

PROGRAM DAY 1 THURSDAY 15TH FEBRUARY

8.30 am	Registration	
9.00 am	Introduction	
9.05 am	Welcome to Country Aunty Carol Currie	
9.10 am	Opening of Proceedings Mr David Mackie, Director General, Department of Justice and Attorney-General	
9.30 am	Keynote 1: The Challenges of Crime Places for Prevention and Theory Professor John Eck, University of Cincinnati Chair:	
10.30 am	Morning Tea	
Room	Roosevelt Room	Kennedy Room
Theme	Developmental and Life Course Prevention Chair:	Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis Chair:
10.50 am	Implementing developmental crime prevention in disadvantaged communities throughout Australia Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University	Vehicle Crime Repeat Victimization: What Impact do Contextual Influences have on Spatiotemporal Patterns of Offending? Anthony Quinn, Loughborough University
11.20 am	Psychosis and Offending: longitudinal pathways and prevention Dr Belinda Crissman, Griffith University	Applying Machine Learning to Criminology: Semi-Parametric Spatial Demographic Bayesian Regression Dr Roman Marchant Matus, University of Sydney
11.50 am	Understanding the relationship between mental illness and offending: A longitudinal study. Professor Anna Stewart, Griffith University	Measuring Context-Dependent Fear of Crime and Risk Perception Using Mobile Technology Michael Chataway, Dr Timothy Hart, Professor Ross Coomber & Dr Christine Bond Griffith University
12.20 pm	Family Treatment Drug Courts for Improving Parental Legal and Psychosocial Outcomes: A Systematic Review Elizabeth Eggins, Griffith University, Dr Suzanna Faye-Ramirez & Alexander Simpkins, University of Queensland	Findings from a Pilot Test of the Environmental Corrections Model of Probation and Parole Dr Lacey Schaefer, Griffith University

12.50 pm	Lunch	
1.30 pm	Keynote 2: No Room for Drugs: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial Nudging Hotels to Report Guest-Room ICE Trafficking Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, University of Queensland Chair:	
2.30 pm	Afternoon Tea	
Room	Roosevelt Room	Kennedy Room
Theme	Corrections Chair:	Policing Chair:
3.00 pm	Behind the Wire Fence: Exploring Racial & Gender Differences in Prisoner Reentry in Australia Nicole Ryan, Griffith University Dr Jeff Ackerman (GCI), Dr Christine Bond (GCI), Dr Justin Ready (GCI), Professor Faye Taxman (George Mason University), Professor Stuart Kinner (Murdoch Children's Research Institute)	WAPol's experience from trialling body worn video cameras: process and impact results from a field-based RCT Dr Joe Clare, UWA School of Law & Inspector Darren Henstock, WAPol Evidence Based Policing Division
3.30 pm	Building effective throughcare strategies for Indigenous offenders A/Prof Hilde Tubex, University of Western Australia	After Ferguson: Examining Changes in Police Militarization, Arrests, and Crime Ellen Dinsmore, University of Wisconsin-Madison
4.00 pm	Close family imprisonment in the HILDA Survey: The effect of parenting stress on mother-child relationships Dr Kirsten Besemer & Associate Professor Susan Dennison, Griffith University	Police use of force in watch-houses Dr Rebecca Denning, Crime and Corruption Commission, Queensland
4.30 pm	The Court Ordered Parole experience in Queensland from a corrections perspective Brenton Michael & Kate Petrie, Queensland Corrective Services	Officer involved shootings: Understanding officers' recall of stressful events Dr Louise Porter, Griffith University
5.00 pm	Cocktail Function	

PROGRAM DAY 2 FRIDAY 16TH FEBRUARY

8.30 am	Registration	
9.00 am	Keynote 3: The impact of societal and systemic inequalities on youth crime and justice Professor Susan McVie OBE, University of Edinburgh Chair:	
10.00 am	Morning Tea	
Room	Roosevelt Room	Kennedy Room
Theme	Juvenile Crime and the Justice System Chair:	Substance Use and Offending Chair:
10.30 am	Predictive validity of risk assessment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous youths in community supervision Dr Paul Nelson, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	Injection, sex and tattooing among 2,359,220 prisoners: a global systematic review Prof Kate Dolan, UNSW
11.00 am	Offending among young people who have been in out-of-home-care Dr Melissa Burgess, NSW Family and Community Services	Homicide Offender Profiling: Exploring offender alcohol and drug use at the time of the offence Dr Shaunagh Foy, Charles Sturt University
11.30 am	Robust evaluation in youth justice Mandy Loundar, Juvenile Justice NSW, Dr Suzanne Poynton & Hamish Thorburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	Drug-related police encounters across the globe: How does Australia compare? Dr Caitlin Hughes, Dr Monica Barrat, Dr Adam Winstock, Dr Jason Ferris, Dr Larissa Maier, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW
12.00 pm	Caution versus Court: Which produces a lower rate of juvenile reoffending Dr Don Weatherburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	Restoring the centrality of guilt: A legal-psychological empirical study exploring restorative justice, emotions, and recidivism Kathy Liu, Australian National University
12.30 pm	Lunch	

Room	Roosevelt Room	Kennedy Room
Theme	Courts Chair:	Domestic and Family Violence Chair:
1.30 pm	The effect of Indigenous status on sentence outcomes for serious assault offences Hamish Thorburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	An Evaluation of the NSW Domestic Violence Evidence in Chief reforms Dr Suzanne Poynton & Steve Yeong, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
2.00 pm	An Evaluation of the NSW Rolling List Court Sara Rahman, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research	Examining protection orders for domestic violence through the lens of EMMIE Dr Christopher Dowling, Australian Institute of Criminology
2.30 pm	Explaining the right to silence to Aboriginal suspects in the NT Alex Bowen, Australian National University	Scripting intimate partner violence: patterns and opportunities for intervention Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology
3.00 pm	Afternoon Tea	
3.30 pm	Keynote 4: Overview and Evaluation of a New Interactive Training System for Investigative Interviewers of Children Professor Martine Powell, Griffith University Chair:	
4.30 pm	Conference Close	

9.30 am | Keynote 1

The Challenges of Crime Places for Prevention and Theory

Professor John Eck, University of Cincinnati

Research has definitively shown crime is concentrated in very small geographic spots: places. John E. Eck will discuss this research, the theory of place management, and the challenges this theory creates for preventive policing and criminological theories. He suggests that the emphasis for practice and theory should be on those people who own and operate places. These place managers create the circumstances that facilitate offending at a relatively few locations. This, in turn, suggests that regulating place managers makes sense. The place management perspective also implies that policing crime hot spots should not be the primary prevention tactic used for prevention, and criminological theory should demote the idea that lack of informal social control among residences is a strong determinant of neighbourhood crime. Rather, economic, social, and political environments incentivize poor place management practices which not only increase crime at specific places, but may undercut the limited abilities of residents to control behaviour.

About the presenter

John E. Eck is professor of criminal justice at the University of Cincinnati. He received his Ph.D. in criminology from the University of Maryland in 1994, writing his dissertation on drug dealing locations. He also has a Master of Public Policy degree (1977) from the University of Michigan. From 1977 to 1995, Eck directed research for the Police Executive Research Forum – a police chief membership and research organization – where he studied criminal investigation management, problem-oriented policing, and drug control strategies. Following this he became the Evaluation Director for the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, a multi-agency regional drug enforcement project. Eck is known for his research on criminal investigations, for his work on problem-oriented policing, and for developing the theory of place management as an explanation for very high crime locations. Eck has written numerous papers, books, and monographs for police practitioners and for researchers. He is the recipient of the 2016 Ronald V. Clarke ECCA Award for Fundamental Contributions to Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis. Also that year, Eck was honoured with The Collaborative Agreement Award for assisting in police

reform and racial healing in Cincinnati. He enjoys assisting his wife, Jennifer, in restoring old cemeteries and repairing tombstone. Eck also likes sculpting granite and other hard rock.

10.00 am | Roosevelt Room

Developmental and Life Course Prevention

Implementing developmental crime prevention in disadvantaged communities throughout Australia

Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University

Inequities in child wellbeing exacerbated by the growing concentration of multiple disadvantaged families living in low socio-economic status areas pose significant challenges both to prevention science and to social policy. This paper describes the development, methodology and early impact of the CREATE-ing Pathways to Child Wellbeing Project, a national program of preventive research with 15 partner organisations working in 12 Communities for Children sites in NSW, Queensland and Tasmania. The aim is to construct and implement a Prevention Translation and Support System, and to evaluate its impact on measures of child wellbeing, educational performance, and behaviour, as well as on family-school engagement and the quality of functioning of local partnerships involving schools and community agencies. The PTSS incorporates electronic tools and resources, and the services of a new profession, Collective Impact Facilitators (CIFs) in each community. The presentation highlights the use of new measurement tools and the work of CIFs.

Psychosis and Offending: longitudinal pathways and prevention

Dr Belinda Crissman, Griffith University

Psychosis is a serious mental disorder which is greatly overrepresented in prisoners compared to the general community, with consequences for prison management, recidivism and the prisoners themselves. Incarcerated individuals with psychotic disorders experience insufficient detection and treatment and higher rates of suicide in custody. However direct evidence to explain the overrepresentation of individuals with psychosis in prisons is sparse. The current study aimed to use a life course criminology perspective to answer two key questions: 1) What is the temporal relationship between psychosis

and offending (does first mental health contact precede first recorded offence, or does the offending precede the mental health diagnosis)? 2) Are there key temporal points or system contacts prior to incarceration that could be identified as opportunities for early intervention? Data from the innovative Queensland Linkage project was used to link individuals with their corrections, health and relevant social service systems to answer these questions.

Understanding the relationship between mental illness and offending: A longitudinal study.

Professor Anna Stewart, Griffith University

The criminal justice system struggles to cope with the challenge of mentally ill offenders. Yet unfortunately increasing numbers of mentally ill people are coming into contact with police, the courts and correctional institutions. Using a life-course criminological perspective this project aims to understand the links between mental illness and offending. The Queensland Linkage Project has recently completed an ambitious linkage project, linking administrative data from the criminal justice system and Queensland health for three birth cohorts 1983, 1984 and 1990. Using these data we examine longitudinally contacts individuals have with both systems. Understanding the relationship between mental illness and offending is vitally important for public policy to ensure resources are appropriately targeted to prevent individuals with a mental illness from offending and to assist the criminal justice and health systems manage and treat mentally ill offenders.

Family Treatment Drug Courts for Improving Parental Legal and Psychosocial Outcomes: A Systematic Review

Elizabeth Eggins, Griffith University, Dr Suzanna Faye-Ramirez & Alexander Simpkins, University of Queensland

A substantial portion of parents involved in child welfare systems have co-occurring substance abuse issues. Child welfare cases characterised by parental substance abuse also tend to result in more detrimental outcomes for families than cases without parental substance abuse issues. In some jurisdictions, this has led to the adaptation of the adult drug court model into a Family Treatment Drug Court. The primary goal of these courts is to treat the parental legal and psychosocial issues in child welfare cases, with a key aim being to reunify families, achieve

permanent placements for children in a timely manner, and address parental substance abuse. Although FTDCs are becoming more popular around the world, the evidence for FTDC effectiveness is mixed and it is currently unclear what benefits and consequences these courts hold for parents. This presentation will summarise the findings of a Campbell Collaboration systematic review and meta-analysis of Family Treatment Drug Courts for improving parental legal and psychosocial outcomes.

10.00 am | Kennedy Room

Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis

Vehicle Crime Repeat Victimization: What Impact do Contextual Influences have on Spatiotemporal Patterns of Offending?

Anthony Quinn, Loughborough University

An enhanced understanding of the concept of repeat victimisation is valuable for the advancement of the study of crime. This is primarily because it has been observed that there is a regularity with which acquisitive crime is committed. Whilst past research has indicated there are discernible spatiotemporal patterns to the repeat victimisation of 'burglary' offences in particular, these may also be observable for vehicle crime. This research adopts a mixed methods approach to explore whether vehicle crime is committed with any regularity, whilst seeking to investigate the contexts or 'microplaces' which might be conducive towards its clustering. This study focuses on vehicle crime offences recorded within the Leicestershire Police force boundary whilst participants are recruited from regional probation offices in Leicestershire (UK). Through the deployment of detailed crime maps alongside the first-hand accounts of former offenders, this investigation evaluates whether there are contexts which repeatedly fall victim to vehicle crime.

Applying Machine Learning to Criminology: Semi-Parametric Spatial Demographic Bayesian Regression

Dr Roman Marchant Matus, University of Sydney

Several significant methodological challenges confront policy makers and practitioners in using crime data. In this paper, we propose a statistical model that solves, first, an underestimation of crimes occurring within

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a geographical space and second, the provision of confidence intervals which fully reflect uncertainties in prediction and inference. Combining machine learning techniques and Bayesian estimation tools, this paper develops a generic modelling strategy that learns and hence models crime in a spatial environment. This model will enable policy makers and police to make better and more informed decisions. The proposed method combines a parametric and non-parametric stochastic model which is fully probabilistic, i.e. captures the uncertainty in the prediction and the model parameters, using criminal records and demographic information. This provides more robust and informed estimates of criminal activity. We validate this method using real crime data from the state of NSW, Australia.

Measuring Context-Dependent Fear of Crime and Risk Perception Using Mobile Technology

Michael Chataway, Dr Timothy Hart, Professor Ross Coomber & Dr Christine Bond, Griffith University

Place-based information collected from residents about their perceptions of crime may provide critical information about the state of crime fear within communities, and provide opportunities for managing it more effectively and efficiently by various local agencies. However, most fear of crime research fails to consider the impact “place” has on fear of crime. Despite recent advancements in geographic technologies, there has been little in the way of methodological improvements to the way we measure fear of crime amongst individuals within their natural environment. This deficiency in the existing empirical scholarship is not the result of disinterest, but rather shortcomings in the traditional methods used to study fear of crime and the common measures used to assess it. The present study uses a novel approach—mobile technology—to collect context-dependent data on fear of crime and other characteristics of risk perception from young adults living in Southeast Queensland. Using a mobile application, we deliver a series of momentary surveys on fear of crime. Our study focuses on the processes behind making judgments about risk and crime within the proximate environment and how these judgments may be further shaped by psychological and contextual factors (i.e., negative affectivity, and place familiarity).

Findings from a Pilot Test of the Environmental Corrections Model of Probation and Parole

Dr Lacey Schaefer, Griffith University

As a new model of probation and parole, Environmental Corrections applies the principles of environmental criminology to offender supervision. Under this framework, probation and parole officers are transformed into problem-solvers that develop opportunity-reduction case plans that address the two ingredients of crime events: opportunity and propensity. A pilot test of Environmental Corrections was implemented in a probation and parole office in a large metropolitan area in Australia. This presentation discusses findings from field observations during the implementation of this pilot test, in addition to the results of the quantitative evaluation of the model. Comparative rates of technical violations and recidivism are provided for matched treatment and control groups. Conclusions and directions of subsequent research are described.

1.30 pm | Keynote 2

No Room for Drugs: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial Nudging Hotels to Report Guest-Room ICE Trafficking

Professor Lorraine Mazerolle, University of Queensland

Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB) Detectives in Brisbane City (including Brisbane, Fortitude Valley and Spring Hill) faced increasing problems of drug dealers using hotel guest rooms to produce and distribute ice. Hoteliers failed to recognize signs of drug dealing problems and CIB detectives struggled to engage the 120 hoteliers across the city in their efforts to tackle the drug trafficking problem. A total of 120 hotels across Brisbane City were identified and randomly allocated into one of three triplets: Treatment A implemented the Brisbane City CIB Business-As-Usual intervention. Treatment B involved the CIB emailing a simple, procedurally just letter to 40 hotels seeking their cooperation to reduce the drug trafficking problems. In Treatment C a similarly crafted procedurally just letter was emailed to the hoteliers which was followed-up with a Third Party Policing (TPP) intervention. The TPP intervention involved the Brisbane City CIB partnering with the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, together visiting the 40 hotels in the Treatment C condition to discuss the problem, communicate the legal responsibilities of the hoteliers and seek cooperation from the hoteliers

to better address the drug dealing problems in guest rooms. The Treatment C visit was specially crafted to deliver a procedurally just dialogue. Main findings from the trial are presented.

About the presenter

Lorraine Mazerolle is an Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellow (2010–2015), a Professor in the School of Social Science at The University of Queensland, and a Chief Investigator with the ARC Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course (LCC). She is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, and a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), the Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC) and the Academy of the Social Sciences Australia. Lorraine is the past Chair of the ASC's Division of Experimental Criminology (2014–2015), and the recipient of the 2016 ASC Division of Policing Distinguished Scholar Award, the 2013 AEC Joan McCord Award, and the 2010 ASC Division of International Criminology Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award. Her research interests are in experimental criminology, policing, drug law enforcement, regulatory crime control, and crime prevention, and she has won numerous US and Australian national competitive research grants on topics such as third party policing, police engagement with high risk people and disadvantaged communities, community regulation, problem-oriented policing, police technologies, civil remedies, street-level drug enforcement and policing public housing sites.

3.00 pm | Roosevelt Room

Corrections

Behind the Wire Fence: Exploring Racial & Gender Differences in Prisoner Reentry in Australia

Nicole Ryan, Dr Jeff Ackerman,, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Justin Ready, Griffith Criminology Institute & Professor Faye Taxman, George Mason University, & Professor Stuart Kinner, Murdoch Children's Research Institute

Worldwide it is commonly accepted that the imprisonment of males is always significantly higher than females. However, does this hold true when we examine reincarceration by gender and race? In Australia, the risk of imprisonment for Indigenous women is significantly higher than non-Indigenous males, yet we know little of their experiences or needs. Unfortunately prisoner reentry research has largely been constrained to the use of western white-male

centric samples and administrative data due to the unavailability of detailed self-report data. Using newly available self-reports combined with administrative data from 1,238 Australian prisoners, we explore whether the risk of reincarceration differs between racial and gendered groups. Furthermore, we identify whether any reincarceration differences found across race and gendered groups can be explained by group differences in the intrapersonal, economic, social support, prison life, and ecological domains.

Building effective throughcare strategies for Indigenous offenders

Associate Professor Hilde Tubex, University of Western Australia

Corrections in this country have to deal with the ongoing and even increasing problem of Indigenous overrepresentation, with Indigenous women being the fastest growing subgroup. The high Indigenous imprisonment rate is strongly related to the high rate of recidivism of Indigenous offenders and therefore, the transition of Indigenous peoples after release back into the community is crucial. In this research, A/Professor Tubex (UWA), A/Professor Rynne (Griffith), and Professor Blagg (UWA) have been investigating how to develop effective throughcare strategies for Indigenous offenders starting from a community-led approach. The research is based on interviews with men and women in communities in the Kimberley, Darwin, the Tiwi Islands and Alice Springs, as well as with their service providers. The interviews were transcribed, analysed with NVivo and consulted on with Indigenous peoples. In this presentation we describe the main findings of the research and our recommendations for developing effective throughcare strategies.

Close family imprisonment in the HILDA Survey: The effect of parenting stress on mother-child relationships

Dr Kirsten Besemer & Associate Professor Susan Dennison, Griffith University

Many studies have found associations between parental imprisonment, and more recently other close family imprisonment, and long-term harms to children. It is thought that such harms may be mediated by elevated parenting stress, reducing caregivers' ability to offer a secure parent-child relationship after a family member is imprisoned. Using HILDA, a nationally-representative Australian survey, we

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show that recent close family imprisonment (CFI) substantially increases the risk of high maternal parenting stress. Women who are affected by high parenting stress following CFI are also far more likely to become less satisfied with their relationship with their child. Conversely, most women who experience CFI do not experience high parenting stress, and do not have a greater risk of subsequent relationship dissatisfaction. We conclude that parenting stress after CFI is a key determinant of relationship harms, and consider how such stress could be reduced or avoided.

The Court Ordered Parole experience in Queensland from a corrections perspective

Brenton Michael & Kate Petrie, Queensland Corrective Services

Court Ordered Parole, introduced in 2006, provides that prisoners serving short sentences of imprisonment of three years or less, who are not serious violent offenders or sex offenders, will be released to parole at the time fixed by the sentencing court. It is the most common sentence type for prison admissions and has had a significant impact on the correctional system in Queensland.

The presentation will describe the policy context behind the introduction of Court Ordered Parole and changes to its operation and scope as a result of the Queensland Parole System Review released early in 2017. It will also show the impact Court Ordered Parole has had on other sentencing options, the effect it has had on prisoner and parolee numbers, and the operational effect temporary parole suspensions has had with the 'churn' of prisoners between the prison and parole systems.

3.00 pm | Kennedy Room

Policing

WAPol's experience from trialling body worn video cameras: process and impact results from a field-based RCT

Dr Joe Clare, UWA School of Law & Inspector Darren Henstock, WAPol Evidence Based Policing Division

For approximately 6-months in 2016 the Western Australian Police (WAPol) undertook a field-based randomised controlled trial (RCT) of police body worn video (BWV). At the conclusion of this trial WAPol undertook a comprehensive evaluation that included survey information (from the public, police officers,

and offenders), process implementation analysis, and impact/outcome analysis. This presentation will discuss the main findings from this exercise and consider the broader implications of the findings for WAPol's engagement with BWV technology into the future.

After Ferguson: Examining Changes in Police Militarization, Arrests, and Crime

Ellen Dinsmore, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The militarized police response to the 2014 protests against the police shooting of an unarmed Black man in Ferguson, Missouri in the United States drew attention to increasing police use of military strategies and equipment, such as SWAT teams and armored vehicles, and called into question the legitimacy of law enforcement practices more broadly. Some have maintained that this heightened scrutiny to police behavior led to a "Ferguson effect," in which police began conducting fewer arrests. Yet, while there has been mixed evidence of a Ferguson effect, little is known about differences in post-Ferguson arrest rates across police agencies with varying levels of militarization. Police in more militarized agencies may have experienced or perceived greater challenges to their use of discretion after Ferguson and subsequently carried out fewer arrests. Combining several U.S. governmental datasets, this analysis compares arrests before and after Ferguson in more and less militarized police agencies.

Police use of force in watch-houses

Dr Rebecca Denning, Crime and Corruption Commission, Queensland

On average, over 146 000 detainees (or nearly 55 000 distinct people) are processed through Queensland's 59 watch-houses each year. In 2016, the Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission conducted research to better understand prevalence and nature of force used in this challenging policing environment. The study examined over 700 hours of closed circuit television footage obtained from a number of watch-houses in Queensland. The presentation will outline the findings and discuss the complexities of conducting research on use of force in this environment.

Officer involved shootings: Understanding officers' recall of stressful events

Dr Louise Porter, Griffith University

Psychological research and real-world experiences inform us that officers' recall of 'officer involved shootings' is often distorted. However, there is debate as to the best time to interview officers to ensure the best recall, with memory potentially affected by the immediate stress of the situation but also vulnerable to decay and contamination. This study aimed to test the effect of delay and repeated questioning on memory for officer involved shootings. 90 officers experienced an 'active armed offender' scenario as part of their training. All completed a survey to test their memory of the incident. Half of the officers completed this immediately after the scenario and again two days later; the other half completed the test only two days later. This presentation discusses the effect of the timing of recall (immediate or delayed) on memory for the shooting event; and the effect of repeated questioning on memory for the shooting event. This knowledge assists understanding of the limitations of information provided under different interviewing conditions.

9.00 am | Keynote 3

The impact of societal and systemic inequalities on youth crime and justice

Professor Susan McVie OBE, University of Edinburgh

A wealth of evidence shows that crime has fallen across many jurisdictions over the last two decades, according to traditional measures of crime such as police recorded statistics and victimization surveys. Research from several countries demonstrates that the crime drop has primarily been driven by a fall in offending behavior amongst children and young adults. Indeed, some studies indicate a profound shift in the distinctive nature of the age-crime curve; and yet the predominant theories around the crime drop have paid scant attention to this unprecedented shift. This paper will consider the changing profile of youth offending behavior in the context of various societal and systemic inequalities. It will argue that youth crime and justice has been subject to three 'effects': a displacement effect that has shifted youth offending off street and on-line; a cultural dissonance effect that means youth offenders continue to be subject to the same traditional, and systematically biased, modes of policing as they were prior to the crime drop; and a concentration effect that means shrinkage in the number of youth offenders known to formal systems has resulted in an increase in levels of vulnerability amongst the known population. Finally, it will consider the impact of differential modes of justice intervention in the lives of young people who offend and suggest that a 'whole system' effect shows the most promise in terms of long-term reductions in youth crime.

About the Presenter

Professor Susan McVie is Chair of Quantitative Criminology in the School of Law at the University of Edinburgh. She is Director of the newly established Analyzing Multidimensional and Multiscale Inequalities in Scottish Society (AMMISS) Research Centre and ex-Director of the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN), a leading research centre focused on advanced research in the areas of crime, education and urban inequalities. She is Co-Director of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime (ESYTC); one of the founder members of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR); and leader of the Crime and Justice work strand of the Administrative Data Research Centre in Scotland (ADRC-S). Susan's research focuses on: crime patterns and

trends; youth crime and justice; criminal careers and developmental criminology; violence and homicide; and gangs and knife crime. Her research has had a dramatic impact in reforming the Scottish youth justice system and formed the evidence base for the new Whole Systems Approach to young people; her work on school experience and exclusion has fundamentally changed school exclusion policies in Scottish schools; and she was influential in bringing about the end of non-statutory stop and search in Scotland and helped to draft the new Code of Practice on stop and search. She sits on a number of influential government committees, including the Building Safer Communities Programme Board and the Independent Advisory Group on Stop and Search in Scotland. She supports the work many third sector organisations and has recently been appointed to the Board of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She is a member of the Economic and Social Research Council's Capability Committee and influences at a national level the UK's social science data infrastructure and early career research development. In 2013, Susan was awarded (jointly with Lesley McAra) the Howard League for Penal Reform Research Medal. In 2014, she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 2016, she received an OBE for services to social science in the Queen's New Year's Honours List; and she was jointly awarded (with Lesley McAra) the inaugural University of Edinburgh Chancellor's Award for Research Impact by HRH Princess Anne.

10.30 am | Roosevelt Room:

Juvenile Crime and the Justice System

Predictive validity of risk assessment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous youths in community supervision

Dr Paul Nelson, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Introduction: Predictive models of recidivism typically rely on administratively-held static risk data. This study examined whether data from the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory - Australian Adaptation (YLS/CMI-AA), which gives primacy to dynamic risk, improves the predictive ability of static risk-based models. Method: Logistic models for all persons with a valid YLS/CMI-AA who commenced community supervision with Juvenile Justice NSW in 2014. Results: Areas Under the Curve (AUCs) below 0.7 for Indigenous offenders (N=508) and 0.7-0.8

for non-Indigenous offenders (N=542). Combined (YLS/CMI-AA and static risk) model AUCs within the 95% confidence interval of the static risk model. Partial cross-validation. Discussion: YLS/CMI-AA data did not significantly improve prediction and performed inconsistently across Indigenous status. This presentation will consider issues with the underlying data (e.g. variable recency of YLS/CMI-AA data), the validity of the tool with Indigenous youths, the need for wider replication, and potential evaluation applications of YLS/CMI-AA data.

Offending among young people who have been in out-of-home-care

Dr Melissa Burgess, NSW Family and Community Services

This research describes offending among young people aged 10-17 years in out-of-home-care (OOHC). Offending rates prior and subsequent to entering OOHC are examined in conjunction with their child protection histories, OOHC placements and various risk and protective factors related to offending. These factors include child developmental outcomes including socio-emotional wellbeing using the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) and cognitive ability using the Matrix Reasoning Test (WISC IV), school attendance and truancy, anti-social behaviour, substance use, social activities, relationships with peers and carers, family contact, parental warmth and monitoring, and who young people turn to for support. The Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study (POCLS) follows children and young people entering OOHC for the first time in NSW between May 2010 and October 2011. POCLS links in-depth interview data collected from children, young people and their carers with NSW Family and Community Services administrative data and NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research offending data.

See: <http://www.community.nsw.gov.au/research-centre/pathways-of-care-longitudinal-study>

Robust evaluation in youth justice

Mandy Loundar, Juvenile Justice NSW, Dr Suzanne Poynton & Hamish Thorburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Randomised controlled trials are considered to be the 'gold standard' for research designs. However, implementation of a randomized controlled trial is often hindered due to the practical or ethical issues. Here we present our experience with setting up a

randomised controlled trial for the Youth on Track pilot early intervention scheme. Youth on Track is funded by NSW Government to coordinate services for 10 – 17 year olds who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is undertaking a randomised control trial (RCT) to measure Youth on Track's impact on reoffending. A number of challenges have been faced in the development of the RCT, of a statistical, ethical and practical nature. The presenters will share the lessons learnt from implementing this evaluation methodology, which is rarely applied in a juvenile justice setting.

Caution versus Court: Which produces a lower rate of juvenile reoffending.

Dr Don Weatherburn & Dr Jia Jia Wang, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

The use of police cautions is declining in NSW and the UK, where they have been described as a 'soft option'. In 2012, UK Justice Secretary Chris Grayling promised to 'scrap' the use of cautions in England and Wales. Past research on the effectiveness of cautions in reducing re-offending has produced mixed results, with some studies finding lower rates of re-offending among those cautioned, some finding lower rates of re-offending among those referred to court and some finding no difference at all. Past studies, however, have also suffered from a number of methodological weaknesses, including the use of comparison groups who are not eligible for a caution. In this study we present new evidence that juvenile offenders are less likely to re-offend after a caution than after referral to court.

10.30 am | Kennedy Room

Substance Use and Offending

Injection, sex and tattooing among 2,359,220 prisoners: a global systematic review

Professor Kate Dolan, UNSW

Prisoners engage in a range of risk behaviors that can lead to the transmission of infections such as HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. This review systematically summarizes the epidemiologic literature on four key HIV/HCV risk behaviors; drug injection, sexual activity, tattooing and piercing among prisoners around the world.

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We found 8,571 peer-reviewed and 4,295 grey literature publications, of which 140 and 14, respectively, met inclusion criteria covering 53 countries (28%). Regions with high levels of injecting were Asia Pacific (20.2%), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (17.3%) and Latin America and the Caribbean. In contrast low levels of injecting in prison were found in Eastern and Southern Africa (0.6%) and West and Central Africa (0.5%). In terms of sexual activity in prison, the highest levels were in the Other Regions (12.1%) and West and Central Africa (13.6%), with low level reports coming from the Middle East and North African region (1.5%). Tattooing data were even more limited with high levels from Other regions (14.7%), Asia Pacific (21.4%) and Latin America (45.4%).

Prisons are burdened with a high prevalence of infectious diseases, a high prevalence of risk behaviors for transmission of these diseases, and, in most settings, a striking lack of evidence-based infection control measures, even when such measures are available in the surrounding community. Given that most prisoners return to these communities, failure to implement effective responses has repercussions not only prisoner health, but also for public health.

Homicide Offender Profiling: Exploring offender alcohol and drug use at the time of the offence.

Dr Shaunagh Foy, Charles Sturt University

The research presented forms part of a larger study that investigated the motive for homicide and the characteristics of the offender at the time of offending. Three categories of motive were examined; expressive motive, where escalating, volatile emotional events have preceded the homicide; instrumental motive, where the goal is to acquire money, drugs or some other item that the offender lacks; and sexually motivated homicide, where the homicide occurs within the context of a sexual assault. Twenty-three years of data from all states and territories across Australia was obtained from the National Homicide Monitoring Program, which is housed within the Australian Institute of Criminology. Information was obtained from 5009 homicide cases. Variables relevant to motive, which included alcohol and drug use, were analysed. Chi-square analyses revealed a number of significant differences between the three motive categories. Variables of significance included expressive homicide being significantly associated with alcohol consumption, and interestingly the absence of drug and alcohol use when the motive

was instrumentally or sexually motivated. Knowing the person's age, gender, and day of the week when the homicide occurred were also variables that distinguished between the three groups. The results from this research indicate that there are tangible differences between the three motives for homicide. Importantly, this research shows that the information collected by the police during the course of their investigation of the homicide demonstrates good differentiation between motive categories, particularly for expressive and instrumental motivations.

Drug-related police encounters across the globe: How does Australia compare?

Dr Caitlin Hughes, Dr Monica Barrat, Dr Adam Winstock, Dr Jason Ferris, Dr Larissa Maier, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW

Drug law enforcement subsumes the lion's share of drug policy expenditure across the globe, but we know little about cross-national similarities and differences in policing experiences of people who use drugs. Using a new drugs police module added to the 2017 Global Drug Survey this study examines the frequency and punitiveness of illicit drug-related police encounters in 20 countries including the UK, USA and Australia. Key variables included whether people who used drugs had in the last 12 months: a) been stopped and searched; b) given a warning; and c) been charged and arrested. We show that drug-related police encounters were more common in some nations, including in Australia, and more severe in others. Logistic regressions will be used to determine whether country predicts the frequency and/or punitiveness of policing encounters, after controlling for national differences in drug use prevalence. Implications for future street-level drug-law enforcement will be highlighted.

Restoring the centrality of guilt: A legal-psychological empirical study exploring restorative justice, emotions, and recidivism.

Kathy Liu, Australian National University

Restorative Justice (RJ) is a justice mechanism fundamentally based on the use of emotional forces to transform future offender behaviour. This study explores how the effect of RJ on decreasing recidivism rates may be bolstered through an examination of the psychological literature on moral emotions. Specifically, the relationship between emotional experiences of shame and guilt, self-evaluative style, and subsequent behavioural intentions are tested by the study. The

results gained suggest that future RJ practice should focus on enhancing offender experiences of guilt to increase subsequent prosocial behaviour. Further, it is also suggested that lower engagement with the self-ruminative style of evaluation within offenders increases the likelihood of experiencing guilt. As a result, certain policy reforms could be made by borrowing from the psychology sphere to achieve the desirable outcomes of reduced recidivism.

1.30 pm | Roosevelt Room

Courts

The effect of Indigenous status on sentence outcomes for serious assault offences

Hamish Thorburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Recent studies seem to show a bias in sentencing discriminating against Indigenous offenders, contradicting previous evidence to the contrary. However, these studies fail to control for important covariates – specifically prior penalties imposed on the offender, and risk of alcohol or drug abuse. Our aim was to investigate the relationship between Indigenous status and sentencing outcomes for serious assault offences, controlling for these additional covariates. Binomial general estimating equation (GEE) regression was used to explore the effect of Indigenous status on the likelihood of a prison sentence while controlling for other sentence-relevant factors. When controlling for all covariates, a difference in the marginal probability of imprisonment for a referent-level offender of less than one percentage point (3.40% for Indigenous offenders, 2.45% for non-Indigenous) was found. We conclude that while there is a significant effect of Indigenous status on sentencing, the effect is vastly reduced when controlling for additional covariates.

An Evaluation of the NSW Rolling List Court

Sara Rahman, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Trial court delay in the NSW District Criminal Court is a well-documented problem. One possible remedy to this is the operation of a “rolling list court”, where two sets of prosecution and defence teams appear before a single judge on a rolling basis, with senior counsel briefed early in the process. A non-blinded randomised trial was run in the NSW District Criminal Court to assess whether the operation of the Rolling

List Court could result in earlier appropriate guilty pleas and shorter trial lengths. Results indicate that matters randomised to the Rolling List Court were more likely to resolve in an early guilty plea than the matters in the control group. Supplementary findings from stakeholder interviews shed light on why the Rolling List Court was effective and the potential benefits and limits of broader application of the model in NSW.

Explaining the right to silence to Aboriginal suspects in the NT

Alex Bowen, Australian National University

The right to silence (and privilege against self-incrimination) is a key protection for criminal suspects. The requirement to tell suspects about this right implies an intention to put suspects in a reasonably informed position before a police interview. However, explaining the right to silence to some Aboriginal suspects is notoriously difficult. Northern Territory police are required to explain the right to silence and obtain evidence of apparent understanding, a policy which often leads to complex conversations. This is a linguistic study of those conversations, which are recorded, examining how police explain the right in conversation, how Aboriginal people might understand it, specific language issues that arise, and what is left unsaid. It also considers how police language is shaped by law, policy and practice. Some comprehension problems could be easily addressed by changes to police language. These findings may also be relevant to other jurisdictions and to other NESB suspects.

1.30 pm | Kennedy Room

Domestic and Family Violence

An Evaluation of the NSW Domestic Violence Evidence in Chief reforms

Dr Suzanne Poynton & Steve Yeong, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

This study investigates the impact of the 2015 Domestic Violence Evidence in Chief (DVEC) reforms on court outcomes in NSW. Court data from BOCSAR and DVEC data from the NSW Police were extracted for the period January 2014 – June 2016. The impact of DVEC was assessed using (1) Dynamic Panel Data models to examine, at the LAC-level, the relationship between the monthly proportion of assaults with a DVEC statement and the monthly proportion of DV

assault appearances resulting in a proven outcome or guilty plea, and (2) Two-Stage Least Squares Instrumental Variable regression to estimate, at the appearance-level, the impact of a DVEC statement on the probability of a DV assault being proven and the probability a defendant charged with DV assault pleads guilty. The results provide limited evidence for a significant impact of the NSW DVEC reforms on court outcomes. Limitations and policy implications are discussed.

Examining protection orders for domestic violence through the lens of EMMIE

Dr Christopher Dowling, Australian Institute of Criminology

Protection orders are now a widely used response to domestic violence across Australia, reflecting a general shift in the policing of this form of crime towards a more proactive and preventative focus. The current study reviews Australian and international empirical research on protection orders in relation to domestic violence, employing EMMIE as a framework for the synthesis of evidence. EMMIE encourages the more nuanced examination of how, for whom and under what circumstances interventions are effective. In synthesising evidence regarding the overall 'Effectiveness' of protection orders, standardised effect sizes distilled from quasi-experimental studies across three dimensions of domestic violence re-victimisation (prevalence, frequency and severity) are presented. Narrative syntheses are used to examine findings regarding the potential 'Mechanisms' through which protective orders effect change, the 'Moderators' or contextual correlates of their effectiveness, the predictors of and barriers to their 'Implementation', and their 'Economy' or cost-effectiveness.

Scripting intimate partner violence: patterns and opportunities for intervention

Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

Despite evidence that strategies like protection orders and duress alarms are somewhat effective in reducing intimate partner violence (IPV), situational responses to IPV that aim to disrupt criminal activity by changing the environments within which crime occur have received little attention. Situational approaches are intuitively appealing for many reasons, including that they do not require the offender to change their motivations. To be effective, situational approaches

need to be underpinned by an accurate understanding of the processes involved in the commission of specific crimes, which may involve script analysis. Although it has been used for a range of other crime types, to date IPV has not been explored using these methods. This paper describes the findings from a recent study which involved the use of script analysis to describe the crime commission processes involved in male-on-female IPV, and to identify opportunities for preventing IPV through situational mechanisms.

3.30 pm | Keynote 4

Overview and Evaluation of a New Interactive Training System for Investigative Interviewers of Children

Professor Martine Powell, Griffith University

This presentation describes a new interactive model of delivering investigative interviewer training to large cohorts of investigative interviewers of children. The model is characterised by four key elements: (1) Spaced learning, multiple practice opportunities and immediate expert feedback; (2) an individually-tailored interview protocol incorporating local legislation; (3) genuine partnership with industry; and (4) ongoing quality improvement and evaluation. An outline of the elements of the training system, their rationale, and a description of how they are implemented is provided with reference to the broader literature on interviewer training and evaluation. The results of two studies evaluating this training program are also briefly reported along with directions for future research.

About the presenter

Martine Powell is a Professor of psychology and Founding Director of the Centre for Investigative Interviewing. Professor Powell's area of expertise is investigative interviewing, in particular interviewing of children and vulnerable witnesses, and in cases of sexual offences and child abuse. Professor Powell has extensive experience conducting research in this area – including over 230 publications – and she has designed, implemented and evaluated interviewer training programs for a diverse range of professional groups, both nationally and internationally. Professor Powell's research is best described as practice-based, conducted in collaboration with industry partners to inform decisions about how to improve investigative and evidential interviewing.