

## **2010 Review**

***Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice  
and Governance***

## 2010 KCELJAG AT A GLANCE

- 44 Members
- 4 Associate Members
- 28 enrolled HDR students
- \$2,680,400 of external research funding attracted through the Centre in 2010
- 39 refereed journal articles
- 6 books
- 19 book chapters

## In this issue...

From the Director	3
Opinion Piece	5
2010 Top Publishers	6
2010 Journal Abstracts	7

## From the Director

Welcome to the first issue of the Key Centre Review! This new publication replaces the Owl's Beak as the retrospective on research output and events of the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance (KCELJAG) at Griffith University. To give readers a good impression of what has been going on at KCELJAG, each edition will contain all the peer-reviewed journal abstracts of the work produced by KCELJAG researchers over the past year. It was Kathy Daly who suggested we call this publication the Key Centre Review—for which I am grateful! I started in the role of Director only recently, with a background in psychology and engineering, and as such not all my own abstracts appear in the listing, as some of the work (from Lund University, my previous employer) was produced in projects at some distance from the concerns of KCELJAG.

In this issue, you will find more than just abstracts, however. It presents a ranking of the top-10 KCELJAG publishers, an interesting list for various reasons (see page 6). Of course the kind of scientific output valued in this ranking is only one way to gauge the performance of KCELJAG researchers. While journal articles are prized highly in Centre and University performance, they are

mainly a vehicle that lets academics talk to other academics. This is not all we do, or even should do! This is why books and book chapters, as well as peer-reviewed conference proceedings are part of these rankings as well: books generally reach larger audiences, which often include “lay” and practitioner readers. Beyond the written word, however, there is a world of difference that KCELJAG researchers are making every day. Social and psychological interventions, policy guidance, consultations with decision makers in government and business—all of this is hugely important and adds to our visibility and relevance. It is also very difficult to put a number on. It is my aim to help KCELJAG be a place where one type of output does not preclude the other. The roles that our members play in interventions, consultations and policy guidance have given many of them valuable experiences and empirical encounters that can be converted into publishable work for audiences other than the direct recipients of their counsel. This goes for theses as well—often well-argued and empirically rigorous, these can form the basis for journal publications that can make a difference for audiences outside the small circle that reads the thesis document. The writing labs that KCELJAG is organizing with regularity now are one forum where

such conversions from one type of output to another are actively supported and encouraged.

There is more to be found in this issue. Thanks are extended to Dr Arthur Shacklock for sharing his time and experiences and providing an article on his trip to Namibia (see page 5).

A Research Centre like KCELJAG is nothing, of course, if it isn't for the activities, the engagement and achievements of its members. In part, supported by Griffith ASI (Areas of Strategic Investment) funding, KCELJAG was able to grow its ranks and welcome the following new members in 2010: Dr Edwin Bikundo, Dr Jesse Cale, Dr Rachel Dioso-Villa, Dr Tara McGee, Dr Danielle Reynald, Prof Richard Johnstone, as well as these new Associate Members: Gitana Proietti-Scifoni, Signe Dalsgaard, and Carmel Connors. And Visiting Professor Jane Ursel has been with us from October 2010 to April 2011.

More exciting and rewarding things happened during 2010. Ruth Delaforce graduated with her PhD, KCELJAG organized its inaugural Writing Retreat at the Clear Mountain Resort in December, and its HDR Confirmation Presentation Days in June and December.

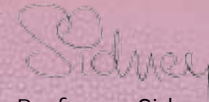
Then there was the GYFS Research Policy Practice Symposium, the ECCA conference, the IACC conference and the Crime & Violence Across the Life Course Conference as well as the Fitzgerald Legacy Book launch.

People outside KCELJAG are clearly convinced that we are doing good work as well, judging from the number and kind of awards received by our members. Prof Ross Homel AO was awarded the 2010 American Society of Criminology's Thorsten Sellin and Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck Award. Each year the American Society of Criminology (ASC) presents an award for outstanding research conducted on criminological issues outside North America. Ross is only the 5th Australian to have received this award over the last few decades, others include John Braithwaite, Pat O'Malley, Peter Grabosky and Gordon Hawkins.

A Griffith University International Travel Fellowship (GUITF) (of which only 5 were awarded) was offered to Dr Tara McGee for her international collaboration with Professor David Farrington of the University of Cambridge, UK. A Griffith University International Workshop Award (GUIWA) (of which there were only 6) went to Prof Ross Homel AO for a workshop by the Integrated Night Time Economy Research Network.

2010 Griffith Grants for Learning and Teaching were received by Dr Hennessey Hayes, Dr Belinda Crissman and Dr Jacqueline Drew (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice), Dr Stephen Cronin (Queensland Conservatorium), Ms Jacqui Higgins (Queensland College of Art). These grants for Learning and Teaching help projects that focus on innovation in learning and teaching, consistent with priorities outlined in the University's Academic Plan 2010. AEL Group Research Excellence Awards went to the following members: the Early Career Winner was Dr Halim Rane. Highly commended was Dr Benoit Leclerc. The Research Group or Team Highly Commended was JMAG (Justice Modelling at Griffith), led by Prof Anna Stewart. 2010 Research Grants from the Criminology Research Council (funded by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department) were received by Drs Michael Townsley and Tara McGee (with colleagues) for their research on community variations in hoax calls and suspicious fires, and to Dr Troy Allard, Prof Anna Stewart and April Chrzanowski for their research on individual and community-based interventions to reduce Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system.

I am delighted at this strong performance by our members and look forward to another year filled with achievements and their rightful awards. For current and future KCELJAG events, there is no better platform than the [www.griffith.edu.au/kceljag](http://www.griffith.edu.au/kceljag) website, which we urge all members and friends to consult regularly. Here you will always find the most up-to-date listing of events, speakers (both invited and internal) and other KCELJAG news. In the meantime, please enjoy the Key Centre Review!



Professor Sidney Dekker

Director, Key Centre for Ethics,  
Law, Justice and Governance

## Opinion Piece

- Dr Arthur Shacklock

Usually when we think of Africa words like the “dark continent”, poverty and unrest come to mind. So it is most heartening when different words such as “good governance” and “anti-corruption” instead come to the fore. In December 2010 in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, a national seminar was held on “Good Corporate Governance, Transparency and Anti-Corruption” as part of Namibia’s ongoing efforts to raise its standards in these areas.

By African standards, Namibia is already doing well. According to the 2010 Corruption Perception Index (CPI), put out each year by the well-respected NGO Transparency International, Namibia is rated as the 3rd best country in Africa, behind Botswana and South Africa in terms of the risk of corruption. It also sits at number 56 out of 178 countries in the world on the CPI.

Despite our self-criticism at times, everything is relative. Australia currently sits at number 8 in the world on this CPI, the highest it has ever been. So since we are in the “top ten” countries, experts from Australia are sometimes asked

to assist and advise developing countries on how they can enhance their activities and reputations in these important areas. For the seminar, such assistance was again sought from an Australian entity. Dr Arthur Shacklock, Program Leader of the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Program at KCELJAG, was invited to be keynote speaker and resource person for this national seminar in Namibia. The Integrity and Anti-Corruption Program is affiliated with the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL), a joint initiative of the United Nations and Griffith University.

The Seminar theme was “Improvement of Governance for Sustainable Trust in Public and Private Sectors” and provided a forum for Central Government Ministries, Regional, Town and Village Councils, Municipalities and other Government Agencies, State Owned Enterprises, Public and Private organizations, NGOs and some individuals in Namibia, especially those responsible for setting and implementing good corporate governance policies, procedures and strategies. The seminar provided the opportunity to learn, share and exchange latest corporate governance ideas, skills and knowledge.



Participants included Governors, Majors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Regional Officers, Permanent Secretaries, Directors and Managers. The seminar discussed the state of play in Namibia and strategies for the future. The outcomes of the seminar received wide coverage in the local media, newspapers and TV coverage, in Namibia.

The country’s strong commitment was also evidenced by the attendance at various stages of the seminar by key government officials, including the Deputy Prime Minister, Auditor General and Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Namibia. The seminar received wide coverage in the local newspapers and Dr Shacklock gave an interview that was aired on Namibian TV.

## 2010 Top Publishers

With the permission of the people listed, here is the 2010 publication ranking for KCELJAG members. It is based on preliminary figures generated from Griffith Research Online, and generated with a relatively coarse formula (journal article = 4 points, book = 3 points, book chapter = 2 points, refereed conference paper = 1 point). Some of the KCELJAG researchers on the top-10 list have elected to keep their names off the list, which is why not all places are filled.

Several things about this list are noteworthy. The first is obvious: teaching loads and scientific production seriously compete for academics' time. The list does contain researchers who also have teaching responsibilities ((senior) lecturers do indeed make it to the top-10), but of course it privileges those who are research-only. This is an interesting affirmation of something that many are aware of and concerned about, and something that is the topic of ongoing discussions between Centre Directors and Heads of School: How can we help empower those academics with considerable teaching obligations to keep engaged in research activity and get themselves published?

It is clear that publication rankings are not based on a level playing field. Beyond this, however, correlations get a little less obvious.

First, the top-10 list contains researchers who have, or have recently had, considerable administrative duties. It is remarkable and encouraging that these researchers do not allow their scientific production to suffer. Second, some senior KCELJAG researchers who have neither teaching obligations nor administrative burdens, do not appear in the top-10 list. This suggests that teaching or administration is not in itself an obstacle to getting published—there may be other factors. Third, the list of course favours senior researchers whose reach and experience with publishing is larger. But, delightfully, it also features junior researchers. This is hugely encouraging. The writing laboratories organized by KCELJAG this year will hopefully help get even more junior names onto the 2011 list. To all on the 2010 top-10 list, congratulations, and let your work be an example for others in KCELJAG!

## TOP 10 PUBLISHERS FOR 2010

1. Sidney Dekker (39))
2. Ross Homel (22)
3. Paul Mazerolle (16)
4. Halim Rane (13)
5. Troy Allard (12)
5. Kate Freiberg (12)
5. Clare Tilbury (12)
5. Anon (12)
10. Mohamad Abdalla (11)
10. Jacqui Ewart (11)

## 2010 Journal Abstracts

*Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity – a summary of the second edition*

**Babor, Thomas; Caetano, Raul; Casswell, Sally; Edwards, Griffith; Glesbrecht, Norman; Graham, Kathryn; Grube, Joel; Hill, Linda; Holder, Harold; Homel, Ross; Livingston, Michael; Osterberg, Esa; Rehm, Juergen; Room, Robin; Rossow, Ingeborg**

Addiction, Vol. 105(5), pp. 769-779

This article summarizes the contents of *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity* (2nd edn). The first part of the book describes why alcohol is not an ordinary commodity, and reviews epidemiological data that establish alcohol as a major contributor to the global burden of disease, disability and death in high-, middle- and low-income countries. This section also documents how international beer and spirits production has been consolidated recently by a small number of global corporations that are

expanding their operations in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the second part of the book, the scientific evidence for strategies and interventions that can prevent or minimize alcohol-related harm is reviewed critically in seven key areas:

pricing and taxation, regulating the physical availability of alcohol, modifying the drinking context, drink-driving countermeasures, restrictions on marketing, education and persuasion strategies, and treatment and early intervention services. Finally, the book addresses the policy-making process at the local, national and international levels and provides ratings of the effectiveness of strategies and interventions from a public health perspective. Overall, the strongest, most cost-effective strategies include taxation that increases prices, restrictions on the physical availability of alcohol, drink-driving countermeasures, brief interventions with at risk drinkers and treatment of drinkers with alcohol dependence.

*All Offenders are Equal, But Some Are More Equal Than Others: Variation in Journeys To Crime Between Offenders*

**Townsley, Michael; Sidebottom, Aiden**

Criminology, Vol. 48(3), pp. 897-917

The results of this study reveal a major methodological problem with an established body of criminological literature—the journey to crime. The dominant finding of such research is that most crimes occur close to an offender's home. Consequently, journeys to crime typically display a distance-decay function that is assumed to exist between and within offenders. However, most journey-to-crime studies use nested data—individual offenders contributing multiple crime trips—yet employ analytic methods that fail to account for this property, leading to inference and aggregation concerns. In the study outlined in this article, we demonstrated the implications of using nested data for analyzing the journey to crime. We showed that once controlling for nesting, only a few (prolific) offenders display a distance decay pattern. Implications of the findings for theory and future research are discussed.

*Appraising evidence for  
intervention effectiveness  
in early psychosis:*

*Conceptual framework  
and review of evaluation  
approaches*

**Catts, Stanley; O'Toole, Brian;  
Carr, Vaughan; Lewin, Terry;  
Neil, Amanda;  
Harris, Meredith; Frost, Aaron;  
Crissman, Belinda; Eadie,  
Kathy; Evans, Russell**

Australian & New Zealand  
Journal of Psychiatry, Vol.  
44(3), pp. 195-219

The literature that is relevant to evaluation of treatment effectiveness is large, scattered and difficult to assemble for appraisal. This scoping review first develops a conceptual framework to help organize the field, and second, uses the framework to appraise early psychosis intervention (EPI) studies. Literature searches were used to identify representative study designs, which were then sorted according to evaluation approach. The groupings provided a conceptual framework upon which a map of the field could be drawn. Key words were cross-

checked against definitions in dictionaries of scientific terms and the National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) browser. Using the final list of key words as search terms, the EPI evaluation literature was appraised. Experimental studies could be grouped into two classes: efficacy and effectiveness randomized controlled trials. Non-experimental studies could be subgrouped into at least four overlapping categories: clinical epidemiological; health service evaluations; quality assurance studies; and, quasi-experimental assessments of treatment effects. Applying this framework to appraise EPI studies indicated promising evidence for the effectiveness of EPI irrespective of study design type, and a clearer picture of where future evaluation efforts should be focused. Reliance on clinical trials alone will restrict the type of information that can inform clinical practice. There is convergent evidence for the benefits of specialized EPI service functions across a range of study designs. Greater investment in health services research and quality assurance approaches in evaluating EPI effectiveness should be made, which will involve scaling up of study sizes and development of

an EPI programme fidelity rating template. The degree of complexity of the evaluation field suggests that greater focus on research methodology in the training of Australasian psychiatrists is urgently needed.

*Are Female Stalkers  
More Violent Than Male  
Stalkers? Understanding  
Gender Differences in  
Stalking Violence Using  
Contemporary Sociocultural  
Beliefs*

**Thompson, Carleen;  
Dennison, Susan; Stewart,  
Anna**

Sex Roles, Vol. n/a, pp. 1-15

This study investigated gender differences in the perpetration of stalking violence and how sociocultural beliefs may account for these differences/similarities. A sample of 293 Australian undergraduate and postgraduate students classified as relational stalkers completed a self-report questionnaire assessing violence perpetration (no/moderate/severe violence) and sociocultural beliefs (justifications for relational violence; assessments of target fear).

Female relational stalkers perpetrated elevated rates of moderate violence; however, there were no gender differences for severe violence. Both male and female relational stalkers were more supportive of justifications for female-perpetrated relational violence than male-perpetrated relational violence. Violent male relational stalkers were more likely to believe they caused fear/harm than their female counterparts. These findings are interpreted in the context of sociocultural beliefs that view male-to-female violence as more unacceptable and harmful than female-to-male violence.

*Are rates of school suspension higher in socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods?*

*An Australian study*

**Hemphill, Sheryl; Toumbourou, John; Smith, Rachel; Kendall, Garth; Rowland, Bosco; Freiberg, Kate; Williams, Joanne**

Health Promotion Journal of Australia, Vol. 21(1), pp. 12-18

Issue addressed: Health promotion with adolescents spans many

contexts including schools. Income and its distribution, education and social exclusion are key social determinants of health. Exclusionary school policies such as school suspension contribute to exclusion, increase the likelihood of school dropout (reducing educational and subsequent employment opportunities), and negatively impact on student wellbeing. Often excluded students are from socio-economically disadvantaged areas. This paper examines associations between area level socio-economic status (SES) and school suspension in Australian students.

Methods: Students (8,028) in years 6 (n = 4393) and 8 (n = 3635) completed a comprehensive social development survey administered in schools in 30 socio-economically stratified communities in 2006.

Results: Associations between area level SES and school suspension were found. Relative to students in the lowest SES quartile communities, students in mid level and high SES had lower suspension rates. These effects remained after controlling for antisocial behaviour, gender, age and the established risk factors of poor

family management, interaction with antisocial peers and academic failure.

Conclusions: Students living in low SES areas are exposed to higher rates of school suspension, at similar levels of adjustment problems. Assisting schools, particularly those with disadvantaged students, to foster school engagement is essential for schools committed to health promotion.

So What: School suspension is relevant to several social determinants of health. Modifying how school suspension is implemented and developing effective alternatives are crucial. Exclusionary approaches maintain disadvantaged students in situations that reduce their future life opportunities and run counter to health promotion goals.

*Beyond Risk Factors:  
Towards a Holistic  
Prevention Paradigm for  
Children and Young People*

**France, Alan; Freiberg, Kate;  
Homel, Ross**

The British Journal of Social  
Work, Vol. 40(4), pp. 1192-  
1210

Since the mid 1990s early intervention and prevention has become a central feature of public policy across the western world. This development has had a major impact on re-constructing the prevention paradigm in children and youth services. It has been underpinned by the emergence of the science of risk factor analysis (RFA). This paradigm has had mixed success in prevention work but has gained significant political credence and support. While RFA has reshaped prevention approaches it does have methodological and practice limitations. This paper argues for a more holistic approach to prevention policy and social work practice, one that recognises risk but does not allow it to dominate. We explore the growing body of evidence for RFA, outlining both its strengths and

weaknesses and show how a more holistic approach can be adopted. We argue that the fundamental focus for analysis and intervention needs to recognise the social and cultural context of developmental pathways, and emphasises needs to be on relations between levels of organisation in a child's or young person's developmental process. We draw on the Australian Pathways to Prevention Programme to illustrate how social work can and should be developed to create more holistic approaches to prevention.

*Circles of Care: The  
struggle to strengthen child  
developmental systems  
through the Pathways to  
Prevention Project*

**Freiberg, Kate; Homel,  
Ross; Branch, Sara**

Family Matters, Vol. 84, pp. 28-  
34

The Pathways to Prevention project has been a groundbreaking Australian initiative that uses ecological theory to focus on place-based approaches to addressing disadvantage. It attempts to take into account the

complex interwoven relationships of vulnerability and risk on the one hand, and resilience and protection on the other. This article by Freiberg, Homel, and Branch describes the further development of the intervention project in Inala, a suburb of Brisbane, Queensland. It specifically focuses on Circles of Care, a new approach to encouraging a closer synergy among families, schools and community agencies to facilitate positive developmental outcomes for children at risk. Grounded in developmental systems theory, the article addresses issues of very practical relevance to those delivering place-based interventions.

## *Complaints against police: The complainants' experience*

**Prenzler, Tim; Allard, Troy; Curry, Steven; Macintyre, Stuart**

The Journal of Criminal Justice Research, Vol. 1(1), pp. 1-18

This paper reports on a survey of citizens who made complaints against Victoria Police officers. The survey revealed considerable dissatisfaction with the complaints and discipline system. Two-thirds believed complaints took too long to resolve and were dissatisfied with how informed they were kept. Over half were dissatisfied with how the investigation was handled, as well as the outcome. Two-thirds had less confidence in the system following their experience with it. While one-third found it difficult to complain, two-thirds found lodging a complaint easy. Two-fifths indicated they experienced attempts to dissuade or obstruct them from lodging their complaint. Complainants' motives did not on the whole appear to be vindictive. They complained because they wanted to be heard, have their feelings validated or because they wanted an explanation or

apology, rather than because they were seeking punishment or compensation. Two-thirds of complaints were investigated by police, although two-thirds of respondents indicated they would have preferred to have their complaint investigated by an independent agency. The majority of complainants who were kept informed during the complaint process were satisfied with the investigation or outcome. Respondents' recommendations about how the complaint system could be improved emphasised the desire for independent investigations, along with taking complaints more seriously, improving the time taken to finalise the matter and improving communication. The paper also reports on an initiative in the resolution of matters since the survey was conducted.

## *Criminal career progression among serious youthful offenders in Australia*

**Bramea, Robert; Mazerolle, Paul; Piquero, Alex**

Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 38(4), pp. 340-347

An important question from research on criminal careers is whether the processes that generate participation in criminal activity are similar to those that drive offending frequency among those who have initiated. This article considers basic demographic correlates asking whether those factors are associated with both initial and sustained early adulthood criminality in Australia. Three findings emerged from the study: (1) the offenders exhibited high levels of criminal activity during early adulthood; (2) males were more likely than females to offend and offend at higher rates as adults; and (3) Indigenous youth were more likely than non-Indigenous youth to offend and offend at higher rates as adults. Overall, the study results showed that basic correlates of crime were linked to both participation and frequency of offending in early adulthood—even within a sample of serious offenders. The article addresses the theoretical implications of the findings and directions for future research.

*Criminal Trajectories of Adult Sex Offenders and the Age Effect: Examining the Dynamic Aspect of Offending in Adulthood*

**Lussier, Patrick; Tzoumakis, Stacy; Cale, Jesse; Amirault, Joanna**

International Criminal Justice Review, Vol. 20(2), pp. 147-168

Several policies have been implemented to manage the risk of sex offenders in the community. These policies, however, tend to target older repeat sex offenders. This is the first study to examine and describe the offending trajectories of adult sex offenders from early adolescence to adulthood. The current study is based on a quasipopulation of convicted adult sex offenders in the province of Quebec, Canada. The number of convictions was examined from the period of adolescence up to age 35 using a group-based modeling technique. The study uncovered four offending trajectories: (a) very low-rate group (56%); (b) late-bloomers (12%); (c) low-rate desistors (25%); and (d) high-rate

chronics (8%). These trajectories differed on several key criminal career dimensions such as age of onset, frequency, diversity, and specialization in different offence types. The study findings challenge the conception of sex offenders' risk as high, stable, and linear. The implications for the risk assessment and the risk prediction of recidivism are discussed.

*Developmental, individual and family characteristics of specialist, versatile, and short-duration adolescent sex offenders*

**Nisbet, Ian; Smallbone, Stephe; Wortley, Richard**

Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand, Vol. 2(2), pp. 85-96

This article reports on developmental, individual and family characteristics of 108 adjudicated adolescent sexual offenders who had been referred to a specialised assessment and treatment service. A Principal Components Analysis of measures of developmental characteristics (abuse histories, conduct problems), individual characteristics

(callous unemotional traits; externalising and internalising behaviours), and family functioning (parental involvement; parental supervision; positive parenting practices; inconsistent discipline and corporal punishment) yielded three main components. These components were designated Negative Environment, Positive Environment and Transgression. Three subgroups were identified on the basis of their criminal histories: specialist offenders (n = 47); versatile offenders (n = 33), and short-duration offenders (n = 28). MANCOVA revealed a significant multivariate main effect for offender subtype. A significant univariate effect was found for Transgression. Results suggest that offence specialisation and versatility among adolescent sexual offenders may arise from somewhat different developmental pathways.

*Educational status of children and young people in care*

**Tilbury, Clare**

Children Australia, Vol. 35(4), pp. 7-13

This paper reports on research investigating the educational status and needs of school-aged children in foster care placements. Using clinical data mining, data were collected about school experiences, attendance, educational achievements and needs, health needs and supports provided. The study found children faced enormous barriers to satisfactory participation and attainment at school. Improving educational outcomes depends upon successful linkages between the child protection, education and health care systems.

*An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Associated With Repeat Homicide in Canada*

**Cale, Jesse; Plecas, Darryl; Cohen, Irwin; Fortier, Stephanie**

Homicide Studies, Vol. 14(2), pp. 159-180

The current study presents the results of the first Canadian national study on the characteristics of repeat homicide offenders and the factors associated with homicide recidivism. The research involves an analysis of National Parole Board (NPB) files for all homicide offenders in Canada who committed more than one homicide (n = 86) between 1975 and 2005 and a matched sample of homicide offenders who only committed one homicide (n = 84). Descriptive and bivariate analyses are used to examine and compare characteristics of single-time homicide offenders (SHOs) and repeat homicide offenders (RHOs). Logistic regression analysis reveals that RHOs lacked employment prior to their first homicide and became involved in alcohol and drug-influenced lifestyles. Furthermore, RHOs experience reductions in family and community support after release from custody for the first homicide. This reduction of support will likely reflect at-risk behavior and crime lifestyles associated with being unlawfully at large and alcohol and drug involvement.

*Gender, General Strain Theory, Negative Emotions, and Disordered Eating*

**Piquero, Nicole Leeper; Fox, Kristan; Piquero, Alex; Capowich, George; Mazerolle, Paul**

Journal of Youth and Adolescence, Vol. 39(4), pp. 380-392

Much of the prior work on General Strain Theory (GST) has focused on how strain and negative emotions interrelate to produce criminal—especially violent—activity. Very little research has extended GST to examine other types of non-criminal, negative behavior, such as self-harming behaviors associated with disordered eating, a traditionally female-specific self-directed outcome. Using a sample of 338 young adults (54% female, 95% white), this article applies GST to disordered eating by examining how strain and negative emotions relate to this particular outcome across gender.

Findings indicate that two types of strain measures predict depressive symptoms among males and females, that inequitable strainful experiences relate to disordered eating among females but not males, that depressive symptoms but not anger increase disordered eating for both males and females, and that membership in Greek organizations (sororities or fraternities) is associated with disordered eating but only for males. Implications for theory and directions for future research are highlighted.

*Guardians on Guardianship: Factors Affecting the Willingness to Supervise, the Ability to Detect Potential Offenders, and the Willingness to Intervene*

**Reynald, Danielle**

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 47(3), pp. 358-390

Within criminology, much attention has been given to the processes of offending and victimization, but comparatively few studies have focused on the processes underlying guardianship. The

current study turns the spotlight toward the capable guardian as the critical actor within the crime event model with the power to prevent crime. This study interviews residential guardians to examine key factors that render them capable of disrupting opportunities for crime. Results reveal three critical dimensions of capable guardianship at micro-places: (1) the willingness to supervise, (2) the ability to detect potential offenders, and (3) the willingness to intervene when necessary.

*How do sex offenders think the police should interview to elicit confessions from sex offenders?*

**Kebbell, Mark Rhys; Alison, Laurence; Hurren, Emily; Mazerolle, Paul**

Psychology, Crime & Law, Vol. 16(7), pp. 567-584

The purpose of this study is to explore sex offenders' perceptions of how the police should interview suspected sex offenders to facilitate confessions, and to investigate whether there is a relationship between sex offenders' perceptions of how the police interviewed them

and their decisions to confess or deny. Forty-three convicted sex offenders were interviewed using two 35-item questionnaires that contained five questions on each of seven interviewing strategies. An additional 20 violent offenders were included for comparison purposes. The strategies were evidence presenting strategies, ethical interviewing, displays of humanity, displays of dominance, use of minimization and maximization techniques, and demonstrating an understanding of sex offenders' cognitive distortions. One questionnaire concerned how the police should interview sex offenders and the other concerned how they perceived the police who interviewed them. Generally speaking, evidence presenting strategies, ethical interviewing, and displays of humanity were perceived to increase the likelihood of a confession. Interviewer dominance was perceived to be associated with a reduction in the likelihood of a confession.

*IED casualties mask the real problem: It's us*

**Nyce, James; Dekker, Sidney**

Small Wars & Insurgencies, Vol. 21, pp. 409-413

Casualty figures suggest that the US/Allied Counter Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) policy and the present allocation of national assets, resources, and intellectual capital have not been very successful. A number of explanations for why this has been the case are discussed and critiqued here.

*The Impact of Comedic Violence on Viral Advertising Effectiveness*

**Brown Mark; Bhadury, Roop; Pope, Nigel**

Journal of Advertising, Vol. 39(1), pp. 49-56

The use of comedic violence in viral advertising is becoming widespread, but as yet no examination of what influence it may have on consumer response has been undertaken. Two experimental studies using a commercial panel sample

investigate the effects of this executional cue on ad message involvement, brand memorability, likelihood of being passed on to third parties, and attitude formation. Results suggest that humorous ads that combine higher levels of violence intensity with more severe consequences appear to elicit greater involvement with the ad message, better retention of brand information, higher pass-along probability, and greater ad likability. Attitudes toward the brand remain unaffected. Furthermore, justification for the violence and relatedness to the product brand appear to be important considerations when using high intensity-severe consequence comedic violence. The paper specifies conditions under which advertisers can expect to gain maximum impact when using violent humor in viral advertising campaigns.

*The Integration of Rational Choice and Self-Efficacy Theories: A Situational Analysis of Student Misconduct*

**Ogilvie, James; Stewart, Anna**

The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, Vol. 43(1), pp. 130-155

Research on the causes of student misconduct in higher education has largely overlooked the values of integrating individual and situational perspectives to structure empirical examinations. Such research has important implications for the prevention and management of academic misconduct by higher education institutions. In this study, perceptual deterrence (Piquero & Pogarsky, 2002; Stafford & Warr, 1993) and self-efficacy (Bandura, 1997) theories were adopted to model the impact of situational factors and individual differences on students' intentions to engage in plagiarism.

A questionnaire using a scenario method and manipulating the situational deterrence variables of the certainty and severity of sanctions was administered to 536 undergraduate university students. Analysis of covariance results indicated that the objective manipulations of the certainty and severity of sanctions had no effect on intentions to engage in plagiarism. However, Tobit regression results indicated that both situational perceptions of costs and benefits, and academic self-efficacy were significant predictors of intentions to engage in plagiarism. Furthermore, academic self-efficacy was found to moderate the effects of deterrence perceptions on intentions to engage in plagiarism. The results highlight the significance of the interaction between situational and individual characteristics on decisions to engage in deviant behaviour. Implications for the management of misconduct in higher education institutions are discussed.

*Is a national framework for implementing early psychosis services necessary? Results of a survey of Australian mental health service directors*

**Catts, Stanley; Evans, Russell; O'Toole, Brian; Carr, Vaughan; Lewin, Terry; Neil, Amanda; Harris, Meredith; Frost, Aaron; Crissman, Belinda; Eadie, Kathy**

Early Intervention in Psychiatry, Vol. 4(1), pp. 25-30

**Aim:** Expert opinion holds that the rate of implementation of specialist services for first presentation psychosis in Australia is much too slow. We aimed to collect evidence regarding this view from the first national survey of adult public mental health services about their self-reported efforts to implement specialist early psychosis intervention (EPI).

**Methods:** Using a purpose-designed Census form for assessing EPI implementation, adult public mental health service directors throughout Australia were asked about EPI-relevant local service activities.

**Results:** Sixty Census forms were returned (response rate = 61%), representing a total catchment population of 12.5 million people. A minority of services reported high levels of EPI implementation, which varied widely between area services and across state and territory jurisdictions. Rural and remote services were overrepresented in the lowest levels of reported EPI implementation. Only one service characteristic, the value of identifiable funding committed specifically to EPI, was predictive of level of reported EPI implementation.

**Conclusions:** The disturbingly high levels of variability in EPI implementation across jurisdictions suggest a pressing need for a set of nationally agreed uniform EPI implementation standards. Additional specific strategies for rural and remote mental health services may be needed for these services to implement EPI.

*(Looking) Back to the Future: Using space–time patterns to better predict the location of street crime*

**Tompson, Lisa; Townsley, Michael Kenneth**

International Journal of Police Science and Management, Vol. 12(1), pp. 23–40

Crime analysts attempt to identify regularities in police recorded crime data with a central view of disrupting the patterns found. One common method for doing so is hotspot mapping, focusing attention on spatial clustering as a route to crime reduction (Chainey & Ratcliffe, 2005; Clarke & Eck, 2003). Despite the widespread use of this analytical technique, evaluation tools to assess its ability to accurately predict spatial patterns have only recently become available to practitioners (Chainey, Tompson, & Uhlig, 2008). Crucially, none has examined this issue from a spatio-temporal standpoint. Given that the organisational nature of policing agencies is shift based, it is common-sensical to understand crime problems at this temporal sensitivity, so there is an opportunity for resources to

be deployed swiftly in a manner that optimises prevention and detection.

This paper tests whether hotspot forecasts can be enhanced when time-of-day information is incorporated into the analysis. Using street crime data, and employing an evaluative tool called the Predictive Accuracy Index (PAI), we found that the predictive accuracy can be enhanced for particular temporal shifts, and this is primarily influenced by the degree of spatial clustering present. Interestingly, when hotspots shrank (in comparison with the all-day hotspots), they became more concentrated, and subsequently more predictable. This is meaningful in practice; for if crime is more predictable during specific timeframes, then response resources can be used intelligently to reduce victimisation.

*Making Coups History*

**Sampford, Charles**

World Politics Review, Vol. 22, pp. 2–12

International support is capable of making the difference between the successful defence of democracy and its ignominious defeat. Indeed, the perceived probability of both support for democratically chosen leaders and opposition to their attackers can fundamentally shift the balance in the domestic struggle between them. Nevertheless, although changes to international law and international relations justify a greater international role in preventing and deterring coups and erosions, not all responsibility for protecting democracy should be assigned to the international community. Indeed, the first line of defence should be a democracy's own domestic initiatives, with the main role of the international community being to support a domestic response to threats to democracy.

## *Measuring Client Satisfaction with Child Welfare Services*

**Tilbury, Clare; Osmond, Jennifer; Crawford, Meegan Joan**

Journal of Public Child Welfare, Vol. 4(1), pp. 77-90

This article examines the role of client satisfaction indicators in child welfare agency performance measurement. It examines both research and performance measurement efforts to understand client perspectives on child protection and out-of-home care services. It highlights the value of obtaining data from clients about their experience of the service delivered by the agency and its impact on their lives. Conceptual, methodological and ethical issues in implementing routine, standardized data collection on client satisfaction are discussed. Measuring client satisfaction within a suite of performance indicators is an example of how practitioners and managers can use one of the tools of managerialism in the interests of clients and good practice.

## *A meta-analysis of the effects of early developmental prevention programs in at-risk populations on non-health outcomes in adolescence*

**Manning, Matthew; Homel, Ross; Smith, Christine Ann**

Children and Youth Services Review, Vol. 32, pp. 506-519

We present the results of a meta-analytic review of early developmental prevention programs (children aged 0-5: structured preschool programs, center-based developmental day care, home visitation, family support services and parental education) delivered to at-risk populations on non-health outcomes during adolescence (educational success, cognitive development, social-emotional development, deviance, social participation, involvement in criminal justice, and family well-being). This review improves on previous meta-analyses because it includes a more comprehensive set of adolescent outcomes, it focuses on measures that are psychometrically valid, and it includes a more detailed analysis of program moderator effects.

Seventeen studies, based on eleven interventions (all U.S.-based) met the ten criteria for inclusion into the analysis. The mean effect size across all programs and outcomes was 0.313, equivalent to a 62% higher mean score for an intervention group than for a control group. The largest effect was for educational success during adolescence (effect size 0.53) followed by social deviance (0.48), social participation (0.37), cognitive development (0.34), involvement in criminal justice (0.24), family wellbeing (0.18), and social-emotional development (0.16). Programs that lasted longer than three years were associated with larger sample means than programs that were longer than one year but shorter than three years. More intense programs (those with more than 500 sessions per participant) also had larger means than less intense programs. There was a marginally significant trend for programs with a follow-through component into the early primary school years (e.g. preschool to Grade 3) to have more positive effects than programs without a follow-through. We conclude that the impact of well-conducted early development programs on quality of life in adolescence can be substantial for social policy purposes.

*OHS inspectors and psychosocial risk factors: Evidence from Australia*

**Johnstone, Richard; Quinlan, Michael; McNamara, Maria**

Safety Science, Vol. 49(4), pp. 547-557

Legislation giving prominence to psychosocial risk factors at work has changed the role of government occupational health and safety (OHS) inspectors in many countries. Yet little is known about how inspectorates have responded to these changes. Between 2003 and 2007 an Australian study was undertaken on OHS standards, entailing detailed documentary analysis, interviews with 36 inspectorate managers and 89 inspectors, and observations made when researchers accompanied inspectors on 120 typical workplace visits. Our study found that general duty provisions in OHS legislation clearly incorporated psychosocial hazards and inspectorates had introduced guidance material, pursued campaigns and increased interventions in this area.

However, the regulatory framework remained narrow (focused on bullying/harassment, occupational violence and work stress) and workplace visits revealed psychosocial hazards as a marginal area of inspectorate activity. These findings were reinforced in interviews. While aware of psychosocial hazards inspectors often saw the issue as problematic due to limited training, resourcing constraints, deficiencies in regulation and fears of victimisation amongst workers. In order to address these problems a number of changes are required that recognize the distinctiveness of psychosocial hazards including their 'invisibility'. Notable here are revisions to regulation (both general duty provisions and specific codes), the development of comprehensive guidance and assessment tools to be used by inspectors, greater use of procedural enforcement, and enhanced inspectorate resourcing and training. There is also a need to recognize complex inter-linkages between psychosocial hazards and the industrial relations context.

Research highlights

- Examines how inspectors address psychosocial hazards in Australia
- Inspection of psychosocial hazards is growing but still marginal area of inspectorate activity
- Identifies enforcement problems including narrow regulatory framework, training/mentoring and resource limitations
- Proposes policy improvements including greater use of procedural enforcement

*Pilots, Controllers and Mechanics on Trial: Cases, Concerns and Countermeasures*

**Dekker, Sidney**

International Journal of Applied Aviation Studies, Vol. 10(1), pp. 31–49

This paper examines criminal prosecutions of pilots, air traffic controllers, and maintenance technicians in the wake of aviation incidents and accidents worldwide, which points to an accelerating criminalization trend over the past fifteen years. It examines the concerns surrounding criminalization by considering its wisdom, fairness, and utility, taking into account the consequences for both the affected individual and the aviation industry as a whole. It concludes by reviewing the diversity of countermeasures that are currently being developed in aviation and assesses the possibility of mitigating the criminalization trend.

*Police diversion of young offenders and Indigenous over-representation*

**Allard, Troy; Stewart, Anna; Chrzanowski, April; Ogilvie, James; Birks, Daniel; Little, Simon**

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice, Vol. 390, pp. 1–6

This study examined young offenders contact with the Queensland, Australia juvenile justice system. Findings from the study indicate that Indigenous young people were more likely to have contact with the Queensland juvenile justice system than were non-Indigenous young people. Findings also indicate that Indigenous young people were more likely to appear in court for their first offense than were non-Indigenous young people. The sample for this study included 8,236 young people born in 1990 who had contact with the Queensland juvenile justice system between 2000 and 2007 and were between the ages of 10 and 16 at the time of contact.

The study addressed three questions: what proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people had contact with the system and what was the extent of the contact; what processes were used to respond to Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people and was there disparity in the response based on Indigenous status; and what impact did police diversion have on Indigenous and non-Indigenous young persons' re-contact with the juvenile justice system? The results from the study provide evidence that Indigenous young people are over-represented in the criminal justice system and these high rates of Indigenous contact indicate a need for early intervention programs aimed at Indigenous people. Recommendations for further research are discussed.

*Rape and Attrition in the Legal Process: A Comparative Analysis of Five Countries*

**Daly, Kathleen; Bouhours, Brigitte**

Crime and Justice, Vol. 39(1), pp. 565-650

Despite legal reforms, there has been little improvement in police, prosecutor, and court handling of rape and sexual assault. In the past 15 years in Australia, Canada, England and Wales, Scotland, and the United States, victimization surveys show that 14 percent of sexual violence victims report the offense to the police. Of these, 30 percent proceed to prosecution, 20 percent are adjudicated in court, 12.5 percent are convicted of any sexual offense, and 6.5 percent are convicted of the original offense charged. In the past 35 years, average conviction rates have declined from 18 percent to 12.5 percent, although they have not fallen in all countries.

Significant country differences are evident in how cases are handled and where in the legal process attrition is most likely. There is some good news: a victim's "good" character and credibility and stranger relations are less important than they once were in police or court outcomes. However, evidence of nonconsent (witness evidence, physical injuries to the victim, suspect's use of a weapon) continues to be important.

*Re-Conceiving the Good Life – the Key to Sustainable Globalisation*

**Sampford, Charles**

Australian Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 45(1), pp. 13-24

Resource-intensive, high-carbon, Western lifestyles are frequently criticised as unsustainable and deeply unsatisfying. However, these lifestyles are still attractive to the majority of Westerners and to a high proportion of the developing world's middle classes. This paper argues that the imminent threat of catastrophic climate change constitutes an immediate political, economic and ethical challenge for citizens of the developed world that cannot be

tackled by appeals to asceticism or restraint. There can be no solution to climate change until sustainable conceptions of the good life are developed that those in the West want to live and which others might want to live. While the ultimate solution to climate change is the development of low carbon lifestyles, it is important that government initiatives, governance arrangements and economic incentives support rather than undermine that search. Like the global financial crisis, the climate change crisis also demonstrates what happens when weaknesses in national, corporate and professional governance are exacerbated by weaknesses in global governance. In tackling the latter, it is critical the mistakes now evidenced in the former are avoided – including a rethinking of carbon market and carbon tax alternatives. It is also critical that individuals must take responsibility for their actions as consumers, voters and investors.

*Violent Onset Offenders:  
Do Initial Experiences  
Shape Criminal Career  
Dimensions?*

**Mazerolle, Paul; Piquero,  
Alex R.; Brame, Robert**

International Criminal Justice  
Review, Vol. 20(2), pp. 132-  
146

Research on criminal careers has increased in scope and sophistication over the past 15 years. One interesting aspect of criminal career research concerns the role of offending onset and whether it influences other criminal career dimensions. Although most prior research in this area has been concerned with the timing of offending onset, few studies have addressed whether the nature of initial offending shapes future criminal activity. The current study examines this issue for violence using data drawn from a sample of youthful offenders in Queensland, Australia. The key question addressed is whether offenders who onset with violence have distinct criminal career dimensions from offenders whose initial offending involves nonviolence.

Specifically, the study examines whether violent onset offenders have more frequent, chronic, serious, and persistent criminal careers. Moreover, we explore whether this relationship is influenced by the timing of onset (early vs. late). Implications are discussed in light of current theories and research on criminal careers.

*Work-place bullying: A  
group processes framework*

**Ramsay, Sheryl; Troth, Ashlea;  
Branch, Sara**

Journal of Occupational and  
Organizational Psychology, Vol.  
na, pp. 1-18

Work-place bullying is primarily conceptualized in the literature from an individual or interpersonal perspective with a focus on the victim. The impact of the broader organizational context on bullying has also been considered to a lesser extent. Only a small amount of research exists, however, regarding the group-level processes that impact on the incidence and maintenance of bullying behaviour. We adopt a group level perspective to theoretically discuss and explain the processes involved in the

occurrence and maintenance of work-place bullying behaviours. Using Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1986) and Social Rules Theory (Argyle, Henderson, & Furnham, 1985), two conceptual frameworks are presented that consider work-place bullying at the intra-group and inter-group levels. Several propositions are put forward regarding the likelihood of bullying in work groups. Suggested directions for empirical research are addressed and practical implications are also discussed.

*Working with Others  
To Build Cooperation,  
Confidence and Trust*

**Bull, Melissa**

Policing: a Journal of Policy and Practice, Vol. 4(3), pp. 282-290

Working with others—government agencies, the commercial and not for profit sector, or voluntary groups—has become a common feature of contemporary policing rhetoric. Partnerships have increasingly become a regular theme in policy documents and in some cases this translates into policing legislation. This paper investigates the development of partnerships between agencies including the police through a study of an emerging network of service delivery. Focusing on the development of a network responding to problems on an Australian inner suburban public housing estate, it discusses how police work ‘more’ or ‘less’ effectively in this context—identifying factors that impact on their ability to develop strong channels of communication, opportunities for cooperation, and relationships of trust.

CONTACT US

Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance

General Enquiries

Phone: +61 (0)7 3735 6907

Fax: +61 (0)7 3735 6985

Email: [kceljag-enquiry@griffith.edu.au](mailto:kceljag-enquiry@griffith.edu.au)

Room 5.28, Social Sciences Building (M10)

Griffith University, Mt Gravatt campus

176 Messines Ridge Road

Mt Gravatt, Queensland 4122

[www.griffith.edu.au/kceljag](http://www.griffith.edu.au/kceljag)