises an existing database developed as part of a previous program of research undertaken by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. The database includes a large sample of children confirmed to have been sexually abused between the years of 1964 and 1995, as well as a matched comparison group. The CSA and control samples were subsequently linked with administrative psychiatric, police, and coronial databases. The size of the sample (N_{CSA}=2,759; $N_{CONTROL}$=2,677), the length of the follow-up period (between 13 and 45 years), and the detailed information on the nature of the abuse and subsequent psychopathology, offending and re-victimisation contained within the database, permits the most extensive examination to date of the nature and pattern of the association between CSA and various deleterious outcomes.

Is public safety enhanced by abandoning juvenile justice?

➢ **Mario Paparozzi and Roger Guy**

Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina – Pembroke

Email: Mario.paparozzi@uncp.edu

Over ten years into the twenty-first century many states in the United States are faced with philosophical and practical policy dilemmas regarding juvenile offenders. Increasingly, many have begun to realize the public safety and social consequences of treating youthful offenders as adults. Juvenile justice policy ebbed and flowed along with social and political currents since its formal inception in the 19th century. While the initial underpinnings of juvenile justice were grounded in nurturance and rehabilitation, rising juvenile crime rates and ensuing lethal violence among youth in the latter of the 20th century was met by calls to get tough on juvenile crime. The result was the enactment of laws requiring that juveniles be treated as adults at earlier ages. In the end the abandonment of the rehabilitative ideal for juveniles represents a regression to an era in which the law made little or no distinction between juvenile and adult offenders. The extant research literature on juvenile waivers into the adult criminal justice system affirms that public safety will be enhanced if juveniles are retained within America's juvenile justice system.

Improving family-centredness: exploring whole family approaches to child welfare in cases of domestic violence and abuse

➢ **Kate Parkinson and Michaela Rogers**

University of Salford, England

Email: k.p.parkinson@salford.ac.uk

Child maltreatment and domestic violence and abuse (DVA) often co-exist. Moreover, there is an ever increasing body of work which illuminates the considerable impacts to children living with DVA. Policy and practice has developed to reflect this concern with increased multidisciplinary responses and a more co-ordinated framework for working with families. Despite this shift, there is a considerable disconnect between the three sectors of child welfare, DVA and child contact in part attributed to their divergent histories, cultures and orientation (Hester, 2013). This paper sets out to explore the potential for family group conferencing (FGC) for families experiencing domestic abuse as this offers an alternative paradigm, a whole family perspective, for interventions. Family group conferencing offers a more coherent response which integrates child-centred *and* women-oriented concerns into a holistic approach to family safety and wellbeing. In addition, it is well documented that child protection work involves professionally-led decision-making with a pre-occupation with risk and its management. Family group conferences, however, promote partnership which engages families in a more democratic decision-making process. As such, FGCs offer families the opportunity to develop their own plans for the protection and care of children recognising the family's inherent strengths.

Reference

Hester, M. (2011) The three planet model - towards an understanding of contradictions in approaches to women and children's safety in contexts of domestic violence. *British Journal of Social Work*, 41: 837 - 85.

Doli incapax and beyond 14: Principles, practice and problems of sentencing mentally impaired child offenders

➢ **Jelena Popovic**

Magistrates' Court, Victoria, Australia

Email: jp@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au

In Victoria, a child aged between 10 and 13 who did not understand, (generally due to mental impairment), that he or she committed an offence against the criminal law is said to be "doli incapax" and cannot be found guilty of the offence. An adult who suffered mental impairment at the time of committing a summary offence may be found 'not guilty on the basis of mental impairment', but this finding is not open to a young person aged 14 up to their 18th birthday. The *Verdins* (*R v Verdins* (2007) 16 VR 269) principles apply to an adult offender who suffered from mental impairment at the time of offending or is suffering from mental impairment at the time of sentencing. Do the *Verdins* principles apply to children? What are the sentencing principles which apply to mentally impaired young persons? What is the role of Children's Courts for child offenders who suffer mental impairment? What are the sentencing considerations around young people with emerging but undiagnosed mental health concerns? This paper will consider these and other complex theoretical and practical issues around sentencing children and young persons who suffer from mental impairment with a view to formulating recommendations to provide better sentencing outcomes.

Project Booyah

➢ **Stephen Pyne**

Queensland Police Service

Email: pyne.stephenj@police.qld.gov.au

Repeat offending and identifiable escalation in anti-social and offending behavior among local young people served as the catalyst for Project Booyah, a cooperative initiative between a local Child Protection and Investigation Unit within the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and a local Child Safety Service within the Queensland Government. Commencing in 2011 as a community-based initiative to reduce drug and alcohol misuse and related anti-social behaviour by young people in care, Project Booyah evolved into an evidence-informed, early intervention program targeting criminogenic factors of at risk young people.

This presentation provides Project information, its implementation including mobilising government and non-government agencies, and the results of the independent evaluation which demonstrates the potential transportability of this model to other locations. The presentation suggests that Project Booyah and, critically, the experiences of the police project team in developing, implementing, modifying and transferring this conceptual model represents an important case study for jurisdictions considering comparable early intervention programs for at risk young people.

Coordinated by the QPS, Project Booyah tailors the 20-week program to address risk factors for the young person and promotes the relevance of protective factors to their situation. This program incorporates the young person's family and post-program support by leveraging the expertise of third parties in recognition of the complex interplay of individual, structural and social factors contributing to a young person's life trajectory. Through local engagement and partnerships with industries and service providers, Project Booyah has also assisted young people re-connect with a variety of educational and employment opportunities.

Contemporary challenges for cross-cultural violence risk assessment

➢ **Stephane Shepherd**

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

Email: sshepherd@swin.edu.au

The applicability of violence risk instruments to Australian Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse populations warrants greater academic consideration. To realize equitable forensic health care, it is necessary to ascertain whether there are cultural differences across risk factors for violence and that risk instruments are validated as culturally appropriate. This presentation will canvass the unique antecedents that impact contact with the justice system for both populations and scrutinize the ethnic generalizability of existing violence risk instruments. Implications for effective cross-cultural forensic mental health research and practice will be discussed.

Calling the police on your child: An examination of incidents of child-to-parent violence reported to the police

➢ **Melanie Simmons and Troy McEwan**

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

Email: msimmons@swin.edu.au

Child to parent violence is a relatively common phenomenon that is gradually attracting increased research and legal attention, but it remains one of the most under-studied forms of family violence. One of the shortcomings in most of the existing literature is a reliance on convenience samples and data extrapolated from normal populations. This paper presents data collected from 702 family violence incidents attended by police between January and May 2015 in Melbourne, Australia. During this five month period 98 (14%) incidents involved child to parent conflict, including 25 involving a physical assault. This paper describes the demographic characteristics of children engaging in child-to-parent violence, their parents, and the situations in which such violence occurs. We also investigate characteristics that predict ongoing police involvement.

Risk decision-making regarding young people reported to police as missing persons

➢ **Stuart Thomas[1,2] and Amy Sowerby[2]**

[1]Legal Intersections Research Centre, University of Wollongong, NSW, AUSTRALIA
[2]School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wollongong, NSW, AUSTRALIA

Email: stuartt@uow.edu.au

More than 35,000 people are reported as missing to the police each year in Australia; that equates to one person going missing every 15 minutes. While many are found and/or return of their own accord within a short space of time, a significant group remain missing for long periods of time and some never return. It has been estimated that young people constitute around a third of those who are reported missing to police; they may go missing of their own accord, due to misadventure, or due to third party involvement.

Family members are often the ones who report that their child has either gone missing from the family home or not returned when they were due back home. For those under the care of health and welfare services this responsibility falls upon care staff, with there being a procedural requirement to

document and report young people as a missing person when they abscond from, or do not return by the designated time. Our understanding of the police decision-making processes that underpin what happens once the person has been reported as missing remains limited.

This paper will review current risk assessment processes undertaken by police when a person is reported missing, and review how resources are allocated based on age, alongside other risk and vulnerability factors. It will then go on to review these in light of findings from a mixed methods study that considered the mental health and police contact histories of a sample of missing persons in Australia.

Analysis of supervision skills in youth justice

- **Chris Trotter**

Department of Social Work, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Email: chris.trotter@med.monash.edu.au

An increasing body of research suggests that supervision of young and adult offenders on probation or other community based orders can be effective in reducing recidivism. This is only likely to occur, however, when supervisors make use of relevant evidence based practice skills. This paper reports on a study undertaken in youth justice in Australia which involved the observation and coding of 117 interviews between young offenders and their supervisors. The study found like a number of earlier studies that when probation officers used certain skills those under their supervision offended less often. These skills include role clarification, pro-social modelling, problem solving and relationship skills. It was also found that more effective probation officers were able to engage the young people but at the same time challenge their pro-criminal comments and actions. They did this in a way which was non-blaming, exploratory and respectful of the young person. The study also found that the use of humour by supervisors increased levels of engagement between the worker and the offender and was sometimes used to challenge offenders. Some specific examples of the effective practice skills, taken directly from the taped interviews, will be presented at the conference.

The impact of a technology-enhanced induction process on psychological wellbeing and adjustment in young first-time prisoners

- **Justin S. Trounson, Jeffrey E. Pfeifer, Lisa Gye and Andrew Dodd**

Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

Email: jstrounson@swin.edu.au

Induction processes for offenders entering prison often include an array of assessments, resources, and supports. However, it may be argued that additional attention should be paid to the stressors and uncertainties faced by young, first-time prisoners aged between 18 and 25 years. Research indicates that this group is especially susceptible to stressors, which may negatively impact their mental health and wellbeing. Previous studies suggest that inmates are most likely to experience significant psychological challenges at the beginning of their sentences including increased rates of depression, anxiety, adjustment issues and a heightened risk of self-harm or suicide. As a response, it is argued that recent advances in the use of technology may allow for the provision of additional psychological assistance to these at risk offenders.

This study assessed the impact of a technology-enhanced induction process on psychological wellbeing and prison adjustment in young first-time prisoners. Participants were assigned to a control group, which were provided the standard induction process or an experimental group that were provided access to a set of technology-based video modules during the lock-down periods of their

first week of incarceration. The modules were designed to provide general information regarding their integration into the facility, as well as assist participants to develop an awareness of and learn ways to better manage their emotions, their experience of stress and anxiety and level of motivation while incarcerated. This paper will present preliminary comparative findings and discuss how the results may assist in providing evidence-based direction for developing effective technology-based programming initiatives within correctional environments.

Are risk assessment tools created equal? A comparison of the SAVRY, YLS/CMI, and START:AV among adolescents on probation

- **Jodi L. Viljoen,[1] Catherine Shaffer,[1] Aisha Bhawner,[1] Andrew Gray, [1] Tonia Nicholls,[2] Keith Cruise,[3] Sarah Desmarais [4]**

[1] Simon Fraser University
[2] University of British Columbia and BC Mental Health and Addiction Services
[3] Fordham University
[5] North Carolina State University

Email: jviljoen@sfu.ca

Studies have shown that risk assessment tools are nearly interchangeable in their ability to predict violence. However, tools may differ in other ways, such as in their sensitivity to change, their ability to identify strengths, and their assessment of broader treatment needs (e.g., risks for victimization and self-injury). To examine this possibility, we compared assessment completed using the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY; Borum et al., 2006), the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI; Hoge & Andrews, 2002, 2011), and the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV; Viljoen, Nicholls, Cruise, Desmarais, & Webster, 2014). Our sample included 89 youth on probation (65.2% male) who were reassessed every three months over a one year period.

The tools did not differ significantly in their ability to predict violence or victimization. However, START:AV assessments at baseline identified more strengths than did the other tools; 100% of youth showed at least some strengths on the START:AV whereas to 27% and 60% of youth met criteria for strengths or protective factors on the YLS/CMI and SAVRY, respectively. In addition, START:AV assessments showed greater sensitivity to changes in risk; for instance, 25% of youth showed reliable change on START:AV assessments over a one-year period compared to 8% and 10% of youth on the YLS/CMI and SAVRY, respectively. Finally, the START:AV, which was designed to assess risks for violence towards both self and others, showed stronger associations with self-injury than assessments completed using other tools. Implications will be discussed.

From risk assessment to intervention planning: Development and initial evaluation of the ARROW

➢ **Jodi L. Viljoen,[1] Catherine Shaffer,[1] Nicole Muir,[1] Etta Brodersen,[1] Robert McMahon,[1] Marlene Moretti,[1] Gina Vincent,[2] Keith Cruise,[3] Ed Hilterman,[4] Laura Guy,[5] Kevin Douglas,[1] & Ron Roesch[1]**

[1]Simon Fraser University
[2]University of Massachusetts Medical School
[3]Fordham University
[4]Justa Measura in Barcelona, Spain.
[5]Proactive Resolutions

Email: jviljoen@sfu.ca

Although risk assessment tools aim to inform intervention-planning, they often fall short in their ability to do so. Indeed, professionals do not consistently utilize their risk assessments to guide risk reduction efforts. Thus, to help bridge risk assessment to risk management, we developed an intervention-planning tool called the Adolescent Risk Reduction and Resilience Outcomes Work-Plan (ARROW).

The ARROW is designed to accompany the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (Borum, Bartel, & Forth, 2006). It draws from the risk-need-responsivity model (Andrews & Bonta, 2010) and the literature on evidence-based interventions. The ARROW includes three components:

1. A Guide that compiles best practices to reduce risk factors and build protective factors (e.g., anger management difficulties, strong attachments);
2. An accompanying Invention Planning Template that provides a structured framework for developing intervention plans; and
3. A set of Worksheets for sessions with youth and their caregivers (e.g., My Triggers Worksheet).

The ARROW has recently been implemented throughout a Canadian province; it is being used with each adjudicated youth on community probation (> 1,000 youth per year). In this presentation, we will discuss results from the ARROW training workshops, which were attended by 207 youth justice professionals (e.g., youth probation officers, service providers). Following the training, professionals demonstrated increased use of best practice strategies, such as significant improvements in case formulation. In addition, professionals reported a high level of satisfaction for the ARROW; 98.8% indicated that the ARROW would be useful or very useful to youth probation officers. Next steps will be discussed.

The erosion of the rule of law through the diminution of judicial scrutiny of care arrangements in Victoria's child welfare system

➢ **Fleur Elizabeth Ward**

Fleur Ward & Partners / Law Institute of Victoria

Email: fleur@fwardpartners.com.au

In 2014 the most significant changes to child welfare laws in Victoria in over 25 years were passed into law, without any meaningful consultation with the public or relevant stakeholders. These laws will come into effect in March, 2016. The rule of law in Victoria is being eroded through the diminution of judicial scrutiny of care arrangements in Victoria's child welfare system. Such erosion and diminution will likely have very grave consequences for Victoria's most vulnerable and disadvantaged children and their families.

The development of a criminal identity

➢ **Timothy Warton**

Department of Justice – Juvenile Justice, New South Wales, Australia

Email: Tim.Warton@djj.nsw.gov.au

Identity development is a social and psychological phenomenon that has been extensively researched but has had limited application amongst the criminological literature. Current research is being undertaken regarding the development of pro criminal identities amongst male young offenders.

This presentation will consider the functions human identity plays for adolescent offenders, how it is constructed, and how certain influences shape and maintain a criminal identity to preserve a sense of self worth and a social role. These considerations will be drawn from social learning theories of crime, the desistance literature and hypothesis of identity influencing events (such as Court appearances and arrests), lifestyle choices (such as drug taking) and other static factors (history of crime, dysfunctional family backgrounds).

The impact of this research for offender supervision treatment will be discussed, specifically with regard to informing intervention, Court and sentencing procedures and early intervention programs.

Rupture and repair: Acknowledging the impact of complex trauma in Indigenous Australian juvenile offenders

Marshall Watson

Secure Care Team, Eastern CAMHS, Paradise, Adelaide, South Australia.

Email: marshall.watson@health.sa.gov.au

Indigenous Australians continue to be overrepresented within the juvenile justice system. There is a growing body of evidence that is acknowledging the impact of developmental and relational trauma in juveniles who come into contact within this system. Both historical and contemporary factors contribute to trauma within indigenous communities, families and individuals. The cumulative effect of this can be overwhelming to address both healing and recidivism. Continuing with the same approaches will only yield the same results. Knowing the issues is only a part of the problem and it is time to explore alternative way of seeing the issues, hearing solutions and putting them into practice in ways that are not set up to fail. The underpinning themes include building community strength, empowerment and resilience. The Author will reflect on the issues within this population and address Indigenous led solutions that are showing promise.

Missing from home: the intersection of policing and welfare in protecting vulnerable young people

➢ **Penelope Welbourne[1], Caroline Leeson[2] and Julia Morgan[2]**

[1]Social Work, Plymouth University, Plymouth UK
[2]Early Childhood Studies, Plymouth University, Plymouth UK

Email: p.welbourne@plymouth.ac.uk

While missing, first time absentees from home occupy an ambiguous position: their whereabouts are unknown, the level of risk may be difficult to estimate, and professional responses must negotiate both policing and social welfare aspects of their needs. 3000,000 people go missing annually in the UK; 64% of all incidents relate to children and young people (locally as high as 80%), and up to 70%

are ‘repeat’ incidents. Furthermore, almost 2,000 of these reports concern children aged 8 and under. Police fulfil a significant role in what may be seen as primarily a welfare issue in many cases, albeit one with a high level of risk for criminal victimisation and exploitation. The majority of missing young people are assessed as low or medium risk, with an unknown degree of accuracy, but other evidence suggests that ‘going missing’ is a strong indicator of vulnerability. A new category of ‘absent’, introduced in 2013, provides for a differential response to higher and lower risk referrals, and aims to help manage, or contain, the demands of this work on the police. Forces are now required to carry out ‘problem profiling’ to assess the impact of missing persons work on the local force, reflecting ambivalence about it. This presentation discusses research relating to the interface between welfare interventions and policing in cases where young people go missing for the first time, and an analysis of the issues involved in negotiating the boundary between police action and welfare intervention when young people absent themselves from home.

One Stop Shop: A holistic approach to children's legal needs

➢ **Katrina Wong**

Children’s Civil Law Service, Legal Aid NSW, Australia.

Email: Katrina.wong@legalaid.nsw.gov.au

Legal Aid NSW has recently established a specialist Children’s Civil Law Service (“the Service”) that provides a wrap around, intensive legal service to young people identified as having multiple and complex needs. The aim of the Service is to address the many civil law issues that may affect a young person’s contact with the criminal justice system.

The *High Service Users at Legal Aid NSW: Profiling the 50 highest users of legal aid services* report (“HSU Report”) found that 80% of the high services users were young people who presented with a pattern of complex and multiple needs. Almost all had spent time in juvenile detention, and nearly half had been in statutory Out-of-Home Care (“OOHC”). As a result, the Service has been created to deliver a targeted and holistic service for this group of young people, tailored to their specific needs.

This has included:

- The appointment of a social worker to the Service to provide ongoing casework support and advocacy;
- A partnership with the new Youth Koori Court and Aboriginal Legal Service at Parramatta Children’s Court to provide a civil law service to young people from Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island background;
- Working in partnership with criminal lawyers (through the specialist Children’s Legal Service within Legal Aid NSW and Shopfront Youth Legal Centre) to facilitate referrals;
- Identifying systemic issues contributing to young people’s contact with the criminal justice system and driving broader policy change to improve outcomes for young people. This has included a partnership with the NSW Ombudsman’s office, NSW Police and the community sector to develop a state wide protocol to reduce young people’s interaction with police who reside in residential OOHC.

The outcomes for our clients have been positive and have had a particular impact given their complex needs and entrenched disadvantage. This has included:

- Reduced interactions with police for young people in residential OOHC;
- Preservation of housing, re-engagement with school;
- Elimination of debts, including fines and mobile phone debts;
- Assistance with applications for victims’ compensation;
- Assistance with obtaining identification documentation which are critical for young people accessing services.

YOUNG OFFENDERS IN SINGAPORE ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION

Convenor: **Michael Daffern**
Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

Email: mdaffern@swin.edu.au

This symposium explores youth offending in Singapore. Three studies are described, the impact of early mistreatment on offending behaviour and the impact of mistreatment on risk measurement, the criminogenic needs and risk profiles of young offenders, and treatment needs of gang-affiliated youth offenders.

PAPER 1: Impact of childhood maltreatment on recidivism in youthful offenders: a matched-control study

- **Dongdong Li[a], Chi Meng Chu[ab], Joseph Teck Ling Goh [c], Irene Y. H. Ng[d], & Gerald Zeng[a]**

[a] Centre for Research on Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore
[b] Clinical and Forensic Psychology Branch, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore
[c] Family and Child Protection and Welfare Branch, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore
[d] Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore

Email: chu_chi_meng@msf.gov.sg

The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of childhood maltreatment on youthful offender recidivism in Singapore. The study used case file coding on a sample of 3,744 youthful offenders, among whom about 6% had a childhood maltreatment history. The key measures included childhood maltreatment, time to recidivism, Youth level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2.0), and a list of covariates. Statistical analyses included Chi-square tests, Cox regression analyses and propensity score matching. The results showed that the YLS/CMI 2.0 Ratings significantly predicted recidivism for nonmaltreated youthful offenders but not for maltreated youthful offenders. Using propensity score matching, the result from a Cox regression analysis showed that maltreated youthful offenders were 1.38 times as likely as their nonmaltreated counterparts to reoffend with a follow-up period of up to 7.4 years. The results implied that the YLS/CMI 2.0 measures was insufficient for assessing the risk for recidivism for the maltreated youthful offenders, and that other information is needed to help assessors use the professional override when making the overall risk ratings. The results have important implications for theory development as well as assessing and managing youthful offenders in the community.

PAPER 2: Violent and nonviolent youth offenders: Preliminary evidence for group subtypes

- **Violet Lai[1], Gerald Zeng[2], and Chi Meng Chu[2]**

[1]Research for Evidence-based Practice, Social Service Institute, Singapore
[2]Centre for Research on Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore

Email: violet_lai@ncss.gov.sg

Youth violence is a costly social problem. This study compared the risk and rehabilitation needs of nonviolent youth offenders with those who had committed violent offenses only (violent-only) and

those who had committed violent and nonviolent offenses (violent-plus), to determine if violent youth were a different 'type' from nonviolent youth. The case files of 3,744 youth offenders (3,327 males and 417 females, between 12 and 18 years old) were retrospectively coded, before official recidivism records were obtained. Multivariate analysis of variance, chi-square, and Cox regressions were conducted. Violent-plus youth were younger, higher in their total risk and all criminogenic needs, more likely to have several noncriminogenic needs, and at higher risk of any reoffending, violent reoffending, and nonviolent reoffending than nonviolent youth. Violent-only youth had the same total risk and risk of general and violent recidivism as nonviolent offenders, but presented different criminogenic and noncriminogenic needs, and risk of nonviolent recidivism. Compared to violent-only youth, violent-plus youth were younger, had higher total risk and criminogenic needs on five domains, were more likely to have several noncriminogenic needs, and were at higher risk of all types of reoffending (except sexual reoffending), suggesting subtypes of violent youth offenders. The implication is that nonviolent and violent youth offenders require different dosage and types of intervention.

PAPER 3: The determinants of gang affiliation in Singaporean youth offenders

- **Michael Daffern[a1,2], Chi Meng Chu[1,3], Stuart D. M. Thomas[1], Yaming Ang[3], Mavis Long[3], and Kate O'Brien[1]**

[1]Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
[2]Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, Melbourne, Australia
[3]Clinical and Forensic Psychology Branch, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore

Gang affiliation in youth is associated with increased criminal recidivism and various criminogenic needs; affiliation also meets various personal and social needs. This paper describes a study of the self-reported reasons for joining and leaving gangs, as well as the difficulties faced by Singaporean youth offenders in leaving youth gangs; it also explores the relationship between gang affiliation and family connectedness, educational attainment and early exposure to gangs, as well as prior criminal history and personality attributes, specifically psychopathic traits.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE TRANSMISSION OF CRIME: IDENTIFYING KEY FACTORS AND ANALYZING DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS IN BRAZIL AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Convenor: **Liana de Paula**
Department of Social Sciences, Federal University of São Paulo – Brazil

Email: liana.paula@unifesp.br

This symposium aims to take a comparative perspective on youth crime and interventions with young people. It will identify key factors and analyze different interventions that are used with young people who have committed crime or are at risk of committing crime in Brazil and Northern Ireland. The papers will explore the impact of intergenerational transmission of crime, peer groups, police violence and organized crime on young people, considering the differences and similarities of the social contexts of both countries. The papers will also analyze how these factors can be mobilized in interventions for young people and their potential outcomes.

PAPER 1: Imprisoned fathers, families and the intergenerational effects of crime – Effect of the Families Matter programme

- **Michelle Butler**

School of Sociology, Social Work and Social Policy, Queen's University Belfast

The growing number of people imprisoned in the world has led to increasing attention being paid to the effects of parental imprisonment on children and the intergenerational transmission of crime. Research in the U.K. indicates that parental imprisonment predicts children's criminal and antisocial behaviour in adulthood, even when parental criminality and other childhood risk factors are control for. In this paper, the issue of the intergenerational transmission of crime from imprisoned parents to their children is reviewed and the ability of an intervention called 'Families Matter' by Barnardo's Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Prison Service to combat this are examined. The distinctive features of the Families Matter intervention are discussed and a preliminary theory of action linking programme components and activities to short term changes at the prison, father and family level is outlined. The potential for longer term outcomes is also examined, including the potential of the Families Matter programme to reduce the intergenerational transmission of crime.

PAPER 2: Citizenship rights for young offenders: the impacts of the 1990's reforms on the youth justice system in Brazil'

- **Liana de Paula**

Department of Social Sciences, Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp), Brazil

The youth justice system in Brazil has been through many reforms of the last two decades. This system was created in 1927 in order to separate young offenders from adults and prevent adult criminality by means of early intervention. Throughout the 20th century, early intervention meant custody on juvenile correction centers and the youth justice system adopted a tutelary model that denied citizenship status to young offenders. It was only in the 1990's that significant reforms were taken. Brazil ratified many of the UN documents on the rights of the child and on youth justice, resulting in the implementation of the doctrine of integrated protection in the national legislation. Henceforth, the tutelary model was supposed to be replaced by a new model that would focus on non-custodian intervention and that would recognize and guarantee the citizenship rights of young offenders. This paper will analyse the impacts of these reforms in the state of São Paulo, which has the major number of juvenile offenders in the country, in order to identify in which extent the reforms can be considered effective in the guarantee of citizenship rights and status for young offenders. The

tension between the guarantee of civil and social rights and the persistence of physical violence in juvenile centers will be discussed as a key factor to understand the possible outcomes and limits of the reforms.

PAPER 3: Young offenders in Brazil: analyzing the interplay of family, peer group and social context as risk factors for youth involvement with crime and violence

➢ **Melissa de Mattos Pimenta[1] and Liana de Paula[2]**

[1]Department of Sociology, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil
[2]Department of Social Sciences, Federal University of São Paulo (Unifesp), Brazil

Recently, data on criminality and violence produced in Brazil have indicated an ever-growing number of death rates by homicide among young people, especially those between 15 and 24 years old, male, and afro descendants. The increase in criminality rates, mainly related to drug and firearms trafficking, have led to a public debate over the legal age for criminal responsibility. Support for the reduction from 18 to 16 years old has grown in all social sectors. However, researchers and experts from social sciences, education and public policy sectors have come forward against such measures, arguing for a better understanding of the involvement of Brazilian young black men with lethal violence, both as victims and as perpetrators. Factors commonly related to explain victimization, such as social and economic inequalities, associated with race and gender, usually indicate a higher probability of young black men from impoverished backgrounds of being victims of homicide, police harassment and participation in gangs and drug trafficking, but are not enough to understand the complex social dynamics that lead young people to deviant trajectories. Based on recent qualitative data collected among youngsters who live in violent neighborhoods, we aim to analyze the interplay of family, peer group and social context influence in the involvement of youth with crime and violence, from the perspective of risk, masculinity representations and sociability practices. We hope to contribute to a further understanding of key factors that either enable, either restrict social actors' decision making and choices regarding engagement in illicit and violent acts.

PAPER 4: Paramilitary organisations, violent justice and community-based restorative justice projects; the impact on young people in Northern Ireland

➢ **Lauren Belshaw**

School of Sociology, Social Work and Social Policy, Queen's University Belfast

During the conflict in Northern Ireland, distrust of the State in working class areas led Loyalist and Republican paramilitary organisations to take responsibility for dealing with crime and antisocial behavior in these areas. Punishment beatings, shootings and exclusions were used to 'police' these communities and young people were especially subjected to these practices. Community-based restorative justice (CBRJ) projects were established to provide a non-violent alternative to the use of paramilitary punishments. However, scepticism about the motivations of CBRJ projects led to increased State intervention and regulation. Paramilitary organisations remain very controlling and recently there has been an increase in their violent activity, including threats, beatings and expulsions of young people and their families for their alleged involvement in crime and antisocial behaviour. This paper will analyse the relationship between paramilitary organisations and CBRJ projects, examining how this relationship impacts on the response to young people involved in crime and antisocial behaviour. Furthermore, this paper will analyse how paramilitary organisations have moved away from working closely with CBRJ projects for the benefit of young people, and in doing so how their use of informal justice questions the role of CBRJ project staff as restorative justice practitioners.

A STORY ABOUT THE DRAGON AND THE KANGAROO: YOUTH JUSTICE IN WALES, UK, AND VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Convenor: Diana Johns

Welsh Centre for Crime & Social Justice, Aberystwyth University

Email: dfj1@aber.ac.uk

Overview:
This symposium takes a comparative perspective – from both academics' and practitioners' points of view – on the policy and practice of youth justice in Wales (UK) and Victoria (Australia). These settings are geographically distant and philosophically distinct, each with a unique policy context that has shaped youth justice practice 'on the ground' as it were. In many ways we see two different youth justice landscapes. Yet we also find strong parallels: in practice ethos, for example, as well in trends in conceptualising and working with young people who offend. Both settings have moved towards prevention and early intervention, albeit using different strategies and approaches. We will discuss similarities and differences between the two settings, examine their theoretical underpinnings, and reflect on what can be learnt through such comparison. The title evokes two iconic national emblems – the Welsh dragon and the Australian kangaroo – to suggest they are equally unique, and therefore share a strong basis for cross-national knowledge exchange.

The symposium will comprise three papers, as follows:

PAPER 1: Youth justice policy in Wales, UK, and Victoria, Australia: a comparative perspective

- **Sue Thomas[1] and Diana Johns[2]**

[1]Institute of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire, UK
[2]Department of Law and Criminology, Aberystwyth University, Wales, UK

Youth justice practice in Wales has been shaped by its particular policy context. While responsibility for criminal justice formally rests with the UK Government, the devolution of powers to the Welsh Government in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare has meant that much work with young people who offend is carried out according to the 'Children First, Offenders Second' principle, set out in the All Wales Youth Offending Strategy (2004) and the more recent Children and Young People First (2014). Youth justice is the only child/young person area of policy that has not been devolved to the Welsh Government. This context has created the space for a uniquely Welsh approach to youth justice to develop.

But just how unique is the Welsh approach to youth justice? Are there discernible differences in practice in Wales, compared to other parts of the UK and beyond? In this paper we compare aspects of youth justice in two different settings: Wales, UK, and Victoria, Australia, drawing out the key influences and their role in shaping practice. Drawing on information gathered from youth offending teams in England and Wales, we reflect on the 'Children First, Offenders Second' principle and consider whether and to what extent it has affected the culture of youth justice practice and outcomes for young people in Wales. We compare this approach to the Victorian experience and conclude with a view on what can be learned from both systems.

PAPER 2: Therapeutic models of case management: re-conceptualising risk and risk responsivity for youth

➢ **Sandra Reitano and Marg Liddell**

Justice and Legal Studies, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

There is a great deal of debate about risk assessment and risk management of young people in the youth justice sectors in Australia. Due to intense media and public scrutiny of the criminal justice sector and other professions about some high-profile system failures, compliance is becoming more central to case management work with people who offend. We are seeing a 'risk avoidance' process being increasingly favoured by institutions and individuals at the expense of 'risk-taking'. To challenge this trend, we – academics, case managers plus others who work with young people especially – need to clearly identify the benefits of some risk-taking and indeed, be advocates for young people by giving them ownership and involvement in some risk-taking decisions. Obviously risk-taking decisions need to consider the practitioner's safety, given physical and emotional violence by clients towards workers in many settings is increasing.

This paper will challenge the existing case management models that are used in youth justice services in Victoria and across Australia and pose an alternative therapeutic model. This model will re-conceptualise the concept of risk and propose a case management model that places the needs of young people at the forefront of the risk assessment process.

PAPER 3: Young people, risk and representation

➢ **Diana Johns,[1] Sue Thomas,[2] Sandra Reitano[3] and Marg Liddell[3]**

[1] Department of Law and Criminology, Aberystwyth University, Wales, UK
[2] Institute of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire, UK
[3] Justice and Legal Studies, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

Drawing together themes outlined in the two preceding papers, in this third paper we will consider varying conceptions of 'risk' in relation to children and young people, drawing parallels between the Welsh and Victorian contexts. We will focus our analysis along three lines: young people's vulnerability or being 'at risk' of harm; seeing young people in terms of their risk of reoffending; and representations of young people as 'risky', including via the media. We will examine the implications of these constructions for vulnerable and socially disadvantaged groups of young people in particular, drawing on examples from each setting. We will use these examples to illustrate how different conceptions of risk can influence and constrain young people's access to justice and to just and fair outcomes.

Rana Abou-Sinna

Rana Abou-Sinna is a provisional psychologist undertaking her final year of the Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic) at Swinburne University of Technology. The research that she will be presenting is a part of her doctoral research project. Her research interests involve early intervention for young offenders.

She has worked as a research assistant at the Centre for Adolescent Health on a study looking into the quality of care provided to adolescents at the Royal Children's Hospital. She has been involved in a volunteer group-mentoring program, mentoring vulnerable at risk adolescents. Rana has also conducted research looking into the validity of assessments used with offenders experiencing mental illness.

Cinzia Aglieco

Cinzia Aglieco is a Senior Solicitor at the Crown Solicitor's Office specializing in Care & Protection and Family Law proceedings specifically for the Minister of the Department for Education and Child Development ("Families SA") for children in State care. Prior to this role she worked in private practice representing parents and children in Care & Protection Proceedings and general practice. She has worked in the field of Child protection for over 15 years and is a passionate advocate for the rights and protection of children in State care.

Najette Alaraibi

Najette has a Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Arts in Gender and Cultural Studies and is currently heavily involved with community legal centres and non-government organisations in Western Australia. She is a Director of an Australian-Canadian NGO called Groundwork Group, Program Co-ordinator at The Humanitarian Group, and has most recently been appointed Vice President of the Friends of International Humanitarian Law for Red Cross.

Ana Rita Alfaiate

Ana Rita Alfaiate has a degree and Master in Law by the Faculty of Law - University of Coimbra. She presented the same Faculty her doctoral thesis, entitled "The problem of criminal responsibility of unliable for minority" (still undiscussed). She is an Invited teacher at the same Faculty. She is Research Associate at UCILeR and at the Law Center's Family. She published the book The penal relevance of sexuality of minors (Coimbra Editora, 2009) and is author of several scientific articles published in Portugal and abroad. Her research interests include criminal law, family law and the children's and youth rights.

Professor Dame Susan Bailey

Chair, Children & Young People's Mental Health Coalition

Sue Bailey works as a Consultant Child and Adolescent Forensic Psychiatrist and Honorary Professor of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Policy. Professor Bailey is currently the Chair of the Children & Young People's Mental Health Coalition.

As President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists Professor Bailey worked with others to achieve parity between mental and physical health in primary legislation in England.

Professor Bailey undertakes needs and risk research into how to better provide ethical effective services for young people who are deemed as high harm risk to self and others. She is also the Chair of the European Union of Medical Specialists Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Section.

Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron

Dr. Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron is a Senior Lecturer and Discipline Coordinator of Police Studies at the University of Tasmania, in the School of Social Sciences. She is also a Senior Researcher at the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies. She is the co-editor of Policing Vulnerability (2012) with Nicole L. Asquith, and of Knowledge in Action (2014) with Kathryn Anderson. In 2014, she was appointed co-director of the cross-institution 'Vulnerability, Resilience and Policing Research Consortium. The consortium consolidates research efforts and resources on the topic vulnerable people and resilience in police and criminal justice, and related innovative policy and practice approaches.

Rohan Borschmann

Rohan Borschmann is a psychologist and McKenzie Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Melbourne School of Population and Global Health at the University of Melbourne. After completing his PhD at the Institute of Psychiatry (King's College, London, UK), he is currently examining the epidemiology and burden of disease of self-harm and suicide in young people in Australia and internationally. This includes both the general population and marginalized groups such as vulnerable young people in contact with the criminal justice system.

Jennifer Bowles

Magistrate Jennifer Bowles was appointed to the Magistrates' Court of Victoria, Australia in October 1998. She has primarily sat in the Children's Court at Melbourne hearing both criminal cases (including sitting in the Children's Koori Court) and child protection matters.

Together with a colleague, in 2009 she established the innovative Sexual Offences List (criminal) and in 2012, the Sexual Abuse List (child protection) in the Children's Court.

Due to significant concerns regarding the number of young people with drug/alcohol/mental health issues not accessing the available treatment options, in 2014 she applied for and was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to review international therapeutic treatment facilities for young people.

Lee Bromley

Lee Bromley is the Director and founder of Eternity Aid, a Not for Profit charitable organisation based in Campbelltown NSW, Australia. Lee holds a Bachelor of Ministry degree and Graduate Diploma of Counselling and is a part-time chaplain for NSW Department Attorney Generals & Justice. Lee is passionate about working collaboratively with Aboriginal people and communities in western NSW due to the extreme over-representation in juvenile and adult detention of young Aboriginal males from these areas and her work as a Chaplain at Reiby Juvenile Justice Centre.

Michelle Butler

Michelle Butler is a lecturer in criminology at Queen's University Belfast. Her research interests include violence, identity, shame, masculinity, youth justice, imprisonment, reintegration and desistance. She has worked on research projects examining the service and support needs of young people on remand, fear of crime, equality in prison, risk assessments, treatment of vulnerable people in the criminal justice system and fathers in prison.

Tim Chapman

Tim Chapman is course director of the Masters programme in Restorative Justice at Ulster University. He contributed to the development of restorative processes in both the voluntary and statutory sectors in Northern Ireland. He spent 25 years working in the Probation Service and played an active part in developing effective practice through the publication of Evidence Based Practice for the Home Office. His 'Time to Grow' book has influenced youth justice practices especially in Scotland. He is engaged in significant research into restorative justice in Northern Ireland. He published "A European Model for Restorative Justice with Children and Young People".

Chi Meng Chu

Dr. Chi Meng Chu is a registered psychologist in Australia and Singapore, and also an Associate Fellow, Chartered Psychologist, and Chartered Scientist of the British Psychological Society. Dr. Chu is currently the Principal Clinical and Forensic Psychologist at the Clinical and Forensic Psychology Branch, Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF). He concurrently heads the Centre for Research on Rehabilitation and Protection, and is responsible for research and programme evaluation within the Rehabilitation and Protection Group at MSF. In addition, Dr. Chu is an Adjunct Assistant Professor with the Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore.

Keith Cruise

Keith Cruise is an Associate Professor and Co-Director of the Clinical-Forensic Specialization in the Department of Psychology at Fordham University. He conducts research on the clinical-forensic assessment of justice-involved youth with an emphasis on developing and validating specialized risk assessments and testing the utility of mental health screening instruments. Dr. Cruise's clinical-forensic practice involves conducting post-disposition assessments, providing expert testimony, and developing treatment protocols for this population. Dr. Cruise is also a core faculty member of the Center for Trauma Recovery and Juvenile Justice, a technical assistance center that is part of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN).

Michael Daffern

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

Maryann Davis

Dr. Maryann Davis is Research Associate Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at UMass Medical School and the Director of the Transitions Research and Training Center. Dr. Davis is an internationally recognized research expert on services for transition-age youth with mental illness. Her focus is on the development of adult role functioning during the transition from adolescence to mature adulthood. Her intervention research develops and examines evidence-based approaches that facilitate strong outcomes specifically in this age and disability group. Her systems research has examined policies and practices that facilitate better support of transition-age youth with mental illness.

Liana de Paula

Liana de Paula is a lecturer in sociology and currently the Head of the Department of Social Sciences at Federal University of São Paulo (Universidade Federal de São Paulo – UNIFESP). She is also a member of the board committee of the National Association of Human Rights, Research and Post-Graduation (Associação Nacional de Direitos Humanos, Pesquisa e Pós Graduação – ANDHEP). Her research interests are in sociology of violence, crime and deviance and sociology of childhood and youth. She has worked in research projects examining juvenile detention centres and other public policies for juvenile offenders; youth violence; justice and alternative dispute resolution; and urban violence.

Leanne Dowse

Leanne Dowse is Associate Professor and Chair in Intellectual Disability and Behaviour Support [IDBS] at UNSW. She has been a scholar, practitioner, supporter and ally in the area of intellectual disability since the 1980s and has taught social policy, research methods, disability studies, and criminology for the past two decades. Her role as Chair IDBS, works to expand the body of knowledge and increase workforce capacity in the delivery of appropriate and effective services to people with an intellectual disability with complex support needs, through a focus on training and education, enhanced policy and service models and targeted research.

Jonathan Evans

Jonathan Evans, PhD, is a Senior Lecturer in the University of South Wales' Centre for Criminology. He is also a qualified social worker with experience of practice and management in the probation service.

Judge Tony Fitzgerald

Auckland District and Youth Court

Judge FitzGerald is particularly interested in therapeutic jurisprudence and Solution Focussed Courts. In 2007 he established the Intensive Monitoring Group (IMG) in the Auckland Youth Court. The therapeutic arm of the IMG accommodates young people who are at moderate to high risk of re-offending and have moderate to severe mental health concerns or alcohol and other drug issues underlying their offending. The IMG now also co-ordinates what is happening for those young people in the Youth Court who have care and protection status in the Family Court.

Judge FitzGerald helped establish the Te Kooti o Timatanga Hou (The Court of New Beginnings) in 2010. The court is a Solution Focussed Court in the adult jurisdiction for homeless people who have impaired decision making capacity due to mental illness, brain injury, cognitive impairment, alcohol, other drug or substance abuse.

Virginie Gargano

Virginia is doing her PhD degree in Social Work about the therapeutics factors operated in outdoor adventure programs. She works for different Canadian organizations specialized in this field since 2002. She teaches at the Université du Québec in Chicoutimi in Outdoors and Social Work. This paper concerns specifically an adventure family therapy program done more than 30 times, of which she is in charge.

Fern Gillon

Fern Gillon, first year PhD student, is interested in young people's experience of the Scottish youth justice system, its processes and interventions. Her research will analyse the role of multi-agency early intervention projects in diverting young people from crime. It will utilise a mixed methods approach and will include the voice and experience of young people and practitioners. Fern is committed to undertaking a range of knowledge exchange activities over the course of her PhD, which will be facilitated through collaboration with Sacro, a leading early intervention provider; and the Centre for Youth & Criminal Justice at the University of Strathclyde.

Roger Guy

Roger Guy, Ph.D. has published in the area of prisoner reentry, community corrections, and correctional policy. His work has appeared in the Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, and Journal of Applied Social Science, and Federal Probation. Previously Dr. Guy worked for the Charlotte Police Department (USA) in the Division of Planning and Research.

Ed Hilterman

Ed Hilterman is a sociologist. Since 2008, he has been director of a consultancy company specialized in applied research in the justice system in Barcelona, Spain, and teacher at the Catalonian Open University. He has worked as a scientific researcher in the TBS system in The Netherlands and in the juvenile justice system in Catalonia, Spain. His research focuses on risk assessment and risk management and he has translated several tools into Dutch and Spanish. In collaboration with Tonia Nicholls, he developed the Decision-making in Abusive Relationship Interview (DIARI), an SPJ needs assessment tool for victims of intimate partner violence.

Nathan Hughes

Dr Nathan Hughes is Senior Lecturer in the School of Social Policy at the University of Birmingham. He is also Marie Curie Research Fellow in the Centre for Adolescent Health at the Murdoch Children's Research Institute, and Visiting Senior Fellow in the Melbourne School of Government at the University of Melbourne. His current research is concerned with the application of biological and neurosciences to law and social policy. In particular, he examines the applications and implications of emerging understandings of neuromaturation for criminal justice policy and practice, and for legal frameworks regarding children's rights.

Diana Johns

Diana Johns is currently doing postdoctoral research on young people's prolific offending in Wales, for the Welsh Centre for Crime and Social Justice (WCCSJ), based at Aberystwyth University. Her PhD research (Uni Melbourne) focused on men's experience of release from prison, and she is currently preparing her thesis for publication as a book. Since 2012 she has taught in the Justice and Legal Studies program at RMIT University in Melbourne. Diana's research interests include: young people in conflict with the law, restorative justice processes, vulnerable populations' experience of criminal justice, and therapeutic jurisprudence.

Phillip Kelly

Phillip was born in Subiaco, Western Australia, in 1962. He attended Newman College in Perth, The University of Western Australia (B.A. 1984) and The University of Sydney (LL.B 1990). He was admitted to practise in 1991 and has practised exclusively in civil and criminal litigation since then. His primary specialisation has been in commercial drug importation (in which matters he secured acquittals in two of the largest [by tonnage] importation cases in WA history), homicide and mental health issues. He is presently the Senior Criminal Lawyer at the Youth Legal Service in Perth.

Violet Lai

Violet Lai is a Research Fellow at the Social Service Institute of Singapore. She had graduated with Second Upper Class Honours in Social Science, Psychology at the National University of Singapore (NUS). She had completed her Masters in Social Science, Psychology, on an NUS research scholarship. Her research interests are in youth offending and offender assessment.

Caroline Leeson

Caroline Leeson is Associate Professor of Early Childhood Studies at Plymouth University. She has particular interests in the welfare of looked after children and children with a parent in prison; child protection practice; early years leadership and reflective practice. Her current research interests includes listening to the voices of early years leaders; children as co-researchers on complex issues and a longitudinal study of children who go missing from home.

Elizabeth Letourneau

Dr. Elizabeth Letourneau has conducted research involving the evaluation of clinical practice and legal policy related to adult and adolescent sexual offending. Her research interests have included the development and evaluation of clinical assessment tools and clinical interventions and she led a large-scale randomized controlled trial evaluating an intervention for youth who have sexually offended. Dr. Letourneau has also conducted several evaluations of sex crime policies, findings of which have been presented nationally, cited in federal and state court cases including three state supreme court cases, and provided as testimony to state and federal policy makers. As the inaugural director of the Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse, her more recent research endeavors have focused on the primary prevention of child sexual abuse. Dr. Letourneau currently serves as President, Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abuse.

Marg Liddell

Marg Liddell is a senior lecturer who coordinates teaching programs across Vocational Education and Higher Education program in youth justice and case management subjects. Her research interests include women in youth and adult criminal justice systems, family violence, vulnerable youth adults and their experiences of the criminal justice system. Prior to commencing work at RMIT Marg was a senior policy advisor on young woman's experiences of government and non-government services, and also program managed deinstitutionalisation of services for children and youth in a regional location. She has worked as a case manager in child protection, youth and adult justice systems.

Stefan Luebbers

Stefan Luebbers is a lecturer and clinical & forensic psychologist. His clinical background includes experience in general and forensic mental health, drug and alcohol dual diagnosis, youth justice, adult correctional settings, and military psychology. In addition, he undertakes research in the areas of victimisation, youth mental health and violence, neurodevelopment and high-risk behaviours, assessment of young offenders, and adolescent service delivery.

Flora Matheson

Dr. Flora I. Matheson, Ph.D. is a medial sociologist and prisoner health specialist. She is particularly interested in how gender inequities and other social determinants of health affect people experiencing complex health and social needs that span problem gambling and substance use, mental illness, poverty, housing instability and imprisonment. She is a Scientist at the Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital; Adjunct Scientist in the Mental Health and Addictions Program at the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences; and, Assistant Professor with the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto.

Lucy Maxwell

Lucy holds a Bachelor of Social Science, majoring in Psychology, as well as a Masters in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Lucy is a current PhD candidate and sessional staff member in the school of Health Sciences at Swinburne University of Technology. She holds a position of research assistant and tutor in the areas of Psychology and Criminology. Lucy is 24 months into her PhD, working in the area of vulnerability to victimisation. Lucy is a member of the International Corrections and Prisons Association, the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and the American Psychology-Law Society.

Karyn McCluskey

Director, Scottish Violence Reduction Unit
Karyn has worked in the police for the last 20 years in Sussex, Lancashire, West Mercia. She joined Strathclyde Police 12 years ago, now part of Police Scotland.
Karyn trained as a registered nurse, has a BSc and MSc in Psychology and is a fellow by distinction of the Faculty of Public Health. She has worked in a variety of areas within the NHS, East Africa and HM Prisons. She completed the strategic command course in 2009 and spent a year in the Metropolitan police developing a violence plan, and leading the Territorial Policing change program. The Institute of Directors awarded her Female Director of the year and The Guardian Newspaper nominated her as Public Service Leader of the Year.

Troy McEwan

Dr Troy McEwan is a Lecturer in Clinical and Forensic Psychology at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, and a Senior Psychologist at Forensicare, in Melbourne, Australia. Her research focusses on understanding and responding to complex criminal behaviours, particularly stalking, family violence and deliberate firesetting. As both an academic and practitioner, Troy's research generally has a translational element and investigates questions that can improve forensic psychological practice. She has developed and evaluated risk assessment tools and treatment programs, and is currently involved in the development and testing of explanatory theories for these kinds of problem behaviours.

Kathryn McIsaac

Kathryn McIsaac is a social epidemiologist with expertise measuring the social determinants of health in vulnerable and stigmatized populations. Her current research, conducted in partnership with Correctional Service Canada, uses large administrative data to investigate the health needs of federally sentenced prisoners prior to, during, and post-incarceration. Dr. McIsaac completed her PhD in Epidemiology at the Dalla Lana School of Public Health and is currently an ACHIEVE postdoctoral fellow at St. Michael's Hospital's Centre for Research on Inner City Health in Toronto.

Ness McVie

Ness McVie, FRANZCP MBA MA Criminology & Criminal Justice, Chair Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry RANZCP 2012-2015 is a clinical forensic psychiatrist, currently Director of Forensic Psychiatry for the Hunter New England District Mental Health Service. She holds appointments as Assisting Psychiatrist to the Mental Health Court, Supreme Court Queensland, and the General Medical Assessment Tribunal (Work-Cover Queensland). Her previous position have included Clinical Director for the Community Forensic Mental Health Service and Principal Advisor in Psychiatry for the Queensland Government.

Sam Mesiti

Sam Mesiti has spent the past 27yrs in the Justice sector–
He is currently the Manager of the Outcare Inc. Youth Throughcare Servics in Perth Western Australia and has worked in this position for the past 9 years.
Prior to this role he worked for 18yrs for the Department of Corrections Juvenile Directorate commencing at Riverbank Detention Centre in Caversham (Perth Western Australia) as a Group Worker for two years and sixteen years a Senior Officer.
During his tenure with the Department he was involved in the decommissioning of Riverbank Detention Centre. He was also involved in the planning and commissioning of the Banksia Hill Detention Centre. Whilst working for the Department of Corrections he was a Senior Case Planning Coordinator as well as Senior Security and Senior Training Officer. Sam is a member of the MDLC (Midland and Districts Leaders Committee) as well as ATEEC (Aboriginal training, education and employment committee). He is also a member of the Armadale MARMUN MIA-MIA Aboriginal Cooperation and Youth Justice Initiative chaired by the Department of Corrections and was a board member of CYTS (Community Youth Training Services). When it comes to working with young people at risk Sam has a strong belief in family and community participation.

Outcare Inc. continues to work towards a holistic throughcare program that aims to integrate ex-offenders into the community by supporting them to reduce their offending anti-social bahviours and becoming law abiding members of the community.

Julia Morgan

Julia Morgan is a lecturer in Early Childhood Studies at Plymouth University. Her research interests include participatory methods, children's health and well-being, children's rights; cross-cultural comparisons and social justice. Her current research focuses on children of prisoners; children who live or work on the street in Mongolia, Southern Africa and in Romania and a longitudinal study of children in the UK who go missing from home.

Margaret Nixon

Margaret Nixon is a Research fellow at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Sciences at Swinburne University. She is currently completing her PhD, investigating Intellectual disability, criminal offending and victimisation, as part of an ARC funded linkage grant, in partnership with the Department of Human services and Victoria Police. Her research interests include the impact of intellectual disability on offending, and risk and protective factors for people with intellectual disability to becoming victims of crime.

James Ogloff

James R. P. Ogloff, JD, Ph.D., FAPS is trained as a lawyer and psychologist. He is a Fellow of the Canadian, American, and Australian psychological societies. He is the Foundation Professor of Forensic Behavioural Science and Director of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science at Swinburne University of Technology. He is also Director of Psychological Services at the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare). He has worked in clinical and forensic psychology in a variety of settings for 30 years. Professor Ogloff has specific expertise in forensic psychology, forensic mental health, mental health law, and the assessment and management of offenders. He is the Past-President of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law and a former Chair of the College of Forensic Psychologists of the Australian Psychological Society. He is a Past-President of the Canadian Psychological Association and a Past-President of the American Psychology-Law Society. Professor Ogloff has published 16 books more than 230 scholarly articles and book chapters. He is the recipient of the 2012 Donald Andrews Career Contributions Award for Criminal Justice Psychology from the Canadian Psychological Association and the 2009 Award for Distinguished Contributions in Forensic Psychology from the Australian Psychological Society.

Randy Otto

Dr Randy Otto, PhD, ABPP, is an Associate Professor at the University of South Florida. He also serves as affiliate faculty at Stetson Law School in St. Petersburg and St Johns University in New York. Dr Otto is certified in clinical psychology and forensic psychology by the American Board of Professional Psychology.

His research, writing, and practice is devoted to matters of forensic psychological assessment. Dr Otto has co-edited or co-authored the following books:

- Adjudicative Competence, Psychological Evaluations for the Courts: A Handbook for Mental Health Professionals and Lawyers (third edition)
- Handbook of Violence Risk Assessment, Forensic Psychology (second edition)
- Handbook of Forensic Psychology (fourth edition)
- Forensic Reports and Testimony: A Guide to Effective Communication for Psychologists and psychiatrists

Nina Papalia

Nina Papalia is a third year Doctor of Psychology (Clinical & Forensic) student at Swinburne University of Psychology, and is currently completing her doctoral thesis on the long-term outcomes of childhood sexual abuse, supervised by Prof. Jim Ogloff and Dr Stefan Luebbers. She completed her Bachelor of Psychology (Honours) in 2011, where her Honours thesis explored the characteristics of violent offending among youth populations in Australia.

Mario Paparozzi

Dr. Paparozzi worked at the New Jersey Department of Corrections for 30 years. His last positions were Assistant Commissioner, Community Programs, and Chairman, The New Jersey State Parole Board. He was President of the International Association of Reentry and the American Probation and Parole Association and a member of the Manhattan Institute's council to reinvent probation. Dr. Paparozzi is currently professor and department chair at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke. Dr. Paparozzi has provided major talks in 46 states, Singapore. the District of Columbia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Bermuda, and The Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France.

Kate Parkinson

I have worked previously in Children and Families Social Work for 15 years, both for the statutory and voluntary sectors. My particular areas of interest and experience are solution focussed and strengths based practice, Family Group Conferences and early intervention.

Jelena Popovic

Jelena was appointed a magistrate in 1989. She advocates the use of therapeutic approaches in mainstream Magistrates' Courts. Jelena is the Co-ordinating Magistrate of the Koori Court. She has portfolio responsibility for: Criminal Justice Diversion Program; Street Sex Worker List; and Magistrates' Court's 'Court Support Services' In this capacity, she oversees the Court Integrated Services Program, a multi-disciplinary program pre-sentence program which operates within the Magistrates' Court which provides, among others, services to address drug dependency, homelessness, youth crime, ABI, intellectual disability and mental impairment. In 2013, Jelena completed her Churchill Fellowship report entitled "Meaningful Sentencing of Indigent, Low-level Offenders".

Stephen Pyne

Inspector Stephen Pyne is an experienced operational police officer with over 35 years policing experience. Inspector Pyne is currently the Project Manager for Project Booyah implementing program roll out across Queensland. Inspector Pyne has a wealth of operational policing experience and has also performed roles in diverse areas such as Counter Terrorism, Commissioners Office and Operational Performance Reviews. Inspector Pyne is an advocate of using scientific research and independent evaluation to guide best practice in all aspects of policing.

Michaela Rogers

For the past twenty years Michaela has worked across the social care and social work sectors. Her areas of practice include domestic abuse, child protection and, more latterly, foster care. She is a registered social worker and member of the College of Social Work.

Since embarking on her PhD with the University of Sheffield in 2010 she has developed research interests in a number of areas including:

- domestic abuse, gender violence and familial abuse
- gender, trans and gender non-conformity
- hidden and marginalised communities
- anti-oppressive and critical practice
- reflective practice and reflexivity
- power/empowerment
- narrative and voice
- feminist theory/critical theory.

Her theoretical influences include: Foucault; Butler; Garfinkel; and Goffman.

Stephane Shepherd

Stephane is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow and Lecturer at the Centre for Forensic Behavioral Science at Swinburne University. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Criminology), a Master's degree in Communications and he completed his PhD in Forensic Psychology, all from Monish University. His research interests include: youth violence, violence risk assessment, risk and protective factors for offending across gender and ethnicity, Aboriginal Mental Health and Wellbeing, and policing. Stephane has published a variety of academic papers covering youth violence risk assessment and cultural specific risk factors for violence. Stephane was awarded the 2015 Inaugural Fulbright Cultural Competency Postdoctoral Scholarship to investigate the cultural needs of Aboriginal offenders in custody.Stephane is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow and Lecturer at the Centre for Forensic Behavioral Science at Swinburne University. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Criminology), a Master's degree in Communications and he completed his PhD in Forensic Psychology, all from Monish University. His research interests include: youth violence, violence risk assessment, risk and protective factors for offending across gender and ethnicity, Aboriginal Mental Health and Wellbeing, and policing. Stephane has published a variety of academic papers covering youth violence risk assessment and cultural specific risk factors for violence. Stephane was awarded the 2015 Inaugural Fulbright Cultural Competency Postdoctoral Scholarship to investigate the cultural needs of Aboriginal offenders in custody.

Melanie Simmons

Melanie Simmons is a provisionally registered psychologist undertaking a Doctorate in Clinical and Forensic Psychology at Swinburne University's Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Her dissertation focuses on the perceptions, prevalence, and risk factors of child-to-parent violence in Australia. Melanie's other research interests include sexual offender risk assessment and family violence. Melanie has a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from Carleton University, Canada, where she conducted research on various topics including behavioural predictions, procrastination, problem gambling, and substance use.

Stuart Thomas

Dr. Stuart Thomas is Professor of Forensic Mental Health, his primary research affiliation is with the Legal Intersections Research Centre at the University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia. His background is in psychology and law and his expertise is in mental health epidemiology. His research interests span policing vulnerable populations, problem gambling and crime, victimisation and mental health stigma.

PRESENTERS

Sue Thomas

Sue Thomas has worked in youth justice in Wales since 1995. This has involved providing training, research and consultancy services to youth offending teams in Wales. She has produced a range of publications, research and evaluation reports for the Welsh Government and Youth Justice Board on different aspects of the youth justice system. Since 2010 she has been undertaking a professional doctorate in leadership of children's and young people's services at the University of Bedfordshire. Her thesis Children First and Offenders Second, an aspiration or a reality is forthcoming in 2015.

Christopher Trotter

Professor Chris Trotter worked as a practitioner and manager in youth justice and adult corrections prior to his appointment to Monash University. He has undertaken many research projects and published widely on the subject of effective practice with involuntary clients and working with families, particularly those involved in the criminal justice system. He has an international reputation for his work in relation to pro-social modelling and his book Working with Involuntary Clients, now in its third edition, has sold widely around the world and is published in multiple languages. Dr Trotter is Director of the Monash Criminal Justice Research Consortium.

Justin Trounson

Justin Trounson is a Doctoral candidate and Research Fellow at Swinburne University of Technology. He has worked as a Provisional Psychologist within a maximum-security correctional facility and has functioned as a senior research assistant for numerous forensic psychology research projects within Australia. Justin has lectured and tutored in Forensic Psychology and currently undertakes research into the cognitive processes underpinning psychological resilience and wellbeing in clinical, correctional and forensic populations. He is the project manager of a collaborative research grant funding a range of research projects within Australian prisons aimed at enhancing wellbeing and resilience in officer and offender populations.

Jodi Viljoen

Jodi Viljoen, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor at Simon Fraser University and the Associate Director of the Institute for the Reduction of Youth Violence.

Fleur Ward

BA, LLB (Monash University);
Final semester of Masters of Mental Health Science (Child Psychotherapy) (Monash University);
Accredited Specialist Children's Law (Law Institute of Victoria);
Chair of Children & Youth Issues Committee of Law Institute of Victoria,
Lawyer, admitted to practice since 2006.

Timothy Warton

Tim has spent the last 14 years working with young people involved in the New South Wales criminal justice system in South West Sydney. For the past 6 years he has worked as a Juvenile Justice Counselor with young violent and sexual offenders and is currently in a management role.
Tim achieved his Masters in Social Work in 2010 completing a research proposal as a part of the degree that formed the basis for his PhD for which he is a current candidate.

Marshall Watson

Dr Marshall Watson is a descent of the Noongar people of the South West of WA. He is a fellow of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, having completed advanced training in both child and adolescent and forensic psychiatry in 2014. He is currently working as a child and adolescent forensic psychiatrist in Adelaide, South Australia . Marshall currently sits on the Youth Justice Board of WA and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Advisory Group. His area of interest is the juvenile offending in the context of complex trauma.

Penelope Welbourne

Penelope Welbourne is Associate Professor of Social Work at Plymouth University. Her research and writing interests are focused on child protection practice and social and legal aspects of protection policy, including comparative analysis. Her current research includes an analysis of court practice when parents as well as children are vulnerable, and a longitudinal study of children who go missing from home.

Katrina Wong

Katrina Wong is the senior solicitor in Legal Aid NSW's specialist Children's Civil Law Service. Katrina has a background in social work and law and is a committed advocate for the rights of children and young people. She is an accredited Children's Law specialist and has extensive experience working in the community legal sector, Aboriginal Legal Service and Legal Aid NSW.
She has previously convened the Youth Justice Coalition of NSW (a network of youth workers, children's lawyers, policy workers and academics who promote the rights of children and young people) and was a finalist in the National Children's and Youth Law Awards in 2010 (Australia) for outstanding contribution to advocacy in policy and law reform.

DELEGATES

Rana Abou-Sinna	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science	Australia	rabousinna@swin.edu.au
Natalie Adams	Adams & Associates Solicitors	Australia	natalie@adamsandassociates.com.au
Cinzia Aglieco	The Attorney-General's Department	Australia	cinzia.aglieco@sa.gov.au
Najette Alaraibi	SCALES Community Legal Centre, Murdoch University	Australia	najette.e@hotmail.com
Ana Rita Alfaiate	Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra	Portugal	ritalf@gmail.com
Susan Bailey	Children & Young People's Mental Health Coalition	United Kingdom	
Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania	Australia	isabelle.bartkowiaktheron@utas.edu.au
Rohan Borschmann	The University of Melbourne	Australia	rohan.borschmann@unimelb.edu.au
Jennifer Bowles	Children's Court of Victoria	Australia	jcab@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au
Geoffrey Bradd	Magistrates' Court of NSW	Australia	gbradd@gmail.com
Lee Bromley	Eternity Aid	Australia	leeabromley@gmail.com
Patricia Brown	Children's Court Clinic of Victoria	Australia	pat.brown@childrenscourt.vic.gov.au
Michelle Butler	Queen's University Belfast	Northern Ireland	michelle.butler@qub.ac.uk
Prudence Campton	Legal Practitioners Liability Committee	Australia	pparrish@bigpond.net.au
Jamie Chan	Department of Corrective Services	Australia	jamie.psychology@gmail.com
Tim Chapman	University of Ulster	United Kingdom	tj.chapman@ulster.ac.uk
Chi-Meng Chu	Ministry of Social and Family Development	Singapore	chu_chi_meng@msf.gov.sg
Sonia Chudiak	Melbourne City Mission	Australia	schudiak@mcm.org.au
Anna Copeland	School of Law, Murdoch University	Australia	a.copeland@murdoch.edu.au
Keith Cruise	Department of Psychology, Fordham University	USA	cruise@fordham.edu
Michael Daffern	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	mdaffern@swin.edu.au
Maryann Davis	University of Massachusetts Medical School	USA	maryann.davis@umassmed.edu
Liana de Paula	Federal University of São Paulo	Brazil	depaulaliana@gmail.com
Jamie Dickson	Forensic Specialty Group	USA	jamiemdickson@gmail.com
Frank Dixon		Australia	frankhdixon@icloud.com
Peter Dotchin	Department of Justice Victoria	Australia	pgd@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au
Leanne Dowse	UNSW Australia	Australia	L.Dowse@unsw.edu.au
Jonathan Evans	University of South Wales	United Kingdom	Jonathan.Evans1@southwales.ac.uk
Tony Fitzgerald	Auckland District and Youth Court	New Zealand	
Marian Foley	Manchester Metropolitan University	United Kingdom	m.foley@mmu.ac.uk
Allen Fugler		Australia	fatslim@tpg.com.au
Virginie Gargano	Université du Québec	Canada	virginie.gargano@uqac.ca
Fern Gillon	University of Strathclyde	United Kingdom	fern.gillon@strath.ac.uk
Roger Guy	Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina	USA	roger.guy@uncp.edu

Kaye Hall	Department of Health and Human Services	Australia	kaye.hall@dhhs.vic.gov.au
Cieran Harries	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	charries@swin.edu.au
Ed Hilterman	Justa Mesura, Consultancy and Applied Research	Spain	ehilterman@justamesura.com
Nathan Hughes	Murdoch Childrens Research Institute/University of Birmingham	Australia	nathan.hughes@mcri.edu.au
Ian Jennings	James Nash House	Australia	ijen@internode.on.net
Diana Johns	Aberystwyth University, Welsh Centre for Crime & Social Justice	United Kingdom	dfj1@aber.ac.uk
Patricia Jones	Victorian Bar	Australia	peterpaperwork@bigpond.com.au
Phillip Kelly	Youth Legal Service (WA)	Australia	phillip@youthlegalserviceinc.com.au
Violet Lai	Social Service Institute	Singapore	violet_lai@ncss.gov.sg
John Lavery	Victorian Bar	Australia	jlavery@vicbar.com.au
Caroline Leeson	Plymouth University	United Kingdom	cleeson@plymouth.ac.uk
Elizabeth Letourneau	Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse, Johns Hopkins University	USA	elizabethletourneau@jhu.edu
Marg Liddell	RMIT University	Australia	marg.liddell@rmit.edu.au
Stefan Luebbers	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	sluebbers@swin.edu.au
Flora Matheson	St. Michael's Hospital	Canada	mathesonf@smh.ca
Lucy Maxwell	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	lmaxwell@swin.edu.au
Karyn McCluskey	Scottish Violence Reduction Unit	United Kingdom	
Troy McEwan	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	tmcewan@swin.edu.au
Kathryn McIsaac	Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital	Canada	kathryn.mcisaac@alum.utoronto.ca
Simone McLeavey	Canterbury District Health Board	New Zealand	simone.mcleavey@cdhb.health.nz
Ness McVie	HNELHD	Australia	nessmcvie@bigpond.com
Sam Mesiti	Outcare Inc.	Australia	sammesiti@outcare.com.au
Julia Morgan	Plymouth University	United Kingdom	julia.morgan@plymouth.ac.uk
Margaret Nixon	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Sciences	Australia	mnixon@swin.edu.au
James Ogloff	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	jogloff@swin.edu.au
Randy Otto	University of South Florida	USA	
Nina Papalia	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	npapalia@swin.edu.au
Mario Paparozzi	University of North Carolina Pembroke	USA	Mario.paparozzi@uncp.edu
Rae Parker	Legal Aid New South Wales	Australia	rae.parker@legalaid.nsw.gov.au
Kate Parkinson	University of Salford	United Kingdom	k.p.parkinson@salford.ac.uk
James Parrish	County Court of Victoria	Australia	jlp@countycourt.vic.gov.au
Annie Parsons		Australia	Parsons.anniegrace@gmail.com
Jelena Popovic	Magistrates' Court of Victoria	Australia	jp@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au
Karyl Puklowski	Auckland City Education Service	New Zealand	karyl@aces.school.nz

Stephen Pyne	Queensland Police Service	Australia	sjp7@bigpond.com
Kevin Richards	Forensic Specialty Group	USA	krichards.phd@gmail.com
Michaela Rogers	University of Salford	United Kingdom	m.m.rogers@salford.ac.uk
Stephane Shepherd	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	sshepherd@swin.edu.au
Melanie Simmons	Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science	Australia	msimmons@swin.edu.au
Louise Smith	Capital City Local Learning & Employment Network	Australia	louisesmith@ccllen.org.au
Sharon Smith	Justice	Australia	ses@magistratescourt.vic.gov.au
Caroline Tan	Dotchin Tan Barristers and Solicitors	Australia	dotchintan@bigpond.com
Stuart Thomas	University of Wollongong	Australia	stuartt@uow.edu.au
Sue Thomas		United Kingdom	suebthomas@btinternet.com
Robert Thyssen	Victorian Bar	Australia	robertjosephthyssen@gmail.com
Daynor Trigg	Alice Springs Law Courts	Australia	daynor.trigg@nt.gov.au
Tony Trood	Victorian Bar	Australia	ttrood@vicbar.com.au
Christopher Trotter	Monash University	Australia	christopher.trotter@monash.edu
Justin Trounson	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia	jstrounson@swin.edu.au
Jodi Viljoen	Simon Fraser University	Canada	jviljoen@sfu.ca
Fleur Ward	Fleur Ward & Partners	Australia	fleur@fwardpartners.com.au
Timothy Warton	NSW Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice	Australia	Tim.Warton@djj.nsw.gov.au
Marshall Watson	SA Health	Australia	marshall.watson@sa.gov.au
Penelope Welbourne	Plymouth University	United Kingdom	p.welbourne@plymouth.ac.uk
Katrina Wong	Legal Aid NSW	Australia	Katrina.wong@legalaid.nsw.gov.au