

Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health

Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science
Swinburne University of Technology

ANNUAL RESEARCH REPORT 2020-2021



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science

REPORT BY DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR JAMES OGLOFF AM

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

I am pleased to present the 2020–2021 Annual Research Report for the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health and the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science (CFBS).

Despite the very trying times, the CFBS Forensicare research program has adapted to the challenges and continued our research and training mission. We produced a record 86 academic outputs between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021. This included 57 peer reviewed articles (plus 13 more in press), two books, six book chapters (eight in press). We continued to produce industry research reports and service evaluations, with 21 completions in this reporting period. Our work is read by thousands of people per year internationally and is cited in scholarly articles more than 2,200 times annually.

The CFBS has continued to perform well in income earned and scholarly outputs. Our researchers have secured \$2,169,388 in funding this year, of which \$2,027,271 was for research and evaluation and \$142,117 was for training. Unsurprisingly, the training income has reduced by almost 40% from last year as a result of fewer opportunities to deliver training. We have adapted to the mandatory lockdowns and have modified much of our training for the online environment.

With the pandemic, the number of formal presentations staff undertook reduced, but remains at a respectable 12 invited addresses, 16 conference presentations, and 21 professional development presentations.

Forensicare and CFBS staff members have responded to the challenge of COVID-19 and have been innovative in adapting to a different model of work. We have also focused specifically on the challenges brought about by the COVID-19 situation. Occupational Therapist Lorrae Mynaard has continued her work building staff wellbeing and expertise in the face of the pandemic. Professor Michael Daffern, Forensicare Principal Consultant Psychologist and Deputy Director of the CFBS, has led research investigating the move towards conducting forensic evaluations and providing treatment using online platforms.

Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System

We were delighted that the Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System recognised the importance of research and forensic mental health (including youth forensic mental health) in the final report released earlier this year. The final three recommendations of the report highlighted the importance of facilitating translational research and its dissemination; the need to drive innovation in mental health treatment, care and support; and the importance of evaluating mental health and wellbeing programs, initiatives and innovations. The Royal Commission also reiterated the call to establish a Collaborative Centre for Mental Health and Wellbeing.

Awards and Recognition

Forensicare and the CFBS won the 2020 Clinical Excellence and Patient Safety award at the ACHS 23rd Annual Quality Improvement Awards.

The prize was awarded for quality improvements achieved following the development and implementation of the eDASA+APP, an electronic instrument and clinical decision support system designed to assess imminent aggression and structure nursing interventions. The team developed it to reduce aggression and the use of restrictive interventions. The results show that using the eDASA+APP saw a reduction in the use of seclusion from 22.3 to 16.2 episodes per 1000 occupied bed days. It was fantastic to see both a huge increase in the use of non-restrictive interventions, such as de-escalation reassurance and distraction techniques, and a 43% reduction in all types of aggression. Members of the winning team include Dr. Tessa Maguire, Dr. Jessica Griffith, Professor Michael Daffern, Distinguished Professor James Ogloff, Professor Brian McKenna, Chris Guest and Jo Ryan.

Dr. Stephane Shephard was promoted to Associate Professor and was awarded a 2020 Victorian Government Multicultural Award for Excellence in Justice and was named an ABC Top 5 Scientist under 40 (Humanities). Dr. Tessa Maguire was awarded the 2020 Christopher Webster Early Career Award from the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services. Dr. Justin Trounson won the 2020 Vice Chancellor's Award for Early Career Research Excellent Award. Professor Daffern was appointed Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Forensic Mental Health. I was named a finalist for the 2020 Australian Mental Health Prize.

Multidisciplinary research

In recognition of ongoing efforts to develop multidisciplinary research throughout Forensicare, we established the Forensicare Researcher and Discipline Leads Meeting. We now have research leads across nursing (Dr. Tessa Maguire), psychiatry (Dr. Rajan Darjee), social work (Dr. Caroline Lambert) and Occupational Therapy (Ms. Lorrae Mynard). The Principal Psychology Educator, Dr. Flora Gilbert, also attends. Along with the Research Manager and the Forensicare research fellows, Ms. Daveena Mawren, Dr. Ashley Dunne, and Dr. Melanie Simmons, we work to increase research capability and collaboration across the disciplines.

Staff and student highlights

This year saw the departure of two key CFBS staff members. As featured in this report, Professor Michele Pathé retired in late 2020, but continues to collaborate with CFBS staff members. I am personally very grateful for Michele's ongoing support, wisdom and collegiality and wish her the very best in retirement.

Professor Michele Pathé

In December 2020, Professor Michele Pathé retired from Forensicare. It is not possible to overstate the significance of Michele's contributions to Forensicare. She played an instrumental role with Professor Paul Mullen in the development of the research and clinical work on stalkers which put Forensicare on the map internationally. She was the first Assistant Clinical Director for the Community Forensic Mental Health Service and she has mentored and supported countless staff members over the years. She was a foundation member of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science. Psychiatry at the CFBS to continue to collaborate with our group.



In addition to being a very highly regarded clinician, Michele is an accomplished researcher, having been awarded a Doctor of Medicine degree for her research from Monash University (the MD is classified as a research degree at, or above, the level of a PhD). Michele has won many international awards for her work in the stalking, lone actor grievance fuelled violence, and threatener work. She is a sought-after speaker and trainer. She was instrumental internationally in developing the Forensic Threat Assessment model and established the first such service in Queensland. Michele returned to Victoria in November 2017 to help establish and serve as the clinical lead for the Victorian Forensic Threat Assessment Centre (VFTAC). In her unassuming way, Michele has helped shape our field. Upon her retirement, Michele received a Command Commendation from Victoria Police reflecting her significant contribution to the establishment and development of VFTAC. Michele has taken up a post as Adjunct Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the CFBS to continue to collaborate with our group. She also continues to play a training and education role with VFTAC.

Dr. Stefan Luebbbers resigned from the university in 2020 to return to full time clinical practice. Dr. Luebbbers had a long association with the CFBS, having completed his doctoral training with us and having been employed as a research fellow and then Senior Lecturer. He made significant contributions to our research, particularly regarding young offenders and victims. He mentored many postgraduate students and staff members. Happily, Stefan has continued his association with the CFBS as an adjunct member of staff.

Professor Mark Rallings, a part-time staff member who contributed significantly to the Catalyst Consortium, resigned his position this year. Mark was incredibly insightful and helpful in the Catalyst work.

Associate Professor Stuart Lee, Research Manager, Forensicare, also left his post to take up a position at the Alfred Hospital. Stuart played a significant role in helping to reshape the research landscape at Forensicare.

Associate Professor Troy McEwan assumed the convenorship of the postgraduate courses in forensic psychology (i.e., Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology), Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology).

We are also mentoring future research and clinical leaders. We currently have 62 HDR students completing either Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology) or Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Forensicare Occupational Therapists and CFBS staff have also supervised students' research projects. In 2020–2021, six post-graduate students completed their Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology) degrees: Drs. Reece Cossar, Ilana Lauria, Bianca Mastromanno, Alice Parkhill, and Emily Stevenson. 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 more than 160 unit enrolments over both semesters in the fiscal year. This includes approximately 30 Forensicare staff members.

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External training and research dissemination

Despite the Pandemic, we managed to continue to provide external training and research seminars this year. The CFBS delivered external training to multiple services and individuals requiring continuing education. This has included training for staff members in the Department of Justice and Community Safety, Youth Justice, and ACSO. A number of one-off training sessions were also delivered to Forensicare audiences and external agency staff members.

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. This includes 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.

We held one research dissemination seminar for Forensicare staff members that was live streamed in October 2020. As a result of the positive reviews and large online audience, ongoing research dissemination seminars will be live broadcast in addition to being presented in person.

The CFBS hosts seminar series where invited speakers share their work with research staff from the CFBS and clinical staff from Forensicare. We held two seminars this year:

November 2020

Professor David Copolov AO, Pro Vice-Chancellor Monash University – The Roles of Royal Commissions and Major Inquiries in Shaping Mental Health Policy in Australia.

June 2021

Dr Simon Davies, The University of Waikato – A Closer Look at the Relationship Between Change in Dynamic Risk and Imminent Recidivism.

Research Governance and Oversight

The Forensicare-Swinburne Research Governance Committee provides oversight of the CFBS and the Swinburne-Forensicare partnership. 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.

Thank you

In closing, I want to express my thanks to Associate Professor Stuart Lee for leading the Forensicare research program during the trying times of the pandemic. I remain 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. The CFBS-Forensicare research efforts are championed by Dr. Margaret Grigg, CEO, and Professor Bruce Thompson, Dean of Health Sciences at Swinburne University. 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.



Distinguished Professor James Ogloff AM FAPS

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

2020–2021 brought challenges, stresses and fears the likes of which most of us had never faced before, but with innovation, teamwork and tenacity, we came through. Our success belongs to everyone.



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 of 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.

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.

2020-2021 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

Mr Terry Runciman
Executive Director of Prison Services

Ms Jo Ryan
Director of Nursing/Acting Director of Prison Services

Dr Chris Quinn
Senior Mental Health Nurse/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 Dani Ashley
Acting Chief Occupational Therapist

Ms Teresa Kudinoff
Operations Manager, Inpatient Acute

Mr Liam Shaw
Operations Manager, Inpatient Rehabilitation

Dr Caroline Lambert
Social Work and Lived Experience Clinical Educator

Ms Brittany McVeagh
Consumer Consultant

Ms Daveena Mawren
Forensic Research Fellow

Associate Professor Stuart Lee
Forensic 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).

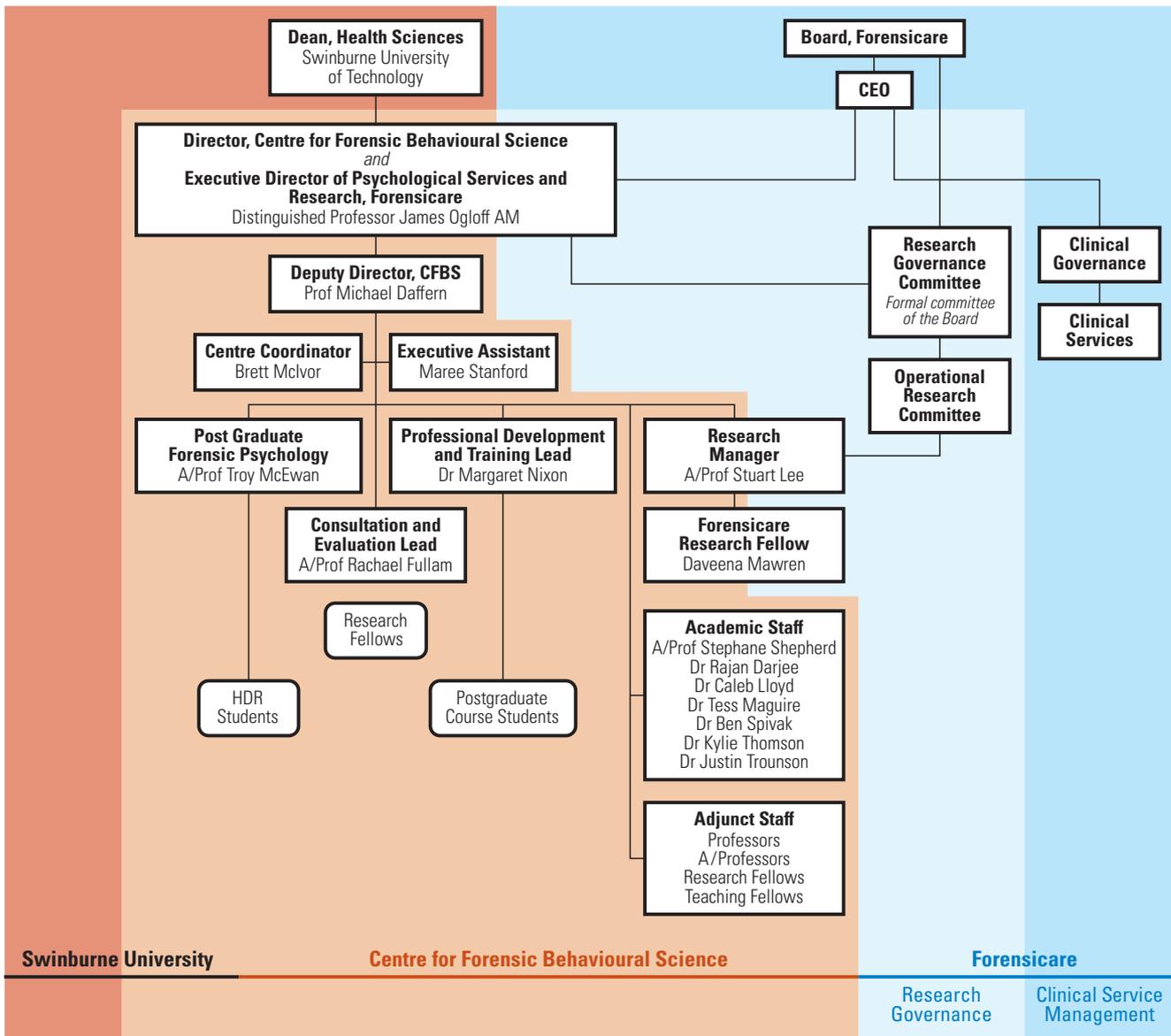
All research involving patients, staff or records of Forensicare must be approved by a Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC). This should be the HREC of the organisation which would bear liability, and is generally the academic institution to which the principal researcher is attached.

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 PROGRAM

Forensicare and CFBS organisational arrangements



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 30 Swinburne academic staff members, with 16 core members, 11 research fellows, and three associate members.



Core Academic Staff Members

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

Research Fellows

- Dr Elizabeth Daff
- Dr Ashley Dunne
- Dr Marie Henshaw
- Dr Natasha Maharaj
- Dr Anne Sophie Pichler
- Dr Nina Papalia
- Dr Janet Ruffles
- Dr Melanie Simmons
- Dr Reneta Slikboer
- Ms Tina Hosseini
- Ms Daveena Mawren

Research Assistants

- Ms Katie Richardson
- Mr Jamie Ung

Associate Members

- Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer – Psychological Sciences
- Dr Joel McGregor – Lecturer, Lecturer and Discipline Convener, Criminology
- Dr Jason Skues – Senior Lecturer, Psychological Sciences

Adjunct Members

Adjunct Professors

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

Adjunct Associate Professors

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

CENTRE FOR FORENSIC BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

Adjunct Research Fellows

- Dr Emma Alleyne
- Dr Caroline Lambert, Forensicare
- Dr Lillian Debortoli
- Dr Susie Hancox, Forensicare
- Dr Niki Loft, Forensicare
- Dr Danny Sullivan, Executive Director, Clinical Services, Forensicare
- Dr Shelley Turner, Forensicare

Adjunct Clinical Associates

- Dr Bonnie Albrecht, Senior Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Aleksandra Belofastov, Director of Psychological Services, Forensicare
- Dr Rachel Campbell, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Cristina Cavezza, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Adam Deacon, Consultant Psychiatrist, Alfred Health
- Dr Rachel MacKenzie, Private Practice
- Dr Jennifer McCarthy, Manager & Principal Psychologist, Victoria Forensic Threat Assessment Centre, Forensicare
- Dr Claudia Mulder, Principal Psychologist, Problem Behaviour Program, Forensicare
- Dr Neira Ott, Senior Psychologist, Alfred Health
- Dr Chris Quinn, Acting Director of Nursing, Forensicare
- Dr David Thomas, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare
- Mr Chris Drake, Principal Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Amanda Nielson, Senior Clinical Neuropsychologist, Forensicare
- Ms Anthea Lemphers, Executive Director Community Operations, Forensicare
- Ms Lorrae Mynard, Lead Occupational Therapist, Forensicare
- Mr David Willshire, Principal Consultant Psychologist, Forensicare

Adjunct Teaching Fellows

- Dr Lauren Ducat, Senior Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Flora Gilbert, Principal Psychology Educator, Forensicare
- Dr Clare McInerney, Consultant Psychiatrist, Forensicare
- Dr Kate Roberts, Clinical Director, Prison Services, Forensicare.
- Dr Simon Vincenzi, Senior Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Forensicare
- Dr Melisa Wood, Principal Psychologist, Court Reports, 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, and the newly created Graduate Certificate in Forensic Psychiatric Practice, which is the only specialised course for the practice of psychiatry in forensic settings currently on offer in Australia. These 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 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.

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.

Graduate Diploma in Forensic Psychology

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

Key research streams

Aggression and violence

Leads: Professor Michael Daffern and Dr Kylie Thomson

Acts of aggression and violence – including assault, homicide and sexual violence – represent some of the most harmful of all antisocial behaviours. They are associated with substantial personal and social harms and 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 and the large proportion of prisoner populations who have been convicted of violent crimes, it is critical we devote attention and resources to the development of violence prevention and intervention programs.

Our research into aggression and violence focuses on:

- understanding aggression and violent behaviour and its relationship with mental disorder
- improving the assessment, treatment and management of violent offenders
- enhancing the assessment of risk for violent offending
- developing and refining theories of violence and testing the utility of theories in clinical and forensic practice.

Key projects in this area include studies exploring the relationship between personality disorder and violence, violence risk assessment and management procedures and understanding the role of the therapeutic alliance in the treatment of violent offenders

Faculty and Research Fellows:

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

Complex criminal behaviour

Lead: Associate Professor Troy McEwan

This research stream brings together our research into stalking, harmful sexual behaviour, family violence, deliberate fire-setting and radicalisation and extremism. Each of these behaviours may or may not involve aggression or physical violence, but they nonetheless cause significant individual and social harm. All of them have complex psychological and social determinants, making them important areas in which to develop knowledge about prevention and intervention. Over the past two decades, our researchers have investigated why these behaviours occur (or are sustained) and what approaches may be most effective for managing them.

Our research in this area focuses on:

- increasing knowledge about psychological and social factors that contribute to different types of complex criminal behaviour
- 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 such behaviour across different service systems (such as mental health, policing and corrections).

Examples of key projects in this area include understanding and responding to online child sexual exploitation offenders, Improving family violence risk assessment with Victoria Police, understanding psychological factors related to stalking and developing an effective risk assessment for adolescent family violence.

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Professor Michael Daffern

Professor James Ogloff

Dr Benjamin Spivak.



Forensic mental health

Leads: Associate Professor Rachael Fullam and Associate Professor Stuart Lee

Consumers accessing forensic mental health care often display co-occurring mental illness, problematic substance use, personality dysfunction, and social and cognitive disability that increases the likelihood of violent or offending behaviour. Specialist environments, systems and interventions are needed in prison, hospital and community settings to maintain safety while therapeutically treating the cause of offending.

Our research examines how mental illness and responsivity factors (such as cognitive impairment, personality dysfunction and trauma) influence offending and how interventions (environments, risk prediction instruments and therapy) and workforce development models in forensic mental health settings can maximise safety, recovery and reduced offending. Our research in the area of forensic mental health benefits from our strong partnership with the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare). We serve as the research arm of Forensicare, conducting independent research and facilitating their research enterprises. This research program ensures that high quality research is undertaken to better inform clinical practice in the provision of public mental health services. 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:

- Measuring how mental illness and co-occurring disorder or disability impacts offending and care engagement
- Strengthening the forensic mental health workforce
- Using Quality Improvement methods to embed evidence-based practice or improve care
- 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 illness, and investigating suitable methods to assess, intervene, enhance treatment settings and tailor interventions to reduce offending and assist personal recovery.

Faculty and Research Fellows and Forensicare Discipline Research Leads:

Professor James Ogloff

Associate Professor Andrew Carroll

Dr Ashley Dunne

Dr Caroline Lambert

Dr Melanie Simmons

Dr Tessa Maguire

Ms Daveena Mawren

Ms Lorrae Mynard.

Psychology and legal processes

Leads: Professor James Oglloff and Dr Benjamin Spivak

In many areas of the justice system, the law makes assumptions about human behaviour. These include standards for the mental competence of individuals to stand trial, the ability of jurors to understand the law, consistency in sentencing, and the accuracy of witness testimony. Where these assumptions are wrong, the consequences can be extremely serious and lead to unjust outcomes. Psychological research can be used to examine these assumptions and determine approaches to bring the law in line with a realistic understanding of human psychology.

Our research on psychology and legal processes focuses on:

- The operation and effectiveness of specialist courts
- People's perceptions of the fairness of the justice system
- Juror and judicial decision making
- Eyewitness' memories for events and people.

Key projects in this area include evaluation of the specialist family violence court and family violence reforms, examining jury comprehension of judicial instructions and examining the effectiveness of judicial supervision of perpetrators in mainstream courts

Faculty and Research Fellows and Research Associates:

Associate Professor Jeffery Pfeifer

Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd.

Childhood maltreatment and youth offending

Leads: Professor James Oglloff and Dr Nina Papalia

Child maltreatment is a leading contributor to the development of a range of mental disorders, drug use, self-injurious behaviour and suicide attempts, and behavioural disturbances among children and adolescents. Our researchers focus on identifying the individual, family and contextual factors that place maltreated children at greatest risk of developing early mental health and behavioural disorders. Our work includes developing knowledge for preventative interventions to alter high-risk pathways and buffer children against negative impacts of early trauma and adversity. Furthermore, the research team has investigated models of effective assessment, intervention and management for working with young people who have had contact with the criminal justice system.

Our research in this area focuses on:

- risk and resilience in the pathways from child maltreatment to early mental health and behavioural disorders
- valid models for risk and need assessment with families involved with child protective services, including 'dual-status' youth
- understanding individual and contextual factors associated with youth intimate partner violence and child-to-parent violence
- effective early intervention and diversion models for fostering desistance from youth offending and improving emotional and social functioning.

Key projects conducted in this area include the development and evaluation of the Victoria Police Embedded Youth Outreach Project, Improving understanding and risk assessment of youth-perpetrated family violence and examining the Validity of the Child Abuse Risk Evaluation (CARE-EN) and Detection of Unsafety in Families (DUF) assessment measures for identifying and managing high-risk families involved with child protective services.

Faculty and Research Fellows:

Associate Professor Rachael Fullam

Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd

Dr Joel McGregor.

Culture, psychology and law

Leads: Associate professor Stephane Shepherd and Dr Justin Trounson

Australia is becoming increasingly diverse. The multicultural composition of the criminal justice system is also changing, which has ramifications for forensic practice. Culture can shape an individual's worldview, norms, motivations, beliefs, expected behaviours and practices. It can also influence health-seeking behaviours, treatment considerations and how individuals interact with clinical/correctional service providers. It is therefore critical that we ensure that our professional methods are culturally fair, relevant and non-discriminatory at the intersection of psychology and law. Our researchers in this area have affiliations with key multicultural researchers from other research institutions around Australia and internationally, as well as strong partnerships with community organisations including Mahana Culture and Afri-Aus Care.

Our research in this area focuses on:

- the cross-cultural applicability of assessment approaches
- identifying the needs of justice-involved multicultural clients
- best practices for working effectively with multicultural clients in psycho-legal scenarios.

Key projects in this area include advancing cross-cultural approaches to violence risk assessment, investigating the needs of African-Australian young people who are justice-involved, the consideration of culture in pre-sentence reports and exploring the perceptions of wellbeing and workplace adversity in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corrections employees.

Rehabilitation, reintegration and offender management

Leads: Professor Michael Daffern and Dr Caleb Lloyd

Research consistently concludes that a correctional system is effective when it makes human service a top priority. Human service includes rehabilitation (programming that targets the reasons people stay involved in crime), reintegration (preparing and assisting people to successfully transition to the community after prison), and management (making well-informed decisions about which people pose risk to others and how to address that risk). The behavioural sciences are a critical source for the evidence-based approaches that define best practice within corrections. Our team draws on these empirical traditions to design, evaluate and support human service within contemporary corrections.

Key projects in this area include developing and testing a group therapy to treat aggressive scripts in an incarcerated offender population, comparison of open-ended and closed psychological treatment for sexual offenders, evaluation of the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) in Corrections Victoria and offender decision making and desistance from crime during community supervision

Faculty and Research Fellows and Research Associates:

Professor James Oglloff

Associate Professor Troy McEwan

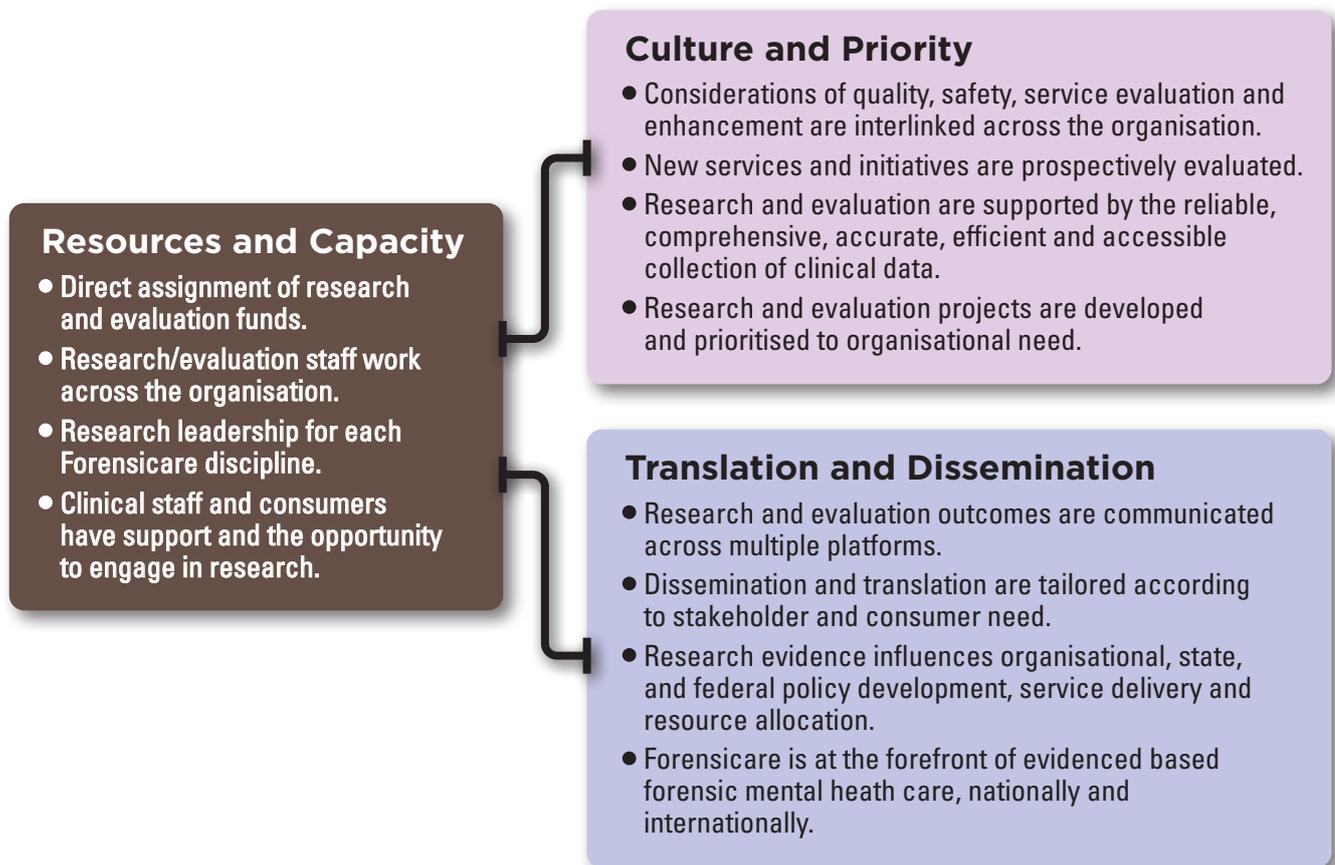
Dr Kylie Thomson.

FORENSICARE RESEARCH STRATEGY 2018–2020

The last financial year saw the final stages of the Forensicare Research Strategy 2018–2020. The research strategy was developed to deliver on key goals and objectives written into the Forensicare Strategic Plan 2018–2019 to 2019–2020. The Research Strategy centred on the development of research resources and capacity. Building research resources and capacity reinforced the achievement of the Key Research Outcomes described in the Research Strategy. The key research outcome areas outlined in the Research Strategy 2018–2020 aligned 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



The following summarises actions and indicators drawn from the Forensicare Strategic Plan 2018–2019 to 2020–2021 and a summary of what was achieved in relation to each. A new research strategy for 2021–2026 is in development and will be launched by Forensicare in coming months.

Priority	Action /Indicator	How are we doing?
Better Health	Begin research linked to the Catalyst Consortium	<p>Understanding and 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.</p> <p>Prevention and 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.</p> <p>Desistance and 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.</p> <p>Outputs: 4 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 and further publications and brief reports in development.</p>
	Advocate for policy and system changes to improve consumer and community outcomes	<p>Royal Commission into Victoria’s Mental Health System CFBS staff have authored submissions, shared research data and are Expert Advisory Committee members. The final report from the Royal Commission Into Victoria’s Mental Health System includes several recommendations specific to Forensicare and the CFBS, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A further 107 beds for Thomas Embling Hospital • The expansion of the forensic clinical specialist program • The establishment of a specialist behaviour response team to be delivered by Forensicare to improve support for consumers as they leave prison • Facilitation of translational research throughout the mental health and wellbeing system, including in collaboration with other research centres and institutes • Set an expectation that adequate evaluation is a condition of funding for all new mental health and wellbeing programs, initiatives and innovations. <p>CFBS staff regularly provide Keynote and other presentations at conferences, clinical and professional groups (e.g. Victoria Police, Youth Justice, Corrections Victoria) and Forensicare staff education sessions.</p> <p>Research (e.g. Assessing Fitness to Stand Trial in Australia & New Zealand), training and advocacy provided to strengthen magistrate and parole board decision making.</p>
	Promote Innovations in clinical practice and patient care	<p>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.</p>
	A consumer academic position has been established	<p>A 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).</p>

FORENSICARE RESEARCH STRATEGY 2018–2020

Priority	Action/Indicator	How are we doing?
Better Access	Establish one or more research working groups with representation from CAG members and research staff	<p>A Forensicare consumer lived experience team member is a member of the Operational Research Committee and provides advice on all proposed projects.</p> <p>The Forensicare Research Fellow attends monthly TEH and Community Consumer Advocacy Group meetings to provide feedback on findings from completed projects.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Discipline-based research leads are established	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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. This information will also be provided through a dedicated page in the Research section of the Forensicare staff intranet in the coming months.
	Establish an online research abstract library covering CFBS / Forensicare publications	<p>The Forensicare Intranet “Research” tab listed citations for all recent Forensicare and CFBS staff publications.</p> <p>As part of a content refresh of the Intranet “Research” tab, citations have been provided for all recently published papers. This has been replicated on the Research page of the public facing Forensicare website (https://www.forensicare.vic.gov.au/publications).</p>
Better Care	Information and data is readily available to assist staff in clinical practice AND Best Care processes consider evaluation and research activity	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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 2020 this was livestreamed with a total of 177 views and further staff accessing the hosted seminar recordings available on the staff intranet.
	Provide evidence for the effectiveness of Forensicare services	<p>Research projects evaluating the following services have been completed: DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2; AOD service at TEH; and Forensicare Serious Offender Consultation service.</p> <p>A final report on the operation for the Ravenhall Forensic Mental Health service is being finalised.</p> <p>New projects evaluating the Forensicare Postgraduate Nursing Program and Clinical Support Team at Thomas Embling Hospital have begun.</p>

CATALYST CONSORTIUM

The Catalyst Consortium was formally launched on the 26 April 2017. The purpose of the Consortium was to establish a partnership between leading researchers, clinical leaders, and correctional/forensic mental health partner organisations to systematically address persistent violence and sexual offending. Over the last four years the Catalyst Consortium strived to enhance 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.

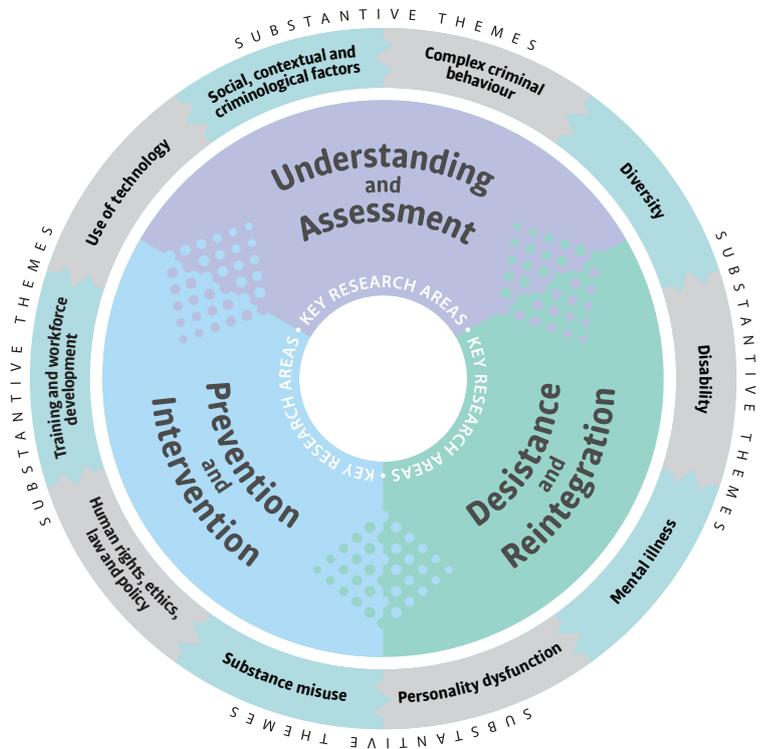
The objectives of the Catalyst Consortium were to:

- 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.

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

Catalyst Research Model

The research program comprised three interrelated areas of focus. In addition to the areas of focus, seven substantive themes cut across each of the research programs. The Catalyst research model outlines each key research area and substantive themes:



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.

Catalyst research project outputs

Understanding and assessment

Project title	Researchers	Aim	Outputs
Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of complex and serious offending	Troy McEwan Janet Ruffles Benjamin Spivak Stephane Shepherd Nina Papalia Ashley Dunne Rachael Fullam Claire Bryce Linda Ashford James Ogloff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine how well the various risk assessment instruments predict re-offending over short and long-term periods. The predictive validity of the tools will also be assessed across different subsamples of prisoners (namely, female prisoners and prisoners who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander). Examine the relationships between different violence risk instruments in a Victorian offender population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of papers detailing findings are being prepared for submission to peer reviewed journals. Brief reports summarising the findings will be produced and made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in early 2022.
Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of sexual offending	Stephanie Butler Michael Daffern Rajan Darjee Melanie Simmons Margaret Nixon Rachael Fullam James Ogloff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine how well the various risk assessment instruments predict re-offending over short and long-term periods. Examine the relationships between different general and sexual offending risk instruments in a Victorian offender population. 	A brief report summarising the findings will be produced and made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in early 2022.
Validity of current risk assessment instruments for the prediction of complex and serious offending in the community population	Troy McEwan Ashley Dunne Nina Papalia Melanie Simmons Benjamin Spivak Rachael Fullam Claire Bryce Raj Darjee Michael Daffern James Ogloff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A manuscript detailing the results will be published in 2022. A brief report summarising the findings will also be produced and distributed online.
Validity of the violence risk assessment pathway at Thomas Embling Hospital	Melanie Simmons Caleb Lloyd Michael Daffern Veronica Meredith Stefan Luebbers Ben Spivak Stephane Shepherd James Ogloff	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two papers detailing findings are being prepared for submission to peer reviewed journals. A brief report summarising the findings will be produced and made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in early 2022.
An informational review of the evidence base for current risk assessment and management instruments.	Janet Ruffles Rachael Fullam Michael Daffern James Ogloff	To review the evidence base for commonly used risk assessment tools relevant to the Australian context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation Directory (Aus-RATED) covering general and violent offending risk assessment tools was released in February 2020. An extension of the Aus-RATED to cover sexual offending risk assessment tools will be released in early 2022.
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	Melanie Simmons Benjamin Spivak Margaret Nixon	<p>This project involves linkage of mental health and offending databases with the aims of identifying:</p> <p>a) possible differences in pathways to intimate partner, other family, and non-intimate partner homicide, and</p> <p>b) possible differences in pathways to sexually motivated and non-sexually motivated homicide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data analysis and synthesis is ongoing. Brief results reports and links to formal publications will be made available on the Catalyst Consortium website in 2022.

Prevention and intervention

Project title	Researchers	Aim	Outputs
Post order outcomes in individuals managed under the <i>Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997</i> (Vic)	Janet Ruffles Rachael Fullam James Ogloff	The project seeks to examine the community outcomes of people found not guilty by reason of mental impairment or unfit to stand trial and placed on an order under the CMIA, following conditional release and revocation of that order (absolute discharge).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief report detailing reoffending outcomes has been distributed and is available on the Catalyst Consortium website. • Further results regarding mental health outcomes will be distributed in early 2021.
A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings.	Nina Papalia Benjamin Spivak Michael Daffern James Ogloff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This review will examine whether psychological interventions with violent offenders in custodial, community, and forensic mental health settings are effective in reducing further violence. • The review also examine the impact of treatment on secondary psychological factors that are related to violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two papers have been published: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Papalia, N, Spivak, B, Daffern, M, Ogloff, JRP. (2019). A meta-analytic review of the efficacy of psychological treatments for violent offenders in correctional and forensic mental health settings. <i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i>, 26(2);e12282. https://DOI.org/10.1111/cpsp.12282 Papalia, N, Spivak, B, Daffern, M, Ogloff, JRP. Are psychological treatments for adults with histories of violent offending associated with change in dynamic risk factors? A meta-analysis of intermediate treatment outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 47(12), 1585-1608. https://DOI.org/10.1177/0093854820956377 • Two brief reports summarising the project findings are also being produced.

Desistance and reintegration

Project title	Researchers	Aim	Outputs
Multi-state implementation and evaluation of a dynamic risk assessment / case planning tool (the DRAOR) among case managers who supervise serious violent and sexual offenders	Caleb Lloyd	<p>To enhance existing supervision practice in multiple ways, through the training of case management staff to use a dynamic risk assessment / case management measure.</p> <p>Explore and seek to confirm the utility of this measure in an Australian context.</p>	<p>Training of all Victorian Community Corrections staff is now complete and the DRAOR is now being used across all Victoria Community Corrections Services.</p> <p>A final report detailing the findings is currently being reviewed by Corrections Victoria.</p>

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Grant funded research

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

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Darcy Coulter, Ariel Stone

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Community corrections staff at Corrections Victoria have been trained, with a train-the-trainer model implemented for training of future staff. Additional materials were prepared to ensure consistent training through COVID.
- Corrections Victoria and Victoria Police provided a database of the first two years of assessments (from commencement 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2020).
- Analyses are underway, with delivery of a preliminary report of results in September 2021, with a final report complete in October or November 2021.

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) were obtained. For each individual, we obtained reoffending data for up to three years post-release from custody.
- Reoffending data (charges) was obtained from the Victorian Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database.
- Ethical approval was 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 was obtained to exclude deceased participants from the analysis.

Progress:

- Literature review has been conducted and data collection is complete for all research aims.
- Currently writing papers to disseminate findings.



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:

- People presenting to Emergency Departments (Eds) for mental health-related problems, like self-harm and substance use, are at much higher risk of repeat presentations, suicide and other causes of death. Family violence (FV) is a leading contributor to mental ill-health (e.g., depression, self-harm/suicide, posttraumatic stress/anxiety, substance abuse). However, there is a lack of research examining mental-health-related ED presentations among victims/perpetrators of family violence (FV).
- For the first time in Australia, this project examines patterns and predictors of mental-health-related ED presentations in known FV victims and perpetrators. It will generate evidence needed to inform preventive interventions that can reduce the health burden associated with FV.

Methodology:

- A retrospective audit was 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.
- Multinomial and count regression, and multilevel distributed lag regression models are being used to examine the temporal relationships between police-reported family violence and ED presentation for various mental health concerns.

Progress:

- Relevant ethical and organisational approvals have been obtained
- Liaison with Centre for Victorian Data Linkage (CVDL) to access data in the SURE network (a secure virtual private network where all analysis will need to be undertaken). All project staff undertook SURE training.
- Deeds of confidentiality to allow access to data reviewed by Swinburne Research and identified clauses requiring change.
- Initial access to data received in March 2021. Data cleaning and preparation is underway.
- Ongoing liaison with CVDL to address issues pertaining to the data extracts.

Exploring the transition from youth to adult offending – A 10-year follow-up study of Australian young people in custody

Australian Institute of Criminology (\$80,790.88)

A/Prof. Stephane Shepherd, Dr. Nina Papalia, Mr Cieran Harris

Rationale and aims:

- The objective of this research is to identify the key social, clinical and historical factors associated with future adult justice system involvement for a sample of adolescents in custody in Victoria. Findings will provide useful evidence on which specific factors (both changeable and static) predict future adult system contact and desistance from offending

Methodology:

- This study adopts a data linkage approach to examine cohort of adolescents in custody in Victoria over a 10-year period (2011–2021). Data pertaining to the cohort will be extracted from a range of sources including Victoria Police and Corrections Victoria. Descriptive and multivariate statistics will be used to investigate:

1. the proportion of the youth custodial sample that progressed to the adult justice system.
2. Differences in youth to adult system transition across gender, ethnicity, child protection status, and other socio-demographic factors.
3. Differences in youth to adult system transition by offence versatility.
4. Historical, clinical and environmental factors predict adult justice involvement.
5. Protective factors predict desistance (i.e., adolescent-limited offending).

Progress:

- Ethical approvals to access the data have been obtained.
- Data extraction and cleaning will commence in the coming months.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

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 used a focus-group design, employing a semi-structured interview with small groups of people on community supervision.
- Focus group participants were 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 U.S. jurisdictions, a large sample (350 total) of people on community supervision self-reported 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.

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 of the project is complete
- Phases 2 & 3 are ongoing:
 - Program and recruitment for round one have been completed. However, program and recruitment for rounds two and three have halted due to COVID lockdowns
 - Negotiation and discussion with the Australian Institute of Criminology are ongoing to establish whether contractual obligations are met and whether more funding is available for the continuation of the CEM-COPE program.

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 Pathé, 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
- Identify 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 is complete.
- Project timelines were delayed due to COVID-19 and issues with access to the cloud based data storage, the data has now been received and is undergoing a data linkage process.

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 obtained County Court (30 Koori Court) pre-sentence reports from the Victorian Department of Justice. All reports will be for Koori offenders. The reports were qualitatively and quantitatively analysed in partnership with research assistants from the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service.
- Qualitative analyses identified common themes and references to Aboriginal cultural considerations. A comparison with a prototypical Gladue report employed in Canadian courts was 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) were tallied.
- We then examined 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 and an additional 30 non-Indigenous reports have been collected as a comparison group.
- Data collection and analyses completed. Report currently being written.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

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) were recruited to participate in the study.
- Students at Swinburne completed the Research Experience Program (REP), in which they participated in research as a learning exercise in exchange for course credit. Participants were 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 analysis has been conducted.
- A paper is being prepared to disseminate study findings. Analysis and introduction complete. Discussion to be written

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.

Evaluation of the Clinical Support Team at Thomas Embling Hospital

Rachael Fullam, Tess Maguire, Trentham Furness, Katie Richardson

Rationale and aims:

- The CST is a mobile support team (senior forensic mental health nurse + Clinical Support Assistants with security expertise) that commenced in October 2020. The CST team respond to campus wide incidents and support seclusion medical reviews.
- It is important to evaluate the impact of this new service model on staff and consumer safety and therapeutic care.

Methodology:

- Staff surveys examining perceptions of the implementation and impact of the CST will be conducted at two time points; immediately post commencement of the CST (ramp up phase) and 12 months post commencement.
- Focus groups with front line unit staff and the CST working groups will be conducted during the ramp up phase.
- Interviews with consumers 12 months post commencement to examine their perceptions of the CST on consumer safety and recovery.
- Analysis of clinical incident data pre and post introduction of the CST
- Analysis of aggression and restrictive intervention data, and ward atmosphere data pre/post introduction of the CST

Progress:

- The ramp up period staff surveys and focus groups have been completed
- Consumer interviews will commence as soon as COVID restrictions allow
- Data collection regarding ward atmosphere, clinical incidents, aggression and restrictive interventions will commence November 2021.



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:

- All data have been collected and a final report is being prepared for submission to Forensicare in December 2021.

The impact and experience 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 commenced in 2019. 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 was 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 were 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.
- The analysis of Phase 2 study results is underway and a final report will be submitted to Forensicare in early 2021.

Staff initiated research

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:

- Two academic manuscripts describing these results are in preparation.

Evaluation of the Forensic Postgraduate Nursing Program

Tessa Maguire, Jo Ryan, Brian Mckenna, Margaret Nixon, Daveena Mawren, Rebecca Loft

Rationale and aims:

- The graduate program at Forensicare was developed in 1994. Over the years the program has evolved, and since the introduction of the program there has been one formal evaluation
- Since this evaluation, the service has seen considerable growth in nursing, and with recent expansions in the service, which has also resulted in an expansion of the program, changes to the university provider, additional options for clinical placements
- Against this background it was considered timely to undertake an evaluation to determine if the program is meeting the needs of the postgraduate nurses, and the service.

Methodology:

- A descriptive qualitative research design will be used in this project, where semi structured interviews will be used to explore the experience of participants in regards to the graduate program
- All graduate nurses who have completed the program in the last two years will be invited to participate in this study. Nurses who have provided preceptorship/mentorship to the graduate and postgraduate nurses in addition to unit managers, and the clinical nurse educators will also be invited to participate in the study.

Progress:

- Data collected and analysis commenced.

Experiences and Perceptions of Family Violence Amongst South-Asian Communities in Australia

Stephane Shepherd, Iswa Chaudhry, Natasha Maharaj, Elizabeth Daff

Rationale and aims:

This research aims to explore the experiences and perceptions of family violence within the South-Asian communities in Australia.

Methodology:

- Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with various parties involved in family violence, including South-Asian victim survivors and perpetrators, as well as third-party workers who have who have worked closely with South-Asian victims or perpetrators of family violence, such as community liaison workers, healthy relationship ambassadors, legal and community advocates, faith-based support groups, caseworkers and case managers. We aim to interview a total of 10–12 participants from each of the cohorts identified above.
- A questionnaire will also be administered to participants. The questionnaire consists of 17 demographic questions and an additional 18 questions for perpetrators, 17 for victim-survivors and 11 for third-party workers.

Progress:

- Ethics approval is being sought from the Corrections Victoria Research Committee (CVRC).

Exploration of the Clinical Reasoning Cycle in Forensic Mental Health Nursing

Dr. Tess Maguire, Ms. Jo Ryan, Dr Michael Olasoji, Dr Loretta Garvey, Associate Professor Georgina Willetts

Rationale and aims:

- To date the systematic guide to patient-centered care across Forensicare has been guided by the Nursing Process (NP).
- The Clinical Reasoning Cycle (CRC) is an alternative evidence based framework that has been developed for nurses, and can be used to assist with clinical judgement and clinical decision making.
- While it has been suggested that the CRC is suitable for a range of patients and situations, research has focused on general acute health settings, and no research has been conducted in a forensic mental health setting.
- This project aims to explore the NP and the CRC to determine which one might be the most suitable as a systemic guide for the provision of patient centred care in a forensic mental health setting.

Methodology:

- This study used a modified Nominal Group Technique (NGT) to collect data from senior mental health nurses and graduate nurses.
- The NGT is a structured face-to-face consensus method, which enables the integration of ideas and judgements from knowledgeable individuals, to gain a group consensus on a particular topic (Parthasarathy & Sharma, 2014).
- As such, the NGT can be used to inform nursing education as a method of extracting the collective knowledge of a group (Foth et al., 2016).

Progress:

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

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

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).
- Three new academic publications were published in 2021.
- Other academic manuscripts describing these data are under review and in preparation.

Occupational trauma in staff at a high security forensic mental health hospital: Symptom prevalence and risk-resilience factors

Niki Loft, Russell Deighton

Rationale and aims:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the experience of direct and indirect occupational exposure to trauma and associated coping strategies of healthcare workers at a high security forensic mental health hospital.

Methodology:

- Data collection will occur in two phases. Phase one is the quantitative component of the study and will involve the distribution of an online survey to TEH staff. The survey will contain a range of standardized measures assessing post-traumatic stress and empathy regulation as well questions workload and history of trauma.
- In phase two, staff will be invited to participate in an online semi-structured interview. The interview will examine participant's experiences of coping with direct and indirect exposure to traumatic stress at work experiences of resilience and coping in the face of distress

Progress:

- Data collection commenced for both the qualitative and quantitative projects.
- Further data collection is needed but progress has been hampered by extensive lockdowns and associated difficulty with accessing the hospital.

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 recidivism.

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.

South-Asian community attitudes towards violence against women

Stephane Shepherd, Dean Kodagoda, Iswa Chaudhry, Natasha Maharaj, Elizabeth Daff

Rationale and aims:

- To investigate the attitudes of South-Asian communities towards family violence, and the extent to which these attitudes differ from the mainstream population.

Methodology:

- Data will be extracted from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey conducted by Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety.
- A questionnaire will also be administered to participants. The questionnaire consists of 17 demographic questions and an additional 18 questions for perpetrators, 17 for victim-survivors and 11 for third-party workers.

Progress:

- Ethics approval is being sought from Department of Social Service

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

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:

- The project involves a mixed method approach.
- 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 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.
- In the past year, there has been delays to this project due to COVID-19.

The feasibility of de-carceration in Australia

Stephane Shepherd, Benjamin Spivak, Laura Cutroni

Rationale and aims:

- Identify the demographics of the Victorian prison population over the past 20 years (culture, offence type) and track changes over time
- Explore if the prison admissions reflect crime rates over the past 20 years
- Explore the risk ratings, index offences, and dropped charges among current prisoners in Victoria

Methodology:

- A retrospective audit of the Victorian prison population will be conducted in order to examine changes in risk, index offences and crime rate over the last 20 years

Progress:

- Literature review complete
- Applications are in progress to obtain data.

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:

- The aim of this research is to explore the use of tele and video-conferencing facilities amongst forensic psychologists and psychiatrists during the COVID-19 workplace restrictions.
- The research study will build upon previous research conducted by Daffern and Ogloff (2020) conducted in the early stages of the pandemic.
- Specifically, the research will examine clinician experience conducting assessments and treatment via tele/audio-visual equipment, including the advantages and disadvantages to the practice and explores issues relating to wellbeing given the new 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.
- The survey was distributed to all psychologists and psychiatrists in forensic mental health settings across Victoria
- Survey items focused on practical issues such as problems with technology, confidence and competence in working with clients using audio-visual 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.

Progress:

- Data collection is complete
- Data analysis and comparison of results with the 2020 survey is underway.

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.

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). A Masters student is currently analysing data to address the other aims.

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

Caleb D. Lloyd, Melanie Simmons

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

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



RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Doctor of Psychology (Clinical and Forensic Psychology)

Israa Altwaijiri

Examining Mental Health Outcomes for Adult Male Victims and Perpetrators of Family Violence

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Benjamin Spivak, Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- The mental health outcomes in male victims and perpetrators are neglected in the current literature. Our project aims to address the gap in the literature by identifying the range of mental health outcomes in adult male; (a) victims; (b) perpetrators; (c) victims/perpetrators of family violence.
- In particular, the findings of this project can be implicated in devising appropriate cost-effective intervention for victims and perpetrators of FV which may further reduce the mental health burden of family violence in Australia.

Methodology:

- A systematic review existing research concerning mental health outcomes in male victims and perpetrators of FV using PRISMA guidelines
- A community sample collected from Victoria Police will be used to examine the temporal relationship between family violence and major health presentations in male victims and perpetrators of FV in Australia. The analysis will involve data linkage with the following databases:
 - Victorian Psychiatry Case Register (VPCR) for each person throughout their lifetime.
 - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) data.
 - Medicare mental health data.
 - Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) data.

Progress:

- Write up of the narrative review is underway
- Data extraction is underway for the empirical studies examining.

Qemalie (Keema) Bairami

Examining the Characteristics and Intervention Outcomes of Individuals Referred to Victorian Counter-Terrorism and -Extremism Initiatives

Supervisors: Stephane Shepherd, Benjamin Spivak, Cieran Harries

Rationale and aims:

- The events of 9/11 have resulted in an increasing interest in understanding the nature of, and pathways toward terrorism. Globally, the rising numbers of extremist groups and radicalised individuals has led to an increased threat of terrorism and homegrown violent extremism, as well threats to security by fixated and grievance-fuelled individuals. This has resulted in the establishment of counterterrorism, violent extremism and grievance-fuelled/fixated threat initiatives, including Australia's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) initiatives and Fixated Threat Assessment Centres (FTACs).
- Little is known regarding the characteristics of individuals who enter FTAC/CVE programs and whether differences in characteristics and outcomes exist between subgroups of individuals. Further, there is limited research which has examined the characteristics and outcomes of individual extremists and ideological groups across and between different governmental agencies (i.e., FTAC and CVE) and the effectiveness of such agencies.
- To address this knowledge gap, this study aims to comprehensively examine the sociodemographic, risk, and clinical characteristics of extremists in Victoria who have been referred to Victorian FTAC or CVE programs.

Methodology:

- Participants will include 172 individuals referred to Victorian FTAC and/or CVE programs;
- Secondary quantitative data will be drawn from several state-wide datasets administered by Victoria Police, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Justice and Community Safety;
- Analytical techniques include: independent samples t-tests, z-tests, analysis of critical chi-square values, multinomial logistic regression analyses, and an interrupted time series design using Poisson regression analyses to model count data.

Progress:

- Pre-confirmation completed
- External ethics approval for use of secondary (external) data passed
- On schedule to begin data analyses in December, 2021– January, 2022.

Robert Bonett*The Impact of Group Conferencing on Youth Offending*

Supervisors: 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 examined 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 were examined.
- A qualitative component explored 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.

Claire Bryce*An investigation into the risk assessment framework in domestic violence cases*

Supervisors: 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:
 - Predictive validity of the SARA v2 (prison sample)
 - Predictive and inter-rater reliability of the SARA v3; and concurrent validity against the Stalking Risk Profile (community sample)
 - Incremental validity of the SARA v2 against the LS/RNR (prison sample)

Progress:

- Literature review has been completed/submitted
- Ethics approval granted
- Data collection completed
- Data analysis has commenced
- Still awaiting follow-up data re: SARA v3 sample
- Draft Thesis Review completed with follow-up due approximately December 2021
- Intended submission date approximately April 2022.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Stephanie Butler

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

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- This project aims to examine the predictive validity of the RSVP, Static-99, and LS/RNR
- The focus of the study is on severity of reoffending and which instruments are best able to predict the degree of harm associated with violent or sexual recidivism

Methodology:

- Data extracted from Corrections Victoria and Victoria Police databases
- Analyses will comprise descriptive statistics, logistic regression and cluster analyses.

Progress:

- Progress has been limited due to the impact of COVID-19 on the original project proposal
- A literature review is underway
- Ethics approvals have been finalised
- Data from 2014–2018 has been cleaned. Data from 2018–2020 requires cleaning and organising.

Iswa Chaudhry

Experiences and Perceptions of Family Violence Amongst South-Asian Communities in Australia

Supervisors: Stephane Shepherd, Natasha Maharaj, Elizabeth Daff

Rationale and aims:

- With the recent growth in migration patterns, the South-Asian community is a prominent ethnocultural CALD group that has reported high levels of family violence. However, research pertaining to family violence within South-Asian communities in Australia is scarce
- Studies from other Western democracies have revealed that immigrant South-Asian women and the South-Asian diaspora at large are disproportionately impacted by family violence. Women from a South-Asian background, similar to other women of colour, are susceptible to intersecting forms of oppression and abuse, such as race, class, residency status issues, and culturally-specific forms of abuse, which subjects them to a greater susceptibility of violence
- Similarly, South-Asian perpetrators of family violence are also influenced by a myriad of factors such as cultural normalisation or minimisation of abuse, gender-role expectations, the need to preserve family honour, acculturation and resettlement stressors, as well as systemic and practical barriers to access services
- Therefore, this research aims to explore the experiences and perceptions of family violence within the South-Asian communities in Australia.

Methodology:

- We aim to interview 10-12 victim-survivors, perpetrators and third party workers (i.e. legal representatives, community advocates and faith-based leaders)
- The victim-survivors and third-party workers will be recruited from various community-based and specialist family violence organisations whilst the perpetrators will be recruited from Correction's Victoria, namely those serving a Community Correction Order for their Index offence as family violence
- The research will utilise a qualitative, phenomenological approach to contextualise the findings into the Ecological Systems Theory.

Progress:

- Pre-confirmation completed
- Ethics approval obtained from Corrections Victoria Research Committee
- Ethics submission made to JHREC.

Han-Mari Cronje

Cognitive Impairments Among Forensic Mental Health Inpatients, and its Impact on Problem Behaviours, Functioning and Recovery

Supervisors: Margaret Nixon, Susan Rossell

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 take form of a retrospective audit of Thomas Embling Hospital patient files between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2019. The aim is to identify all occasions of neuropsychological assessments that occurred in the hospital, the number of aggressive incidents that occurred 6-months post the assessment, as well as capture violence propensity and occupational functioning scores during eligible patients' hospital stay.

Progress:

- All relevant data has been collected thus far after a study amendment was made to include longitudinal data of the original constructs. We aim to complete data analysis and interpretation by the end of the year.

Trisha Evers

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

Supervisors: 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 were invited to take part in the research, with officers assigned to treatment (a brief, targeted psycho-educational intervention) or control group. Pre-, post- and delayed-post data (T1, T2 & T3) were collected to measure the effectiveness of the intervention in improving well-being outcomes.

Progress:

- All data has been collected and analysed
- Two papers are underway and a systematic review has been published in *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Stephanie Fernandez

Exploring Phenomena of Aggressive Intrusive Thoughts and Aggressive Scripts: The Influence of Associated Beliefs and Features

Supervisors: Assoc. Prof. Maja Nedeljkovic, Prof. Michael Daffern, Assoc. Prof. Richard Moulding

Rationale and aims:

- The aim of this research is to explore the phenomenology of aggressive intrusive thoughts and aggressive scripts, in non-clinical, OCD, and forensic samples of individuals.
- Further, the research aims to understand the features of aggressive intrusive thoughts in OCD, including their frequent, intrusive, ego-dystonic and distressing nature, and use these features to compare how aggressive scripts are experienced by violent offenders.

Methodology:

- A critical review was conducted to explore whether these AITs and aggressive scripts share similarities with regards to well established features from intrusive thought research, including frequency, intrusiveness, influence of maladaptive appraisals, associated emotional experiences, and thought control strategies.
- An online non-clinical study was conducted to investigate the differential predictors of AITs and aggressive scripts including both general and specific beliefs pertinent to OCD and forensic populations, and comparing this between AITs and aggressive script rehearsal. The final sample comprise 460 non-clinical participants (73% females) with a mean age of 31.53 years (SD = 10.88), who completed a battery of self-report measures.
- A qualitative research study will be conducted where individuals with OCD, and individuals with a violent history accessing the community problem behaviour program will be asked about their experience of aggressive intrusive thoughts and aggressive scripts.

Progress:

- A critical review and a non-clinical online study has been completed. Both these studies have been written as research papers, and are currently being prepared for submission to journals for publication.
- The qualitative research study has recently commenced with recruitment underway.

Erika Fortunato

Pathways to Treatment for Young People who Engage in Sexually Abusive Behaviour in Victoria, Australia: An Evaluation of Therapeutic Treatment Orders

Supervisor: Professor James Ogloff and Dr Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- The Victorian legislature enacted the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic) (Austl) to help ensure young people who have engaged in sexually abusive behaviour (Y-SAB) have sufficient access to community treatment. This included implementing Therapeutic Treatment Orders (TTOs), which mandate young people to community-based treatment services.
- Although TTOs are innovative within the Australian legal context, there has been no evaluation of the benefits of these orders in comparison to the two other primary pathways to treatment: voluntary treatment in the community, and court mandated treatment after being convicted of a sexual offence.
- The aims of this project will be to a) determine differences in characteristics for young people who have undertaken the three primary pathways to sexually abusive behaviour treatment in Victoria; b) evaluate whether young people on TTOs have better or worse reoffending outcomes than young people who have accessed treatment voluntarily or through conviction; and c) ascertain the characteristics of the young people who are most likely to benefit from being granted a TTO.

Methodology:

- Data will be collected for young people who have accessed sexually abusive behaviour treatment between 2007 and 2021. This will include information related to mental health, victimisation history, and any reoffending following the completion of treatment. We will collect this data from a range of services, including the Victorian Child Protection Service, Youth Justice, and Victoria Police.
- Once all data has been collated, we will run analyses to determine whether young people on TTOs differ on relevant characteristics from those who accessed treatment either voluntarily or following a conviction, including reoffending. We will then determine whether specific characteristics are associated with reoffending for young people who accessed treatment via a TTO.

Progress:

- Ethics will be submitted by the end of 2021, with data collection commencing in early 2022.



Cieran Harries

The (in)effectiveness of outpatient commitment in reducing violence among people with psychotic disorders: A matched cohort study

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Stefan Luebbbers

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, whilst studies addressing its impact on risk of violence are lacking.
- This study examines the impact of outpatient commitment on violent offending among people diagnosed with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Data analysis has been finalised.
- The thesis is being prepared and will be submitted in early 2022.
- The mental health and mental health service utilisation of youth family violence users and victims

Amirtha Lakshman

The use of tele-services for forensic psychiatric and psychological pre-sentence assessment reports

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Forensic mental health services relied heavily on tele-services to provide assessments to clients during the lockdown restrictions associated with the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Psychological and psychiatric pre-sentence assessment reports are regularly called upon by judges to guide sentencing outcomes, and Forensicare staff perform hundreds of these assessments each year.
- The current study aims to compare the similarities and differences between in-person (face-to-face) and tele-service pre-sentence reports prepared for the County Court of Victoria.
- Additionally, it aims to examine the impact and reliability of tele-service pre-sentence reports on sentencing, by examining references made to the reports in the sentencing comments.

Methodology:

- Approximately 300 pre-sentence reports (conducted via tele-services and in-person) and their associated sentencing comments will be paired and analysed to explore the reliability and acceptability of assessments conducted via tele-service platforms.
- A coding sheet developed by Tam, Daffern and Ogloff (2018) with variables anticipated to influence sentencing outcomes will be modified, to record data from the pre-sentence reports and sentencing comments. The variables pertaining to report characteristics, psychometric tools used, issues with conducting and reporting on assessments via tele-services, report recommendations, and the court's comments on the pre-sentence reports will be recorded. The data for assessment reports completed in-person will be analysed and compared with assessment reports completed through tele-services.

Progress:

- Swinburne ethics approval was granted for this study on 07/10/2021. Data collection will commence in early 2022

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Veronique Jahoo

Prioritising online child sexual abuse offenders for investigation

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Marie Henshaw, Raj Darjee

Rationale and aims:

- The continuous advances in technology and internet access have become significant factors in online criminality, including a notable escalation in online child sexual abuse (OCSA) offences, which broadly refer to the production, distribution, access, and possession of online child sexual abuse material (CSAM), as well as the online solicitation and grooming of minors.
- In 2019, 14,000 referrals of CSAM offences were made to the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE), which represents an increase of 5000% in just over one decade.
- Given the rising number of referrals of OCSA offenders, the police are confronted with the challenge of identifying cases that pose the greatest risk to the community so that their resources can be efficiently and effectively targeted.
- Several risk assessment and case prioritisation tools have been utilised and developed in response to this growing demand. However, concerns and criticisms have been raised over the accuracy of these tools in predicting risks of reoffending and contact offences among OCSA offenders. As such, further research is needed to improve case prioritisation practices for law enforcement. This research aims to evaluate and develop a tool that can assist Victoria law enforcement in their work.

Methodology:

- The research will be conducted in three phases and will include approximately 900 offenders randomly selected from a Victoria Police sample.
- Phase 1 will assess the validity of six notable risk assessment and case prioritisation tools (i.e., Static-99R, CPORT, KIRAT-2, Risk Matrix 2000, SHARP and TRIST) in predicting risk and discriminating between recidivism outcomes at the investigative stage.
- Phase 2 will assess empirically linked predictors of reoffending and contact offending and seek to develop a novel tool with improved predictive and discriminant validity.
- Phase 3 will assess the predictive validity of the novel tool and compare it to the six existing tools.

Progress:

- Data extraction phase for phase 1 and 2 of the research is imminent.

Alissa Lever

Therapist Perspectives on Building Therapeutic Alliance, Including with Clients with a History of Criminal Behaviour

Supervisors: 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 comprises in-depth semi-structured interviews with staff. These interviews will expand on key themes identified in the surveys, such as the development of bond.

Progress:

- Data collection and analysis from the survey is complete. Publication from these results is being written.
- Ethics for the second part has been submitted and focus groups will be conducted soon.

Riley Luke***Exploring the Assessment of the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorder (AMPD) and the Relationship between the AMPD criterion and aggression***

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

- Personality Disorder (PD) is highly prevalent within offender populations and has been frequently associated with high rates of aggression and violence. As such, the accurate classification, assessment, and diagnosis of PDs is critical to mental health clinicians and those working within the criminal justice system when determining violence risk and treatment need.
- This project will form the first phase of a five year study that will prospectively examine the relationship between the AMPD and aggression in a sample of offenders on straight release from prison. Ultimately, this project will aim to:
 - Identify the most efficient, reliable, valid and accepted (by offenders) approach to assessment of AMPD self and interpersonal functioning, and trait profiles in offenders.
 - Explore the relationship between the AMPD, violence and reoffending within a cohort of offenders.
 - Examine whether Criterion A reliably measures severity of PD.

Methodology:

- A maximum of 200 male participants on straight release from prison will aim to be recruited from the ReStart and ReConnect programmes at Australian Community Support Organisation (ACSO).
- Participants will be administered the Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorder (SCID-5-AMPD) Module III, Level of Personality Functioning – Self-Report (LPFS-SR), the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), The Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-IV (PDQ-IV) and Standardized Assessment of Severity of Personality Disorder (SASPD).
- Criminal history data and data pertaining to the number and nature of new participant criminal charges within a 15-month period will be obtained from Victoria Police records.

Progress:

- This study has received ethical approval from Victoria Police, ACSO and the Swinburne University of Technology Human Research Ethics Committee.
- Preparation of an ethics amendment is underway to allow testing to occur virtually (via video call) due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- Data collection is due to commence in September 2021.

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

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

- To examine the validity of scales developed to assess features of PD according to the new DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorder.
- To examine the relationship between these novel PD assessment instruments and aggression.

Methodology:

- Participants will be recruited from the Port Phillip Prison, Karreenga and Loddon Prison
- 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:

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, recruitment of participants from the prison was interrupted on several occasions. Ethical approval was sought from both CVRC and JHREC to change the data collection processes and resume interviews online via zoom however this too was delayed.
- Structured interviews at the prison have been completed. A total of 59 participants took part
- Data is now being requested from Corrections Victoria and Victoria Police in order to explore history of aggression, offences and psychiatric diagnoses.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Veronica Meredith

The START, Sex, and Trauma as Predictors of Aggression over Time in a Comparative Sample of Male and Female Forensic Inpatients

Supervisors: *Stephane Shepherd, Melanie Simmons*

Rationale and aims:

- There is little research that explores sex comparisons in the predictive validity of the START. Two studies have explored the STARTs utility using female samples only, and while these provide important data for a baseline understanding of female profiles of Risks and Strengths, the opportunity to compare outcomes with comparative male samples limits the ability to analyse the relative importance of Risks and Strengths for either sex.
- Most of the sex comparisons undertaken for risk assessment validity are hampered by small or vastly unequal sample sizes for women compared to men
- This study aims to:
 - Sex comparison of START outcome variables
 - Explore short-term predictive validity of the START and test for sex comparisons
 - Explore long-term predictive validity of the START and test for change over time and sex comparisons
 - Explore time, trauma, and sex as predictors of aggression.

Methodology:

- The study is based on a retrospective/prospective file review with longitudinal data from a comparison sample of 39 male and 39 female patients. Aggression incidents coded from Riskman and file review utilising search terms. START assessments were collated from patient files.
- Non-parametric and parametric tests conducted to explore differences in the START and Aggression by sex. Generalised Linear Modelling utilised to predict aggression in the short term. Hierarchical Linear Modelling utilised to predict aggression and measure change in START variables over time. Trauma coded from HCR20V3 and file review.

Progress:

- 80% of data analysis complete
- Thesis write up has commenced with Method and Statistical Analysis plan chapters completed
- Literature Review in progress.

Ella Modini

Estimating the Prevalence of Dementia in Victorian Prisons

Supervisors: *Margaret Nixon, Rachael Fulham, Stephen MacFarlane*

Rationale and aims:

- Given the increase in the ageing prison population, along with their predisposition to dementia risk factors, it may be inferred that dementia rates are higher in the incarcerated population verses the general population. No data exists to illustrate the current prevalence rate of dementia in Australian prisons. Therefore the experience of dementia in Australian prisons can only be inferred. Prisoners with dementia become more vulnerable not only to other prisoners, but also can be misunderstood by prison staff.
- This project aims to establish the current prevalence rate of dementia in a representative sample of Victorian prisoners, as well as report on the subjective quality of life of prisoners who are found to have cognitive impairment.
- This project also aims to explore the utility of the Mini-ACE, a brief cognitive assessment tool, for dementia screening in prisons.

Methodology:

- This study employs a mixed methods design. A target sample of 100 prisoners over the age of 60 will be invited to complete a one-hour cognitive assessment. Participants will also complete a short quality of life assessment, as well as any psychopathology. The cognitive assessment employed for the study, the ACE-II measures performance over cognitive ability across six domains. Data from this study will be used to post hoc score the Mini-ACE, to assess its utility as a screening tool in custodial settings.
- A qualitative study will also be conducted with prison custodial and health staff to determine their subjective experience of identifying and caring for prisoners with dementia.

Progress:

- The COVID-19 Pandemic has had a significant impact on the project. To date, no data collection has commenced., although access to sites is anticipated in early 2022.
- The qualitative component has been expanded to ensure the study is of sufficient merit and achievable within the candidature of the student researcher.

Anna Moriarty

Differentiating crossover youth: Examining psychological characteristics in a multicultural Australian youth justice cohort

Supervisors: Stefan Luebbers, Stephane Shepherd, and Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- Crossover youth have been found to commence offending at a younger age, commit more offences, and commit more serious offences than youths without a child protection history.
- 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 hypervigilance to anger in others, lower levels of inhibition, and higher levels of impulsivity, than juveniles who offend but don't have Child Protection histories.
- This study therefore aims to:
 - Investigate whether crossover youth have higher levels of psychopathology, are more hypervigilant to anger in others, have higher levels of impulsive aggression, and have lower levels of inhibition, compared to youths who offend and don't have a child protection history
 - Investigate whether levels of psychopathology, impulsive aggression, inhibition, and hypervigilance to anger are associated with severity and chronicity of offending in a juvenile justice cohort
 - Investigate the impact of gender and ethnocultural background on crossover status, severity of offending, and chronicity of offending.

Methodology:

- This study utilises pre-existing data from participants who were incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities in Victoria between July 2011 and June 2012.
- Participants completed a battery of psychometric tests that measured psychopathology, emotion recognition sensitivity, inhibition, and impulsive aggression.
- Linkage methodology was also utilised to extract participants' criminal histories, and involvement with Child Protection services.
- Data analysis was undertaken to determine the associations between participants' criminal records, Child Protection status, and results of their psychometric testing.

Progress:

- A thorough review of the literature has been undertaken
- Data analysis has been completed
- Paper 1 has been written.

Emma Norgate

Psychological Characteristics & Offence Processes of Online Child Sexual Exploitation Offenders

Supervisor: James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Research indicates that online child sexual (OCS) offenders are different from contact offenders and are a heterogeneous group with a more complex aetiology than present assessment and treatment frameworks can address. Current research evidence is limited by a lack of clarity in defining subgroups and a reliance on drawing evidence from existing records.
- This research aims to:
 1. Explore psychological characteristics of OCS offenders and compare across offender subgroup and levels of risk/service needs.
 2. Explore psychological characteristics of OCS offenders and compare to the general population.
 3. Explore whether psychological characteristics and sexual deviance differ among OCS offender subgroups and general population
 4. Identify patterns in offenders' (a) accounts of their sexual offending, (b) predisposing and situational factors associated with offending, and (c) engagement in offending over time.

Methodology:

- The research adopts a mixed-methods design with 400 participants (300 offenders, 100 non-offenders).
- Phase 1. Online questionnaire / psychometric measures
- Phase 2. Implicit measure of sexual deviance
- Phase 3. Semi-structured interviews.

Progress:

- Ethics approvals have been obtained and data collection will commence shortly.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Zhi Xiang On

The Effects of Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model Guided Policing of Family Violence

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Dr Benjamin Spivak, Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- Currently, in Victoria (Australia), the police department have been implementing a tiered police response to family violence using the RNR-principle. When approaching family violence incidents, frontline police officers complete a brief risk assessment tool, supplemented by a range of other risk-related information, which involves a further comprehensive risk assessment and a subsequent risk management by specialist policing units. The first stage of this tiered police response was the use of VP-SAFvR – a tool designed to assess any future family violence within the same family system
- The aim of this study is to evaluate the outcome of family violence of this newly implemented tiered police response informed by RNR-principle. It is hypothesised that this tiered police response would reduce recidivism.

Methodology:

- Two samples were collected to evaluate the effectiveness of frontline risk assessment, namely the evaluation sample and the control sample.
- The evaluation sample adopted a tiered risk assessment and targeted risk management process, in which three separate risk assessment instruments were administered at different points of the police response to a family violence incident.
- For each incident, demographic information (i.e. age, gender, relationship status), VP-SAFvR scores, B-SAFER and CRA-NI scores (if applicable), VP-SAFvR scores, classification outcome of B-SAFER and CRA-NI (if applicable), offending history and follow-up incidents and charges were extracted.
- All incidents were followed up until 28 February 2018, with a minimum of six months available to follow-up in each case.

Progress:

- Mid-candidature review scheduled for February 2022, first paper to be completed by then.

Bradley Reich

Evaluating cognitive and affective factors related to stalking perpetration

Supervisors: 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 current thesis aimed to test whether particular cognitive and affective factors identified in social cognitive theory can differentiate between people who stalk and those who engage in interpersonal aggression but not stalking. In addition, a secondary aim was to determine whether these characteristics also differentiate between these groups and those who do not report stalking or aggression.

Methodology:

- The research design was a between groups cross-sectional analysis with participants recruited from the Swinburne University Research Experience Program (REP).
- Participants completed a self-report test battery containing research-derived cognitive and affective measures, and were then separated into four groups; a) individuals who self-report stalking only, b) interpersonal aggression only, c) stalking and aggression and d) those who report no stalking or aggression. Between-groups statistical analyses were performed on the group data.

Progress:

- Data collection was completed on 31 May 2021. A total of 828 participants (52% women) were recruited through REP.
- Drafts refined for the introduction, literature review, methodology and empirical chapters of the thesis.
- Statistical analyses have been conducted for some of the empirical chapters.



Maddison Riachi

The mental health and mental health service utilisation of youth family violence users and victims

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Nina Papalia, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- Despite increased police call outs to incidents of family violence perpetrated by young people, a higher presentation of aggression and violence in youth mental health service consumers, and a high number of incarcerated youth having engaged in violence against family members or intimate partners, there continues to be a deficit in knowledge and understanding about youth family violence
- The literature on young people who use violence in their family and intimate relationships has to date largely investigated different forms of youth family violence (e.g. child to parent abuse and youth intimate partner abuse) independently. This impedes development of a comprehensive understanding of risk factors and points of intervention.
- The majority of research has also focused on the characteristics of perpetrators of youth family violence, rather than victim survivors, or dyadic interactions between the two, leaving a significant gap in understanding this form of relational violence in its entirety.

Methodology:

- This thesis uses data-linkage methods to address these limitations by investigating the mental health and mental health service utilisation of 361 young people whose violence towards their family members or intimate partners brought them to the attention of Victoria Police, while simultaneously investigating the mental health and mental health service utilisation of the victims.

Progress:

- To date, a comprehensive literature review and methodology has been completed.
- Results chapters are currently being written as data is analysed. The results chapters are as follows; the mental health service contacts of youth family violence users and victims, the mental health diagnoses of youth family violence users and victims, and the psychopharmacological treatment of youth family violence users and victims.
- The anticipated submission date of the thesis is end of February to early March.

Abigail Sheed

Understanding family violence use by young people: an examination of risk and situational factors

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Melanie Simmons, Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- The project is focused developing a greater understanding of family violence used by young people aged 10–24 years and to explore ways to improve risk assessment with this population. There are four primary aims of the research:
 - First, to determine what differentiates young people who only engage in violence toward family members from those whose violence is part of a wider pattern of offending behaviour.
 - Second, to identify key risk factors associated with young peoples' use of violence and risk for recidivism.
 - Third, to determine whether the current tool used by Victoria Police for family violence incidents, the Victoria Police Screening Assessment for Family Violence Risk (VP-SAFvR), accurately assesses the risk of family violence-related recidivism among young people aged 10-24 years.
 - Fourth, to determine the situational/contextual variables involved in young peoples' use of violence within the family context.

Methodology:

- The research will employ a prospective follow-up design using data from Victoria Police databases. It involves the analysis of all police-reported incidents of family violence in Victoria during the four-month period between 1 September and 31 December 2019 (index period) in which a young person aged 10 to 24 (inclusive) was listed as the aggressor in a family violence incident (N = 5014).
- This was drawn from a wider population of all 24,419 family violence reports recorded by police during the same period. Data of each young person is linked to historical data held in police databases and police outcome data collected over the six-month follow-up period. De-identified police narratives will also be examined to identify the situational and contextual factors which are related to young peoples' use of family violence.

Progress:

- Data analysis is currently being conducted alongside the drafting of papers for publication. Two of four papers have been drafted and will be reviewed in the coming months.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Monique Sondhu

Assessing and exploring the effectiveness and delivery of a violence intervention program at Thomas Embling Hospital

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, Ashley Dunne

Rationale and aims:

- There is limited research evaluating intervention programs for people with a serious mental illness who have a history of violence.
- The Life Minus Violence-Enhanced (LMV-E) is an intensive multimodal cognitive behavioural program that has some preliminary support and has recently been introduced at Thomas Embling Hospital as the primary violence intervention program.
- This study aims to explore patient change on measures of violence and aggression after participating in the LMV-E program at Thomas Embling Hospital and to understand from the perspective of staff and participants whether the program is helpful.

Methodology:

- Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected to comprehensively evaluate the LMV-E program and its delivery at Thomas Embling Hospital.
- Primary outcome measures will be collected from participants before and after the program.
- In addition, interviews will be completed with both participants of the program and facilitators delivering the program. Follow-up data will also be collected.

Progress:

- Ethics application has been completed and approved.
- Data collection has commenced, with the first iteration of the LMV-E program currently underway at Thomas Embling Hospital.
- Transcribing of and coding for interviews is in progress.
- Other data management for the quantitative part of the project is in progress.

Rose Tingate

Recidivism among females with intellectual disability: Understanding desistance for a highly vulnerable group

Supervisors: Dr Margaret Nixon and Dr Rachael Fullam

Rationale and aims:

- Females with intellectual disability and acquired brain injury are proportionally overrepresented within the criminal justice system and represent a highly vulnerable group. Little research so far has focused specifically on how recidivism may be reduced and reintegration may be encouraged and supported among this group, however it has consistently been identified as a gap in the intellectual disability research.
- This project aims to collate the existing understandings of recidivism and factors that may promote desistance among this group, map out available services, build an understanding of the kinds of supports available and the work that they do with this population, and amplify the voices of those with lived experience.

Methodology:

- Study One involves a systematic review of the literature
- Study Two is a survey of available support services and individual disability and forensic case workers; all NDIA-registered organisations and forensic organisations across a selection of states will be included.
- Study Three will be a series of qualitative life-story interviews with 2–4 females with ID to provide them the opportunity to share their own experiences and recommendations for supports.

Progress:

- The systematic review data extraction is complete and is currently in write-up, in the hopes of being submitted for publication in mid-2022.
- The survey has been developed and has received initial ethics approval – once an ethics amendment has been received, data collection will begin in early 2022.
- The interview process is in development and an ethics application has yet to be submitted. The mid-candidature review occurred on 30.11.2021 and the panel expressed that the project is moving along well.

Jamie Ung***Turning away from crime: The Natural Course of Change in Trait Impulsivity, Criminal Self-efficacy, and Agency***

Supervisors: Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- This dissertation seeks to understand how desistance related variables affect whether people on probation successfully desist from crime. It draws on research from both psychological and criminological literature and intends to validate three unique measures, understand how participants' scores on each measure changes throughout probation, and to establish whether these changes are predictive of their time until recidivism.
- It is hoped that this dissertation will expand the field's knowledge on potential factors which may be integral in facilitating peoples' desistance from crime.

Methodology:

- This research relies on longitudinal data sourced from two correctional agencies in North America. The measures used in this dissertation include The Agency for Desistance Questionnaire (Lloyd & Serin, 2012), the Criminal Self-Efficacy Scale-15 (Brown, 1998), and the UPPS-P Impulsive Behaviour Scale (Lynam et al., 2009).
- Participants were currently completing probation and were requested to complete several measures on three different occasions spaced approximately four months apart. The data analysis plan includes the use of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, multilevel modelling, and cox regression survival analysis.

Progress:

- This dissertation will be disseminated across three peer-reviewed academic papers in journals which address the intersection between psychology and criminology. So far, two out of three papers are in the drafting stage, and these intend to be submitted for peer-review in the second half of 2022.

Samantha Venner***Clinical reliability in forensic risk assessment***

Supervisors: Stephane Shepherd, Diane Sivasubramaniam

Rationale and aims:

- The Level of Service/Risk Need Responsivity (LS/RNR) and Historical, Clinical and Risk Management Scale (HCR-20 V3) are widely used in Australia to estimate offender risk of reoffending and inform treatment plans. However, there is little research examining their interrater reliability. Our research aims to identify whether these instruments are commensurately reliable when used by a diverse range of professional risk assessors, such as psychologists, correctional officers and youth workers. Results of this study will inform risk assessment training procedures and identify whether the use of the LS/RNR and HCR-20 is useful and reliable.

Methodology:

- Professional risk assessors will view a vignette of an offender risk interview and complete the LS/RNR and/or HCR-20 (depending on their training). Risk scores will be calculated and compared to determine interrater reliability.

Progress:

- Ethics approval received.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

PhD

Linda Ashford

Advancing Cross-Cultural Approaches to Violence Risk Assessment

Supervisors: Stephane Shepherd, Benjamin Spivak

Rationale and aims:

- The cross-cultural fairness of violence risk assessment instruments that are used to assess an individual's risk of reoffending has received recent scrutiny. This is due to differences in performance among cultural majorities and cultural minorities (e.g., African Americans and Indigenous populations of Australia and North America) in the literature.
- Definitions of fairness that can impact a risk assessment instruments overall utility (e.g., fairness among misclassifications and fairness among predictive accuracy) are less often discussed, with the limited literature often noting significant cross-cultural disparities.
- To address these gaps in the literature, this research aimed to i) explore the level of fairness of the Level of Service/Risk Need Responsivity (LS/RNR) instrument for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders from Victoria, Australia and ii) to increase fairness through statistical learning methods.

Methodology:

- LS/RNR completions and reoffending data for 380 individuals, 180 of whom identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders and 200 who were classified as non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders, were assessed to establish fairness.
- Fairness definitions including error rate balance, calibration, predictive parity, and statistical parity were measured. Disparities among fairness definitions were then addressed using statistical learning methods to increase the fairness of the LS/RNR.

Progress:

- Literature review currently under review. Data has been cleaned and analysed. Manuscripts under preparation with results from data analysis.

Grant Blake

Evaluating fitness to stand trial in Australia

Supervisors: 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 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.
- Study 2 is close to submission for review.
- Study 3 is published .
- Study 4 is published.
- Study 5 is under peer-review.
- The final assessment measure is being pilot tested in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Alannah Cooper

The relationship between individuals committing lone actor grievance-fuelled violence and family violence.

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, James Ogloff

Rationale and aims:

- Fatal family violence (FFV) is often excluded from discussions of Lone Actor Grievance Fuelled Violence (LAGFV) based on the belief that the offenders are conceptually distinct in their motivations and characteristics.
- This claim is to be reviewed, identifying similarities and differences of offenders via three studies (thesis by publication).

Methodology:

- Study 1: A literature and scoping review of LAGFV (eg lone actor terrorism, school and workplace killings, hate killings) and FFV (eg intimate partner homicide, family killings), comparing similarities and differences in offender characteristics, motivations and behaviours.
- Study 2: Examination of Victoria Police holdings (Victoria Fixed Threat Assessment Centre). Sample will be of individuals who have been accepted referrals to the centre due to the presentation of risk of LAGFV. The review will focus on the presence of family violence among these individuals.
- Study 3: Contrast the characteristics of grievance-fuelled homicide offenders and FFV offenders in a sample of Victorian homicides.

Progress:

- Literature review complete for study 1 is complete
- Currently finalising definitions and scope terms to commence Scoping Review.

Darcy Coulter

Addressing Contemporary Issues in Correctional Risk Assessment Through the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry

Supervisors: Caleb Lloyd, Justin Trounson

Rationale and aims:

- A number of critical challenges in contemporary correctional risk assessment exist. These include:
 - A large number of correctional risk assessment tools are currently used internationally, with their estimates of recidivism risk not being directly translatable to other risk assessment tools' estimates.
 - Correctional risk assessment tools are often developed and validated using White samples. Despite this, these tools are often used with Indigenous individuals in various countries.
 - Whereas risk propensity is known to vary within individuals across the life course and is expected to vary across shorter periods of time, contemporary risk assessment practice has only recently begun to address the problem of quantifying change in risk, including how to best update risk profiles to account for short-term, imminent, and changing risk.
- Aims of the research are to investigate:
 - How the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) can be combined with a long-term static risk tool, and the resulting risk estimate communicated in a standardised manner.
 - If DRAOR performs equally well across both New Zealand Māori and New Zealand European samples.
 - The predictive validity of DRAOR in an Australian sample, and how the incorporation of change affects its performance.

Methodology:

- Corrections Victoria and New Zealand Department of Corrections provided results from their DRAOR and other risk assessments.
- I linked these data with relevant recidivism data to answer questions about the DRAOR's utility in predicting recidivism.
- Using these data, I conducted various statistical analyses to address the above aims.

Progress:

- One article addressing the first aim has been published
- Two manuscripts addressing the last two aims have been drafted for peer-reviewed journal publication.
- First draft of thesis complete.
- Assessing fitness to stand trial in Australia and New Zealand.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Maicee Harrison

Exploring the relationship between justice involvement and the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Supervisor: Justin Trounson, Stephane Shepherd (secondary)

Rationale and aims:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are highly overrepresented at every phase of the Australian justice system. Previous research shows that the experience of incarceration on Aboriginal people is detrimental to their health and wellbeing. However, there is relatively little research investigating how an individual's wellbeing might influence whether they become involved with the justice system.
- The proposed thesis will examine the Social and Emotional Wellbeing (SEWB) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have both experienced and not experienced involvement with the justice system. The overall aim is to investigate if Aboriginal people who have no justice system involvement present with particular SEWB indicators or protective factors, that could be utilised in policies aimed at reducing overrepresentation.

Methodology:

- The thesis will comprise three studies. The first study will quantitatively examine the SEWB factors of Aboriginal children aged 10 to 15 years in relation to justice system involvement from a dataset provided by the Next Generation Project.
- The second quantitative study will utilise the 2014 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) to explore the SEWB factors of Aboriginal young people aged 16–24 years who have no contact with the justice system as compared to those who have.
- Finally, the third study will explore the SEWB factors of Aboriginal people aged 25 and over who have no prior contact with the justice system as compared to those who have had contact. Through a qualitative analysis of participants' stories and experiences of their life trajectories.

Progress:

- Overall, preparations are being made for the Confirmation of Candidature.
- Study one has ethics approval and we are in the early stages of analysing the dataset.
- Approval has been gained to utilise microdata from the 2014 NATSISS for study two and ethics applications are being prepared.

Lorrae Mynard

Implementing occupational formulation and goal setting within the occupational therapy practice process at Forensicare

Supervisors: Ellie Fossey (Monash), Louise Farnworth (Monash), Genevieve Pepin (Deakin)

Rationale and aims:

- Occupational formulation is a newly described approach for synthesising assessment data and collaboratively planning goals and therapy within occupational therapy. However, the approach has not been empirically tested. The aims of this research are:
 - to strengthen the occupational therapy practice process and embed a structured approach to occupational formulation and goal setting.
 - to assess the clinical impact of using this MOHO-based approach to occupational formulation and goal setting.
 - to contribute to the evidence for knowledge-to-practice translation in occupational therapy.

Methodology:

- A participatory action research (PAR) approach is being used including these key elements:
 - a project steering group (comprising lead occupational therapists) working alongside investigators to plan key conceptual and operational aspects of the project (monthly, in progress)
 - co-design and facilitation with occupational therapy leads of face-to-face (conducted Feb 2021) and separate online training modules for new staff and clinical students and Microsoft Teams channel as a central resource (completed)
 - co-facilitation of community of practice sessions and coaching sessions by the lead investigator and other lead occupational therapists (twice monthly, in progress).
 - optional reflective surveys are used by participants to record/share experiences of implementing occupational formulation (ongoing).
 - a detailed reflective journal and audit trail is being maintained (ongoing).
 - anonymous data will be drawn from relevant records: training records, attendance records, session minutes.
- A longitudinal, mixed methods approach is being used for project evaluation. Surveys will be used to evaluate occupational therapists' professional thinking and practice at baseline six-months, 12-months and 24 months

Progress:

- Baseline (completed), six-month (completed), 12-month (Feb 2022) and 24 month (Feb 2023) surveys will be used to evaluate occupational therapists' professional thinking and practice (initial analysis in progress).
- An Occupational Therapy Australia Research Fund grant was awarded (June 2021) to support qualitative data gathering (focus groups and interviews with occupational therapists and interviews with consumers) (March–May 2022).
- There has been positive initial feedback from therapists, consumers and colleagues. It has become apparent that the anticipated 12-month implementation period will be insufficient, thus the active implementation phase will be extended by 12 months (until early 2022).

Cole Higley

Three sides of the same cognitive coin: A multi-theoretical evaluation of the relationship between offender perceptions and desistance from criminal behaviour

Supervisors: Caleb Lloyd, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

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

Progress:

- Draft Thesis Review for the project was approved and extension to scholarship finalised.
- Data collection been finalised for all probation offices in the United States.
- Finalised report submitted to the National Institute of Justice (United States).
- All planned qualitative and quantitative analyses have been completed.
- Final thesis document is being drafted in preparation for submission for examination.

Beatrice Raymond

Wrinkles in Sexual Behaviour: Risk Assessment with Aged Sex Offenders

Supervisors: 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.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Heshani Samantha De Silva

Family Violence, Risks and Help-Seeking Behaviours Among South-Asian Australians

Supervisors: Dr Troy McEwan and Dr Stephane Shepherd

Rationale and aims:

- International research suggests that South Asian immigrants may be particularly vulnerable to experiencing family violence. South Asians are one of Australia's largest growing immigrant populations – yet little is known about their experiences of family violence in Australia. My project aims to explore the following to gain better insight into the occurrence of family violence among South Asian Australians and compare this to Anglo-Australians
- Identify the prevalence, incidence rate and nature of family violence
- Identify shared and unique risk factors for family violence
- Explore help-seeking behaviours and service access

Methodology:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a Personal Safety Survey in 2016 (PSS). Their data was made accessible in two formats,
- 1) Tablebuilder: Aggregated and open access for everyone and
- 2) Data lab: Microdata and access needs to be granted.

Progress:

- Study 1: Manuscript finalised – attempting to submit to Journal
- Study 2: Currently undertaking data analysis
- Study 3: Yet to be underway.

Ariel Stone

Patterns of Change in Assessed Risk for Recidivism: Jointly Modelling Intra-Individual Change and Associated Recidivism

Supervisors: Caleb Lloyd, Benjamin Spivak, Nina Papalia

Rationale and aims:

- It is unclear how supervisors should respond to changes in assessed risk for recidivism. This research examines how levels of dynamic risk changed among individuals re-joining the community following incarceration, with a focus on how patterns of change were associated with recidivism.
- Aim 1: Examine how risk levels changed following release from incarceration and how change patterns related to recidivism outcomes
- Aim 2: Test which aspects of intra-individual change were most closely associated with recidivism
- Aim 3: Introduce joint modelling as a way to examine the relationship between clients' evolving risk profiles and recidivism outcomes

Methodology:

- Data was obtained from a longitudinal study of individuals re-entering the community following incarceration in New Zealand (N = 3421, N assessments = 92,000). Joint latent class modelling (JLCM) to identify groups of participants sharing similar trajectories of risk and similar recidivism outcomes. Random-effects modelling (SREM) to test which aspects of intra-individual change in risk (e.g., rate of change, cumulative change) were most strongly associated with recidivism.

Progress:

- All data analysis is complete and manuscripts are underway
- Paper detailing Study 1 has been revised and resubmitted to Journal of Quantitative Criminology
- A paper detailing the results of Study 2 is in the final stages.

Michael Trood

Judicial Supervision across Populations and in Mainstream Criminal Courts

Supervisors: 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:

- Three empirical studies were conducted to address these knowledge gaps. The first comprised a systematic review and meta-analysis of the extant international literature comparing participants who received a judicial supervision intervention with comparisons who did not on either or both recidivism or quality-of-life outcomes before and after treatment.
- The second systematically reviewed and meta-analysed independent investigations of judicial supervision interventions from Australia and New Zealand. The final empirical study qualitatively analysed data gathered from interviews with $n = 15$ magistrates and surveys of $n = 43$ magistrates relating to their use of judicial supervision on mainstream court lists.

Progress:

- All data analysis has been completed and a thesis will be submitted shortly
- Two papers have been published detailing research findings.



RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 2020–2021

Honours

Madeleine Brygel

The Utilisation of Mental Health Services in Women Involved in Intimate Partner Violence

Supervisor: Troy McEwan

Rationale and aims:

- Although considerable research has examined the mental health of female victims of intimate partner violence, fewer studies exist to document the mental health of female perpetrators, or females who are both victims and perpetrators.
- Furthermore, literature on the mental health service utilisation of these populations has been scarce, and what has been published exclusively focused on contact preceding intimate partner homicide.
- Thus, we aim to explore the frequency, nature and timing of mental health service contact for women involved in victimisation, perpetration and mutually violent relationships.

Methodology:

- Data-linkage methodology to explore the prevalence of various types of mental health service usage in a sample of women with police contact for family violence.
- The project will use Victoria Police records of approximately 2,000 randomly selected women who had contact with police for family violence.
- This data will be linked with mental health service usage data, from both the public and private system.

Progress:

- Literature review complete
- Confirmation of candidature at the end of 2021.

Rhiannon Morley

Evaluation of the Frame of Mind Intervention Program for Female Prisoners Diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder

Supervisors: Ashley Dunne, Melanie Simmons

Rationale and aims:

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is highly prevalent among female prisoners. However, evidence-based interventions for this population, which can potentially reduce the emotional and behavioural difficulties associated with BPD, are limited. Accordingly, this study aims to evaluate the Frame of Mind (FoM) intervention program delivered over six months to female prisoners at the Dame Phillis Frost Centre (DPFC) diagnosed with BPD or experiencing BPD-related pathologies. FoM uses principles of dialectical behavioural therapy (DBT) and acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) integrated together to deliver a skill-based program to female prisoners.

Methodology:

- This project is a retrospective audit and data linkage study involving the secondary use of routinely collected information. Collected data will be used to examine change over time from pre-FoM to end of modules 1, 2 and 3.
- This study will be uncontrolled. During the study period, all prisoners who may have been eligible for the program were referred to assess suitability and motivation. As such, it has not been possible to identify a group of untreated female prisoners with emotional regulation difficulties who had not declined or been deemed unsuitable for the program.
- The following data will be extracted for each participant from health records:
 - Scores on clinical measures completed before commencing FoM and after modules one, two, and three
 - Age
 - Psychiatric diagnosis
 - Prison classification (sentenced or remand)
 - Index offence
 - Date of referral to FoM, initial appointment and final appointment.
- The quantitative data will be initially extracted by a Forensicare clinician at DPFC and the researchers will consolidate and audit the data into a de-identified database.

Progress:

- A research proposal has been submitted as part of the Honours Degree.
- Ethics approval to extract secondary data has been obtained from the Department of Justice Human Research Ethics and Swinburne University Human Research Ethics Committees.
- Data collection will commence in the second quarter of 2021.

COMPLETED RESEARCH 2020–2021

Grant funded research

Advanced Mental (AM) 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.

Results and conclusions:

- The wellbeing programs were adapted to the Canadian context
- Programs were implemented with new recruits and existing staff
- A complementary supervisor/manager program was developed and implemented
- A Family mental health initiative was developed for use with family of CSC employees

Clinical implications and research translation:

- A whole of service approach to supporting staff to maintain their wellbeing is critical to the success of such initiatives.
- A suite of training programs now exist that can support organisations that work within the criminal justice system aimed at assisting employees to maintain their wellbeing and mental health.

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 aimed 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 used a mixed-method approach involving qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- Focus groups with Indigenous Australian Corrections employees were undertaken.
- Self-report surveys with Indigenous Australian Corrections employees.

Results and conclusions:

- It is important for organisations functioning within the criminal justice system to understand and provide appropriate support for the range challenges that face Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff bring a range of inherent benefits to an organisation and supporting them to maintain their wellbeing is critical to ensuring retention.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander correctional officers' Social and Emotional Wellbeing is influenced by four broad categories of factors: Their sense of cultural connection, morale, social functioning and somatic health.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Work with your Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff to identify ways to support them in their experience of 'walking in two worlds'.
- By supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander officers to maintain their cultural connection, build morale, maintain social connection and physical health you are likely to strengthen their sense of social and emotional wellbeing.

Outputs to date:

- Trounson, J.S., Oppenheim, R., Shepherd, S., & Pfeifer, J. (in press). Social and Emotional Wellbeing Among Indigenous Australian Correctional Officers. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. DOI: 10.1080/13218719.2021.1904451
- Masters (Clinical Psychology) thesis completed by Ms Rebekah Oppenheim.

COMPLETED RESEARCH 2020-2021

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.

Results and conclusions:

- Vehicle and pedestrian stops initiated by law enforcement officers were unequally distributed across drivers and pedestrians such that Black and Hispanic citizens experienced more stops. We discussed and used multiple ways to make cross-ethnicity comparisons (i.e., "benchmarks"), but disparities remained even after accounting for various possible reasons for these disparities.
- Examining approximately 58,000 vehicle stops made by police and using statistical models that separated effects by driver, stop location, and officer making the stop, results showed location was weakly related to the outcome of the stop (e.g., vehicle search), but driver and officer characteristics were meaningfully related to outcomes.
- Officer demographics including gender, race/ethnicity, and years of service partly explained the officer effects, but the reasons why there were systematic differences in actions across officers remains unknown. Two key reports describing the data and analytic results have been delivered to the San Jose Police Department.
- Similarly, this project examined over 23,000 pedestrian stops and showed officers with more years of service had systematically different approaches to resolving pedestrian stops.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Although this project was in the context of law enforcement, results highlight that all people working in justice environments should approach client-facing practice with a circumspect attitude, recognising that their decision making about clients is influenced by at least three features: the client, the context, and their own features as practitioners.
- Decisions that are systematically biased against client subgroups will be more pronounced when practitioners have more individual discretion and less guidance about what information to use and how to weight that information toward decisions.

Outputs to date:

- Tillyer, R., Smith, M.R., & Lloyd, C.D. (in press). May I talk to you for a minute? An assessment of street stops and officer decision-making. *Crime & Delinquency*.
- Smith, M.R., Tillyer, R., Smith, M., & Lloyd, C.D. (2021). Assessing police stops of pedestrians: Toward a new generation of benchmarks. *Urban Affairs Review*. <https://DOI.org/10.1177/10780874211016930>
- Smith, M., Tillyer, R., Lloyd, C.D., & Petrocelli, M. (2021). Benchmarking disparities in police stops: A comparative application of 2nd and 3rd generation techniques. *Justice Quarterly*, 38(3), 513-536. <https://DOI.org/10.1080/07418825.2019.1660395>
- 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, 736-779. DOI:10.1177/0022427819843962
- Tillyer, R., Smith, M.R., & Lloyd, C.D. (2018, November). *May I talk to you for a minute? An examination of police contacts with pedestrians*. Poster presented to the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- Smith, M.R., Tillyer, R., Rojek, J., & Lloyd, C.D. (2017, November). *A multi-method examination of police stops in San Jose, California*. Poster presented to the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.
- Smith, M.R., Rojek, J., Lloyd, C.D., & Tillyer, R. (2017). *San Jose Police Department traffic and pedestrian stop study*. El Paso, TX: University of Texas at El Paso Center for Law and Human Behavior.
- Tillyer, R., Lloyd, C.D., Smith, M.R., & Rojek, J. (2016). *Limited detention data audit prepared for the San Jose Police Department*. El Paso, TX: University of Texas at El Paso Center for Law and Human Behavior.

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

Methodology:

- Semi-structured interviews were 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)

Results and conclusions:

- This article provides an overview of a design for a proposed project to increase awareness of Indigenous histories and knowledges through an Augmented Reality (AR) experience designed for Swinburne University of Technology's Hawthorn campus.
- Key issues are introduced regarding an Aboriginal understanding of place and history, and the problems faced in communicating such knowledges when confronted with the repercussions of colonisation.
- The benefits of technology and play, as embodied in Augmented Reality, for addressing these problems are then articulated and explored.
- This is followed by a qualitative study wherein five members of Indigenous Swinburne University of Technology staff, were interviewed in a semi-structured format following the principles of Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, generating three pillars for the proposed design: Place, Language, Connection.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- When developing technology-based tools for use by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples it is critical that place, language and connection are considered in the design.

Outputs to date:

- Conway, S., Innocent, T., Trounson, J.S., Elphinstone, B., Gibbs, J. (2020). Designing an Augmented Reality Experience to Increase Awareness of Indigenous Histories and Knowledges. *Journal of Australian Indigenous Issues*, 23(3-4), 3-15.



Formal service evaluation

The evaluation of the Neuropsychology Service at Thomas Embling Hospital

Rachael Fullam, Daveena Mawren, Stuart Lee, Christine Canty

Rationale and aims:

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

Methodology:

- A staff survey was conducted prior to service implementation and a second survey was intended 18 months post implementation. The surveys were designed to assess staff knowledge, attitudes and confidence working with patients with cognitive impairment.
- Unfortunately, the implementation of the neuropsychology service ceased prior following a six month implementation due to changes in staff and service delivery. As such, the project evaluation also ended and the ethics committee was formally notified. Baseline data conducted pre-implementation of the service was analysed and results were disseminated across the hospital.

Results and conclusions:

- A total of 50 clinical staff members at Thomas Embling Hospital completed the pre-implementation survey. Over one third of respondent disclosed a lack of understanding of the cognition of current patients (n=21, 42%) and were unsure when was appropriate to make a neuropsychological referral (n=18, 36%).
- Clinicians estimated, on average, that at least 50% (SD=26.89) of their current unit would benefit from a neuropsychological consultation. The most valued neuropsychological services highlighted by clinicians at TEH were behaviour management strategies (n=29, 63.0%) followed by recommendations for rehabilitation strategies (n=27, 60.0%).
- When working with patients with a suspected cognitive impairment, a total of 7 clinicians reported they would refer patients for consultation with a neuropsychologist (14%). Clinicians were most likely to refer the patient to a psychologist or registrar (n=12, 24%), discuss concerns with colleagues or more senior staff members (n=11, 22%) or progress to a cognitive screen/test (n=10, 20%).
- Staff feedback indicated a preference for neuropsychology services to be properly embedded within TEH mental health care. In particular staff expressed a need for training on the impact of psychotic disorders on the brain and resources to assess and care for patients with cognitive impairment in a forensic mental health setting.

Clinical implications and research translation:

This research evaluation could not be completed and the impact of the introduction of the neuropsychology service could not be assessed. However, the preliminary findings highlighted a need for tailored intervention to increase staff capacity to work with patients cognitive impairments

Investigating the impact of the DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2 in Forensic prison settings

Daveena Mawren, Stuart Lee, James Ogloff, Danny Sullivan

Rationale and aims:

- The DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2 instruments were introduced to the Forensic Prison services in November 2019. The purpose of the implementation was to standardise decision making around the security need and urgency of transfers for patients who required treatment at the Thomas Embling Hospital. The instruments were implemented at the Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP), Ravenhall Correctional Centre, Port Phillip Prison and Dame Phyllis Frost Centre.
- A mixed methods evaluation was adopted to investigate staff experience with the DUNDRUM instruments, use and impact on patient outcomes.

Methodology:

- An audit was conducted on all DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2 assessments completed for patients certified for transfer from a Forensic prison service to Thomas Embling Hospital in the last six months of implementation (1st June 2020 to the 31st November 2020).
- Semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff members at the prisons who were involved in the administration and decision-making of the DUNDRUM instruments, the access flow co-ordinators at Thomas Embling Hospital and DUNDRUM implementation officers.

Results and conclusions:

- Patients with high DUNDRUM-2 scores (high priority patients) were significantly more likely to be listed as first priority on the patient admission list for treatment at the hospital
- High priority patients also had significantly shorter waiting periods for admission to the hospital
- No significant difference in the DUNDRUM-1 security scores of the patient admitted to the Apsley unit of the hospital (intensive care and high security unit)
- Staff perspectives of the instruments varied across prison and hospital settings. Staff members involved in the administration of the DUNDRUM felt the instruments were not-fit-for purpose. Other staff suspected the nuances of the instrument were not well understood and emphasised the importance of ongoing support and training to address knowledge gaps.
- The DUNDRUM instruments were not embedded into routine practice of prison staff. This was largely due to the incongruence of the instruments with their own clinical decision making processes and underpinning prison systems.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- In their current form, and as they were used by staff, the DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2 instruments have limited utility for use in the Victorian forensic prison setting.
- Although the DUNDRUM-2 instrument was useful in prioritising patients requiring urgent treatment, the DUNDRUM-1 had no impact on where patients were allocated for treatment.
- Further, staff at the prison unanimously highlighted issues around the perceived lack of clinical utility of the instruments and integration into their current practice. Without revisiting the key issues identified in the consultation and training around the DUNDRUM, it is unlikely that DUNDRUM-2 would have practical benefit to Forensic staff in their work in the prisons.

Staff initiated research

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 by 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 were 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.

Results and conclusions:

- Frequent problem behaviours, particularly aggression (n=65,67.7%), were encountered and rates of seclusion (n=62,64.6%) were high on the unit
- Most patients admitted to the unit during the study period were transferred from prison mental health services (n=93,96.9%) and nearly all patients were treated with antipsychotic medication 95 (99.0%).
- Most patients had received previous treatment under the Mental Health Act (n=76,79.2%) and half were homeless at admission to the unit (50.0%)
- Rates of substance abuse were high (with often multiple substances abused by individual patients), as were rates of childhood and adolescent trauma and antisocial behaviour.
- During the six-month study period, almost two-thirds of patients were placed in seclusion (n=62,64.6%). Having spent time in separation during the preceding prison episode significantly increased the likelihood of a seclusion episode occurring on the unit and incidents of aggression.
- An average of 5 incidents per patient were documented (SD=8.51;range=0-57), the majority of these related to interpersonal aggression and violence (n=65, 67.7%).
- Separation in prison prior to admission, co-morbid personality disorder and adolescent antisocial behaviour were associated with incidents of aggression and seclusion
- Patients with a personality disorder were significantly more likely to engage in self harm than patients without.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Forensic PICUs need specialist environments, models of care and high level relational and de-escalation staff expertise to maintain safety and promote recovery.
- Patients admitted to forensic psychiatric intensive care units present with a myriad of predisposing vulnerabilities and characteristics which pose services significant challenges in providing effective treatment

Publications:

Jones, T., Harris, E., Lee, S., Roberts, M. and Mawren, D. (In press). The characteristics of patients admitted to a forensic psychiatric intensive care unit in Australia, *Journal forensic psychiatry and psychology*.



Doctor of Psychology

Reese Cossar

Health and Crime Outcomes During and Following Prison Release Among a Prospective Cohort of Men With a History of Injecting Drug Use

Supervisors: James Ogloff, Mark Stoové, Paul Dietze

Rationale and aims:

- There is a growing body of international literature investigating the health and crime outcomes for the general custodial population following release from prison, including rates of recidivism, the use of emergency departments, and engagement with primary care. However, there is little comparable data available for people with a history of injecting drug use, despite overrepresentation in custodial settings, the known complex physical and mental health morbidities, and the high rates of recidivism in this population following release from prison.
- The aim of this thesis was to examine the health outcomes during periods of imprisonment and the health and crime outcomes within 12 months following release from prison among a prospective cohort of men with a history of injecting drug use in Victoria, Australia.

Methodology:

- This study conducted a 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 utilised a longitudinal cohort, with three possible interviews following release from prison (at three, 12, and 24 months post-release).

Results and conclusions:

- The findings of this research show substantial morbidity during periods of imprisonment, including poor psychiatric well-being and the use of hospital emergency departments.
- Health morbidities continued during the period following release from prison, with the incidence rate of hospital emergency department presentations substantially elevated during the first three months, especially the first six days.
- Benzodiazepine medications were frequently dispensed to PATH participants in the first three months following release, with possible contraindicated prescriptions for people returning to illicit opioid use and/or people receiving opiate substitution therapy.
- Men had early contact with police following release from prison. There were a range of factors independently associated with each of the outcomes of interest, which commonly related to sociodemographic indicators and patterns of housing stability, mental health, crime involvement, and substance use.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- These findings, taken together, show the current criminal justice response to people who inject drugs results in ongoing poor health and social outcomes.
- There is a need to increase resources and reallocate those current available toward an evidence-based and health-oriented response for people engaging in non-violent and drug-related crime.
- Strengthening social housing, scaling-up and simplifying care pathways to access mental health and substance use treatment and improving health information exchange between custodial services and services based in the community may result in improved outcomes, but requires renewed and sustained attention from both custodial and non-custodial services and policymakers. Using social impact investing may be one economic model to address current financial restraints

Outputs to date:

- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., Dietze, P., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Stoové, M. (In submission). The use of emergency departments following release from prison among men with a history of injecting drug use: A prospective cohort study. *International Journal of Drug Policy*
- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., Dietze, P., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Stoové, M. (In submission). Contraindicated benzodiazepine dispensations in the three months following release from prison: a prospective cohort of men who inject drugs
- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., Wilkinson, L. A., Dietze, P., Ogloff, J. R. P., Butler, T., Kinner, S. A., Walker, S., Curtis, M., & Stoové, M. (In submission). Early arrest following release from prison: A prospective cohort survival analysis of men with a history of injecting drug use
- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., Winter, R., Curtis, M., Dietze, P., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Stoové, M. (2020). Integrating episodes of imprisonment and the cascade of care for opioid use disorder. *Addiction*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.15245>
- Cossar, R. D., Stoové, M., Kinner, S. A., Dietze, P., Aitken, C., Curtis, M., Kirwan, A., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2018). The associations of poor psychiatric well-being among incarcerated men with injecting drug use histories in Victoria, Australia. *Health & Justice*, 6(1), 1. [10.1186/s40352-018-0059-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40352-018-0059-4)
- Curtis, M., Larney, S., Higgs, P., Cossar, R. D., Winter, R., Stewart, A. C., & Stoové, M. (2020). Initiation of medications for opioid use disorder shortly before release from prison to promote treatment retention: Strong evidence but compromised policy. *Journal of Addiction Medicine*
- Stewart, A. C., Cossar, R. D., Wilkinson, A. L., Scott, N., Dietze, P., Quinn, B., Kinner, S. A., Aitken, C., Walker, S., Curtis, M., Butler, T., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Stoové, M. (2021). Psychiatric well-being among men leaving prison reporting a history of injecting drug use: A prospective cohort analysis. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*
- Stewart, A. C., Cossar, R. D., Dietze, P., Armstrong, G., Curtis, M., Kinner, S. A., Ogloff, J. R. P., Kirwan, A., & Stoové, M. (2018). Lifetime prevalence and correlates of self-harm and suicide attempts among male prisoners with histories of injecting drug use. *Health & Justice*, 6(1), 19. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40352-018-0077-2>.

Conference presentations

- Cossar, R. D., Kirwan, A., Dietze, P. M., Oglhoff, J. R. P., & Stoové, M. A. (2018). The transition from prison to community: A period of heightened overdose risk in a cohort of men with injecting drug use histories in Victoria, Australia [Conference presentation and proceedings]. Australasian Professional Society for Alcohol and Other Drugs Conference, Auckland, New Zealand. <https://DOI.org/10.1111/dar.12862>
- Stewart, A. C., Cossar, R. D., Dietze, P., Armstrong, G., Curtis, M., Kinner, S. A., Oglhoff, J. R. P., Kirwan, A., & Stoové, M. (2018). Lifetime prevalence and correlates of self-harm and suicide attempts among male prisoners with histories of injecting drug use [Conference presentation and proceedings]. Australasian Professional Society for Alcohol and Other Drugs Conference, Auckland, New Zealand. <https://DOI.org/10.1111/dar.12862>
- Stewart, A. C., Scott, N., Dietze, P., Cossar, R. D., Butler, Kirwan, A., & Stoové, M. (2019). Longitudinal changes in psychiatric well-being among male prisoners reporting injecting drug use [Conference presentation]. Australian Association of Public Health Justice Health Conference, Sydney, Australia.

Conference Posters

- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., Woods, E., Kirwan, A., Dietze, P., Stoové, M., & Oglhoff, J.R.P. (2019). Time to police contact following release from prison among a cohort of men with IDU histories in Victoria, Australia [Conference poster]. Australasian Professional Society for Alcohol and Other Drugs Conference, Auckland, New Zealand
- Stewart, A. C., Djordjevic, F., Cossar, R. D., Dietze, P., Lenton, S., Bruno, R., Salom, C., & Peacock, A. (2019). Ketamine use among people who regularly use illicit stimulants in Australia: Trends and characteristics of use [Conference poster]. Australasian Professional Society for Alcohol and Other Drugs Conference, Auckland, New Zealand.



Ilana Lauria

The Risk Assessment and Management of Intimate Partner Violence in an Australian Policing Context

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Stefan Luebbers, Susanne Strand

Rationale and aims:

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) is one of the most widespread forms of interpersonal violence globally, with approximately one in four women and one in five men experiencing victimisation throughout their lifetime. The health, economic and legal costs of IPV mean that there is a strong focus on preventing this form of violence, and responding to reduce its effects as quickly as possible, when it does occur.
- Many victims of IPV engage the criminal justice system for help and safety, and first responders such as police, face a significant challenge in providing the appropriate assessment and management of cases in a way that helps to reduce IPV and the associated harms. One method of overcoming this challenge is the adoption of evidence-based and validated processes for structured risk assessment and management. (i.e., the RNR approach). The RNR approach encompasses Risk, Need and Responsivity principles. The RNR model posits that criminal behaviour can be predicted and that these predictions should be used to prioritise cases and guide intervention
- This research comprised three studies with broad research aims:
 - Study One used a prospective research design to examine the predictive validity of the ODARA across two IPV outcome variables: physical IPV and police-reported intimate partner abuse.
 - Study Two aimed to investigate whether police risk management of IPV adhered to the Risk principle of the RNR framework, and whether it was effective in reducing subsequent reports of IPV. Specifically, this study aimed to explore whether there was a positive association between overall risk and amount of police risk management. This study also investigated whether police risk management was effective in reducing the frequency and severity of subsequent police reports of IPV.
 - Study Three aimed to investigate whether there is a relationship between the focus of police risk management and the level of risk and vulnerability associated with the perpetrator and victim respectively. Additionally, this study explored whether specific risk management strategies implemented by police reflect the dynamic risk factors assessed by the B-SAFER.

Methodology:

- The research was conducted in two police divisions in the north-western region of Melbourne, Australia, using a prospective design.
- Data was 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 was also collected.

Results and conclusions:

- Positively, the findings of the current study indicate that police can implement the Need principle (from the RNR model), though they tend to do this better in particular areas such as the management of perpetrator risk over victim vulnerability and through the management of behavioural risk factors over more psychological and social risk factors.
- The ODARA was shown to be valid when administered by police in an Australian frontline setting, for both its stated outcome (further intimate partner physical assault by the same perpetrator), but also in predicting the outcome of further police contact for non-physical intimate abuse within the same relationship. The only caveat on the use of the ODARA in an Australian police setting was that it could not be applied in accordance with the manual in the majority of FVIs requiring a police response.
- Risk management was associated with increased rates of all types of recidivism among dyads assessed as low to moderate priority (possibly because police involvement during risk management led to identification of less severe intimate partner violence that would otherwise have gone undetected), and lower rates of recidivism among those assessed as higher priority. However, this result must be interpreted carefully given the very small number of high priority cases that received no risk management

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Although the RNR model was initially developed for correctional settings, the results of this thesis suggest that there is a need for an adjusted version of the RNR approach to be adapted to the policing of IPV. One of the key areas in which RNR may not be appropriate for policing is that of victim support. The RNR model, developed as it was in a correctional setting to guide correctional programming, does not entirely address the needs of victims. Given that IPV is typified by patterns of repeat violence between the same victim and perpetrator, an approach that empowers and supports victims is necessary. DResults presented in Study One comprise the first peer-reviewed study to prospectively evaluate the ODARA by police in a real-world setting. These findings lend support to the feasibility of police implementation of an actuarial tool in a frontline police context. However, the narrow inclusion criteria of the ODARA meant that it could not be applied in 77% of family violence cases presenting to Victoria Police, suggesting that, while valid, the ODARA is not practical in this setting. Given differences in the definition of IPV and family violence practices across policing organisations, a tool that is feasible in one policing setting may not be feasible in another
- The current results suggest that the application of SPJ tools (and specifically the B-SAFER) by frontline police is not entirely feasible, given the volume of IPV presenting to police, the training requirements of such tools, and the time it takes police to complete the B-SAFER. Anecdotally, it took specialist trained police anywhere between one and three hours to complete the B-SAFER for Studies Two and Three. Moreover, during data collection for Studies Two and Three, police using the instrument had access to a highly experienced psychologist or researcher who could provide supervision and expert advice about the use of the tool. Therefore, it is unclear whether the integrity of the tool would remain intact if delivered solely by police officers without input from a risk assessment expert.

Outputs to date:

- Lauria, I., McEwan, T. E., Luebbers, S., Simmons, M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2017). Evaluating the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment in an Australian frontline police setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44, 1545-1558. DOI: 10.1177/0093854817738280
- Lauria, I., Luebbers, S., Strand, S., Spivak., B., Ogloff, J. R. P. , & McEwan, T. E. (in submission). The effects of structuring police risk management of Intimate Partner Violence using the Risk principle. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.
- Lauria, I., Spivak., B., Luebbers, S., Strand, S., Ogloff, J. R. P. , & McEwan, T. E. (in submission). Can police address the Need principle in managing high risk cases of Intimate Partner Violence? *Law and Human Behavior*.
- Lauria, I. (June, 2019). Evaluating the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk in an Australian Police Setting. Paper presented at the *International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Conference*, Montreal, Canada.
- Lauria, I. (November, 2019). A prospective evaluation of the risk assessment and management of Intimate Partner Violence by Australian Police. Paper presented at the *International Criminal Justice Conference*, Melbourne, Australia.

COMPLETED RESEARCH 2020-2021

Bianca Mastromanno

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

Supervisors: Katie Wood, Sophie Havighurst, Michael Daffern

Rationale and aims:

- Children who present with behaviour problems at an early age require early intervention so that such problems do not escalate into more serious and persistent difficulties. As difficulties with emotional competence often underpin child behaviour problems, interventions that educate parents about how to build their child's emotional competence represent well-established, evidence-based treatments.
- Tuning in to Kids (TIK) is one such intervention. Typically delivered in a group format, TIK has been found to improve emotion socialisation practices amongst parents, improve children's emotional competence, and reduce the severity of their behaviour problems over time. As group parenting programs are not accessible to all parents, it was important to examine whether TIK delivered in a one-to-one modality could offer the same benefits to families.
- The aim of this thesis was two-fold. The primary aim was to evaluate a newly adapted one-to-one version of TIK using a randomised-control design.
- As a secondary aim, this research sought to examine how Parental Reflective Functioning (PRF) influenced parent's emotion socialisation practices, and additionally, whether PRF changed following participation in TIK. This is because PRF has been linked to measures of parenting sensitivity and child behaviour in the past, however its relationship to emotion socialisation practices is yet to be examined

Methodology:

- Parents of four- to ten-year-old children with parent-identified behaviour problems were recruited from schools across Melbourne, and were randomly assigned to the TIK intervention or waitlist condition. Self-report measures of emotion socialisation, reflective functioning and children's internalising and externalising difficulties were administered.
- All parents were followed up nine months following this baseline assessment to complete the same measures in order to assess change over time.

Results and conclusions:

- Poorer parental reflective functioning translated to poorer emotion socialization practices and increased internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems.
- Parents who completed the TIK one to one program experienced significant improvements to their emotion socialization practices (no improvements observed in the waitlisted control group).
- Children of parents who completed TIK one to one experienced significantly higher rates (37% vs 6%) of clinically significant improvement to their externalizing behaviour problems. Children's anxiety also decreased significantly at the group level, compared to children of parents in the waitlist control condition (whose anxiety overall increased between baseline and follow-up).

Clinical implications and research translation:

- These findings suggested that TIK one-to-one appears to be a beneficial treatment approach for children's behaviour problems
- Targeting Parental Reflective Functioning (PRF) skills may add benefit when working with parents to improve their emotion socialisation skills.

Outputs to date:

- Mastromanno, B. K., Kehoe, C. E., Wood, C. E., & Havighurst, S. S. (2021). Tuning in to Kids: Clinical case studies from one-to-one delivery. *Clinical Case Studies*, 20(4), 267-282. DOI.org/10.1177/1534650120983909
- Mastromanno, B. K., Kehoe, C. E., Wood, C. E., & Havighurst, S. S. (2021). A randomised-controlled pilot study of the one-to-one delivery of Tuning in to Kids: Impact on emotion socialisation, reflective functioning, and childhood behaviour problems. *Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties*. DOI.org/10.1080/13632752.2021.1984208
- Mastromanno, B. K., Kehoe, C. E., Wood, C. E., & Havighurst, S. S. Parental Reflective Functioning: Relationship to parent emotion socialisation, child emotion knowledge, and child behaviour problems. *Building Bridges: Faculty of Health, Arts, and Design Student Conference 2020*, Melbourne, Australia.

Alice Parkhill***Every Breath You Take: A Theoretically Informed Exploration of Characteristics Associated with Stalking***

Supervisors: Troy McEwan, Margaret Nixon

Rationale and aims:

- Investigate the role of goal engagement and disengagement in stalking perpetration.
- Explore the relationships between self-control, impulsivity, relational rumination, and coping and stalking behaviour.
- Compare stalking behaviour reported by forensic and university-recruited samples to identify similarities and differences.

Methodology:

- Data were analysed using three groups, forensic stalkers, self-reported stalkers and non-stalkers.
- Impression management and depression, anxiety and stress were controlled for during the analysis
- Self-report measures were used to collect the information

Results and conclusions:

- Significant differences were found between the groups with regard to positive urgency impulsivity, relational rumination and several aspects of coping. Results suggested that self-reported stalkers were more likely to experience elevated positive urgency impulsivity compared to forensic and non-stalkers. Self-reported stalkers were more likely to experience greater rumination around break ups and attaining a relationship when compared to forensic and non-stalkers. Forensic and self-reported stalkers reported greater use of venting, denial, behavioural disengagement and emotional support as coping strategies than non-stalkers.
- Significant differences were also found between Forensic and self-reported stalkers with regard to type of stalking behaviour enacted but no significant differences were found with regard to duration or total amount of stalking behaviours within an episode.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- This preliminary research suggests there are significant differences between self-reported, forensic and non-stalkers with regard the psychological characteristics of: impulsivity, relational rumination and coping. These differences may impact to some degree why some people are prone to enacting stalking behaviour and others are not.
- It also suggests there are differences between self-reported and forensic stalkers with regard to the nuances of stalking behaviour. These differences were at the micro level, with forensic stalkers more likely to threaten victims, whereas self-reported stalkers were more likely to intrude on their victim using technology.
- Future research may wish to utilise a larger forensic sample, develop tailored self-reported instruments and support multiple perspectives (stalker, victim, law enforcement etc) to enable a more complete assessment of this complex behaviour.

Emily Stevenson***Rolling Versus Closed Group Treatment of Sexual Offenders***

Supervisors: Michael Daffern, 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 a rolling or closed group treatment format.
- To this date, there have been no empirical comparisons of the rolling 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 rolling 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 study utilised a retrospective cohort design, linking data from Victorian corrections and policing agencies for a sample of 451 male sexual offenders who commenced treatment with Corrections Victoria between 2014 and 2017.
- Offending data were collected until June 2018 resulting in an average follow-up period of two years.

Results and conclusions:

- No significant differences were observed between the rolling and closed group with regard to treatment completion.
- There was no significant difference between rolling and closed programs for sexual, violent and non-sexual non-violent recidivism.
- Offenders who were treated in custody were more likely to complete treatment than those who were treated in the community.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Though this research showed that there were no differences between the two group modalities, the existing literature suggests that the rolling program is preferable over the closed program due to its ability to reduce program wait times, manage participant drop out, and its potential to provide more individualised treatment
- However, the rolling program is potentially more burdensome on treatment facilitators and may require facilitators be more qualified than for the closed group format.

Outputs to date:

- Presented at Swinburne University's conference "Building Bridges" on 04/11/20.

COMPLETED RESEARCH 2020-2021

Honours

Shaniah Lewis

*An exploration of time use of patients in a secure setting:
A mixed methods study*

Supervisors: Kirsty Pope and Gina Woodhead

Rationale and aims:

- Forensic mental health rehabilitation requires a delicate balance between recovery focused therapy and risk management. Previous research notes patients in these settings to be participating mainly in passive leisure activities and sleep. This previous research has informed changes to services provided by Thomas Embling Hospital (TEH), with a view to improving patients' use of time.
- The current study has been conducted to update the literature on patient time use in secure settings, and to inform the agency (Forensicare) on how patient time use has or has not changed since the study conducted by Farnworth et al (2004) in the same setting as the current study.
- This study aimed to investigate how patients in a forensic mental health rehabilitation setting use their time and whether their time use contributes to their recovery and rehabilitation.

Methodology:

- A mixed methods approach was utilised with convenience and purposeful sampling for patient and staff participants respectively. Data was collected through time use diaries, semi-structured interviews, Model of Human Occupation Screening Tool (MOHOST), Dangerousness Understanding Recovery and Urgency Manual (DUNDRUM), and staff survey.

Progress:

- All data collection has been completed. The thesis and imbedded manuscript are currently being drafted in preparation for the submission date.

Jacinta Taylor

Dynamic Risk Assessment, Officer Intervention and Reducing Recidivism Among Probation Offenders

Supervisors: Caleb Lloyd, Ariel Stone

Rationale and aims:

While there is a body of research supporting the claim that risk assessment is an integral part of the management of offenders on community supervised probation, it remains unclear how dynamic risk assessment guides interventions used by probation officers in the everyday case management of offenders. This exploratory study aimed to:

- Assess the predictive validity of the Acute risk subscale of the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR: Serin, 2007) among a sample of high-risk offenders on community supervised probation in the United States;
- Determine whether offenders receiving acute, risk-focused interventions in particular categories, or greater number of total interventions have better recidivism outcomes; and
- Determine whether there is an interactive relationship between acute risk, interventions and recidivism, such that greater intervention among offenders rated higher on acute risk reduces the risk-recidivism relationship.

Methodology:

- Routine case management records were obtained relating to 245 high-risk, predominantly male, probationers in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Details included DRAOR risk and protective scores, interventions reported by probation officers and demographic information.
- Interventions recorded by probation officers were subjectively divided into five categories based on the actions they described- psychological, information/practical, control-based, referral and unclassified.
- Univariate and Multivariate Cox survival regression analyses were performed to explore the relationships and interactions between acute risk, evidence-based interventions and recidivism.

Results and conclusions:

- Findings supported that DRAOR Acute risk scores were good predictors of any recidivism. For every one unit increase in Acute risk score there was an associated 31% increase in the likelihood of recidivism in the month after the acute score was recorded.
- When probation officers reported selecting more interventions, especially control and surveillance oriented, higher recidivism was recorded, suggesting interventions were not having the desired effect.
- Among the intervention types, the two strongest predictors of increased recidivism were referral-based interventions and control-based interventions.
- Even within a high-risk sample, probation officers seem to be identifying who is at the highest risk within that category and applying more interventions that involve monitoring and restriction over lower-level options

Clinical/practice implications:

- Findings support the use of the DRAOR Acute subscale as an effective risk assessment tool, but suggest more attention needs to be focused on how interventions are used to address risks.
- Reinforces the need for training among probation officers regarding the benefits of evidence-based practices over control and surveillance interventions.
- This information may be useful to guide policy and practice through direct probation officer training and quality assurance to regarding utilization of already strained case management resources more effectively.

Masters

Rebekah Oppenheim

Social and emotional wellbeing among Indigenous Australian correctional officers

Supervisors: Justin Trounson, Stephane Shepherd, Jeffrey Pfeifer

Rationale and aims:

- This study explored Indigenous Australian correctional officers' social and emotional wellbeing (SEWB) when managing workplace adversity. Specifically, the study sought to identify culturally-specific stressors, protective factors and associated response tendencies to gain a more robust understanding of the factors that impact Indigenous officers' wellbeing in the workplace.
- To better understand the Social and Emotional Wellbeing of Indigenous correctional officers.
- To understand how to better support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples working as correctional officers in Australia

Methodology:

- Focus groups
- Yarning circles
- Individual interviews
- In total, 15 Indigenous Australian correctional officers from the Northern Territory participated in the study through focus groups or semi-structured interviews.

Results and conclusions:

- Thematic analysis of participant data revealed that Indigenous correctional officers' SEWB is influenced by four broad categories: cultural connection, morale, social functioning and somatic health. Results are discussed in terms of common themes, future research and implications for assisting the SEWB of Indigenous officers.

Clinical/practice implications:

- Indigenous Australian correctional officers walk between two worlds. Supporting them to do so in a respectful and considered way will support SEWB and staff retention
- Support Indigenous staff to maintain their cultural connection
- Build in support processes that increase morale
- Social connection is critical so find ways to support healthy social connection
- Be aware that somatic health complaints may be a way that Indigenous Australian correctional officers express their experience of lowered SEWB

Outputs to date:

- Justin S. Trounson, Rebekah K. Oppenheim, Stephane Shepherd & Jeffrey E. Pfeifer (2021) Social and emotional wellbeing among Indigenous Australian correctional officers, *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, DOI: 10.1080/13218719.2021.1904451

Scholarly Project

Meredith Gray

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

Supervisors: 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

Results and conclusions:

- Offenders referred to the F-SOCS show very high rates of trauma (86%), problematic substance use (90%), and personality disorder traits (73%). Published research
- Despite at least 55% of the cohort suffering a serious mental illness at the time of referral only 18% were engaged with an Area Mental Health Service
- Within the offenders accepted for F-SOCS, the most predominant diagnosis was schizophrenia (54%) with high rates of comorbid personality disorder or traits (77%) and an average static risk score (H score) of 16.45 (SD 2.94). The lifetime rates of early (56%) and problematic substance use (92%), suspected cognitive impairment (80%), and treatment resistance (23%) further illuminate the picture of a complex, high needs and high-risk group of patients being accepted by F-SOCS.
- Offenders accepted by F-SOCS were five times more likely to be on a supervision order than offenders who were not accepted. Further, a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder was found to be associated with almost four times the likelihood of being on a supervision order (OR 3.74, $p=.007$).
- F-SOCS provided advice and assistance to corrections for almost half the referrals made, regardless of acceptance. Thus, while the data does suggest that F-SOCS is accepting the most risky, complex offenders with serious mental illness, the non-accepted cases remain a complex and high needs group who also pose a risk to the community but for whom it seems difficult to secure care.

Clinical implications and research translation:

- Whilst those being accepted to the F-SOCS program appear to be the riskier and more psychiatrically complex patients, this does not diminish the high needs in the non-accepted group. The rate of Area Mental Health involvement within this patient group is low, suggesting a gap in service provision between specialist forensic mental health and community services that are able to assess and treat these patients who have a broad array of treatment needs.
- These results support the hypothesis that patients on Supervision Orders are more psychiatrically complex with issues relating to responsivity that may have hampered their offence work in custody. The Harper review's recommendations, that these patients be identified early to prevent them languishing on indefinite orders, are supported by this data. It is imperative to identify those who cannot work with standard prison and corrections programs and offer customised treatment with risk management and recovery occurring in tandem.

Like everyone else, our academic staff and researchers were subject to a range of restrictions during the reporting period. In spite of these limitations, we have continued to publish and present research of impressive breadth and depth this year.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

Number of publications by type: 2006 – June 2021

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
2020–2021	57	2	6	13	8

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
2020–2021	11	1	14	2	26	1

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2020–June 2021

Journal Title	Number of publications	Country	Authors
American Academy of Psychiatry and Law	1	USA	Spivak, Shepherd
BMC Psychology	1	UK	Shepherd, Harries, Spivak, Pichler, Purcell
Clinical psychologist	1	USA	Bairami, Spivak, Burke, Shepherd
Psychology, public policy and law	1	USA	Daffern, Shea, Ogloff
Journal of Criminal Justice	2	UK	Clarkson, Eichinger, Darjee
			Trood, Spivak, Ogloff
Journal of Sport Behaviour	1	USA	Robbins, Pfeifer, Trounson, McEniry, Skues, Lappin,
Urban Affairs Review	1	USA	Smith, Tillyer, Smith, Lloyd
Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing	1	UK	Classen, Tudor, Johnson, McKenna
Medicine, Science and Law	1	UK	Carroll
Frontiers in psychology	1	USA	Contreras, Cano-Lozano, Rodríguez Díaz, Simmons
Journal of Community Corrections	1	USA	Connop-Galer, Pfeifer
Psychiatric services	1	USA	Griffith, Meyer, Maguire, Ogloff, Daffern
BMC psychiatry	1	UK	Wharewera-Mika, Cooper, Wiki, Prentice, Field, Cavney, Kaire, McKenna
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry	1	UK	O'Brien, Thom, Gordon, McKenna, Kidd, Quince, Exeter
Drug and Alcohol Dependence	1	USA	Stewart, Cossar, Wilkinson, Quinn, Dietze, Walker, Butler, Curtis, Aitken, Kirwan, Winter, Ogloff, Kinner, Stoove
Current Issues in Criminology	1	USA	Spiranovic, Ferrante, Buscot, Griffiths, Allan, Wong, Tubex, Morgan
Justice Quarterly	1	USA	Smith, Tillyer, Lloyd, Petrocelli
Medical Journal Australia	1	Australia	Shepherd, Spivak
Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry	2	NZ	Simmons, Lee, Torok, Papalia
			Stewart, Cossar, Lee Wilkinson, Scott, Dietze, Quinn, Kinner, Aitken, Walker, Curtis, Butler, Ogloff, Stoové
Aggression and Violent Behavior	2	USA	Robertson, Daffern
			Senkans, McEwan, Ogloff
Law and Human Behavior	1	USA	Stone, A. G., Lloyd, C. D., Serin, R.
International Journal of Forensic Mental Health	4	UK	Blake, Ogloff
			Nanayakkara, Ogloff, McEwan, Ducat
			Florenco, Healee, Te Ratahi, Wiki, McKenna
			Koh, Day, Daffern, Chu, Casey
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	7	USA	Anthony, Grant, Ashford, Spivak, Shepherd
			Beauregard, Chopin, Darjee
			Davies, Lloyd, Polaschek
			Papalia, Baidawi, Luebbbers, Shepherd, Ogloff
			Senkans, McEwan, Ogloff
			Skott, Beauregard, Darjee
			Lewis, Dunne, Meyer, Daffern
Journal of Personality Assessment	1	USA	Veal, Luebbbers, Ogloff

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

Journal titles by country of publication and author July 2020–June 2021 *continued*

Criminal Justice Policy Review	1	USA	Warner, Spivak, Ashford, Fix, Ogloff, Shepherd
Criminal Justice and Behavior	2	USA	Olver, Kelley, Kingston, Beggs Christofferson, Thornton, Wong Coulter, Lloyd, Serin
Abuse: An International Impact Journal	2	UK	Sweller, Thomas, Daffern Sweller, Thomas, Daffern
Nursing Inquiry	1	UK	Evans, Quinn, Holmes
Occupational Therapy in Healthcare	1	UK	Mynard
Journal of Sexual Aggression	1	UK	Skott, Beauregard, Darjee, Martineau
Prison Journal	1	USA	Luke, Daffern, Skues, Trounson, Pfeifer, Ogloff
Qualitative Research in Psychology	1	UK	Lambert, Egan, Thomas
Quality of Life Research	1	UK	Rupel, Jagger, Fialho, Chadderton, Gintner, Arntz, Baltzersen, Blazdell, van Busschbach, Cencelli, Chanen, Delvaux, van Gorp, Langford, McKenna, Moran, Pacheco, Sharp, Wang, Wright, Crawford
Psychiatry, Psychology and Law	10	AUS/NZ	Eichinger, Darjee Jackson, Sullivan, Mawren, Freiberg, Kulkarni, Darjee McEwan, Simmons, Clothier, Senkans McKenna, Skipworth, Forrester, Shaw Miller, Pfeifer, BornsteinKaplan, Nierop, van den Eshof, Brandt Rose, Trounson, Skues, Daffern, Shepherd, Pfeifer, Ogloff Sivasubramaniam, McGuinness, Coulter, Klettke, Nolan Trounson, Oppenheim, Shepherd, Pfeifer Trood, Spivak, Ogloff
Assessment	3	USA	Davies, Lloyd, Polaschek Dunne, Trounson, Skues, Pfeifer, Ogloff, Daffern Olver, Beggs Christofferson, Nicholaichuk, Wong
Issues in Mental Health Nursing	1	Australia	Maguire, Carroll, McKenna, Dunn, Daffern
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology	2	USA	Shepherd, Bailey, Masuka, Koh, Day, Daffern, Chu, Casey
International Journal of Mental Health Nursing	1	UK	Evans, Quinn, McKenna, Willis
Psychology, Crime and Law	3	USA	Klepfisz, Daffern, Day, Lloyd Ashford, Spivak, Shepherd Koh, Day, Klettke, Daffern, Chu
Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment	1	USA	Veal, Critchley, Luebbbers, Cossar, Ogloff
Current Opinion in Psychiatry	1	USA	Dunne
Journal of Youth Studies	1	UK	Lohmeyer, McGregor

APPENDIX 1:

Publications list

Journal articles

- Anthony, C., Grant, I., Ashford, L. J., Spivak, B., & Shepherd, S. M. (2020). Exploring differences in the experiences, perceptions and reporting of violent incidents in Australia by country of birth. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. DOI: 10.1177/0886260520966676
- Bairami, Q., Spivak, B.L., Burke, L.M., & Shepherd, S. M. (2021). Exploring Mental Illness Attributions and Treatment-Seeking Beliefs in a Diverse Muslim-Australian Sample. *Clinical Psychologist* 25(1), 44-54. DOI: 10.1080/13284207.2021.1929143
- Beauregard, E., Chopin, J., & Darjee, R. (2021). Foreign object insertion in sexual homicide: a new perspective. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 0886260520976209.
- Blake, G. A., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). The correlates of unfitness to stand trial in Victoria, Australia. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 20, 48-62. DOI: 10.1080/14999013.2020.1812013.
- Carroll, A. (2020). Forensic mental-health assessments after coronavirus disease 2019: Will telehealth lead us to trade psychological depth for convenience? *Medicine, Science and the Law* 2020, 60(3), 169-17
- Clarkson, R., Eichinger, M., & Darjee, R. (2020). Multiple perpetrator sexual homicide in Australia and New Zealand: An exploratory study of groups, victims, offenders and offences. *Journal of criminal justice*, 71, 101726.
- Classen, B., Tudor, K., Johnson, F. & McKenna, B (2021). Embedding lived experience expertise across the mental health tertiary education sector: An integrative review in the context of Aotearoa New Zealand. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*, DOI: 10.1111/jpm.12756
- Contreras, L., Cano-Lozano, M. C., Rodríguez Díaz, F. J., & Simmons, M. (2021). Child-to-parent violence: challenges and perspectives in current society. *Frontiers in psychology*, 12, 2450.
- Connop-Galer, T., & Pfeifer, J.E. (2020). The psychological wellbeing of frontline community integration officers: Where we are and what needs to be done. *Journal of Community Corrections*, 30, 5-10.
- Daff, E. S., McEwan, T.E., & Luebbers, S. (2021). The Role of Cognition in Youth Intimate Partner Abuse. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 30 (9-10), NP558-NP560.
- Davies, S., Lloyd, C.D., & Polaschek, D.P.P. (2021). Does reassessment enhance the prediction of imminent criminal recidivism? Replicating Lloyd et al. (2020) with high-risk parolees. *Assessment*. DOI.org/10.1177/1073191121993216
- Dunne, A. L. (2021). Psychopathy and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition Alternative Model of Personality Disorder: A synthesis and critique of the emergent literature. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*. DOI:10.1097/YCO.0000000000000648
- Dunne, A. L., Trounson, J., Skues, J., Pfeifer, J., Ogloff, J., & Daffern, M. (2021). The Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Brief Form: An examination of internal consistency, factor structure, and relationship to aggression in an incarcerated offender sample. *Assessment*. DOI:10.1177/1073191120916790
- Eichinger, M., & Darjee, R. (2021). Sexual homicide in Australia and New Zealand: A description of offenders, offences and victims. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1-24.
- Evans, A.M., Quinn, C. McKenna, B. & Willis, K. (2020). Consumers living with psychosis: Perspectives on sexuality. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, DOI: 10.1111/inm.12795.
- Evans, A.; Quinn, C. & Holmes, D. (2020). Madness, sex and risk: A poststructural analysis, *Nursing Inquiry*, 1-8 DOI: 10.1111/nin.12359
- Griffith, J. J., Meyer, D., Maguire, T., Ogloff, J. R. P. & Daffern, M. (2021). Testing a clinical decision support system to prevent aggression and reduce restrictive practices in a forensic mental health service. *Psychiatric Services*, appi-ps. DOI-org.ezproxy.lib.swin.edu.au/10.1176/appi.ps.202000315
- Jackson, V., Sullivan, D. H., Mawren, D., Freiberg, A., Kulkarni, J., & Darjee, R. (2021). Trauma-informed sentencing of serious violent offenders: an exploration of judicial dispositions with a gendered perspective. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1-26.
- Klepfisz, G., Daffern, M., Day, A. & Lloyd, C.D. (2020). Latent constructs in the measurement of risk and protective factors for violent reoffending using the HCR-20v3 and SAPROF: Implications for conceptualizing offender assessment and treatment planning. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 26(1), 93-101. DOI: 10.1080/1068316X.2019.1634197.
- Lambert, C., Egan, R., & Thomas, S. D. (2021). What does effective allyship between social work and lived experience workers look like in the Australian forensic mental health context? *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 1-14.
- Lohmeyer, B.A., McGregor, J.R. (2021). A critical examination of Australian youth case management: compounding governing spaces and infantilising self-management, *Journal of Youth Studies*, 1-17, DOI.org/10.1080/13676261.2021.1910222.
- Luke, R., Daffern, M., Skues, J., Trounson, J., Pfeifer, J.E. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2020). The Effect of Time Spent in Prison and Coping Styles on Psychological Distress in Prisoners. *The Prison Journal*, 101, 60-79. DOI.org/10.1177/0032885520978475
- Maguire, T., Carroll, A., McKenna, B., Dunn, C., & Daffern, D. (2021). The Model for Understanding Inpatient Aggression: A version for mental health nurses working in prisons. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*. DOI: 10.1080/01612840.2020.1871134
- McEwan, T.E., Simmons, M. Clothier, T. & Senkans, S. (2020). Measuring stalking: The development and evaluation of the Stalking Assessment Indices (SAI). *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. Advance online publication.
- McKenna, B., Skipworth, J., Forrester, A. & Shaw, J. (2021). Prison mental health in-reach teams in Aotearoa New Zealand: A national survey. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, Vol. 0, No. 0, 1-11, DOI.org/10.1080/13218719.2020.1855269.
- Miller, M.K., Pfeifer, J.E., Bornstein, B.H., & Kaplan, T. (2021). Jury System Trustworthiness: A Comparison of Australian and U.S. Samples. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.
- Mynard, L. (2021). Book review: A Guide to the Formulation of Plans and Goals in Occupational Therapy (2021). *Occupational Therapy In Health Care*, 1-2. DOI:10.1080/07380577.2021.1936339
- Nanayakkara, V., Ogloff, J.R.P., McEwan, T.E. & Ducat, L. (2020). Firesetting among People with Mental Disorders: Differences in Diagnosis, Motives and Behaviour. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 20(2), 118-132.

APPENDIX 1: Publications list

- Nierop, N., van den Eshof, P., & Brandt, C. (2021). A practical approach to sexual abuse allegations: Netherlands Expert Committee for Equivocal Sexual Abuse Allegations. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, Advance online publication.
- O'Brien, A., Thom, K., Gordon, S., McKenna, B., Kidd, J., Quince, K., & Exeter, D. (2021). The nature of police shootings in New Zealand: A comparison of mental health and non-mental health events. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 74, 101648. DOI.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2020.101648.
- Olver, M. E., Beggs Christofferson, S. M., Nicholaichuk, T. P., & Wong, S. C. P. (2020). Predictive Properties of the Violence Risk Scale – Sexual Offense Version as a Function of Age. *Assessment*. [https://DOI.org/10.1177/1073191120914405](https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191120914405)
- Olver, M. E., Kelley, S. M., Kingston, D. A., Beggs Christofferson, S. M., Thornton, D., & Wong, S. C. P. (2021). Incremental Contributions of Static and Dynamic Sexual Violence Risk Assessment: Integrating Static-99R and VRS-SO Common Language Risk Levels. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 48(8), 1091–1110. DOI.org/10.1177/0093854820974400
- Papalia, N., Baidawi, S., Luebbers, S., Shepherd, S. M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). Patterns of Maltreatment Co-occurrence in Justice-involved youth in Australia. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. DOI: 10.1177/0886260520958639
- Robertson, T. & Daffern, M. (2020). Precipitants to aggression and warning signs among older adults in residential facilities. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 51. DOI.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101364.
- Robbins, B., Pfeifer, J.E., Trounson, J., McEniry, C., Skues, J., & Lappin, N. (2020). Professional athletes and work-related environmental Adversity: Development and validation of the professional athlete adversity measure. *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 43, 479-504.
- Rose, A., Trounson, J., Skues, J., Daffern, M., Shepherd, S.M., Pfeifer, J.E. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2020). Psychological Wellbeing, Distress and Coping in Australian Indigenous and Multicultural Prisoners: A Mixed Methods Analysis. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 26(6), 886-903, DOI.org/10.1080/13218719.2019.1642259.
- Rupel, V., Jagger, B., Fialho, L., Chadderton, L., Gintner, T., Arntz, A., Baltzersen, A., Blazdell, J., van Busschbach, J., Cencelli, M., Chanen, A., Delvaux, C., van Gorp, F., Langford, L., McKenna, B., Moran, P., Pacheco, K., Sharp, K., Wang, W., Wright, K. & Crawford, M.(2021). Standard Set of Patient-Reported Outcomes for Personality Disorder. *Quality of Life Research*, [https://DOI.org/10.1007/s11136-021-02870-w](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-021-02870-w)
- Senkans, S., McEwan, T.E. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2021). Assessing the link between intimate partner violence and post-relationship stalking: A gender-inclusive study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 36(1-2), NP772-NP802.
- Senkans, S., McEwan, T.E. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2020). Conceptualising intimate partner violence perpetrators' cognition as aggressive relational schemas. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 55.
- Shepherd, S., Harries, C., Spivak, B., Pichler, A., & Purcell, R. (2021). Exploring presentation differences in multi-cultural youth seeking assistance for mental health problems. *BMC Psychology*, 9(63), 1-15. DOI.org/10.1186/s40359-021-00571-0
- Shepherd, S.M., Bailey, A., & Masuka, G. (2021). The experiences and perspectives of African-Australian community service providers who work with at-risk and justice-involved youth. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. DOI: 10.1177/0306624X211022652
- Shepherd, S. M., & Spivak, B. L. (2020). Re-considering the immediate release of prisoners during COVID-19 community restrictions. *Medical Journal of Australia*. DOI: 10.5694/mja2.50672
- Simmons, M., Lee, S., Torok, M., Papalia, N. (2021). A call to implement a multi-systems approach to suicide prevention in the justice system. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. DOI.org/10.1177%2F00048674211013098
- Sivasubramaniam, D., McGuinness, M., Coulter, D., Klettke, B., & Nolan, M. (2020). Jury decision-making: The impact of engagement and perceived threat on verdict decisions. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 27(3), 346–365. DOI.org/10.1080/13218719.2020.1793819
- Skott, S., Beaugard, E., & Darjee, R. (2021). Sexual and nonsexual homicide in Scotland: Is there a difference? *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(7-8), 3209-3230.
- Skott, S., Beaugard, E., Darjee, R., & Martineau, M. (2021). The consistency of sexual homicide characteristics and typologies across countries: a comparison of Canadian and Scottish sexual homicides. *Journal of sexual aggression*, 27(1), 18-34.
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Coulter, D. J., Lloyd, C.D., & Serin, R. C. (in press). Combining static and dynamic recidivism risk information into the five-level risk and needs system: A New Zealand example. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

Daffern, M., Shea, D. & Ogloff, J.R.P. (in press). Remote forensic evaluations and treatment in the time of COVID-19: An international survey of psychologists and psychiatrists. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*. DOI.org/10.1037/law0000308

Florencio, D., Healee, D., Te Ratahi, Wiki, N. & McKenna, B. (in press). Tū Tahanga: A qualitative descriptive study of a culturally adapted violence prevention programme, in a forensic mental health service. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*.

Koh, L.L., Day, A., Daffern, M., Chu, C.M., & Casey, S. (in press). The Predictive Validity of Three Youth Violence Assessment Instruments: The SAVRY, VRS-YV and SAPROF-YV. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Koh, L.L., Day, A., Daffern, M., Chu, C.M., & Casey, S. (in press). An Exploration of Risk and Protective Characteristics of Violent Youth Offenders in Singapore Across Adolescent Developmental Stages. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*.

Koh, L.L., Day, A., Klettke, B., Daffern, M., Chu, C.M., (in press). Youth Violence Risk Assessment Instruments: Are They Sensitive to Change and are the Changes Related to Recidivism? *Psychology, Crime and Law*. DOI: 10.1080/1068316X.2021.1909019

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

Spivak, B. L., & Shepherd, S. M. (In press). Ethics, Artificial Intelligence and Risk Assessment. *American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*.

Stone, A. G., Lloyd, C. D., & Serin, R. (in press). Dynamic risk factors reassessed regularly after release from incarceration predict imminent violent recidivism. *Law and Human Behavior*.

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Books and book chapters

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Books and book chapters in press

Kehoe, T., & Pfeifer, J.E. (2021). History, Crime Studies, and the Use of History for Impact-Based Research. In T. Kehoe & J.E. Pfeifer (Eds.), *History and crime: Applications of historical research to the study of crime*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing.

Kehoe, T., & Pfeifer, J.E. (2021). *History and crime: Applications of historical research to the study of crime*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing.

Kehoe, T., & Pfeifer, J.E. (2021). Examining the inter-relatedness of history and crime. In T. Kehoe & J.E. Pfeifer (Eds.), *History and crime: Applications of historical research to the study of crime*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing.

APPENDIX 1: Publications list

- McEwan, T.E. (2021). Stalking threat and risk assessment. In R. Meloy and J. Hoffman (Eds.), *International Handbook of Threat Assessment* (2nd ed.) Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Pfeifer, J.E. (2021). Forensic psychology in colonial Australia: An historical analysis of cases from the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. In T. Kehoe & J.E. Pfeifer (Eds.), *History and crime: Applications of historical research to the study of crime*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing.
- Shepherd, S. M., Rose, A., & Madu, M. (2021). Working with multi-cultural offenders in a clinical context. In J. M. Brown & M. Horvath (Eds.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Forensic Psychology* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Shepherd, S. M., & Madu, M. (2021). Working in Multicultural Forensic Settings: Introducing an Integrated Model of Cross-Cultural Assessment. In J. Tomlin & B. Vollm (Eds.), *Minority Groups and Marginalization in Forensic Mental Health Care*. UK: Taylor & Francis.
- McEwan, T.E. & Darjee, R. (2021). The Problem Behaviour Program: Threat assessment and management in community forensic mental health. In R. Meloy and J. Hoffman (Eds.), *International Handbook of Threat Assessment* (2nd ed.). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- ### Reports
- Blakemore, T., Stuart, G. & McGregor, J. (2021). *Assertive Outreach with Women Experiencing Homelessness: A rapid review of literature*. Prepared for Nova for Women and Children. Newcastle, Australia
- Blakemore, T., McCarthy, S., Rak, L., McGregor, J., Sturt, G., & Krogh, C. (2021). *Postcards from practice: initial learnings from the Name. Narrate. Navigate Program*, Newcastle, NSW.
- Cossar, R. D., Stewart, A. C., & Dietze, P. (2020). *Inquiring into homelessness in Victoria*. Prepared for the Government submission by the Justice Health Working Group at Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia. <https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/lsiclc/inquiries/article/4283>
- Daff, E., Boyce, C., Veal, R., Nixon, M., Richardson, K., & Fullam, R. (2021). *Evaluation of the Forensic Mental Health Service at Ravenhall Correctional Centre: 2019 Brief Report*. Prepared for the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Daff, E., Boyce, C., Veal, R., Nixon, M., Richardson, K., & Fullam, R. (2021). *Psychometric assessment use by the Forensic Mental Health Service at Ravenhall Correctional Centre: Brief Report*. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia.
- Daffern, M., Day, A., Lloyd, C., Thomson, K., Fullam, R., Ruffles, J., Simmons, M., & Dunne, A. L. (2020). *A review of psychometric assessment tools used by the Forensic Intervention Service, and best practice requirements for the delivery of maintenance programs*. Prepared for Corrections Victoria, Department of Justice and Community Safety, Melbourne, Australia.
- Davies, S. Gelb, K., Spivak, B. & McEwan, T. (2021). *A review of research into specialist court responses to family violence since the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence*. Prepared for Court Services Victoria. Melbourne, Australia.
- Fullam, R. & Pichler, A. (2021). *Youth Sexual Violence and Abuse Services: Data Collection Plan Part One*. Prepared for the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Fullam, R., Ruffles, J., Thompson, K., Pichler, A. S., Trounson, J., Daffern, M. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2021). *Evaluation of New and Enhanced Service Responses to Youth Sexual Violence and Abuse: Process Evaluation Report*. Prepared for the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Luebbers, S., Pichler, A.S., Fullam, R. & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). *Embedded Youth Outreach Program Evaluation, Final Report*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- McEwan, T.E. & Spivak, B. (2020) *Family Violence Investigation Unit Case Prioritisation Research Report*. Prepared for Victoria Police by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- McEwan, T. E., Polaschek, D. L. L., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2020). *Family Violence Perpetrator Interventions in Justice Settings: Literature Review*. Prepared for the Department of Justice and Community Safety by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- McEwan, T.E., Phillips, L. & Pathé, M. (2021). *Survey of Victorian MPs' Experiences of Threat, Harassment and Stalking*. Prepared for Parliament of Victoria by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- McEwan, T., Maharaj, N., Spivak, B., Bagatol, B., Gelb, K., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2021). *Interim process report: Specialist Family Violence Court Evaluation*. Prepared for Court Services Victoria by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Mawren, D., Lee, S.L., Aurora, M. (2020). *Evaluation of the Reflective practice program at Thomas Embling Hospital: Progress Report*. Prepared for Forensicare for the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia.
- Mawren, D., Lee, S.L., Ogloff, J.R.P. (2021). *Evaluation of the DUNDRUM-1 and DUNDRUM-2 in Victorian prison services: Final Report*. Prepared for Forensicare by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia.
- Ogloff, J. R. P., Pfeifer, J. E., Thomson, K., & Shea, D. (2021). *Evaluation of the CSNSW High Intensity Sex Offender Program*. Prepared for Corrective Services New South Wales by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Shepherd, S. (2021). *Submission prepared for Inquiry into Victoria's Criminal Justice System* by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Shepherd, S. M. & Masuka, G. (2020). *Working with at-risk Culturally and Linguistically Diverse young people in Australia: risk factors, programming, and service delivery*. Melbourne, Australia.
- Spivak, B., Maharaj, N., McEwan, T., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2021). *COVID-19 Impact Assessment Report*. Prepared for Court Services Victoria by the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne Australia.
- Stevenson E., Daffern M. (2021). *Comparison of rolling and closed group treatment programs for sexual offenders. Brief report*. Catalyst Consortium. Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia.

APPENDIX 2: Presentations and research translation activities

Peer reviewed conferences

Keynote addresses

Maguire, T., & Lantta, T. (May, 2021). *Enhancing risk assessment and intervention to prevent aggression and reduce the use of restrictive interventions: Development of the eDASA + APP*. FOSTREN and EVIPRG meeting, Online Conference.

McEwan, T.E. (October, 2020) *Stalking among young people. A known unknown*. Alice Ruggles Trust Conference. Leicester, UK.

Mckenna (October, 2020). *Court Liaison nurses: What a stunning role ... But what is possible? Court Liaison Nurse Annual Forum*. Hillmorton Hospital, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (October 2021). *The Long-Term Effects of Child Sexual Abuse: Social, Psychological and Criminological Sequelae*. Invited address at the Department of Psychiatry Special Lecture Series, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (September, 2021). *Models of Care and Operations in Forensic Mental Health*. Northern Territory Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drugs Division. Darwin, NT.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (August 2021). *Mental Health Assessments: In Conversation with Distinguished Professor Ogloff AM*. Law Institute of Victoria Criminal Law Conference, Melbourne, Australia.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (May 2021). *Child Sexual Offending and Grooming: Understanding and Identification*. Kooyara Annual General Meeting, Melbourne.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (September 2020). *Intimate Partner Violence*. Corrective Services New South Wales Psychology Conference, Online conference.

Ogloff, J.R.P. (September 2020). *Forensic Psychological Assessment and Expert Evidence*. Monash University, Online conference.

Shepherd, S. M. (June, 2021). *Working with justice-involved Culturally and Linguistically Diverse populations*. Australian Psychological Society. Annual General Meeting Address, Online Conference.

Shepherd, S. M. (September, 2020). *Working with justice-involved Culturally and Linguistically Diverse clients*. Corrections, New South Wales Conference, Australia.

Turner, S. (December, 2020). *'Giving voice' to youth justice clients: challenges and opportunities*. OPEN (Outcomes Practice Evidence Network) Forum. Online symposium: OPEN Forum: 'Capturing client voices in challenging contexts' - Outcomes, Practice and Evidence Network.

Paper presentations

Blakemore, T. Stuart, G. McGregor J. R. Rak, L. Cocuzzoli, F. (November 2020). *Working with regional young people and violence during COVID-19: access, communication, safety*. ANZSWWER Symposium, Online.

Darjee, R. (March, 2021). *Pharmacological treatment of paraphilic disorders and paraphilia-related disorders*. Paper presented at Royal College of Psychiatrists (UK) Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry Annual Conference, Online.

Darjee, R. (November, 2020). *What do forensic psychiatrists need to know about sexual homicide?* Royal Australia and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry Web Series, Online.

Irwin, E. McGregor, J. R. Pemberton, C. Hanley, J. (December, 2020). *The great equaliser: COVID and Praxis*, NAEEA Symposium, online.

Jones, T. (April, 2021). *The characteristics of patients requiring readmission to an Australian forensic psychiatric intensive care unit*. 29th European Congress of Psychiatry, Budapest, Hungary.

Maguire, T., & Dunn, C. (November, 2020). *Model for Understanding Inpatient Aggression-Version for Prison Mental Health Services*. 21st Victorian Collaborative Mental Health Nursing Conference, Melbourne, Victoria.

Maguire, T., & Dunn, C. (February, 2021). *Model for Understanding Inpatient Aggression-Adaptations for Prison Mental Health Services*. Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Statewide Nurse Practitioner Collaborative, Melbourne, Australia.

Maguire, T. (March, 2021). *Enhancing nursing risk assessment and intervention: Development of the eDASA + APP*. Australia College of Mental Health Nurses Forensic Mental Health Special Interest Group, Online.

Maguire, T., Ryan, J., Fullam, R., & McKenna, B. (June, 2021). *Safewards Secure: Complementing Safewards to strengthen implementation in forensic mental health settings*. 10th Annual IAFMHS Conference, online conference.

Mckenna, B (June, 2021). *The appropriateness of DUNDRUM-3 and DUNDRUM-4 for Māori in forensic mental health services in New Zealand: Participatory action research*. Past, Present and Future of Forensic Mental Health Services. International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Virtual Conference.

Mynard, L. (June, 2021). *Occupational formulation: the missing link between theory, assessment, and intervention?* Paper presented at 29th Occupational Therapy Australia conference and exhibition, online.

Papalia, N. L. (June, 2021). *Child abuse and neglect profiles of Australian youth in custody: Links with mental health and behavioural functioning*. Paper presented at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Virtual Conference.

Shepherd, S. M., Nijdam-Jones, A., Aparcero-Suero, M., McKenna, B. & Schaaf, S. (June, 2021). *Introducing EDIC (Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Committee)*. Paper presented at International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services, Virtual Conference.

Stevenson, E. (November, 2020). *Rolling Versus Closed Group Treatment of Sexual Offenders*. Paper presented at Building Bridges, Swinburne University of Technology.

Trood, M. D., Spivak, B. & Ogloff, J. (November, 2020). *A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of judicial supervision interventions on recidivism, health, and well-being of criminal offenders in Australia and New Zealand*. Paper presented at Building Bridges, Swinburne University of Technology.

Turner, S. (November, 2020). *Reflexive critical pragmatism for social work education, practice and research*. Paper presented at the Australian New Zealand Social Work and Welfare Education and Research Symposium, Online Symposium.

Turner, S. (November, 2020). *COVID-19 and accredited work-integrated learning in Australian social work: identifying impacts, innovation and opportunities*. Paper presented at the Australian New Zealand Social Work and Welfare Education and Research Symposium. Online symposium.

APPENDIX 2:

Presentations and research translation activities

Presentations to professional and community groups

Burkitt, G and Munetsi, C. (June, 2021). *Theoretical and practical underpinnings of the Apsley Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit*. Presentation delivered to NSW Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network, Sydney, Australia.

Daff, E. D. & Darjee, R. (September, 2020). *HCR-20v3 Refresher Training*. Forensicare, Melbourne Australia.

Harries, C. (April, 2021). *Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science: Research endeavours*. Presentation delivered to VFTAC Development Day, Melbourne, Australia.

Lohmeyer, B. McGregor, J. R. (April, 2021). *A critical examination of Australian youth case management*. Youth, Marginalisation, Gender and Crime, Online International Workshop.

Mckenna, B. *Overview of the Six Core Strategies. Towards Elimination: The 6 core strategies for reducing restrictive interventions*. Presentation delivered to Department of Health and Human Services, Victoria; Te Pou; and the Health, Quality and Safety Commission, Online conference.

Mynard, L. (June, 2021). *Global impact: the viral spread of an occupational therapy COVID-19 resource*. Poster presented at the 29th Occupational Therapy Australia conference and exhibition ePoster spotlight, Online.

McEwan, T.E. (July, 2020) *Clients who may present a risk to others. Recognition, conceptualisation, assessment and response*. Presentation delivered to Australian Clinical Psychologist Association professional development series. Online presentation, Australia.

McEwan, T.E. (July, 2020) *Formulation of problem behaviours. Why, what and how*. Presentation delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne Australia.

McEwan, T.E. (November, 2020) *Stalking. Understanding, assessment, risk and treatment*. Presentation delivered to Inner West Area Mental Health Service professional development series. Melbourne, Australia.

McEwan, T.E. & Watson, R. (November 2020) *Some approaches to treating stalking*. Presentation delivered to Forensic Psychology Department Planning Day presentation. Forensicare, Melbourne Australia.

McEwan, T.E. (February, 2021) *Stalking. Recognition, risks and referrals*. Presentation delivered to Judicial College of Victoria. Online seminar.

McEwan, T.E. & Brandt, C. (March, 2021) *Stalking: Practical strategies for a professional response*. Presentation delivered to Asia Pacific Association of Threat Assessment Professionals. Online symposium.

McEwan, T.E. (March, 2021) *Treatment and management of stalking behaviour*. Presentation delivered to NSW Justice Health. Online workshop, Australia.

McEwan, T.M. (May, 2021) *The 39-question tool transforming the way Victoria Police assesses family violence risk*. Interview conducted with ABC news, Melbourne, Australia.

McEwan, T.E. (April, 2021) *Stalking Risk Profile refresher training*. Presentation delivered to Forensicare, Melbourne Australia.

McGregor, J. R., (December, 2020). *Face to face or digital connection: can enabling pedagogy transform the virtual learning experience*. Panel member at NAEAA Symposium, online.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (July 2020). *YLS/CMI 2.0 training*. Training delivered Youth Justice, Department of Justice & Community Safety. Online workshop.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (September 2020). *YLS/CMI 2.0 & LS/RNR training*. Training delivered to Youth Justice, Department of Justice & Community Safety. Online workshop.

Ogloff, J. R. P. (March 2021). *Forensic Psychological Assessments and Expert Witness Training*. Training Singapore Prison Service. Singapore.

Shepherd, S.M (June, 2021). *Are we responding to the needs of the CALD community?* Presentation delivered to Neighbourhood Justice Centre, Court Services Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S. M., Sakama, S., Mbewe, D., Pout, C., Henderson, J. (May, 2021). *Improving Community awareness of Youth Justice*. Presentation delivered to African Youth Justice Network, online seminar. <https://www.facebook.com/100229884981168/videos/2016415035165435/>

Shepherd, S.M., Kuot, J., Ahmed, B. & Luka, G. (May, 2021). *For attitudes to change, more African voices are needed*. Opinion piece published in *The Age*, Melbourne, Australia.

Shepherd, S.M. (March, 2021). *Too many young African-Australians are in jail. Some blame police, but the data tells a more complex story*. Opinion piece published in ABC Ratio National, Melbourne, Australia.

Trounson, J. S. (June, 2021). *Managing your wellbeing in helping professions*. Presentation delivered to Victorian Aboriginal Education Association Inc., Melbourne, Australia.

Turner, S. (March, 2021). *To what extent can we develop an evidence-base for the broader field of law enforcement and public health? How can the concept of vulnerability help with this exercise?* Panel discussion at The Sixth International Conference on Law Enforcement & Public Health, online conference.

Turner, S. & Colvin, E. (August, 2020). Will COVID-19 change our youth justice systems? *The Monash Lens*, online symposium: <https://lens.monash.edu/@politics-society/2020/08/24/1381116/will-covid-19-change-our-youth-justice-systems>

Turner, S., Colvin, E., & Gordon, F. (September, 2020). *The Myth of the Child Offender*. Moderator of panel session for Social Sciences Week, Melbourne, Australia.

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The Victorian Institute
of Forensic Mental Health
acknowledges the support
of the Victorian Government

