Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health *and*

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science
Swinburne University of Technology

ANNUAL RESEARCH REPORT

1 JULY 2019 – 30 JUNE 2020

Forensicare

SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science

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

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Report by Distinguised Professor James Ogloff AM

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

I am pleased to present the 2019–2020 Annual Research Report for the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS).

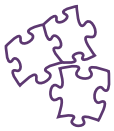
The CFBS has continued to see growth in income secured to deliver research, service evaluation, professional training. In 2019/20 we secured $2,850,109, comprised of $2,584,081 for research/evaluation and $266,028 for training. Highlighting our productivity, in 2019/20 CFBS and Forensicare staff published 60 peer-reviewed journal articles, plus 17 book chapters and one book. We also contributed 17 industry reports. Our staff also gave several invited keynote presentations at national/international conferences.

78 Publications

- 60 Journal Articles
- 1 Book
- 17 Book Chapters

$2,850,109

- Research/evaluation: $2,584,081
- Training income: $266,028



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Research projects in progress

New practice

- Using the Model of Understanding Inpatient Aggression in prisons
- Delphi Study to adapt *Safewards* for secure settings
- Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR)
- Aboriginal Emotional & Social Wellbeing Assessment
- "Healthy Habits, Healthy Me" in TEH
- Utilising a co-design method to support implementation of a Clinical Support Team in TEH
- Video-health for forensic mental health assessment and treatment

Evaluated service

- Ravenhall Mental Health Service
- Reflective Practice Program
- TEH Violence Risk Assessment Path
- Problem Behaviour Program
- Outcomes post-order for people managed under CMIA 1997
- Vocational courses offered in TEH

Staff and Student Highlights

In January 2020, Dr. Rachael Fullam, the inaugural Forensicare Research Manager left her position at Forensicare to take up the post of Associate Professor Consultation and Evaluation Lead at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Rachael played an instrumental role in the research governance, research literacy and evaluation space.

In 2019/20, new sessional or ongoing staff appointments contributed to our ability to conduct translational research. Associate Professor Stuart Lee joined Forensicare and the CFBS as the Forensicare Research Manager. He brings a wealth of expertise and experience conducting research and service development in mental health systems. Dr. Tessa Maguire, a long-time clinical nurse consultant with Forensicare joined the CFBS as a Lecturer in Forensic Mental Health Nursing. Our research capacity has also been greatly strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Justin Trounson as a Lecturer. Justin was Swinburne University's inaugural Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research Fellow. He is a member of Forensicare's First Nations Advisory Committee and the Youth Forensic Network. Dr. Margaret Nixon also assumed the role of Professional Development and Training Lead for the CFBS. Forensicare has also been enrichened by the appointment of Ms. Lorrae Mynard (Occupational Therapy Research Lead) and Dr. Caroline Lambert (Social Work and Lived Experience Industry Research Fellow). These appointments, along with Dr. Maguire, has added to existing medical, psychology, criminology, computer science and legal expertise, to further enhance our ability to conduct research that improves forensic mental health care.

The significant impact of research conducted by our staff was also recognised through the bestowal of several awards on staff. Dr Ashley Dunne was awarded the 2020 Australian Psychological Society College of Forensic Psychologist's Maconochie Prize for outstanding forensic psychology research. Dr Tessa Maguire was awarded the 2020 Christopher Webster Early Career Award from the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services for her impressive track record in applied research assisting in the identification and management of inpatient aggression and the reduction in restrictive interventions. Dr Nina Papalia was awarded a Fulbright Postdoctoral Scholarship to continue her work examining how child maltreatment contributes to later offending. A/Prof. Stephane Shepherd was given a 2019 African Media Australia Award for Professional Excellence (Academic Excellence), 2019 Swinburne Faculty of Health Arts and Design Research Impact Award and in 2020 was announced as an ABC Top 5 Scientist Under 40 (Humanities). My work was also recognised with the Swinburne Vice-Chancellor's Research Excellence Award (2019) and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Law/Psychology Distinguished Alumni Award (2019). I was also appointed University Distinguished Professor by Swinburne in 2020.

We are also mentoring future research leaders. We currently have 26 Doctor of Psychology Students and 13 PhD students. Forensicare Occupational Therapists and CFBS staff have also supervised several honours students' research projects. In 2019/20, eight post-graduate students completed their doctoral degrees: Drs. Elizabeth Daff, Zsuzsanna Horvath, Ilana Lauria, Tessa Maguire, Julia Nazarewicz, Vindya Nanayakkara, Mateja Popovic, Arran Rose, and Ryan Veal. In addition to higher degree research training, the CFBS also operates a suite of courses in forensic mental health and forensic behavioural science. Among these courses is the recently accredited Diploma in Forensic Psychiatry, the only such course in Australia. We had almost 200 unit enrolments over both semesters in the fiscal year. This includes approximately 30 Forensicare staff members.

External training

The CFBS has delivered external training to multiple services and individuals requiring continuing education. This has included training sessions for staff in the Department of Justice and Community Safety (e.g., Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry; Violence Training Program; Pre-service program training). We have also provided training through the Department of Health and Human Services to staff of Forensic Mental Health in Community Health programs. One-off training sessions were also delivered to audiences of Forensicare or external agency staff.

Research Governance and Oversight

As part of the reorganisation of Forensicare Board committees, the Forensicare-Swinburne Research Governance Committee was established in 2020. This is a committee of the Forensicare Board and includes the CEO of Forensicare, the Executive Director of Clinical Services, and two Forensicare board members, the Dean of Health Sciences, Dean of Research for the Faculty of Health, Arts and Design, and a professor appointed by the university. The Director of the CFBS is an ex-officio member. The Research Governance Committee provides a senior level, joint governance forum providing both parties with the ability to effectively monitor and evaluate the research value and future strategic partnership opportunities arising from their joint investment in the CFBS.

The progress and success of the CFBS is measured by both academic metrics and clinical service priorities. Academic monitoring includes the number and quality of publications, research grants and other funding awarded, impact and engagement, and student numbers and completions. The clinical service priorities are included to ensure that the CFBS satisfies the strategic research needs for Forensicare, including the need for translational research and service evaluation. There is a goal, as well, to involve Forensicare staff members and consumers in research and to help ensure that the Forensicare culture continues to reinforce the importance of evidence-based practice and continuing clinical excellence.

In closing, I want to express my sincere gratitude to Associate Professor Rachael Fullam, the inaugural Research Manager at Forensicare. Rachael transformed the research program and research governance in Forensicare. I am also grateful to Professor Michael Daffern for his able leadership as Deputy Director of the CFBS. Mr. Brett McIvor, Research Centre Coordinator, and Ms. Maree Stanford, Executive Assistant, are both extraordinary in their efforts. Dr. Margaret Grigg, who was appointed CEO of Forensicare in 2019, has been a stalwart supporter of our work and notes the importance of evaluation and transformational research. Also, we continue to benefit from the work of many research students, research fellows, CFBS staff members, Forensicare members of staff, and our adjuncts and honorary staff members – without whom the important work highlighted in this report could not continue.

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

Research Dissemination

Forensicare and CFBS staff pursue multiple avenues to share and educate all Forensicare stakeholders about new research findings and how they impact Forensicare practice as well as supporting growth in expertise in the conduct and use and dissemination of research. In 2019/20 this included regular in-person presentations to Forensicare Executive Best Care, Consumer Advisory Group and discipline or Directorate meetings, with regular brief research intranet stories also shared.

Forensicare holds two research dissemination seminars each year for Forensicare staff members. During these sessions, which run for one-half day, research and clinical staff present their work. To grow access to the dissemination seminars for staff able to and unable to attend the live presentations, commencing in October 2019, the seminars were live streamed and filmed with the recordings made available to staff after the seminar. This doubled the number of Forensicare staff attending live (in-person or online) with additional staff able to download and view the recorded presentations. Unfortunately, site access restrictions caused by COVID-19 prevented the dissemination seminars proceeding in March 2020, but we are excited about again hosting the dissemination seminars via live streaming in October 2020.

The CFBS hosts seminar series where invited speakers share their work with research staff from the CFBS and clinical staff from Forensicare. While this was impacted in 2019/20 by COVID-19, the following were given:

August, 2019
Susan Rossell, Swinburne University of Technology
Can we recommend Cognitive Remediation Therapy for schizophrenia?

October, 2019
Professor Ray Bull, The University of Derby
Improving interviewing of suspects.

February, 2020
The Honourable Dr Andrew Leigh, MP
The Second Convict Age: Explaining the Return of Mass Imprisonment in Australia.

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff AM FAPS

Executive Director of Psychological Services and Research, Forensicare.

Director, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology.

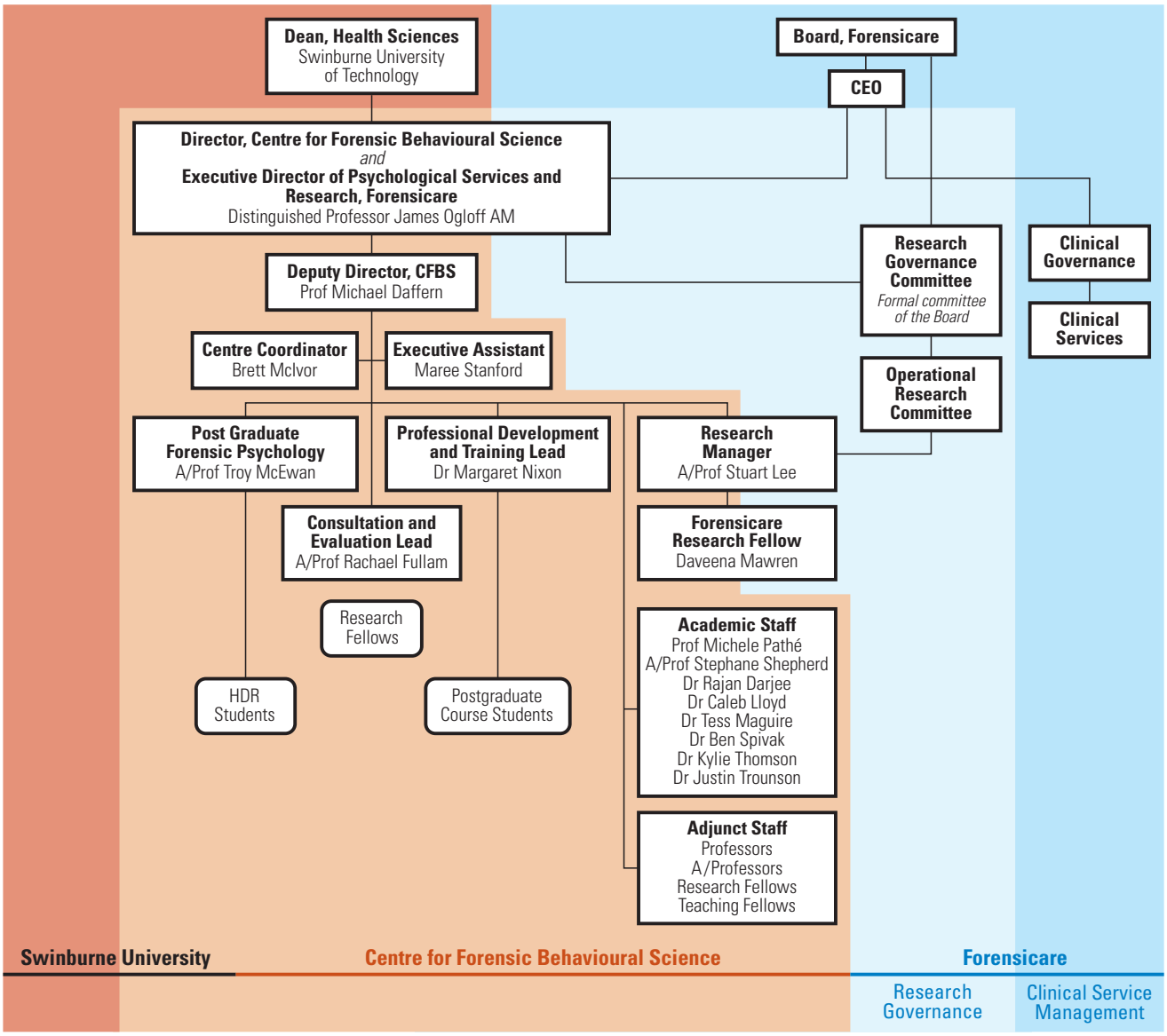
Research program

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

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

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

Forensicare and CFBS organisational arrangements



Independent service evaluation

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

Research governance at Forensicare

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

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

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

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

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

Research program

2019–2020 Operational Research Committee membership

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff *(Chair)*
Executive Director of Research and Psychological Services

Dr Danny Sullivan
Executive Director, Clinical Services

Dr Shaymaa Elkadi
Executive Director, Strategy, Policy and Performance

Ms Jo Ryan
Acting Executive Director of Prison Services

Dr Chris Quinn
Acting Director of Nursing

Mr Les Potter
Executive Director, Inpatient Services

Ms Anthea Lemphers
Executive Director, Community Operations

Dr Aleksandra Belofastov
Director of Psychological Services

Ms Marissa Davidson-Blue
Chief Occupational Therapist

Ms Teresa Kudinoff
Operations Manager, Inpatient Acute

Mr Liam Shaw
Operations Manager, Inpatient Rehabilitation

Ms Caroline Lambert
Social Work and Lived Experience Clinical Educator

Ms Brittany McVeagh
Consumer Consultant

Ms Daveena Mawren
Forensicare Research Fellow

Dr Stuart Lee
Research Manager

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

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

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science

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

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

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

The Centre has 28 Swinburne academic staff members, with 15 core members, 11 research fellows and two associate members.

Core Academic Staff Members

- Distinguished Professor James Ogloff AM – Director
- Professor Michael Daffern – Deputy Director
- Professor Michele Pathé
- Professor Mark Rallings
- Associate Professor Troy McEwan
- Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd
- Associate Professor Rachael Fullam – Evaluation and Consultation Lead and Catalyst Consortium Manager
- Associate Professor Stuart Lee – Research Manager, Forensicare and Adjunct Associate Professor, Swinburne
- Dr Caleb Lloyd – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Kylie Thomson – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Rajan Darjee – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Stefan Luebbers – Senior Lecturer
- Dr Margaret Nixon – Lecturer
- Dr Benjamin Spivak – Lecturer
- Dr Tessa Maguire – Senior Lecturer Forensic Mental Health Nursing

Research Fellows

- Dr Anne Sophie Pichler
- Dr Ashley Dunne
- Dr Dan Shea
- Dr Elizabeth Daff
- Dr Janet Ruffles – Senior Research Fellow
- Dr Justin Trounson
- Dr Marie Henshaw
- Dr Melanie Simmons
- Dr Nina Papalia
- Ms Daveena Mawren
- Ms Tina Hosseini

Associate Members

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

Adjunct Members

Adjunct Professors

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

Adjunct Associate Professors

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

Adjunct Research Fellows

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

Adjunct Clinical Associates

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

Adjunct Teaching Fellows

- Dr Clare McInerney, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare
- Detective Senior Sgt Dr Deb Bennett, Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist, Victoria Police
- Dr Flora Gilbert, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Joel Godfredson, Private Practice
- Dr Kate Roberts, Clinical Director, Prison Services, Forensicare.
- Dr Lauren Ducat, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Margaret Cutajar, Private Practice
- Dr Melisa Wood, Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Simon Vincenzi, Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare

CFBS tertiary education programs

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

Graduate programs in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

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

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

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Behavioural Science

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

Master of Forensic Behavioural Science (Coursework)

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

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

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

Graduate Certificate in Forensic Psychiatric Practice

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

Graduate Certificate in Specialised Forensic Risk Assessment and Management

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

Graduate program in Forensic Psychology

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

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology

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

Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic)

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

Key research streams

Aggression and violence

Lead: Professor Michael Daffern

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

Our research into aggression and violence focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr Tessa Maguire

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll

Associate Professor Troy McEwan

Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science

Complex criminal behaviour

Lead: Associate Professor Troy McEwan

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr Benjamin Spivak

Dr Daniel Shea

Professor Michael Daffern

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

Forensic mental health

Leads: Associate Professor Rachael Fullam and Associate Professor Stuart Lee

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

- Understanding the relationship between mental illness and offending,
- Developing and evaluating evidence-based interventions to reduce the risk of offending among people with mental disorders, and
- Building evidence-based recovery-oriented practice in forensic mental health.

Key projects in this area include data linkage studies exploring the rate of offending and violence among people with mental illnesses and service and patient factors that maximise desistance and mental illness stability, and investigating suitable methods to assess, intervene, enhance treatment settings and tailor interventions to reduce offending, promote mental illness recovery, and strengthen pathways to socially connected, healthy, productive and more meaningful lives.

Faculty and Research Fellows and Forensicare Discipline Research Leads:

Ms Daveena Mawren

Ms Lorrae Mynard

Dr Lillian De Bertoli

Dr Stefan Luebbers

Dr Tessa Maguire

Dr Caroline Lambert

Dr Margaret Nixon

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

Psychology and law

Lead: Distinguished Professor James Ogloff

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows and Research Associates:

Dr Benjamin Spivak

Associate Professor Jeffery Pfeifer

Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd

The effects of victimisation

Lead: Dr Stefan Luebbers

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

Our research in this area focusses on:

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

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

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Dr Lillian Debortoli

Dr Margaret Nixon

Distinguished Professor James Ogloff

Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen

Forensicare Research Strategy 2018–2020

The Forensicare Research Strategy 2018–2020 was developed to deliver on key goals and objectives written into the Forensicare Strategic Plan 2018/19 to 2020/21.

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

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

Research Strategy Domains and Key Outcomes

Resources and Capacity

- Direct assignment of research and evaluation funds.
- Research/evaluation staff work across the organisation.
- Research leadership for each Forensicare discipline.
- Clinical staff and consumers have support and the opportunity to engage in research.

Culture and Priority

- Considerations of quality, safety, service evaluation and enhancement are interlinked across the organisation.
- New services and initiatives are prospectively evaluated.
- Research and evaluation are supported by the reliable, comprehensive, accurate, efficient and accessible collection of clinical data.
- Research and evaluation projects are developed and prioritised to organisational need.

Translation and Dissemination

- Research and evaluation outcomes are communicated across multiple platforms.
- Dissemination and translation are tailored according to stakeholder and consumer need.
- Research evidence influences organisational, state, and federal policy development, service delivery and resource allocation.
- Forensicare is at the forefront of evidenced based forensic mental heath care, nationally and internationally.

The following summarises actions and indicators drawn from the Forensicare Strategic Plan 2018/19 to 2020/21 and a summary of what was achieved in relation to each.

Priority	Action/Indicator	How are we doing?
Better Health	Begin research linked to the Catalyst Consortium	• Understanding & assessment: projects are examining paths to and from Serious Sex Offender orders and Prison management units and the validity of serious offender risk assessment tools and violence risk assessment in Thomas Embling Hospital. • Prevention & intervention: projects are examining the effectiveness of psychological treatments for violent offenders, intervention-related change in dynamic risk and re-offending and contributors to non-offending with treatment. • Desistance & reintegration: projects are examining the impact of dynamic risk assessment/ case planning tools for serious offenders in prison and community and psycho-social predictors of imminent offending during community reintegration. • Outputs: two project Brief Reports, multiple journal publications, Australian Setting Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (Aus-RATED), monthly updates given to Forensicare Executive Best Care completed with additional Consumer Advocacy Group & Risk Working Party presentations given & further publications planned.
	Advocate for policy and system changes to improve consumer and community outcomes	Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System: • CFBS staff have authored submissions, shared research data and are Expert Advisory Committee members. • CFBS staff regularly provide Keynote and other presentations at conferences, clinical and professional (e.g. Victoria Police, Youth Justice, Corrections Victoria) groups and Forensicare staff education sessions. • Research (e.g. Assessing Fitness to Stand Trial in Australia & New Zealand), training and advocacy provided to strengthen magistrate & parole board decision making.
	Promote Innovations in clinical practice and patient care	*Safewards*; Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression + Aggression Prevention Protocol; CopE-Well and AMStrength (resilience building for prisoners or officers); psychological interventions for stalking and family violence; CEM-COPE a 10-session psychoeducational program to reduce the risk of Child Exploitation Material Offences; aggressive script therapy for violent offenders; "Healthy Habits, Health Me" a physical health intervention for forensic mental health inpatients; guidance on disclosure in workplaces; TAFE education in Thomas Embling Hospital.
	A consumer academic position has been established	An MOU is being negotiated between Forensicare and RMIT to underpin support for the practice of a Social Work/Lived Experience Industry Research Fellow. Lived experience input into project design, conduct and translation is additionally provided as per the following point. Funding for consumer researcher time is also being included in future evaluations (e.g. Clinical Support Team).
Better Access	Establish one or more research working groups with representation from CAG members and research staff	• A Forensicare consumer lived experience team member is a member of the Operational Research Committee and provides advice on all proposed projects. • The Forensicare Research Fellow attends monthly TEH and Community Consumer Advocacy Group meetings to request feedback on proposed service-oriented research projects and provide feedback on findings from completed projects. • Co-design and participatory action research methods have begun being used (e.g. to prepare for an evaluation of the Clinical Support Team) to engage people with lived experience, front line staff and managers in designing and steering projects.
	Discipline-based research leads are established	• One forensic mental health nurse and two forensic psychiatry discipline research leads (in partnership with Swinburne), a Social Work and Lived Experience Industry Research Fellow (in partnership with RMIT) and an Occupational Therapy Research Lead (funded by Forensicare) currently operate. • With input as required from CFBS and Forensicare Research Team staff, all deliver a program of research, supervise or educate research students or colleagues, and advise on the use of research for innovating or improving practice.
	Support staff to access the Royal Melbourne Hospital Mental Health Library	All Forensicare staff have access to the Melbourne Health Library. A "how to access" guide was shared via an intranet news story in 2019 which substantially grew membership and use of this service.
	Establish an online research abstract library covering CFBS / Forensicare publications	The Forensicare Intranet "Research" tab listed citations for all recent Forensicare and CFBS staff publications. As part of an Intranet "Research" content refresh, we are looking to hyperlink citations to connect with the DOI web address for published papers.

Forensicare Research Strategy 2018–2020

Priority	Action/Indicator	How are we doing?
Better Care	Information and data is readily available to assist staff in clinical practice AND Best Care processes consider evaluation and research activity	• With input from Forensicare Communications and Swinburne Communications and Media, CFBS is developing a Research Dissemination and Translation Plan that will outline for specific audiences (e.g. Forensicare staff) the purpose and methods to: 1) share research findings, 2) grow expertise in research conduct, and 3) use research to review and refine or innovate practice • The Forensicare Research Manager presents a research update at all Executive Best Care meetings. • Research and quality improvement methods and findings are shared by Forensicare Research Team and discipline research leads to relevant discipline, Best Care, Working Party and lived experience groups and meetings.
	Increased attendance of staff at research dissemination days	Twice yearly Forensicare Research Seminars have been hosted at Thomas Embling Hospital and in the Community (approximately 35 attendees per seminar) with the venue alternated to support access for more staff. In October 2019 this was livestreamed with an additional 50 staff attending online and further staff accessing the hosted seminar recordings.
	Provide evidence for the effectiveness of Forensicare services	• Research projects evaluating the following services have been completed: Reflective Practice Program; Neuropsychology Service; and Problem Behaviour Program. • A report on the first year of operation for the Ravenhall Forensic Mental Health service and the Aboriginal Wellbeing Assessment project has been delivered. • New projects evaluating F-SOCS and re-admission to the Apsley Unit have begun.

Catalyst Consortium

The Catalyst Consortium establishes a partnership between leading researchers, clinical leaders, and correctional/forensic mental health partner organisations to systematically address persistent violence and sexual offending. The name Catalyst was chosen for the consortium since it will focus research, clinical and administrative expertise on the problem of violence to precipitate change in those who have engaged, or are likely to engage, in persistent violence and sexual offending, and the agencies that provide services to them. The problem of violence[1], including sexual violence and family violence, is of national and international significance and requires innovative and transformational research and practice to enhance understanding and assessment, intervention, reintegration and prevention efforts. The aim of the Catalyst Consortium is to enhance our understanding of the causal factors of violence, and to intervene effectively with people who engage in violence in a manner that will increase community safety. We shall target people who commit interpersonal violence, including those with mental disorders (including personality disorders), substance misuse disorders, and cognitive impairment.

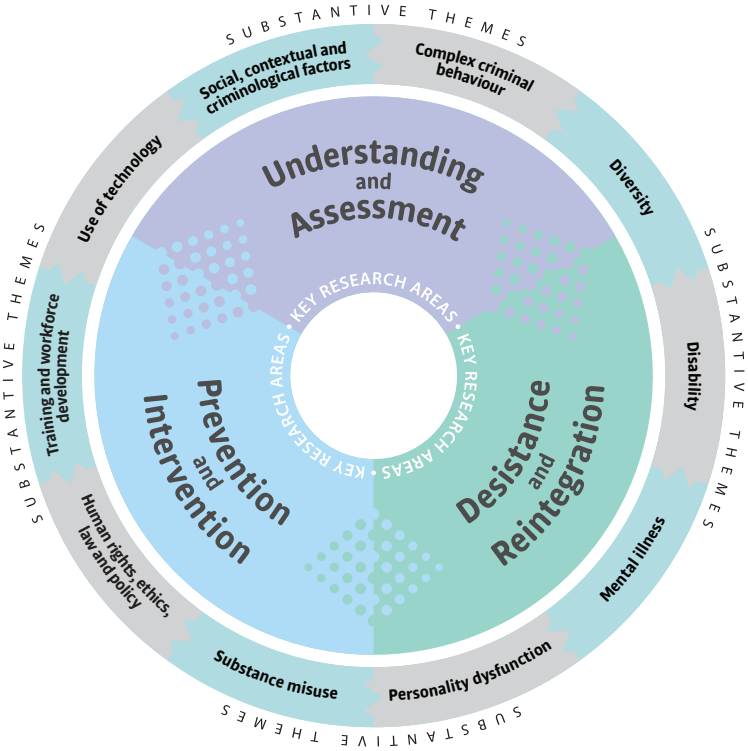
The objectives of the Catalyst Consortium are to:

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

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

Catalyst Research Model

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



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

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

Funding

The CFBS, received a grant from the Victorian Corrections Minister to establish the Catalyst Consortium. Forensicare contributed additional funding to ensure the work extends to forensic mental health consumers and forensic mental health services.

catalyst CONSORTIUM
Australian Consortium for Research Excellence in Reducing Persistent Violence and Sexual Offending

Research in progress 2019–2020

Catalyst Consortium projects

Understanding and Assessment

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection is complete.
- Data cleaning is underway and data analysis will commence shortly.

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection and data cleaning is complete.
- Data analysis is underway.

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection of risk assessment data is complete. Reoffending outcome data has been requested.
- Data cleaning and analysis will commence shortly.

Designated as Dangerous: Characterising pathways to and from post-sentence detention and Supervision Orders among serious sex offenders

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection has commenced but has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Progression of the project is contingent on the resolution of business disruptions caused by the pandemic.

Validity of the violence risk assessment pathway at Thomas Embling Hospital

Melanie Simmons, Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern, Veronica Meredith, Stefan Luebbers, Benjamin Spivak, Stephane Shepherd, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Patients at the Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH) are regularly assessed on the START, DASA, LS/RNR, and HCR-20 to determine their risk of interpersonal violence. To date, there has been no validation of the risk assessment pathway at TEH.
- The aim of this project is to investigate the predictive validity of the core risk assessment tools used by TEH and the interpersonal violence risk ratings across TEH. The project will extend existing knowledge on risk assessment and management by examining whether commonly used risk assessments tools were effective at identifying individuals at risk of inpatient aggression and physical violence.

Method:

- Researchers reviewed all risk assessment scores and incidents for patients who resided at TEH from January 2017 to December 2018.
- The predictive validity of the core risk assessment tools was assessed, as well as the incremental validity of the instruments in order to determine whether each tool independently improves the prediction of inpatient aggression and physical violence.

Progress:

- Data collection and data analysis is complete.
- A paper detailing the findings is being prepared for submission to a peer reviewed journal. A brief report summarising the findings is also being produced and will be made available on the Catalyst Consortium website.

Prevention and Intervention

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

Janet Ruffles, Rachael Fullam, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection is complete.
- Data analysis of offending outcomes is complete. A brief report detailing these outcomes has been distributed and is available on the Catalyst Consortium website.
- Data cleaning of mental health outcome data is underway.

Other projects

Understanding and Assessment

Project	Detail	Progress to date
An informational review of the evidence base for current risk assessment and management instruments.	• A review of the evidence base for commonly used risk assessment tools relevant to the Australian context • We are collaborating with the Scottish Risk Management Authority to produce an Australian version of the Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (RATED)	• The first iteration of the Australian Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (Aus-RATED) covering general and violent offending risk assessment tools was released in February 2020. • Work has begun on extending the Aus-RATED to cover sexual offending risk assessment tools.
Risk factors for and pathways to homicide. a) A comparison of domestic and non-domestic homicides b) A comparison of sexual and non-sexual homicides c) A comparison of filicide and non-filicide homicides d) Cohort study of murder-suicide	This project involves linkage of mental health and offending databases with the aims of identifying: a) possible differences in pathways to intimate partner, other family, and non-intimate partner homicide, and b) possible differences in pathways to sexually motivated and non-sexually motivated homicide.	• Data analysis and synthesis is ongoing. • Brief results reports and links to formal publications will be made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in 2021.

Prevention and Intervention

Project	Detail	Progress to date
A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings.	• This review will examine whether psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings are effective in reducing further violence. • The review will also examine the impact of treatment on secondary psychological factors that are related to violence.	• A paper detailing the impact of interventions on further violence has been published (*Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*). A brief report summarising the findings has been produced and is available on the Catalyst Consortium website. • A paper detailing the impact of interventions on secondary psychological factors has been published (*Criminal Justice and Behavior*). A brief report summarising the findings is currently being produced.

Desistance and Reintegration

Project	Detail	Progress to date
A narrative review of research examining psycho-social predictors of imminent violent and sexual offending during community reintegration	Through consulting the extant empirical literature, this project is designed to systematically identify offender characteristics, lifestyle factors, and community circumstances that have been shown to immediately precede violent or sexually violent recidivism.	• The review has been completed and a brief results report is available on the Catalyst Consortium website. • A paper is being prepared for submission to a peer reviewed journal.
Multi-state implementation and evaluation of a dynamic risk assessmen/case planning tool (the DRAOR) among case managers who supervise serious violent and sexual offenders	• This implementation project is designed to enhance existing supervision practice in multiple ways, through the training of case management staff to use a dynamic risk assessment/case management measure. • The evaluation will explore and seek to confirm the utility of this measure in an Australian context.	• Training of all Victorian Community Corrections staff is now complete. • Ongoing data collection is proceeding as part of standard Community Corrections Operations. • Ethical approval for data access and linkage has been granted. Collection of risk assessment data will commence pending finalisation of data access and staffing arrangements with Corrections Victoria. • Negotiation with other states regarding the possible implementation of DRAOR is ongoing.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Grant funded research

Emergency department presentations for mental illness, substance use, and self-harm among family violence victims and perpetrators: Identifying opportunities for prevention.

Barbara Dicker Brain Sciences Foundation ($15,572)

Troy McEwan, Nina Papalia, Melanie Simmons, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- This project aims to identify (1) the nature/scope of mental health-related Emergency Department (ED) presentations in Family Violence (FV) victims/perpetrators, (2) the factors (e.g., demographic, type of family relationship between victim and perpetrator) that signal increased risk of crisis mental-health presentations, and (3) how police contacts for FV and ED presentations are temporally related.
- This knowledge can be used to inform policy to direct services toward victims/perpetrators at the highest risk of crisis mental-health presentations, at the most opportune time.

Methodology:

- A retrospective audit will be conducted on data from Victorian Emergency Departments (presentations related to family violence) and matched with data from Victoria Police (pertaining to Family Violence incidents). Data pertaining to demographics, mental health, substance use and family violence will be extracted.

Progress:

- The project has recently commenced and permissions required to access the data are being sought. We aim to have access to data in early 2021, with analyses and outputs being produced through the remainder that year.

Acute Dynamic Risk Assessment Program / DRAOR and SDAC-21 case management tools implementation andevaluation

Department of Justice and Regulation ($412,500)

Caleb D. Lloyd, Darcy Coulter, Ariel Stone

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Community corrections staff at Corrections Victoria have been trained, with a train-the-trainer model implemented for training of future staff. Additional materials were prepared to ensure consistent training through COVID.
- Corrections Victoria is currently organising data so a database of the first two years of assessments can be delivered for analysis (from commencement 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2020).

The consideration of culture in pre-sentence reports

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

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

Brad Elphinstone, Justin Trounson, Steven Conway, Troy Innocent

Rational and aims:

- This study aims to co-design an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander augmented reality experience for piloting across Swinburne University.
- This experience will adopt popular mobile gaming technology to provide an interactive application that shares past and current Aboriginal knowledge and practice on the university site.

Methodology:

- Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff at Swinburne University in order to inform the development of the program (ie. key landmarks, history and useability of the application).

Progress:

- All data has been collected and analysed.
- Manuscript submitted to the Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues.

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

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

Justin Trounson, Jeffrey Pfeifer, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection completed and data analysis completed.
- Manuscript is being prepared for submission to Psychiatry, Psychology and Law.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Grant funded research

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

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection is ongoing.

Offender decision making and desistance from crime

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- The focus groups have been conducted and audio-recorded.
- Data collection ended on 30 June 2019. A total of 356 probationers were recruited at community corrections sites in two U.S. states.
- Participants have returned to participate in subsequent data collection sessions as part of the multi-wave design, resulting in 653 completed data collection sessions.
- We conducted preliminary analysis on data collected up through December 2018 to present at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference in May 2019.
- Data organisation and preparation for analysis are currently ongoing, with the goal to submit manuscripts describing results within the next year. Three doctoral students are using these data for their theses.

Research and evaluation of traffic and pedestrian stops

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Statistical analyses have been conducted, and additional analyses and presentation of results are underway.
- Two key reports describing the data and analytic results have been delivered to the San Jose Police Department.
- Two conference poster presentations have been presented.
- Two papers have been published in peer reviewed journals, with one additional paper in preparation.

Preventing repeat child exploitation material offending: A psychological intervention approach

Australian Institute of Criminology, Child Exploitation Material Reduction Research Program ($150,887)

James Ogloff, Marie Henshaw, Jonathan Clough, Rajan Darjee, Reneta Slikboer

Rationale and aims:

- A growing body of research indicates that child exploitation material offenders without a history of contact sexual offending (Child Exploitation Material [CEM]-only) differ in terms of their risk profiles and treatment needs when compared to traditional 'offline' child sexual offenders.
- There are currently no CEM offence-specific intervention programs within Victoria that aim reduce recidivism among CEM-only offenders.
- The project aims to enhance the efficacy of intervention approaches to CEM offending by developing and piloting an empirically-informed psychoeducation and skills-based group program for CEM-only offenders

Methodology:

The project will be conducted over four phases:

- Phase 1 – Review of CEM treatment literature and existing local and international CEM treatment programs
- Phase 2 – Development of CEM-COPE Program in consultation with local and international expert consortium members.
- Phase 3 – Program pilot through Forensicare's Problem Behaviour Program. A preliminary evaluation of program utility and efficacy will be conducted via analysis of pre-/post-treatment measures and both participant (n~32) and facilitator (n~8) feedback on the utility, relevance and feasibility of the program.
- Phase 4 – Program refinement and revisions based on pilot study outcomes and further consultation with consortium.

Progress:

Phase 1 – completed.

- Review of empirical literature conducted
- Existing CEM offender treatment programs identified and, where available to the research team, reviewed.

Phases 2 & 3 – ongoing.

- Local and international expert consortium formed and engaged in initial consultation.
- Program outline drafted and consortium feedback obtained.
- CEM-COPE Program manual drafting commenced.
- Research and ethics applications prepared and submitted.
- Recruiting organisations and procedures established.
- Program and recruitment halted due to COVID lockdowns.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Grant funded research

Advanced Mental strength training for correctional officers

Correctional Services Canada ($160, 000)

Justin Trounson, Jeffrey Pfeifer, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Programs have adapted and commenced implementation process.
- Data collection is complete and statistical analysis in progress.
- Family Mental Health Initiative developed.

Preventing violent extremism in Victoria: Exploring the profiles of young Victorians at-risk

Department of Justice and Community Safety, Countering Violent Extremism Research Grants ($84,175.04)

Stephane Shepherd, James Ogloff, Michele Pathe, Mario Scalora, Zora Sukabdi

Rationale and aims:

The aims of the study are to:

- Identify risk factors for youth extremist behaviour,
- Identify mental health concerns of youth at risk for extremist behaviour, and
- Identity risk profiles that differentiate between youth who have been of interest to police for browsing online extremist websites, youth who are members of extremist groups but have not acted and youth who have been investigated for carrying out/plotting an act of violent extremism.

Methodology:

- Through collaboration with Victoria Police we will obtain file information for young people (*n* = 120–150) aged 16–25 years who have been identified or apprehended by police for extremist activity. In 2018, the Victoria Police joined forces with Forensicare (a partner of the CFBS) and the Victorian Fixated Threat Assessment Centre to identify and monitor high risk individuals who pose a threat to the Victorian community. Part of this relationship involves the reciprocal sharing of offending and mental health data.
- The files in this study will include client information pertaining to: prior offending/victimisation history, age, gender, ethnic background, religion, citizenship/migration information, involvement in education/work, family information, mental health history and nature of threats/behaviour/crime.

Progress:

- Literature review complete. Data received and undergoing linkage process.

Cross-cultural violence risk assessment

Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award ($336,996)

Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- To investigate the cross-cultural predictive accuracy of adult violence risk assessment instruments in an Australian correctional sample of Indigenous, CALD and white Australians.
- To test for measurement bias within the structure of each instrument to determine if the instruments are measuring risk the same way across culture.
- To gather the perspectives of Indigenous medico-legal workers on how risk factors should be culturally contextualised and appraised.
- To identify the existence and extent of cross-cultural evaluator bias.

Methodology:

- Approximately 2300 completed risk instrument files (LS/RNR = 1200; VRS = 800; HRC-20 = 300) will be obtained. For each individual, we expect to obtain reoffending data for up to three years post-release from custody.
- Reoffending data (charges) will be obtained from the Victorian Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database.
- Ethical approval will be sought from the Department of Justice and Regulation Human Research Ethics Committee, Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committee and the Victoria Police Human Research Ethics Committee. National Coronial Information Service (Department of Justice) data will be also obtained to exclude deceased participants from the analysis.

Progress:

- A literature review has been conducted and applications are underway to extract data from Corrections Victoria.

Formal service evaluation

Evaluation of the Boon-Gim Ngaga Assessment Package

Justin Trounson, Rachael Fullam, Daveena Mawren

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Baseline consumer focus group data collected
- Baseline staff quantitative data collected.
- Awaiting implementation.

The evaluation of the Neuropsychology Service at Thomas Embling Hospital

Rachael Fullam, Daveena Mawren, Stuart Lee and Christine Canty,

Rationale and aims:

- A dedicated Neuropsychology service was implemented at Thomas Embling Hospital in 2018/19. A prospective evaluation of the service will be conducted concurrently in order to inform the development of the service and assess whether service demands are met.

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Due to lengthy delays and major changes to the proposed neuropsychology service delivery, a post-implementation study was no longer appropriate. The study has now ceased and the pre-implementation data is being analysed for publication.

Evaluation of the Forensic Mental Health Service at Ravenhall Correctional Centre

($848,502)

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

Rationale and aims:

- Mental illness is highly prevalent in prison populations, and the resulting negative outcomes (both for the individual and prison system) are established (Ogloff, 2015; Victorian Ombudsman, 2015). Consequently, there has been a growing push for increased access to mental healthcare and intervention within the Victorian prison system (Victorian Ombudsman, 2011, 2015).
- Given the FMH Services is in its infancy, it is essential that a thorough, comprehensive, and reliable evaluation is conducted to determine the service's efficacy in improving prisoner mental health and wellbeing and reducing reoffending, which can be used to adapt and improve programs as required.
- This study aims to:
  - Examine the characteristics of prisoners referred for mental health treatment, the nature of services received, pathways pre and post admission to the mental health service and to investigate staff and patient experience with the service,
  - Explore the experiences of prisoners engaged with the FMH Services at the Ravenhall Correctional Centre (RCC),
  - Explore the impact of the introduction of the FMH Services at RCC from the perspective of staff delivering and interacting with the service,
  - Define any challenges to the effective delivery of the FMH Services at RCC, and
  - Document any changes to the nature of the delivery of FMH Services at RCC over time.

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Full ethics approval gained for both Qualitative and Data linkage studies from all relevant bodies (CVRC, JHREC, Geo, Forensicare, and SUHREC).
- Data collection and analysis for 2018 has been finalised, and findings submitted in interim report to Forensicare.
- Data collection for 2019 completed for qualitative study; data collection and analysis for 2019 data linkage study commenced.
- Data collection for 2020 commenced for qualitative study.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Formal service evaluation

The evaluation of the Reflective Practice Program at Thomas Embling Hospital

Daveena Mawren, Rachael Fullam, Stuart Lee and Meera Aurora

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- A staff survey will be conducted prior to service implementation and 6 months post implementation in order to assess change in reflective practice capacity, as well as staff wellbeing and self-efficacy.
- Interviews with key clinical stakeholders will also be conducted 6 months post implementation in order to explore staff experience with the program and the impact throughout the wider hospital.
- Due to changes made to the program delivery during covid-19 restrictions (video-health conferencing), a set of 'Phase 2' surveys were administered to staff to assess for changes in the outcome measures.

Progress:

- Phase 1 data collection is complete and a report has been submitted to Forensicare with presentations also given to key staff forums.
- Manuscripts are being prepared to disseminate the results of Phase 1.

Staff initiated research

Using machine learning to enhance violence risk assessment

Melanie Simmons, Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern, Jim Ogloff, Stephane Shepherd, Benjamin Spivak, Neil Thomas, Sachi Liston.

Rationale and aims:

- Determine whether the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA) risk assessment tool can be used to predict adverse outcomes at Thomas Embling Hospital (e.g., aggression, self-harm, substance use, leave deviation)?
- Investigate whether machine learning can be used to improve the DASA when used to predict aggression, self-harm, substance use, or leave deviation.
- Understand and describe the incidents of self-harm at Thomas Embling Hospital.

Methodology:

- Retrospective file review involving risk assessments, demographic information, psychological information, and incident reports drawn from the Patient Management Information (PMI) system.

Progress:

- Data collection completed.
- Data analysis has been completed for one of the project aims (i.e., understanding self-harm at TEH). However, the data analysis has yet to commence on the remaining project aims.

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Community volunteers working with correctional populations

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Ralph C. Serin

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection and assisting front-line officers to conduct DRAOR assessments with fidelity is ongoing (in Corrections Victoria, New Zealand, and other sites worldwide).
- Recently, data from one site in U.S. Federal Probation (Western District of Oklahoma) validated DRAOR for predicting recidivism, with DRAOR Acute scores related to new acts of violence in the community. Analyses also demonstrated validity across clients of different gender and ethnicity, and across different supervision officers, with updated reassessments showing stronger prediction than prior assessments.
- Multiple academic manuscripts describing these data are in preparation.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Staff initiated research

Offender change within in-prison rehabilitation programs

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Protective factors and their relationship with risk factors when predicting recidivism

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

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

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Melanie Simmons

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- A "fact sheet" style brief for non-academic readers has been completed and distributed to agency partners.
- Preparation of the literature review for publication is underway.

The characteristics of patients admitted to a forensic psychiatric intensive care unit

Tomos Jones, Evrard Harris, Matthew Roberts, Daveena Mawren, Stuart Lee

Rationale and aims:

- To identify common characteristics held be patients admitted to a forensic psychiatric intensive care unit in Australia and factors associated with re-admission.

Methodology:

- We conducted a retrospective file review of all patients admitted to Apsley Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit between March and September 2019.
- All patients admitted to Apsley Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit, Thomas Embling Hospital, between March 2019 and May 2020 were included in the study, yielding a sample size of 96 clients.
- Data surrounding demographic variables, past psychiatric history, developmental history, substance use history, forensic history, problem behaviours and admission information will be collected from progress notes, discharge summaries, Positive Behaviour Support Plans and Mental Health Tribunal reports. These were collected via audit of patients' information held within Forensicare's Patient Management Information (PMI) System.

Progress:

- All data has been collected and analysed.
- Results are being prepared for publication.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

Psychological change through Youth Justice Group Conferencing

Robert Bonett

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers, Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress

- Data has been collected and analysed.
- A manuscript is being prepared with the results.

An investigation into the risk assessment framework in domestic violence cases

Claire Bryce

Troy McEwan, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Data will consist of information contained within offender files from Corrections Victoria (prison sample) and client files from Forensicare (community sample) obtained via the Catalyst Consortium.
- Analyses will explore the reliability and validity of the SARA v2 and SARA v3 via three studies:
  1. Prison sample: predictive validity of the SARA v2.
  2. Both samples: incremental validity of the SARA v2 and SARA v3 (vs Level of Service Inventory) and comparison of criminogenic needs between groups.
  3. Community sample: inter-rater reliability and concurrent validity of the SARA v3 (vs Stalking Risk Profile).

Progress:

- Literature review has been completed/submitted.
- Preparation for draft thesis review has commenced.
- Ethics approval granted.
- Data collection commenced.

Serious sex offender detention and supervision: Risk assessment and decision making

Stephanie Butler

Michael Daffern, Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Cognitive impairments among forensic mental health inpatients, and its impact on problem behaviours, functioning and recovery

Han-Mari Cronje

Margaret Nixon, Susan Rossell, Stuart Lee

Rationale and aims:

- Increasing attention has been given to the experience of cognitive impairments among people with severe mental illness (e.g. schizophrenia and/or schizoaffective disorder). It is known that cognitive impairments increase the likelihood of acting aggressively towards self and others, and decrease one's ability to effectively function independently in everyday life. This has implications for mental health recovery (e.g. longer stays in hospital).
- It has also been suggested that cognitive impairments are more likely to be experienced among forensic mental health inpatients. Unfortunately, the importance and implications of cognitive impairments among forensic mental health inpatients are not well recognised or understood.
- This study aims to address this gap in literature by investigating the extent and nature of cognitive impairments among Thomas Embling Hospital inpatients, and the impact this has on their likelihood of engaging in aggressive behaviour and their functional skill performance.

Methodology:

- This study will conduct a retrospective audit of Thomas Embling Hospital patient files between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2019 to identify all neurocognitive assessments that occurred in the hospital, the number of aggressive incidents that occurred 6-months post the assessment, and the level of functioning closest to the date of neuropsychological assessment (as assessed by the Model of Human Occupational Screening Tool).

Progress:

- Thus far the study has received ethical clearance from the Swinburne University of Technology Human Research Ethics Committee. Data collection for this study will commence in December 2020. The study aims to be completed by the 24th of August 2021.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

Psychological distress: Identifying and treating distress among incarcerated offenders

Jacinta Connor

Michael Daffern, Jason Skues

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Prison and transition health

Reese Cossar

James Ogloff, Mark Stoové, Paul Dietze

Rationale and aims:

- This study will investigate the mental health comorbidities in a male injecting prison population, and the mental health trajectories post-release.
- This study aims to further inform the program development and continuation of care post-release for prisoners with injecting histories and/or current practices of injecting drug use.
- This study aims to characterise the return to crime following release from prison among a cohort of men who inject drugs.

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

Trish Evers

James Ogloff, Jeff Pfeifer

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Psychosis and violence: Adverse outcomes and effective intervention

Cieran Harries

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data analysis has been finalised.
- The thesis is being prepared and will be submitted in early 2021.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

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

Ilana Lauria

Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers, Susanne Strand

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Publication titled 'Evaluating the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) in a frontline police setting' was published to the journal Criminal Justice and Behavior in 2017.
- All analyses have been conducted and thesis write up is underway.

Therapist perspectives on building therapeutic alliance, including with clients with a history of criminal behaviour

Alissa Lever

Michael Daffern, Caleb Lloyd & Kylie Thomson

Rationale and aims:

- Psychotherapy often involves building a therapeutic alliance and research has suggested that the strength of the alliance is associated with treatment outcomes. However, treatment can be complex and it is not clear how some client and contextual factors may influence this alliance, especially with clients who have committed a criminal offence.
- This project seeks to explore the perspectives of psychologists in relation to aspects of the therapeutic relationship.

Methodology:

- The project currently involves a short online questionnaire for therapists with both clinical and forensic experience to complete. The survey involves fictional case studies that require the therapist to consider how they would approach developing alliances with clients who have varying characteristics. The second stage of the project will be determined by the results of the questionnaire.

Progress:

- Data collection from questionnaire complete and data cleaning underway.

Investigating the validity of the DSM-5 alternative model for personality disorder in an Australian offender population

Natasha Mahony

Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data collection has commenced at Port Phillip and Kareenga Prison. Data was collected in groups in person by Ms Natasha Mahony. From September 2019 to January 2020, 59 participants completed the measures.
- Unfortunately, data collection had to cease due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ethical approval was sought from both CVRC and JHREC to change the data collection processes and resume interviews online via Zoom.
- Since approval was received, a total of 15 more participants have completed the measures online at the Middleton precinct of Loddon Prison. It is hoped that more participants will sign up to complete the measures via Zoom.

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

Bianca Mastromanno

Catherine Wood, Michael Daffern, Sophie Havighurst

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- All parents and teachers have completed the study (have submitted 6-month follow-up questionnaires).
- Statistical analysis is underway to examine whether Parental Reflective Functioning predicts parent emotion discourse and child behaviour, at baseline.
- Thesis is being prepared.

Violent women: Predicting recidivism in a Victorian sample

Veronica Meredith

Stephane Shepherd, Melanie Simmons

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Retrospective data for 39 matched pairs (78 total) of male and female inpatients housed at Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH) over a 2-year period will be drawn from a wider project assessing the validity of violence risk assessment pathways at TEH.
- Correlations between START domain items and risk scores will be analysed with gender comparisons drawn.
- Gender variances in incremental validity of the strength scores over vulnerability scores when predicting outcomes will be explored.
- Gender variances in change of strength, vulnerability and violence risk aggression scores will be explored using person-centred nested data within a Hierarchial Linear Regression model.
- Gendered data will be analysed using documented childhood trauma history as covariate.

Progress:

- Literature review conducted.
- Ethics application approved.
- Aims, Research Questions and Methodology developed.
- Data collection completed.
- Analysis in progress.

Research in progress 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

The association between psychopathology, anger sensitivity, and impulsivity, and persistent and severe offending: Does it differ between maltreated and non-maltreated juvenile offenders?

Anna Moriarty

Stefan Luebbers, Stephane Shepherd, and Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- One of the most widely used offender risk assessment tools in the Youth Justice system is the Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), which is a comprehensive risk assessment tool that has been designed for use with juvenile offenders. This tool assesses offence history, family circumstances, peer relations, education and employment circumstances, substance use, leisure and recreational activities, personality, and attitudes, in order to predict an offender's risk of reoffending.
- Two recent studies have found that the predictive validity of the YLS/CMI is significantly decreased in populations of juvenile offenders who have a maltreatment history, known as crossover youth.
- Based on a number of theories in the delinquency literature that seek to explain why juveniles offend, it could be hypothesised that crossover youth may display higher levels of psychopathology, a higher sensitivity to the expression of anger, and higher levels of impulsivity, than their non-Child-Protection-involved counterparts.
- This study therefore aims to investigate:
  1. Whether crossover youth have higher levels of psychopathology, lower anger recognition sensitivity, higher levels of impulsive aggression, and lower levels of inhibition compared to juvenile offenders without a child protection history
  2. Whether severity of psychopathology, sensitivity to anger recognition, and low level of inhibition relate to impulsive aggression, and persistent and severe offending in a sample of juvenile offenders
  3. Whether the relationships between severity of psychopathology, anger recognition sensitivity, and impulsivity; and aggression, and persistent and severe offending, vary between young offenders who have a child protection history and those who do not.

Methodology:

- This study will utilise pre-existing data from a prospective longitudinal cohort design consisting of juvenile offenders who were incarcerated in detention facilities in Victoria between July 2011 and June 2012. Participant re-offending was monitored for 18 months after initial baseline contact.
- Participants completed a battery of psychometric tests that measured psychopathology, emotion recognition sensitivity, and impulsive aggression.
- Linkage methodology was also utilised to extract participants' criminal histories, and involvement with Child Protection services.
- Data analysis will be undertaken to determine the associations between participants' criminal records, Child Protection status, and results on their psychometric testing.

Progress:

- A preliminary review of the literature has been undertaken.
- Data analysis is underway.

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

Alice Parkhill

Troy McEwan, Caleb Lloyd

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- A mixed-methods design will be utilised to capture a between-groups cross-sectional analysis.
- The analysis groups will consist of violent offenders, stalking offenders and a control group recruited through the Swinburne student Research Experience Program.
- The self-report measure used will include the Psychological Entitlement Scale, Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates, Short UPPS-P Impulsive Behaviour Scale, Life History of Aggression, Stalking Tactics Scales, Post-traumatc Stress Diagnostic Scale.

Progress:

- All results have been collected and analysed.
- Thesis write up is underway.

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

Bradley Reich

Margaret Nixon, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Despite stalking being criminalised for over 30 years, there has been a paucity of explanatory models applied to stalking behaviours. Existing explanations are limited in their ability to establish empirically testable predictions and to inform stalking treatment.
- Social-cognitive theoretical models have been used to describe aggression, harmful sexual behaviours, and firesetting and have the potential to be equally applicable to stalking behaviours.
- The aim of the current thesis is to evaluate stalking from a social-cognitive perspective, specifically focusing on the individual differences that make someone vulnerable to stalk. The thesis also aims to compare the social-cognition of stalkers with individuals who engage in other problematic behaviours, such as aggression, to determine whether there are any differences in the knowledge structures.

Methodology:

- The study will use a between-groups design that will include approx. 160 university students, and a small sample of forensic participants (approx. 40 participants).
- The forensic sample will be recruited from Forensicare's Community Forensic Mental Health Service (CFMHS), and the university sample will be recruited from Swinburne University's Research Experience Program (REP). Both groups will be administered a self-report test battery containing research-derived cognitive and affective measures and a between-groups analysis will be performed.

Progress:

- Ethical approval has been received from both SUHREC and Forensicare's Operation Research Committee (ORC).
- 44 forensic participants have been recruited through the CFMHS since June 2018.
- 411 university participants have been recruited through the REP since June 2018.
- Critical review outlining the social-cognition of stalking has been drafted.

The effect of cognitive remediation for working memory deficits in schizophrenia

Emily Stevenson

Professor Michael Daffern, Professor Stuart Thomas

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- All data has been collected and analysed.
- Thesis in drafting stage.

Research in progress 2019–2020

PhD

Assessing fitness to stand trial in Australia and New Zealand

Grant Blake

James Ogloff, Jeff Pfeifer, Andrew Carroll, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- First, we meta-analysed the psychometric properties of four international fitness stand trial measures to determine best practice.
- Second, we undertook a review of all fitness to stand trial appeals in Australia to determine the appropriate threshold of impairment to be found unfit to stand trial.
- Third, to determine strengths and weaknesses in current assessment practices, we analysed fitness to stand trial reports prepared in the last 10-years held by Forensicare.
- Fourth, we developed and pilot tested fitness to stand trial interview items with an online sample of almost 393 community members.
- Fifth, we selected the best supported fitness measure from Study 1 then modified it to meet Australian legal standards from Study 2. We embedded the test within a broader assessment protocol to improve assessments, per the findings from Study 3. We developed scoring guidelines based on findings from Studies 2 and 4. In Study 5, experts (e.g., judges, psychiatrists) reviewed the proposed measure and rated the relevance of each test item to the legal standard. We then revised the measure further and commenced in-vivo pilot testing.

Progress:

- Study 1 is published.
- The findings from Study 2 are embedded into each manuscript.
- Study 3 is published.
- Study 4 is in the final stage of writing.
- Studies 4 and 5 are being written.
- The final assessment measure is being pilot tested in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

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

Darcy Coulter

Caleb Lloyd, Justin Trounson

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Data from Corrections Victoria, as well as Department of Corrections New Zealand will provide results from their DRAOR assessments.
- These data will be linked with the relevant recidivism data to answer questions about the DRAOR's utility in predicting recidivism.
- Using these data, various statistical analyses will be conducted to address the above aims.

Progress:

- Two manuscripts addressing the first two aims have been drafted for peer-reviewed journal publication.
- Corrections Victoria has implemented the DRAOR into their ongoing supervision of parolees. The final data will be available by December 2020.

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

Simon Davies

Caleb Lloyd, Devon Polaschek

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Preliminary results:

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

Progress:

- Primary analyses has been completed and write up of the thesis is underway.

Dynamic risk factors and offender rehabilitation

Cole Higley

Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

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

Rebecca Millar

Helen Rawson, Rhonda Brown

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Phases 1, 2 and 3 have been completed.
- Phase 4 data collection has been completed and analysis is ongoing.

Research in progress 2019–2020

PhD

Wrinkles in sexual behaviour: Risk assessment with aged sex offenders

Beatrice Raymond

Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Study 1. The predictive validity of the Static-99R with an aged sex offender population. Data identified, collated and analysed.
- Study 2. Data obtained from established data set and coding the information with regard to the aged sex offenders, using the SVR-20 and RSVP to assess recidivism. Data identified, collated and analysed.
- Study 3. Comparison of aged sample with younger sample and the use of the RSVP. Comparison to be completed using partially ordered scalogram by coordinates (POSAC). Data identified, collated and being analysed.

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

Michael Trood

James Ogloff, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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

Scholarly project

Characteristics of serious violent and sexual offenders referred to a Forensic Mental Health Consultation Service in Victoria that differentiate judicial monitoring status and acceptance into co-ordination.

Meredith Gray

Catherine Kinane, Stuart Lee

Rationale and aims:

- FSOCS clients are high risk, high needs offenders. There is benefit in having greater understanding of this group and their pathways to care.
- The aim of this project is to gain an understanding of the profile of mentally disordered offenders being referred to the F-SOCS program.
  1) To quantify the acceptance rate into the program, with a descriptive analysis of patients who were accepted into coordination or not accepted.
  2) To identify whether static historical or dynamic clinical and risk management scores are more strongly associated with a greater likelihood of referred patients having a supervision order or being accepted into coordination, with or without the consideration of the presence of personality disorder, trauma history and cognitive impairment.

Methodology:

- Audit of all F-SOCS patients between July 2017 and July 2019 by retrospective file review
- Referral variables, demographic variables, diagnostic variables, offending variables, risk assessment and psychological measures (where available) all collected.
- Statistical analysis using primarily odds ratios. A hierarchical logistic regression analysis used for one subset

Progress:

- Application for ethics approval is under review.

Masters

Exploring the wellbeing of Indigenous correctional officers

Rebekah Oppenheim

Justin Trounson

Rationale:

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

Aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Results have been analysed and write up of project is in progress.

Completed research 2019–2020

Staff initiated research

The use of tele- and video-conferencing facilities to facilitate forensic assessments and treatment during the 'COVID-19 working restrictions'

Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and Aims:

- Explore, via survey, the use of tele and video-conferencing facilities amongst forensic psychologists and psychiatrists during the COVID-19 workplace restrictions.

Methodology:

- The data collection method involved an online survey using Qualtrics with multiple questions that asked about practitioners' experiences conducting forensic work via tele and video conferencing. More specifically, it asked about practical issues such as problems with technology, confidence and competence in working with clients using audio-visual (AV) platforms, whether there are particular work tasks or clients with particular characteristics or mental health concerns for whom tele- or audio conferencing may be compromised, ethical issues, and questions relating to self-care.

Results and conclusions:

- Two hundred and ninety-five participants aged between 26 and 82 years (M = 47.69, SD = 12.05), 167 females (56.6%) and 122 (41.4%) males, completed the survey. Approximately three-quarters (n = 224, 75.9%) were psychologists and 71 (24.1%) were psychiatrists. One hundred and sixty-eight (56.9%) participants reported working from home at the time they completed the survey (between April 29, 2020 and June 3, 2020).
- Various problems were reported by participants, including a worsening in the frequency (n = 93, 55.7%) and quality (n = 79, 47.9%) of contact with colleagues, difficulties in establishing a work-life balance (n = 64, 38.3%), experiences of unpleasant interactions with clients in the home environment (n = 23, 13.9%), and an increase in fear of managing clients in crisis (n = 27, 16.4%).

Clinical/practice implications:

- Training in AV use improves confidence and perceived confidence. Therefore, dedicated training in the practice of AV consultations is important.
- During workplace restrictions. many staff felt disconnected from colleagues and the adjustment to working from home disrupted many psychologists and psychiatrists' personal lives. Effort needs to be directed towards supporting staff and maintaining a sense of collegiality and 'teamwork'.
- Exposure to threatening clients when working from home via AV technologies is occurring and this may disrupt staff wellbeing as the separation of private and professional has been eroded. Staff needs to take practical steps to manage the possibility for professional work to impact their wellbeing.

Outputs to date:

- Two manuscripts have been prepared and are under review. Once these are accepted we will share the results and the manuscripts with participating organisations.

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

Tessa Maguire, Jo Ryan, Brian Mckenna, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

The Delphi experts identified a number of key issues when implementing Safewards into a forensic mental health service. These issues included:

- Personal factors as they related to forensic mental health consumers (e.g. trauma related to index offence and exposure to restrictive interventions, the experience of being a prisoner, and offending issues).
- Contextual issues (e.g. presence of a custodial culture, focus on risk and containment, extended length of stay etc.).
- The experts also identified key influences and flashpoints in a forensic mental health setting.
- After the collation of the suggested issues, key influences and flashpoints, all items were then searched in the literature to establish if there was evidence to support inclusion in the Safewards Secure model. The decision to only include items that were supported by evidence in the literature, was made on the basis that the original Safewards model was developed on a program of research, and cross referenced with expert experience.
- A Safewards Secure model was then derived based on the issues, key influences and flashpoints evident in the literature. In addition to the model, the experts also derived a list of considerations for each of the Safewards interventions to enhance implementation in a forensic mental health setting.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Safewards Secure is a model for forensic mental health services to use in conjunction with the original Safewards model.
- The findings could be used to enhance leadership, clinical practice and the implementation of Safewards in forensic mental health services
- The Safewards Secure model provides may provide prompts for discussion about some of the key differences in general mental health services and forensic mental health services
- The work undertaken to establish suitable additions for forensic mental health services might signal a suitable method for other specialised areas such as aged care, child and adolescent mental health settings and prison services, when introducing Safewards.

Doctor of Psychology

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

Jessica Griffith

Michael Daffern, Jim Ogloff, Denny Meyer

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

- There was a significant reduction in the odds of any aggressive incident occurring on units when the eDASA+APP was used.
- There were fewer occurrences of physical aggression during the eDASA implementation.
- There was a large increase in appropriate early nursing interventions including increases in one-to-one nursing, reassurance, and distraction techniques.
- Use of PRN administration significantly decreased during the eDASA+APP phases.
- There were fewer seclusion episodes per 1000 bed days during eDASA+APP compared to the baseline.

Clinical/practice implications:

- This study showed that by implementing eDASA+APP it is possible to reduce aggressive behaviors while simultaneously reducing restrictive practices.
- Further, the study showed that use of proactive interventions utilised early in an escalation can significantly reduce aggression.

Outputs to date:

- Griffiths, J. (June, 2019). A prospective validation study of a clinical decision making application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services, Canada.
- Griffiths, J (October 2019). *Testing of the eDasa on two acute male wards*. Presented at the Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.
- Griffith, J. J., Daffern, M., & Godber, T. (2013). Examination of the predictive validity of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression in two mental health units. *International journal of mental health nursing, 22*(6), 485-492.
- Article accepted into the journal "Psychiatric Services" November 2020 (in press).

Completed research 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

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

Julia Hosie

Michael Daffern, Flora Gilbert

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

- Regardless of their previous level of aggressive behaviour, offenders did not enjoy rehearsing aggressive scripts. Offenders with a greater history of previous aggressive behaviour reported more frequent and recent rehearsal of aggressive scripts, particularly following an episode of aggression. This group was also more likely to associate feelings of excitement with their aggressive script rehearsal. The content of aggressive scripts for those offenders reporting a greater history of previous aggressive behaviour was more severely aggressive in nature and the severity of the script content was reported by offenders to be increasing over time
- The frequency of aggressive script rehearsal was related to emotional regulation difficulties, and in particular, with difficulties in impulse control and focus on goal directed behaviour when experiencing uncomfortable emotions, difficulties in understanding emotional responses, and belief in emotional regulation strategy.
- The findings suggest that aggressive scripts are unique predictors of aggressive behaviour after accounting for age, rumination and anger rumination.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The present study findings are integral to reducing aggressive script rehearsal in violent offenders and has important implications for treatment and assessment. Script rehearsal and emotion dysregulation is not routinely assessed in violent risk assessment with assessment methods need to be developed to assist clinicians in practice.
- When aggressive offenders experience uncomfortable emotions, treatment efforts should focus on behavioural response prevention strategies, whereby offenders are assisted in experiencing their emotions, without attaching the emotion to an aggressive response. Areas of focus should include:
  1) psychoeducation to assist in developing a clear understanding of one's emotions
  2) developing emotion regulation strategies and consequential thinking to assist one's ability to control behaviour when experiencing uncomfortable emotions
  3) encouraging the practice of emotion regulation strategies through behavioural experiments and monitoring to increase understanding and belief in prosocial strategies to cope with uncomfortable emotions
  4) mindfulness techniques to increase one's ability to engage in goal directed behaviour regardless of emotions experienced.
- Treatment should also aim to reduce the rehearsal of automatic aggressive scripts. Increasing awareness of aggressive script rehearsal is important so that offenders acknowledge and disrupt scripts at the initial stage of rehearsal.
- Situational role-play whereby offenders experience increasingly uncomfortable levels of emotions, learn to understand the emotions, and develop a capacity to respond with alternatives to aggressive scripts may be helpful for impulse control. Cognitive techniques such as diary monitoring of scripts experienced may help offenders to notice scripts outside of the therapy room. Carrying prompts or reminders of strategies to cope in these situations without recourse to aggressive script rehearsal may further assist in building belief in prosocial strategies.

Outputs to date:

- Hosie, J. (October, 2019). Developing an understanding of the General Aggression Model's knowledge structure, aggressive script rehearsal, to inform intervention strategies. *Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Hosie, J., Gilbert, F. J., Simpson, K., & Daffern, M. D. (2014). An examination of the relationship between personality and aggression using the general aggression and five factor models. *Aggressive Behavior, 40*(2), 189 - 196. https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21510

"You fight like a girl": Intimate partner abuse perpetration and recidivism amongst Australian women

Julia Nazarewicz
Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

- Study One: Perpetration and victimisation experiences occurring at or around the time of an FV incident increased the risk of that incident occurring. However, perpetration and victimisation experiences alone could not predict FV perpetration and victimisation in women, highlighting the likely influence of other factors that play a role in family violence risk.
  - Additionally, there were no clear patterns in victimisation/perpetration histories in female IPA perpetrators: some women were identified as IPA perpetrators but had a much more predominant victimisation history, some were identified as perpetrators in the absence of victimisation experiences, and a substantial proportion appeared to be involved in bidirectional reporting of abuse within their relationships
- Study Two: Risk factors for IPA perpetration in women were largely similar to those identified for men, but some differences were noted, suggesting a need for a gender-responsive approach to future risk assessment studies
- Study Three: Of the ODARA, Lethality Screen and B-SAFER, only the B-SAFER was found to have statistical support for its prediction of physical IPA recidivism in women, reflecting a need for caution when applying these tools to cases involving female perpetrators. As this represented preliminary research in the area, further study is required.

Clinical/practice implications:

- These results add to a growing understanding of the heterogeneous nature of female IPA and how police might assess risk in this area.
- The results suggest a need to consider a gender-responsive approach to female risk assessment, including the consideration of the issue of victimisation when studying female IPA perpetration.
- Ultimately, the present criminal justice approach to family violence appears to require re-evaluation and adaptation to truly reflect and take into account the contexts in which women are identified as IPA perpetrators.

Outputs to date:

- Nazarewicz, J., McEwan, T. E., & Luebbers, S. (2019, October). *Gender differences in risk factors for intimate partner abuse recidivism in a Victorian police sample*. Oral presentation at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS) Working with Violence in Adults and Youth Conference, Prato, Italy.
- Nazarewicz, J., McEwan, T. E., & Luebbers, S. (2019, November). *Gender differences in risk factors for intimate partner abuse recidivism in a Victorian police sample*. Oral presentation at the 9th International Criminal Justice Conference (ICJC) 2019, Melbourne, Australia.

Completed research 2019–2020

Doctor of Psychology

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

Arran Rose

James Ogloff, Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

- Similar, high levels of psychological distress and mental illness symptoms were observed across all prisoners, irrespective of cultural groups. Prisoners also engaged in similar types of psychological processes (i.e. coping strategies and cognitive fusion).
- The cultural backgrounds of prisoners was not found to significantly predict psychological distress. However, a number of factors significantly predicted psychological distress across the three groups. This included anxiety/insomnia, depression and PTSD symptoms, avoidance coping, cognitive fusion and positive thinking (the one factor predicting reduced levels of psychological distress)
- Prisoners from English-speaking background most strongly benefitted from participation in the CoPE-Well program. Following participation in the group, reduced depression symptoms, avoidance coping, cognitive fusion and somatic issues for English-speaking background prisoners were observed. Some reduced somatic issues for culturally and linguistically diverse prisoners were also observed following participation in CoPE-Well.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The high levels of psychological distress and mental illness symptoms across all prisoners, irrespective of cultural groups, demonstrates the vulnerability prisoners have in experiencing problems with their psychological health. The results of the focus groups identified some potential ways of beginning to address these concerns for prisoners, including increasing the numbers of mental health professionals working in the prison system and reducing the amount of time it takes to access health services and programs
- Cultural background did not significantly predict psychological distress and the same mental health factors predicted psychological distress across the three groups of prisoners. These findings suggest that the experience or lifestyle of people involved in the justice system may be a stronger determinant of mental health than cultural idiosyncrasies. This is perhaps due to prisoners from various cultural backgrounds experiencing similar types of socio-economic challenges and stressors in their lifetimes and may enter into prison with pre-existing mental health issues.

Outputs to date:

- Rose, A., Shepherd, S. M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). The mental health of culturally and linguistically diverse offenders – what do we know? *Australasian Psychiatry, 28*(4), 438-441. doi:10.1177/1039856220924315
- Rose, A., Trounson, J. S., Louise, S., Shepherd, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). Mental health, psychological distress, and coping in Australian cross-cultural prison populations. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. doi:10.1002/jts.22515

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

Ryan Veal

James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbers

Rationale and aims:

Psychopathy assessment in forensic settings is dominated by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (2nd edition; PCL-R) and derivatives such as the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV). The conceptualisation and utility of the PCL measures have been critiqued with regard to the incorporation of antisocial behaviour as a core component of psychopathy rather than a consequence, and alternative assessment protocols have been proposed that claim to provide a more accurate assessment of psychopathic function.

This study aimed to:

- Contribute to the required research on the construct and predictive validity of the PCL:SV in Australia.
- Evaluate the utility of psychopathy diagnoses in forensic settings and clarify the role of alternative models (e.g., a three-factor model) of psychopathy to the dominant two-factor/four-facet of the PCL measures containing antisocial behaviour items.

Methodology:

- A systematic review of the factor structure literature specific to the PCL:SV (i.e., separate from the PCL-R) was completed using a narrative synthesis approach to determine the most likely factor structure to be expected in an Australian forensic population.
- Australian male offender PCL:SV data (n =192) was analysed using structural equation modelling to determine factor structure.
- The predictive validity for each of the established and alternative PCL:SV conceptualisations of psychopathy was assessed in the same sample of male offenders using hierarchical regression and offending variables as outcomes. Further, area under the curve (AUC) and survival statistics were used to assess the predictive validity of the PCL:SV total scores for violent and general recidivism.

Results and conclusions:

- In our systematic review, findings from 15 studies revealed support primarily for the three- and four-factor models of PCL:SV psychopathy, consistent with the broader PCL measures literature – support being for the three- and four-factor models in civil populations (both nonpsychiatric and psychiatric), yet not for the two-factor model. Of note, the findings – albeit from a limited number of studies – were mixed for the two- and four-factor structures in forensic, non-psychiatric populations, whereas support was consistently provided for the three-factor model.
- In our Australian sample, construct analyses supported the three-factor model of PCL psychopathy only, yet findings for the two- and four-factor PCL models were interpreted in consideration of the low variability of scores for the antisocial behaviour items. There was considerable overlap between the antisocial behaviour items and the lifestyle factor items in the four-factor model, consistent with broader research.
- Predictive analyses used for subtypes of criminal reoffending (serious violent, intermediate violent, and general) revealed significantly higher predictive accuracy derived from the factors containing antisocial behaviour items compared to other factors.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The overlap of the antisocial behaviour factor and the lifestyle factor found in structural analyses indicates the inclusion of antisocial behaviour items on the PCL:SV for diagnostic purposes, as opposed to predicting general and violent recidivism, is less suitable for a clinical, forensic formulation of violent offenders. By extension, these findings likely apply to the PCL-R; however, future research is required. These findings contribute to the construct and predictive validity of the PCL measures use in Australia.

Outputs to date:

- Veal, R. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (in press) The Concept of Psychopathy and Risk Assessment: Historical Developments, Contemporary Considerations and Future Directions. In P. Marques, M. F. Paulino, & L. Alho (Eds.) *Psychopathy and Criminal Behavior: Current Trends and Challenges*, Elsevier Academic Press.
- "Construct and Predictive Validity of the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version in a Violent Offender Population in Australia" presentations:
  - *Working with violence in adults and youth* conference at the Monash University Prato Centre, Italy (01/10/19).
  - *Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar* at the Thomas Embling Hospital, Victoria (30/04/19).

Completed research 2019–2020

PhD

Classifying subgroups of firesetters: Exploring differences in individual, clinical and contextual variables

Vindya Nanayakkara
James Ogloff, Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- Retrospective file reviews were conducted in order to examine the individual, clinical, contextual and behavioural variables of firesetters:
  1) Data from clinical reports and files of 104 firesetters referred to community forensic mental health services in Victoria (i.e. the Problem Behaviour Program) and New South Wales (the Community Forensic Mental Health Service) were used.
  2) NSW Coroners' reports and files of 114 deliberately set fires that have caused injury/death or greater than $100,000 of damages have also been captured.
  3) Case control samples of female firesetters ($n = 32$) and matched male controls ($n = 64$) were generated using data pooled from the previous two sources.

Results and Conclusions:

- The results indicated that different types of firesetting could be distinguished in each of the subgroups
  - Among high-consequence firesetters, five types of firesetting were identified: 1) Intimate Partner Violence; 2) Hopeless; 3) Instrumental Gain; 4) Vandalism; and 5) Fire Interest.
  - Among mentally disordered firesetters, four types of firesetting were identified: 1) Psychotic Struggle; 2) Hopeless; 3) Dysregulated; and 4) Fire Interest.
- Three gender-based types of firesetting were identified (Dysregulated Type, Instrumental Gains Type and Intimate Partner Violence Type). Female firesetters were associated with the Dysregulated Type and matched male firesetters were associated with the Intimate Partner Violence and the Instrumental Gain Types.
- Overall, the types of firesetting that were identified featured similar motives and behaviours to previously noted typologies, albeit with nuanced differences that were germane to the individual subgroups. Types of firesetting that reflect gender differences and which manifest from different psychiatric conditions were also found. Firesetting involving object-related targets were also associated with repeat firesetting, while person-centred targets marked firesetting that may be better regarded as acts of violence.

Clinical practice/implications:

- The findings inform diagnostic practice in association with firesetting and emphasises the importance of understanding the underlying motives of firesetters. In particular, these results inform clinical formulation in light of the information generated about how firesetting might manifest in different diagnoses, and is further useful to risk assessment practice when considering the physical harm or damage that may be associated with firesetting.
- Results suggest that there may be a relationship between intimate partner violence and firesetting. This relationship should be further studied to determine whether there is an increased risk of fire being used as weapon in the course of intimate partner violence. Additionally, the association of variables such as 'prior violence', 'recent separation' and 'prior threats' with intimate partner violence suggests that prudent decision-making is required when threats to set a fire arise in the context of intimate partner violence or ex-intimate stalking. These implications are not only relevant to managing firesetting, but also to managing intimate partner violence.
- The identified types of high-consequence firesetting offer empirical support to investigative practice. The five types highlight links between fire targets (i.e. schools, bushland, businesses and homes), individuals (young/old, mentally illness or aggrieved) and motivations associated with the most costly and injurious firesetting; and, in turn, assists the investigation of high-consequence fires. Additionally, the purposeful nature of firesetting examined in this study, marked by the high proportion of fires involving planning, multi-point firesetting and use of accelerants, is relevant to understanding culpability and intent associated with high-consequence firesetting.
- The findings in relation to mentally disordered firesetters revealed motives for firesetting that may commonly arise among those with psychosis. These motives included revenge, self-defence and religious motived, which were associated with persecutory and religious delusions. Whether there exists an increased likelihood of firesetting when these specific delusions are present needs to be further studied.

Outputs to date:

- Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R., & Thomas, S. D. (2015). From haystacks to hospitals: An evolving understanding of mental disorder and firesetting. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 14*(1), 66-75.
- Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R., Davis, M. R., & McEwan, T. E. (2020). Gender-based types of firesetting: clinical, behavioural and motivational differences among female and male firesetters. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 31*(2), 273-291.
- Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R., McEwan, T. E., & Davis, M. R. (2020). Applying classification methodology to high-consequence firesetting. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-23.

Masters

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

Michaela Eichinger
Rajan Darjee

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Results and conclusions:

- A total of 118 offenders were identified over the last 50 years. The majority of offenders were male (94.1%) and 80 had a prior conviction of violent or sexual offending (67.8%). About one third of sexual homicide offenders were sexual sadists.
- Sexual sadism was associated with a more disturbed childhood; having a co-accused; more violent, sexually intrusive and controlling offences; more instrumental behaviour (planning and forensic awareness); familial victim; and being married.
- Potential points of difference of sexual homicide in Australia and New Zealand when compared internationally (Canada and Europe) include:
  - Less indigenous offenders and victims,
  - More male victims,
  - Victim's residence more often the locus,
  - More targeting, less conning, more blitz/surprise approach,
  - More cutting, more crushing, and
  - More mutilation, dismemberment, post-mortem sex, anal sex, vaginal and anal fisting.

Clinical/practice implications:

- The study results highlight the similarities in the characteristics of sexual homicide offenders in Australia and New Zealand with those observed in Canada and Europe.
- The findings also provide a basis for the understanding and assessment of sexual homicide offenders, allowing for theoretically driven case formulation and tailored intervention.

Outputs to date:

Darjee, R. & Eichinger, M. (October, 2019). Sexual Homicide in Australia and New Zealand. *Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar.* Melbourne, Australia.

Completed research 2019–2020

Honours

Impacts of a multidisciplinary health and fitness program on patients in a secure Australian forensic mental health hospital

Keziah Freeman

Genevieve Pepin, Marissa Davidson-Blue

Rationale and aims:

- The overall aim of this study was to describe the impacts of a multidisciplinary health and fitness program on patients' motivation, dietary consumptions, physical activity, and physical health in a secure Australian forensic mental health facility. 'Healthy Habits, Healthy Me' (HHHM), ran by TEH, was the focus of this study.
- More specifically, the following questions were explored:
  1) Has HHHM impacted patients' motivation to participate in the program and make healthy choices?
  2) Are patients able to attain personal goals through participating in HHHM?
  3) Does participating in HHHM improve biometric health indicators, functional endurance, physical activity, and diet?
  4) What is the program facilitators perception of patients' participation in HHHM?
  5) What is the experience of patients participating in HHHM?

Methodology:

- A mixed-method design was used.
- Quantitative: repeated measures design to identify changes in patients' overtime. Data was collected during the HHHM program and not as part of this study. Quantitative data included: health data (weight, girth and functional endurance), goal attainment scale, Fitbit data, dietary consumption, post-program survey, and the volitional questionnaire.
- Qualitative: phenomenology to explore the lived experience of facilitators (through semi-structured interviews) and patients (through a post program survey collected as part of the program).

Results and conclusions:

- Motivation – patients' motivation to participate in the program and make healthy eating choices increased throughout participation in the HHHM program.
- Goals – patients were able to attain personal goals during participation in the program.
- Health indicators – patients experienced decreases in their weight and girth and increased functional endurance during participation in the HHHM program.
- Physical activity – participating in the HHHM program improved patients' physical activity.
- Dietary consumption – some positive changes in patients' dietary consumption was noted during participation in the HHHM program.
- Overall, results from this research support the implementation of the multidisciplinary HHHM program to improve the physical health, physical activity, dietary consumption and motivation of patients in secure forensic mental health hospitals. In addition, the program increased patients' personal causation and self-confidence and encouraged the development of positive relationships with facilitators and peers.

Clinical/practice implications:

- When implementing health programs, such as HHHM, an appropriate group size should be well-thought-out to allow patients to feel safe and comfortable to celebrate their wins and discuss their challenges. Clinicians must maintain a client-centered approach where the program can be modified to align with patient needs.
- Additionally, the collaborative approach and staff support, encouragement and participation are crucial to effective implementation of the program and to gain positive patient outcomes. Finally, the environment played a significant role in facilitating or hindering patients' engagement in the program and benefiting from the associated health outcomes. When developing and implementing health programs, clinicians need to consider the physical, social and occupational environment they have access to and be mindful of the impact they could have on patients.

Occupational therapists' experiences using the Model of Human Occupation in forensic mental health.

Julia Taylor
Louise Farnworth and Lorrae Mynard

Rationale and aims:

- The Model of Human Occupation (MOHO) has been cited as the predominant conceptual model used by occupational therapists in forensic mental health contexts. However, there is little research articulating how therapists experience using MOHO to achieve patient goals and improve health outcomes.
- This study aimed to investigate how occupational therapists use MOHO in a forensic mental health service that emphasises its use, and the benefits and challenges experienced in implementing MOHO concepts and tools in practice.

Methodology:

- Occupational therapists participated in a survey ($n = 11$), individual interviews ($n = 7$) and one focus group ($n = 2$), demonstrating a convergent mixed methods approach.
- Survey responses were used to calculate descriptive statistics for education/training, use of MOHO concepts and tools, and benefits/challenges in integrating MOHO into practice.
- Focus groups and interviews expanded on these themes. Transcripts were thematically analysed.

Results and conclusions:

- Three themes were identified in the integrated data: (1) learning about MOHO; (2) applied use of MOHO in forensic mental health; and (3) experiences using MOHO in forensic mental health.
- MOHO was valued for facilitating patient-centred, occupation-based forensic mental health practice, improving professional confidence as a therapist and improving understanding of occupational therapy by the forensic multidisciplinary team.
- The experience of using MOHO, however, was complicated by environmental restrictions, high clinical demands and therapists' subjective prioritisation of advancing their use of MOHO.
- Collaborative learning was key in improving therapists' comprehension and confidence in using MOHO, supporting training, and overcoming barriers.

Clinical/practice implications:

- MOHO facilitates patient-centred, occupation-based practice in forensic mental health. However, the experience of applying MOHO in FMH was complicated by forensic environmental restrictions, high clinical demands and opportunities for collaborative learning.
- For the full benefits of MOHO-based practice to be achieved, therapists must be encouraged to overcome hurdles and continue advancing their knowledge and use of MOHO. Clinical management and supervisors must continue to facilitate opportunities for therapists to communicate their difficulties and engage in collaborative learning, including mentoring and professional development.
- Specific professional development training is required, and it must be tailored to forensic mental health and challenges posed by the forensic environment, such as using MOHO to inform risk assessment or the environments' influence on patient volition and assessment results.
- Occupational therapists must be supported to continue developing their understanding of MOHO to attain the full benefits of its use. This understanding is crucial due to the increasing demand for forensic mental health services in Australia and worldwide, and occupational therapy's key role within the multidisciplinary team.

Published research

Number of publications by type: 2006 – June 2020

Year	Journal Articles	Books	Chapters in books	In press articles	In press Chapters in books/books
2006 – 2007	28	0	6	11	12
2007 – 2008	16	0	7	18	8
2008 – 2009	32	1	8	14	7
Jul 2009 – Dec 2010	47	4	9	9	7
2011	34	0	2	16	2
2012	41	1	8	–	–
2013	44	0	5	7	5
2014	37	0	16	–	–
Jan – Jun 2015	24	3	5	8	5
2015 – 2016	57	1	9	10	7
2016 – 2017	40	1	7	16	9
2017 – 2018	61	0	12	8	16
2018 – 2019	49	1	3	17	5
2019 – 2020	53	1	12	7	5

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2019 – June 2020

World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin	1	Hong Kong	**Mynard**
Policing and society	1	UK	**Spivak**, **McEwan**, **Luebbers**, **Ogloff**
Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	1	USA	**Harris**, Farnworth, **Mynard**
Early Intervention in Psychiatry	2	Australia	**Hachtel**, **Fullam**, Malone, Murphy, Huber, **Carroll**
			Belshaw
Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment	1	USA	**Dunne**, **Lloyd**, **Lee**, **Daffern**
Journal of Law and Medicine	1	Australia	**Sullivan**
Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing	2	UK	Evans, **Quinn**, **McKenna**
			McKenna
Biomedical and Environmental Sciences	1	China	Tang, Liu, Wang, Wen, **Yang**
Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology	4	UK	**Carroll**, Ellis, Aboud, Scott, Pillai
			Trounson, **Pfeifer**, **Skues**
			Spivak, **Shepherd**
			Nanayakkara, **Ogloff**, **Davis**, **McEwan**
Journal of Traumatic Stress	1	USA	**Rose**, **Trounson**, **Louise**, **Shepherd**, **Ogloff**
Community Mental Health Journal	1	USA	Li, Wen, Xu, Wang, Liu, **Yang**
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency	1	USA	Tillyer, Smith, **Lloyd**
Australasian Psychiatry	3	Australia	**Maguire**, **Ryan**, **McKenna**
			Rose, **Shepherd**, **Ogloff**
			Sarkar
PLoS One	1	USA	**Spivak**, **Shepherd**, Borschmann, Kinner, **Ogloff**, **Hachtel**
Police Practice and Research	1	USA	**Pichler**, Powell, Sharman, Westera, Goodman-Delahunty
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior	1	USA	Young, Borschmann, Heffernan, Spittal, Brophy, **Ogloff**, Kinner

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2019 – June 2020

Justice Quarterly	1	USA	Smith, Tillyer, **Lloyd**, Petrocelli
Medical Journal Australia	1	Australia	**Shepherd**, **Spivak**
New Zealand Journal of Occupational Therapy	1	NZ	**Pritchard**, Normile, Khlentzos, Muro, **Mynard**
Aggression and Violent Behavior	2	USA	Day, **Daffern**, Polaschek, **Dunne**, Senn
			Roberton, **Daffern**
International Journal of Forensic Mental Health	2	Australia	**Lloyd**, Perley-Robertson, Serin
			McEwan, Harder, **Brandt**, de Vogel
Social Science Quarterly	1	USA	**Spivak**, **Ogloff**, Clough, Tinsley, Young
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	1	USA	**Simmons**, **McEwan**, **Purcell**
Journal of Forensic Nursing	2	Canada	**Maguire**, **Ryan**, **Fullam**, **McKenna**
			Pettman, **Loft**, Terry
Criminal Justice Policy Review	1	USA	**Shepherd**, Masuka
Criminal Justice and Behavior	2	USA	**Evers**, **Ogloff**, **Trounson**, **Pfeifer**
			Papalia, **Spivak**, **Daffern**, **Ogloff**
Child Maltreatment	1	USA	**Papalia**, **Ogloff**, Mann
The Lancet Public Health	1	UK	Tyler, Gannon, Ciardha, **Ogloff**, Stadolnik
Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities	1	UK	**Thomas**, **Daffern**, **Nixon**, **Ogloff**
Journal of Intellectual Disability Research	1	UK	**Nixon**, **Ogloff**, **Thomas**, **Daffern**
BMC psychiatry	2	UK	Välimäki, **Yang**, Vahlberg, Lantta, Pekurinen, Anttila, Normand
			Wharewera-Mika, Cooper, Wiki, Prentice, Field, Cavney, **McKenna**
Journal of Family Violence	1	USA	**Simmons**, **McEwan**, **Purcell**, Huynh
Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues	1	Australia	Black, **Trounson**
BMC Public Health	1	UK	**Shepherd**, **Spivak**, Ashford, Williams, **Trounson**, Paradies
Psychiatry, Psychology and Law	3	Australia	**Raymond**, **McEwan**, **Davis**, **Reeves**, **Ogloff**
			Simmons
			Brookstein, **Daffern**, **Ogloff**, Campbell, Chu
Psychological Assessment	1	USA	**Lloyd**, Hanson, Richards, Serin
Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	1	Australia	**Henshaw**, Arnold, **Darjee**, **Ogloff**, Clough
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology	1	Europe	**Shepherd**, **Spivak**
International Journal of Mental Health Nursing	1	Australia	**Maguire**, **Daffern**, Bowe, **McKenna**
Psychology, Crime and Law	4	USA	Koh, Day, Klettke, **Daffern**, Chu
			Nanayakkara, **Ogloff**, **McEwan**, **Davis**
			Venner, Sivasubramaniam, **Luebbers**, **Shepherd**
			Pichler, Powell, Sharman, Zydervelt, Westera, Goodman-Delahunty
Child Abuse & Neglect	1	Canada	**Guha**, **Luebbers**, **Papalia**, **Ogloff**
Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health	1	UK	Skipworth, Bevin, **McKenna**, Simpson, Brinded, Pearson
Nordic Journal of Criminology	1	Sweden	Petersson, **Strand**

Published research

Presentations and research translation activities

Year	Invited address/Keynote speech		Conference Paper presentation		Presentations to clinical and Professional groups	
	National	International	National	International	National	International
2015 – 2016	18	4	24	44	17	8
2016 – 2017	7	3	19	27	35	14
2017 – 2018	5	6	14	28	20	30
2018 – 2019	6	13	25	22	59	13
2019 – 2020	5	6	9	19	42	2

International Conference in Prato, Italy, 2019

Appendix 1:
Publications list

Journal articles

Belshaw, J. (2020). Locked up or locked out: Time to reverse the social neglect of young people with forensic mental health issues. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry, 14*(3), 249-251. doi:10.1111/eip.12952

Black, N. & Trounson, J.S. (2019). Intersectionality in incarceration: The need for an intersectional approach toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in the Australian prison system. J*ournal of Australian Indigenous Issues, 22*, 45-59.

Carroll, A., Ellis, A., Aboud, A., Scott, R., & Pillai, K. (2020). No involuntary treatment of mental illness in Australian and New Zealand prisons. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 1-28. doi:10.1080/14789949.2020.1817524

Day, A., Daffern, M., Polaschek, D. L. L., Dunne, A., & Senn, A. (2020). The classification of people with a history of interpersonal violence for correctional treatment purposes: Possibilities for a schema-informed approach. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101450

Dunne, A. L., Lloyd, C., Lee, S., & Daffern, M. (2019). Associations between the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, alternative model of antisocial personality disorder, psychopathic specifier, and psychopathy-related facets with aggression in a sample of incarcerated males. *Personality Disorder, 11*(2), 108-118. doi:10.1037/per0000369

Evans, A. M., Quinn, C., & McKenna, B. (2020). The governance of sexuality in a Recovery-oriented mental health service: Psychosis, consumers and clinical approaches. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 27*(2), 194-202. doi:10.1111/jpm.12569

Evers, T., Ogloff, J. R. P., Trounson, J. S., & Pfeifer, J. E. (2020). Well-being interventions for correctional officers in a prison setting: A review and meta-Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 47*(1), 3-21. doi.org/10.1177/0093854819869975

Guha, A., Luebbers, S., Papalia, N., & Ogloff, J. R. (2020). Long-term healthcare utilisation following child sex abuse: a follow-up study utilising five years of medical data. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 106. doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104538

Hachtel, H., Fullam, R., Malone, A., Murphy, B. P., Huber, C., & Carroll, A. (2020). Victimization, violence and facial affect recognition in a community sample of first-episode psychosis patients. *Early Intervention in Psychiatry, 14*(3), 283-292. doi:10.1111/eip.12853

Harris, S., Farnworth, L., & Mynard, L. (2020). Experiences of disclosure for vocational occupations by forensic mental health consumers. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 52*, 291-301. doi:10.3233/JVR-201078

Koh, L. L., Day, A., Klettke, B., Daffern, M., & Chu, C. M. (2020). The predictive validity of youth violence risk assessment tools: a systematic review. *Psychology, Crime & Law, 26*(8), 776-796. doi:10.1080/1068316X.2020.1734200

Li, Y., Wen, H., Xu, J., Wang, D., Liu, Y., & Yang, M. (2020). The association between medication adherence and disease stability in patients with severe mental disorders and area variation: community-based prospective study in Southwest China. *Community Mental Health Journal, 56*(2), 322-327. doi:10.1007/s10597-019-00460-2

Lloyd, C. D., Hanson, R. K., Richards, D. K., & Serin, R. C. (2020). Reassessment improves prediction of criminal recidivism: A prospective study of 3,421 individuals in New Zealand. *Psychological Assessment, 32*(6), 568-581. doi:10.1037/pas0000813

Lloyd, C. D., Perley-Robertson, B., & Serin, R. C. (2020). Age and strengths in a community corrections sample. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 19*(3), 215-226. doi:10.1080/14999013.2019.1684404

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S. J., & McKenna, B. (2019). Evaluating the impact of an electronic application of the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression with an embedded Aggression Prevention Protocol on aggression and restrictive interventions on a forensic mental health unit. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, 28*(5), 1186-1197. doi:10.1111/inm.12630

Maguire, T., Ryan, J., & McKenna, B. (2020). Benchmarking to reduce restrictive practices in forensic mental health services: a Delphi study. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 1039856220946634. doi:10.1177/1039856220946634

McEwan, T. E., Harder, L., Brandt, C., & de Vogel, V. (2020). Risk Factors for Stalking Recidivism in a Dutch Community Forensic Mental Health Sample. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 19*(2), 127-141. doi:10.1080/14999013.2019.1661885

McKenna, B. (2020). Cultural safety: There is no turning back! *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*. doi:DOI: 10.1111/jpm.12622

Meyer, M., Hachtel, H., & Graf, M. (2019). Special features regarding the therapeutic relationship with forensic-psychiatric patients. *Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie, 13*(4), 362-370. doi:10.1007/s11757-019-00559-y

Mynard, L. (2020). Gone viral: the global spread of an occupational therapy COVID-19 resource. *World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin, 76*(2), 82-85. doi.org/10.1080/14473828.2020.1804136

Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R., McEwan, T. E., & Davis, M. R. (2020). Applying classification methodology to high-consequence firesetting. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2020.1733568

Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J. R. P., Davis, M. R., & McEwan, T. E. (2020). Gender-based types of firesetting: clinical, behavioural and motivational differences among female and male firesetters. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 31*(2), 273-291. doi:10.1080/14789949.2020.1720266

Petersson, J., & Strand, S. (2020). Characteristics and recidivism in relation to arrest: differentiating between partner violent perpetrator subtypes. *Nordic Journal of Criminology*. doi.org/10.1080/2578983X.2020.1727119

Pettman, H., Loft. N., & Terry, R (2020) "We Deal Here With Grey": Exploring professional boundary development in a forensic inpatient service. *Journal of Forensic Nursing, 16*(2), 118-125.

Pichler, A. S., Powell, M., Sharman, S. J., Westera, N., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2019). Discussions about child witness interviews during Australian trials of child sexual abuse. *Police Practice and Research*, 1-15. doi:10.1080/15614263.2019.1689133

Pritchard, E., Normile, K., Khlentzos, D., Muro, J., & Mynard, L. (2020). What Should I Say? Supporting Mental Health Consumers to Navigate Disclosure of Sensitive Information. *New Zealand Journal of Occupational Therapy, 67*(2), 30-35.

Raymond, B. C., McEwan, T. E., Davis, M. R., Reeves, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). Investigating the predictive validity of the Static-99/99R with older sexual offenders. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1-15. doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2020.1767714

Roberton, T., & Daffern, M. (2020). Improving the assessment of risk for imminent aggression in older adults in residential facilities. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 51*. doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101364

Rose, A., Shepherd, S. M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). The mental health of culturally and linguistically diverse offenders – what do we know? *Australasian Psychiatry, 28*(4), 438-441. doi:10.1177/1039856220924315

Rose, A., Trounson, J. S., Louise, S., Shepherd, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). Mental health, psychological distress, and coping in Australian cross-cultural prison populations. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. doi:10.1002/jts.22515

Sarkar, J. (2019). Borderline personality disorder and violence. *Australasian Psychiatry, 27*(6), 578-580. doi:10.1177/1039856219878644

Shepherd, S. M., & Masuka, G. (2020). Working with at-risk Culturally and Linguistically Diverse young people in Australia: Risk factors, programming, and service delivery. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. doi.org/10.1177/0887403420929416

Appendix 1:
Publications list

Journal articles

Shepherd, S. M., Spivak, B., Ashford, L. J., Williams, I., Trounson, J., & Paradies, Y. (2020). Closing the (incarceration) gap: assessing the socio-economic and clinical indicators of indigenous males by lifetime incarceration status. *BMC Public Health, 20*(1), 710. doi:10.1186/s12889-020-08794-3

Shepherd, S. M., & Spivak, B. L. (2020). Finding colour in conformity Part II-: Reflections on structured professional judgement and cross-cultural risk assessment. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 306624X20928025. doi:10.1177/0306624x20928025

Shepherd, S. M. & Spivak, B.L. (2020). Re-considering the immediate release of prisoners during COVID-19 community restrictions. *Medical Journal Australia*. doi: 10.5694/mja2.50672

Shepherd. S. M. & Spivak, B. L. (2020). Estimating the extent and nature of offending by Sudanese-born individuals in Victoria. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 53*(3), 352-368. doi: org/10.1177/0004865820929066

Simmons, M., McEwan, T., & Purcell, R. (2020). A social-cognitive investigation of young adults who abuse their parents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. doi.org/10.1177/0886260520915553

Simmons, M. L. (2019). Evaluating the legal assumptions of Victoria's Sex Offender Registration Act 2004 from a psychological perspective. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 26*(5), 783-796. doi:10.1080/13218719.2019.1642254

Skipworth, J., Bevin, W., McKenna, B., Simpson, A. I. F., Brinded, P., & Pearson, J. (2019). Comparative outcomes for a national cohort of persons convicted of murder, with and without serious mental illness, and those found not guilty by reason of insanity on a murder charge: A 25-year follow-up study. *Criminal behaviour and mental health, 29*(5-6), 276-285. doi:10.1002/cbm.2120

Spivak, B., McEwan, T., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J. (2020). Implementing evidence-based practice in policing family violence: The reliability, validity and feasibility of a risk assessment instrument for prioritising police response. *Policing and Society*. doi:10.1080/10439463.2020.1757668

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Spivak, B., Shepherd, S., Borschmann, R., Kinner, S. A., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Hachtel, H. (2020). Crystalline methamphetamine (ice) use prior to youth detention: A forensic concern or a public health issue? *PLoS One, 15*(5), e0229389. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0229389

Spivak, B. L., & Shepherd, S. M. (2020). Machine learning and forensic risk assessment: new frontiers. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 31*(4), 571-581. doi:10.1080/14789949.2020.1779783

Sullivan, D. (2019). Post-sentence detention and supervision: The role of multi-agency panels. *Journal of Law and Medicine, 27*(1), 29-36. PMID: 31682339

Tang, W. W., Liu, Y. Y., Wang, D., Wen, H., & Yang, M. (2019). Disparity Management Outcomes for Patients with Severe Mental Disorders in Sichuan Province: A Preliminary Evaluation from the National Surveillance Dataset. *Biomedical and Environmental Sciences, 32*(9), 710-714. doi:https://doi.org/10.3967/bes2019.090

Thomas, S. D. M., Daffern, M., Nixon, M., & Ogloff, J. (2019). Crime and victimisation among people with intellectual disability with and without comorbid mental disorder. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities, 32*(5), 1088-1095. doi: 10.1111/jar.12598

Tillyer, R., Smith, M., & Lloyd, C. D. (2019). Another piece of the puzzle: The importance of officer characteristics and group processes in understanding post-stop outcomes. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 56*(5), 736-779. doi:10.1177/0022427819843962

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Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., Ciardha, C. O., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Stadolnik, R. (2019). Deliberate firesetting: An international public health issue. *The Lancet Public Health, 4*, e371-e372.

Välimäki, M., Yang, M., Vahlberg, T., Lantta, T., Pekurinen, V., Anttila, M., & Normand, S. L. (2019). Trends in the use of coercive measures in Finnish psychiatric hospitals: a register analysis of the past two decades. *BMC Psychiatry, 19*(1), 230. doi:10.1186/s12888-019-2200-x

Venner, S., Sivasubramaniam, D., Luebbers, S., & Shepherd, S. M. (2020). Cross-cultural reliability and rater bias in forensic risk assessment: a review of the literature. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. doi:10.1080/1068316X.2020.1775829

Wharewera-Mika, J., Cooper, E., Wiki, N., Prentice, K., Field, T., Cavney, J., . . . McKenna, B. (2020). The appropriateness of DUNDRUM-3 and DUNDRUM-4 for M ori in forensic mental health services in New Zealand: participatory action research. *BMC Psychiatry, 20*(1), 61. doi:10.1186/s12888-020-2468-x

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Journal articles in press

Brookstein, D., Daffern, M. D., Ogloff, J. R. P., Campbell, R. Chu, C. M. (In press). Predictive validity of the hcr-20v3 in a sample of Australian forensic psychiatric patients. *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*.

Henshaw, M., Arnold, C., Darjee, R., Ogloff, J.R.P., & Clough, J.A. (In press). Enhancing evidence-based treatment of child sexual abuse material offenders: The development of the CEM-COPE. T*rends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*.

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

Papalia, N. L., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (In press). Are psychological treatments for adults with histories of violent offending associated with change in dynamic risk factors? A meta-analysis of intermediate treatment outcomes. *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*.

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Pichler, A. S., Powell, M., Sharman, S. J., Zydervelt, S., Westera, N. & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (In press). An examination of the inconsistencies in complainants' accounts raised during cross-examination of child witnesses. *Psychology, Crime & Law*.

Smith, M., Tillyer, R., Lloyd, C.D., & Petrocelli, M. (In press). Benchmarking disparities in police stops: A comparative application of 2nd and 3rd generation techniques. *Justice Quarterly*.

Books and book chapters

Daffern, M., Klepfisz, G., Sweller, T. & Day, A. (2019). Measuring the immediate effects of offence-focused interventions on offenders. I n D.L.L. Polaschek, A. Day, & C.R. Hollin (Ed.), *The Wiley International Handbook of Correctional Psychology* (pp. 395-409). Hoboken, USA: Wiley Blackwell.

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Papalia, N. L., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). A developmental lifecourse approach to the study of offending and victimization following child sexual abuse. In I. Bryce & W. Petherick (Ed.), *Childhood Sexual Abuse: Forensic Issues in Evidence, Impact and Management* (pp. 293-323): Elsevier (Academic Press).

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Serin, R. C., Lowenkamp, C.T., & Lloyd, C.D. (2020). Managing violent offenders in the community: Re-entry and beyond. In J.S. Wormith, L.A. Craig & T. Hogue (Ed.), *Handbook of What Works in Violence Risk Management: Theory, Research, and Practice* (pp. 543-558): John Wiley & Sons.

Stanley, J., March., A., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Thompson, J. (2020). *Feeling the Heat: International Perspectives on the Prevention of Wildfire Ignition*. Melbourne, Australia: Vernon Press.

Sturmey, P., McMurran, M. & Daffern, M. (2019). Case Formulation and Treatment Planning. In D.L.L. Polaschek, A. Day & C.R. Hollin (Ed.), *The Wiley International Handbook of Correctional Psychology* (pp. 476-487). Hoboken, USA: Wiley Blackwell.

Books and book chapters in press

Daffern, M., Papalia, N. L., Stevenson, E., & Thomas, S. (In press). Common psychological treatments used to address criminal behaviour. In C. Garafalo & J. Sijtsema (Ed.), *Clinical Forensic Psychology: Development, Psychopathology, and Treatment*. Palgrave Macmillan (Springer Nature).

McEwan, T. E. (In press). Stalking threat and risk assessment. In R. Meloy & J. Hoffman (Ed.), *International Handbook of Threat Assessment (2nd ed.)*. UK: Oxford University Press.

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Reports

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

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Lloyd, C. D. (2019). *Research on offender decision-making and desistance from crime: A multi-theory assessment of offender cognition change*. Prepared for the National Institute of Justice by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Australia.

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McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., & Luebbers, S. *Implementation Report. Case Prioritisation and Response Model Evaluation*. Report prepared by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Victoria.

McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2019). *Final Report. Enhancing Police Responses to Family Violence*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Victoria.

McKenna, B. S., L. (2020). *Prison Mental Health & Addiction Services in New Zealand: A Literature Review*. Report to Department of corrections. Wellington, New Zealand.

Nixon, M., Daff, E., Veal, R., Boyce, C., Fullam, R. and Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). *Evaluation of the forensic mental health service at Ravenhall Correctional Centre. Rolling evaluation report covering service delivery in 2018*. Report prepared for Forensicare. Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P., Thomson, K. T., Daffern, M. D., & Shea, D. (2020). *Review of Adolescent Sexual Offending Services: Final report*. Prepared for the Queensland Department of Youth Justice and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. & McEwan. T. (2019). *Evaluation of police involved in mental health transfers. Snapshot 4: Cost attribution of Victoria Police mental health call-outs*. Prepared for Victoria Police Priority Communities Division. Melbourne, Australia.

Pichler, A.S., Fullam, R., Luebbers. S., & Ogloff. J. R. P. (2020). *Embedded Youth Outreach Project, Preliminary Medium Term Outcome Report*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Australia.

Sheed, A., Freeman, L., Fullam, R., Ogloff, J.R.P. & Daffern, M. (2020). *Review of the Countering Violent Extremism in Schools Initiatives: Literature and Best Practice Review*. Prepared by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (2019). *Cultural Evaluation of the EARL V3*. Prepared for the Child Development Institute. Toronto, Canada.

Shepherd, S. M. (2020). *Psycho-legal Assessment with CALD young people*. Prepared for Victoria Legal Aid Youth Crime Program by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural. Melbourne, Australia.

Stanley, J., March, A., Read, P. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2019). *Inquiry into fire season preparedness*. Submission to the Legislative Council Environment and Planning Standing Committee. Melbourne, Australia.

Yang, M. (2019). *Training for Research on the Role of Township Hospitals in the Healthcare System (RoTHiS) annual report*. Report prepared for the China Medical Board. Beijing, China.

Appendix 2:

Presentations and research translation activities

International peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

Davis, M. R. (September, 2019). *Lessons learned from 12 years of conducting detention and supervision order assessments*. Keynote Address. The conference of the International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship, Melbourne, Australia.

McEwan, T. E. (September, 2019). *Moving beyond psychopathological explanations for resentful stalking*. Keynote Address. Grudges and Grievances the 8th International Conference of the North London Forensic Service, Cambridge, UK.

McEwan, T. E. (November, 2019). *Offence and offender management*. Keynote Address. Australia and New Zealand Police Domestic and Family Violence Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (August, 2019). *The Assessment of Risk for Stalking: From Risk Factors to Validated Assessment Procedures*. Keynote Address. New Zealand Psychological Society annual conference, Rotorua, New Zealand.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (March, 2020). *Evolution of mental health services for prisoners and jail inmates*. Keynote Address. 2019 Distinguished Alumni Award Address, Nebraska, USA.

Yang, M. (December, 2019). Integrated medical and health service system: Introduction to National Health Services in the UK. Keynote Address. Annual Meeting of Primary Health Development Research Centre of Sichuan Province, Sichuan, China.

Paper presentations

Blake, G. A., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2019). *The correlates of fitness to stand trial in Victoria, Australia*. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies, Prato, Italy.

Curnow, D. (November, 2019). *Electronic monitoring on parole. When a virtue untested in no virtue at all?* Paper presented at the International Criminal Justice Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Davis, M. R. (November, 2019). *The great divide: Is evidence-based forensic practice even possible?* Paper presented at the Joint conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology, and Law (ANZAPPL) and the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry, Singapore.

Davis, M. R. (February, 2020). *A cumulative behavioural rating scale for identifying non-sadistic ritualistic rape*. Paper presented at the Conference of the Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals (APATAP), Melbourne, Australia.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (September, 2019). *The Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression and the Introduction of the Embedded Aggression Prevention Protocol*. Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies Conference. Prato, Italy.

McEwan, T. E. (November, 2019). *Collaborating with police to improve risk assessment and management of family violence*. Paper presented at the Australia and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Congress, Singapore.

McEwan, T. E. (October, 2019). *Explaining the onset, persistence and desistence of stalking behaviour*. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies conference, Prato, Italy.

McEwan, T. E., Spivak, B., Wood, M. & Blackley, K. (October, 2019). *Putting theory into practice: Enhancing police responses to family violence through structured risk assessment and management*. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies conference, Prato, Italy.

McKenna, B. (October, 2019). *Efforts across jurisdictions to assist mental health services toward elimination of restrictive practices: Two case studies. Weaving the threads of wellbeing together*. Paper presented at the 6th International Conference of Te Ao Maramatanga, NZ College of Mental Health Nurses, Porirua, New Zealand.

Nazarewicz, J., Luebbers, S. & McEwan, T.E. (October, 2019). *Gender differences in risk factors for intimate partner abuse recidivism in a Victorian police sample*. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies conference., Prato, Italy.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (October, 2019). *A Systematic Approach to Reducing Persistent Violence and Serious Sexual Offending: The Catalyst Consortium*. Paper presented at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural international conference: Working with Violence in Adults and Youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies, Prato, Italy.

Ricciardelli, R., Mongrain, S., Groll, D., Czarnuch & Ogloff, J. R. P. (November, 2019). *Mental Health Programming for Correctional Staff: Pedagogy and Evaluations of Two Programs*. Paper presented at the International Corrections & Prisons Association's international conference: 'Strengthening Our Correctional Cornerstones: Rights, Dignity, Safety and Support', Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Simmons, M., & McEwan, T. (October, 2019). *Young people who abuse their parents*. Paper presented at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science Internal Conference: Working with Violence in Adults and Youth: Effective Clinical, Welfare, and Legal Strategies, Prato, Italy.

Simmons, M. & McEwan, T. (October,2019). *Violence towards parents across Victoria*. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth. Effective clinical, welfare and legal strategies conference, Prato, Italy.

Spivak, B., Papalia, N. L., Daffern, M., & Ogloff. J. R. P. (September, 2019). *New evidence for the effectiveness of violent offender treatment in correctional and forensic mental health settings: Impacts on institutional misconducts, recidivism, and possible change-levers*. Paper presented at the Working with Violence in Adults and Youth Conference, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Prato, Italy.

Trood, M. D., Spivak, B., Ogloff, J. P. (September,2019). *A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of judicial supervision on recidivism of criminal offenders*. Paper presented at the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science International Conference: Working with violence in adults and youth, Prato, Italy.

Trounson, J. (October, 2019). *Evaluation of a culturally safe education support program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men in prison*. Paper presented at the Australasian Corrections Education Association, Create the Opportunity, Unlock your Potential International Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Ung, J., Higley, C.A., & Lloyd, C.D. (November,2019). *Agency and desistance from crime: Exploring pro-social beliefs across time*. Paper presented at the International Criminal Justice Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Veal, R. L., S. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (September. Construct and predictive validity of the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version in a violent offender population in Australia. Paper presented at the Working with violence in adults and youth, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Prato, Italy.

National peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

Ashley, D. & Muers, E. (October, 2019). *Single Session Interventions in a Custodial Setting*. Keynote Address. The 3rd International Single Session Therapy and Walk-in Services Symposium, Melbourne, Australia.

Maguire, T. (August, 2019). *Safewards*. Keynote Address. "Into the Future" Mental Health Nurses Forum. Wellington New Zealand.

McEwan, T. E. (November, 2019). *Offence and offender management*. Keynote Address. Australia and New Zealand Police Domestic and Family Violence Forum, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (November, 2019). *Systematic Approaches to Reducing Persistent Violence and Serious Sexual Offending: A Prerequisite to Decarceration*. Keynote Address. 9th Annual International Criminal Justice Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (September, 2019). *Systematic Approaches to Reducing Persistent Violence and Serious Sexual Offending: A Prerequisite to Decarceration*. Keynote Address. The 2nd Annual Research Symposium, Griffith Criminology Institute & Queensland Corrective Service, Brisbane, Australia.

Paper presentations

Blackley, K. M., T.E. (September,2019). *Safety in numbers: The Family Violence Response Model and evidence-based policing*. Paper presented at the Australasian Council of Woman and Policing Conference, Canberra, Australia.

Curnow, D. (February,2020). *Time is Money. Basing effective fraud prevention strategies on what we know about offender's decisions over the course of the offending*. Paper presented at the Association Threat Assessment Professionals - Australia Pacific Annual conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Harris, S. (July, 2019). *Experiences of disclosure for vocational occupations by forensic mental health consumers: A qualitative exploration*. Occupational Therapy Australia 28th National Conference and Exhibition. Sydney, Australia.

Lambert, C., Dempsey, J., Wright, L. & McVeagh, B. (August, 2019). *The Hub – A Story of Allyship*. TheMHS Conference, Brisbane, Australia.

Maguire, T., Daffern, M., Bowe, S., & McKenna, B. (August, 2019). *Using Clinical Decision Support Systems and the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression to Enhance Nursing Risk Assessment and Intervention*. 20th Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference. Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (September, 2019). *Cross-cultural issues on suicide in prisons*. Paper presented at The Worldwide Prison Health Research & Engagement Network (WEPHREN). The World Health Organisation, Online: https://twitter.com/wephren/status/1170982795101052928

Shepherd, S. M. (October, 2019). *Risk assessment and rater bias: A Focus on the YLS/CMI:SV*. Paper presented at the Forensicare Research Dissemination Seminar, Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (August, 2019). *Offender subtypes – paraphilias*. Paper presented at the Youth Technology and Virtual Communities Conference, Queensland, Australia.

Tang, W. W., Liu, Y.Y., Cao, X., Li, Y.X., Wen, H., Wang, D., & Yang, M. (October, 2019). *Does community management for patients with severe mental disorders have any effects? An evaluation study based on 134,742 patients in western China*. Paper presented at the Lancet-CAMP Health Summit, Chengdu, China.

Presentations to professional and clinical groups

Blake, G. A. (June, 2020). *Fitness to stand trial – Australian research update*. Delivered to Grant Blake Psychology, Online (Remote delivery).

Canty, C. L., N. (February, 2020). *Positive Behaviour Support – Refresher training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Carroll, A. S. & Sullivan, D.H. (March, 2020). *Personality Disorder and sentencing*. Delivered to County Court Judges Workshop, Melbourne Australia.

Curnow, D. (November, 2019). *What does violence intervention look like for high risk violent male offenders?* Delivered to Post Sentence Authority Melbourne, Australia.

Curnow, D. (June, 2020). *The assessment and treatment of Anger and Violence*. Delivered to Open Arms, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R., & Loft, N. (September,2019). *International Personality Disorders Examination Training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R., & Davies, M. (October,2019). *Sexual Sadism Scale Training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R., Balefastov, A., & Sarkar, J. (November, 2019). *Working with personality disordered offenders*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R., Henshaw, M., & Watson, R. (December,2019). *Working with those who commit sexual offences*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R. (February, 2020). *Working with those who commit sexual offences*. Delivered to SECADA, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R. & Drake, C. (June, 2020). *Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol Training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R. & Loft, N. (June, 2020). *International Personality Disorder Examination Refresher training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Darjee, R. & Wood, M. (January, 2020). *Historical Clinical Risk-20 version 3 training*. Delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne, Australia.

Henshaw, M., & Darjee, R. (July, 2019). *Evidence-based practice with online child sexual offenders*. Delivered to Community Forensic Mental Health Service, Melbourne, Australia.

Henshaw, M. (December, 2019). *Online child sexual exploitation offenders*. Delivered to Community Forensic Mental Health Service, Melbourne, Australia.

Loft, N. (November, 2019). *Working with adults who present with intellectual disabilities or neurodevelopmental disorders*. Delivered to Department of Health & Human Services, Melbourne, Australia.

Maguire, T., & Ryan, J. (November, 2019). *Safewards workshop*. Delivered to Alice Springs Mental Health Unit, Northern Territory, Australia.

McEwan, T. E. (November, 2019). *Identifying risk in intimate partner violence. Psychiatric, psychological and legal factors*. Delivered to ANZAPP, Brisbane, Australia.

McEwan, T. E. (August, 2019). *Introduction to assessing and treating family violence*. Delivered to ACSO, Melbourne, Australia.

McEwan, T. E. (June, 2020). *A new theory of stalking and implications for treatment*. Delivered to Australian Psychological Society Forensic College, Online seminar.

Appendix 2:

Presentations and research translation activities

Presentations to professional and clinical groups

Blake, G. A. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (April 2020): *Fitness to stand trial*. Workshop delivered remotely to Forensicare clinicans, online.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (August, 2019). *Deliberate Fire-Setting; Who, Why and How?* Delivered to Adult Parole Board, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (June 2020). *YLS/CMI training*. Delivered remotely to NSW Police, online.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (March 2020). *YLS/CMI train the trainer training*. Delivered remotely to Territory Families staff, NT Government, Northern Territory, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (February 2020): *Threat assessment goes to court: Threat assessor as expert witness*. Delivered to APATAP 2020 annual conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (December 2019): *SARA v2 training*. Delivered to Community Forensic Mental Health Service staff, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (November 2019). *A Model for Decarceration: Public Safety and Reducing Incarceration*. Workshop delivered at the International Corrections & Prisons Association's international conference: 'Strengthening Our Correctional Cornerstones: Rights, Dignity, Safety and Support', Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (September 2019). *SAVRY training*. Delivered to Victorian Forensic Clinical Specialists, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (September 2019). *Assessing High Risk Offenders*. Delivered to the College of Forensic Psychologists, Adelaide, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (August 2019). *HCR-20 v3 training*. Delivered to Monash Health staff, Melbourne.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (July 2019). *HCR-20 v3 train the trainer training*. Delivered to Forensicare psychology and psychiatry staff, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (July 2019). *Integrating Treatments for Violent Sexual Offenders*. Delivered to Specialised Offender Assessment and Treatment Service staff, Melbourne, Australia.

Papalia, N., & Ogloff, J. R., P. (July, 2020). *Child sex abuse survivors are five times more likely to be the victims of sexual assault later in life*. Online https://theconversation.com/child-sex-abuse-survivors-are-five-times-more-likely-to-be-the-victims-of-sexual-assault-later-in-life-142384

Papalia, N. P. (September, 2019). *Working with young people involved in the criminal justice system*. Delivered to University of Melbourne Graduate Diploma in Adolescent Mental Health, Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M. (April, 2020). *Working with CALD populations – Risk factors and Recommendations*. Delivered to Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare), Melbourne, Australia.

Simmons, M. (November, 2019). *Working with family violence perpetrators*. Delivered to Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. H., Pappos, S., & Nankervis, K. (November,2019). *Bridging the forensic gaps in the National Disability Insurance Scheme*. Delivered to ACSO 9th International Criminal Justice Conference, Melbourne Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (November, 2019). *Criminal Forensic Aspects of Old Age, Forensic Geriatric Medicine Short Course*. Delivered to Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, Melbourne, Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (November, 2019). *Forensic Mental Health Services & Disability*. Delivered to ACT Senior Practitioner Seminar Series, Canberra, Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (November, 2019). *Wicked Problems & Complexity – developing safe and ethical mental health practices*. Delivered to Bendigo Health Mental Health Services and Western Education & Training Cluster Annual Forum, Bendigo, Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (December, 2019). *The Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System*. Delivered to Victorian Association of Psychiatry Trainee, Melbourne Australia.

Sullivan, D. H. (January, 2020). *Mental illness and family violence*. Delivered to Moorabbin Specialist Family Violence Court, Melbourne Australia.

Yang, M. (November, 2019). *Principals in designing randomised clinical trials and application in health systems research*. Delivered to Second National Forum on Rural Health Development Research, Chengdu, China.

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