Griffith Criminology Institute presents:

Valuing All Voices

Australian and New Zealand Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abuse — 9th Biennial Conference

24–26 July 2019

Griffith University and Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre
Kia mā te marae, huihia te pōhatu; whai iho mā te ahī kā te marae e whakātū

‘Let the marae be clean, turn the stone over, then let the burning fire reveal it’

Tēnā koutou katoa – greetings to you all.

On behalf of Australian and New Zealand Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abuse (ANZATSA), I wish you a warm welcome to the 9th biennial international research, theory and practice conference. A lot has happened in two years! Governments in both countries have signaled strong intentions to impact meaningfully on the prevention of sexual violence. For instance, the Royal Commission of Inquiry into State Responses to Child Sexual Abuse concluded their investigations and released recommendations with the development of implementation plans across Australia. Meanwhile, another Royal Commission of Inquiry commenced in New Zealand in 2018. In both cases, the prominence of survivors’ voices reflects the value of lived experience as an important perspective on community health and wellness. Large-scale societal change is best met with communities who are prepared to handle the transition. In this respect, the role for practitioners, organisations and researchers is vital in order to facilitate healthy change amongst our many and varied communities in safe, well-informed and ethical ways that are sustainable and acceptable to the users of our services and knowledge.

In this spirit, ANZATSA has convened a conference or symposium every year since 2000. This is the second conference that has been held in Brisbane (the first was in 2006). As such, we are excited to return to Queensland in partnership with the Griffith Criminology Institute to bring you a stimulating programme of keynote speakers, workshops and presenters of considerable breadth and depth, reflecting the topics and issues of concern to members and friends of the Association, and more importantly, the communities in which we work – especially marginalised and indigenous communities. Although we live in changing times, ANZATSA remain steadfast in our commitment to support practitioners, organisations and researchers who work in this space to advance best practices and critical knowledge in the service of improving the safety and well-being of our communities.

As the whakatauki says, a clean marae (meeting grounds) with no burning fire is worthless, but one supported by people and their cooking fires is of high value indeed. Please take the opportunity to enjoy yourselves and share ideas, challenges, and triumphs with one another – to let your ‘fires’ burn. I look forward to meeting with you!

Ngā manākitanga,
Armon Tamatea
President, ANZATSA

ANZATSA is honoured to welcome Australian, New Zealand, and international leaders who are working towards the goal of preventing sexual abuse and violence. Consistent with this year’s theme of “valuing all voices” we look forward to providing an opportunity for people with different roles, perspectives, strengths and strategies to bring ideas to the table and share their recent research, clinical expertise and lived experience.

This conference is a great time to reflect on the past two years, take stock of where we are as a field, and look forward to the future with fresh eyes and renewed motivation. Since our last meeting in Auckland, we’ve seen an expansion in the #MeToo movement which has raised our collective awareness of the vast scope and sliding scale of harassment, abuse and violence. The outing of various celebrities has forced us to confront the duality that someone who we loved, laughed at, or looked up to could ‘engage in questionable conduct’ or even commit an abhorrent crime. It is utterly understandable that as a community, and in this moment in history, we are feeling overwhelmed. It seems that every week new allegations emerge, more survivors come forward, other celebrities are disgraced; it is hard to take it all in. At the same time, our collective understanding of this complicated phenomenon is becoming more sophisticated. It’s important to hold a space for that. Knowledge is power and communication is key. We are hopeful that we are reaching a tipping point, and that the more we learn, the more empowered we will feel to observe, detect, communicate, intervene in and prevent sexual abuse and violence in our communities.

What’s in store for ANZATSA 2019? First and foremost, our aim is to offer a conference program that unifies diverse nationalities, cultures, services, professions and voices working towards the common aim of preventing sexual abuse. On Wednesday, we are excited to welcome delegates as well as friends, family and locals to a public engagement event that will address improving communication between parents, carers, and children. In addition, we are hosting a series of co-design workshops where delegates are invited to contribute to the design and vision of a national strategy to prevent sexual abuse of children. And finally, we hope that in the breaks between sessions, as business cards are exchanged, and ideas are scribbled on napkins, all of our conference attendees feel enthused and empowered to seize the opportunity to reconnect with old friends, make new connections, and make the most of your time with colleagues who are committed to this important work.

Thank you for joining us, enjoy the winter sun, and welcome to Brisbane!

Danielle Arlanda Harris, Deputy Director Research, Griffith Youth Forensic Service and Associate Professor
Gwenda Willis, Clinical Psychologist, University of Auckland
24 July Registration
8.30 am – 9 am
Ship Inn S06

WIFI
24 July
Complimentary WIFI is available at Ship Inn only

25–26 July
Complimentary WIFI is provided by the venue throughout the event. To access WIFI, please connect to BSEC.

Conference Hashtag
The official conference hashtag is #ANZATSA2019. We welcome delegates engaging with us on social media throughout the conference. Griffith Criminology Institute will be live tweeting the conference throughout the event. Follow us at @GriffCrimInst

Conference Feedback Form
Your feedback will help us to improve future events. We encourage you to complete the conference feedback form at the end of the event:

The link will also be emailed to all attendees following the conference and the form can be completed anonymously.

Student Volunteers
A number of student volunteers are available to assist with guest enquiries throughout the conference. They are easily identifiable by their red Griffith University t-shirts.

Special Dietary Requirements
All pre-arranged special dietary requirements have been catered for. Please find specially marked meals on the separate dietary table. Please check with venue staff if you have any queries or concerns regarding your meal.

Book Stall
Open Leaves Books has a reputation throughout Australia as the premier bookseller in the areas of mental health and counselling. They stock a wide range of titles across five subject areas – Children and Adolescents, Counselling and Mental Health, Human Relations, Loss and Grief, and Stress and Trauma. A selection of books are available for purchase from the Open Leaves Books display table in the foyer area.

eatSouthBank Concierge
All delegates have been provided with an eatSouthBank Concierge card in their name tag pouches. eatSouthBank Concierge is your own personal assistant for all things fun, delicious and practical in South Bank. Experience Brisbane like a local by uncovering secret spots, discounts and handy hints that will have you getting around the area like a total pro. To activate discounts and see what is on offer, register your card online: eatsouthbank.com.au/concierge

Lunchtime Documentary Screening
The documentary: “Giving crime survivors a voice“ from Sycamore Voices will be screened during lunchtime on Thursday 25 July – 1 pm in room B1.

In June 2014, six Queensland crime survivors talked exclusively about their experiences inside the breakthrough restorative justice program – Sycamore Tree Project. They include victims of armed robbery, and families where a loved one was murdered. This breakthrough justice program has featured on ABC Radio and the Courier Mail Magazine, and has run in over 30 countries. It brings crime victims and prisoners together in a secure area of a local prison, for eight sessions focussing on the impact of crime and healing pathways. It goes further than what our court system can – to make prisoners understand the long term effects of their crimes. This is one thing that has been proven to break the cycle of crime.
**VENUE MAP: 24 JULY**

**Room Locations: 24 July 2019**

Pre Conference Workshops are held in buildings S02, S07 and S06 on the Griffith University South Bank campus.

Please proceed to the following levels in various buildings:

S02: Level 3, Webb Centre (S02_3.12)

S02: Level 7, Webb Centre (S02_7.07 and S02_7.16)

S07: Level 2, Graduate Centre (S07_2.10, S07_2.16, S07_2.18)

S06: Level 2, The Ship Inn (enter via building S07)

Bathrooms are all located on the respective floors of workshop rooms.

**Catering will be served at your session location during the following breaks:**

10.30 am – 11 am Morning tea

12.30 pm – 1.30 pm Lunch will be served in the building of your morning session
  (Web Centre S02_7.07 balcony or The Ship Inn balcony level 2)

3.00 pm – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea

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**S02** - Webb Centre  
**S05** - QCA Lecture Theatre and Gallery  
**S06** - Shipp Inn  
**S07** - Griffith South Bank Graduate Centre
VENUE MAP: 25 – 26 JULY

Room Locations: 25–26 July 2019

The conference rooms are located on the Boulevard and Arbour levels of the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre. The Boulevard level is located one level above the Arbour level.

Rooms B1–B3 combine for keynote sessions, and are used individually for the breakout sessions which are held in rooms:

B1, B2, B3, A1, A2, Arbour Boardroom

Catering will be served in the Boulevard level in the foyer space in front of rooms B1–B3 and also in the Arbour level in the Arbour Lounge.

If you have special dietary requirements we ask that you make your way to the Boulevard level area for specially marked meals.
## PROGRAM: 24 JULY

### Pre Conference Workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room Location</th>
<th>Workshop Topic</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Registrations (Ship Inn S06)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 am</td>
<td><strong>Ship Inn Function Centre</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 1:</strong> Risk and protective factors in treatment</td>
<td>David Thornton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Graduate Centre S07_2.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 2:</strong> Introduction to the Good Way model: an integrative, trauma-informed, strengths-based model</td>
<td>Lesley Ayland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Webb Centre S02_7.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 3:</strong> Victims perspectives of Sexual Abuse, perpetrators and their management</td>
<td>Carol Ronken, Kieran McCartan, Kelly Richards and Jodi Death</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Webb Centre S02_7.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 4:</strong> What’s new with Static-99R, STABLE-2007, and ACUTE-2007?</td>
<td>Maaike Helmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Webb Centre S02_3.12</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 5:</strong> Abuse in organisations: Prevention is better for everyone</td>
<td>Stephen Smallbone</td>
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<td>10:30 am</td>
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<td>12:30 pm</td>
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<td>1.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Webb Centre S02_7.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 6:</strong> Assessment of Individuals with Sex Offences and Major Mental Illness</td>
<td>Sharon Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Graduate Centre S07_2.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 7:</strong> Engaging higher risk offenders in meaningful work to change their offence-supportive cognition</td>
<td>Richard Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Graduate Centre S07_2.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 8:</strong> International symposium on the registration of people who have committed sexual offences</td>
<td>Katie Gotch, Karla Lopez, Margaret Anne Lawand Kieran McCartan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Graduate Centre S07_2.10</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 9:</strong> Using the MIDSA to Assess the Treatment Needs of Juveniles and Adults Who Sexually Offend</td>
<td>Raymond Knight and Judith Sims-Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ship Inn Function Centre</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 10:</strong> Working towards change with young people displaying harmful/offending sexual behaviours in a residential care setting</td>
<td>Ian Nussey and Toni Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Webb Centre S02_7.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>Workshop 11:</strong> Developing assessment profiling of young people who have sexually harmed: Introduction to AIM3 Model of Assessment</td>
<td>Marcella Leonard and Simon Hackett</td>
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<td>3 pm</td>
<td>Afternoon tea</td>
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<td>3:30 pm</td>
<td>Workshops continue</td>
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<td>5 pm</td>
<td>Workshops conclude</td>
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</table>
Program: Morning Workshops
24 July 2019

Workshop 1
Ship Inn Function Centre

9 – 10.30 am Workshop session
10.30 – 11 am Morning tea
11 am – 12.30 pm Workshop continuing

Risk and protective factors in treatment
David Thornton

The purpose of this workshop is to assist treatment providers in incorporating a protective factors approach into their practice. The first half of the workshop will describe underlying protective processes and the way in which they can be expressed through different protective factors. A contextual way of understanding risk that is more consistent with this approach will be advocated for. Specific suggestions regarding how to incorporate this perspective into therapeutic practice will be made. In the second half of the workshop, participants will work together in small groups to develop ways that these ideas can be incorporated into their practice.

Workshop 2
Graduate Centre S07_2.18

9 – 10.30 am Workshop session
10.30 – 11 am Morning tea
11 am – 12.30 pm Workshop continuing

Introduction to the Good Way model: an integrative, trauma-informed, strengths-based model
Lesley Ayland

The Good Way model was originally developed by Lesley Ayland and Bill West for young people with intellectual or learning difficulties, who had sexually harmed others. The model integrates narrative therapy, cognitive–behavioural approaches, and trauma-attachment focused approaches into an overall framework that clients easily understand. The Good Way model has a rehabilitative theoretical base and situates risk and behaviour management within a strengths-based approach that emphasises attaining psychological well-being, resolution of trauma and an abuse-free life by building both internal capacity and external support.

Working with clients who think very simply and who present with a range of extremely challenging problems and difficulties requires a simple tool by which they can communicate complex issues. It also requires methods that are interactive and memorable. The Good Way model achieves these things and qualitative evidence shows it is used by clients and families for a longer time than those who have had therapy using other approaches. An evaluation of the Good Way model for youth aged 11–17, both with and without a learning, developmental or intellectual disability, showed very positive effects on client’s overall behaviour, resolution of trauma and internalising problems, and an overall reduction of risk of further concerning or harmful sexual behaviour. The Good Way model has since been adapted and used with children, mainstream youth and both mainstream adults and those with an intellectual or learning disability. It can also be used for clients who have been harmed by others. One of the largest children’s charities in the UK (NSPCC: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) have implemented the model and commissioned a large scale evaluation which commenced in April 2019.
Workshop 3  
Webb Centre S02_7.07

9 – 10.30 am Workshop session
10.30 – 11 am Morning tea
11 am – 12.30 pm Workshop continuing

Victims perspectives of sexual abuse, perpetrators and their management

*Carol Ronken, Kieran McCartan, Kelly Richards and Jodi Death*

This pre-conference workshop will focus on victim/survivors’ views about sexual offender reintegration. The workshop will take as its starting point recent qualitative research that explored the views of victim/survivors of sexual violence on offender reintegration for the first time internationally. The workshop will give voice to victim/survivors and encourage participants to balance their professional perspectives with those of victim/survivors and consider how the needs of this group can be better met through service provision.

Workshop 4  
Webb Centre S02_7.16

9 – 10.30 am Workshop session
10.30 – 11 am Morning tea
11 am – 12.30 pm Workshop continuing


*L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University*

One of the challenges of using evidence-based assessment practices is that you need to keep updating your practices as new evidence becomes available. The purpose of this workshop is to summarise and highlight research on Static-99R, STABLE-2007, and ACUTE-2007, with opportunity for questions and discussion of current practice issues facing participants. This workshop will cover topics including the 2016 revisions to the Static-99R manual, the new standardised risk levels adopted for the Static and Static/STABLE, the 2018 time free adjustments to the Static-99R, and new research on the scales (e.g. change in STABLE/ACUTE scores, applicability with indigenous offenders).

Workshop 5  
Webb Centre S02_3.12

9 – 10.30 am Workshop session
10.30 – 11 am Morning tea
11 am – 12.30 pm Workshop continuing

Abuse in organisations: Prevention is better for everyone

*Stephen Smallbone*

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse completed its five years of work in December 2017, publishing an extensive 17 volume final report. While the full impact of the Commission’s work may not yet be clear, many organisations are working to move beyond compliance with externally-imposed ‘bottom-line’ regulatory requirements by developing their own internal strategies for preventing and responding to abuse. This workshop aims to help organisations and practitioners better understand the dynamics of organisational sexual abuse – what it is, who is involved, and where, when, how and why it happens. Participants will be introduced to the rationale, main concepts and methods of situational prevention, and given practical guidance on how to use this approach to identify, prioritise, and reduce risks associated with their particular organisational environment. The workshop is suitable for those involved with child and youth serving organisations – administrators, regulators, organisational leaders, managers, safeguarding officers and other organisational personnel, as well as for practitioners interested in assisting organisations to understand and prevent abuse.
Program: Afternoon Workshops

24 July 2019

Workshop 6
Webb Centre S02_7.07

1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

Assessment of individuals with sex offences and major mental illness

Sharon M. Kelley

Empirically supported risk factors have been shown to be predictive of violent and sexual re-offence regardless of whether individuals suffer from a major mental illness (Bonta, Blair, and Wilson, 2014; Lee and Hanson, 2016). However, assessing for risk and treatment needs within this group is not always straightforward. How does one assess individuals who demonstrate a causal relationship between acute psychotic symptoms and sex offences (Smith and Taylor, 1999) or when acute symptoms affect how criminogenic needs are expressed? This workshop will review relevant research including a study on individuals with sex offences and major mental illness (SOMMI) that was completed at Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center. Assessment methodologies that participants can consider using in their practice will be reviewed including ways to evaluate the relationship between the psychiatric illness and criminogenic needs, and to identify individuals whose expression of criminogenic needs may be more variable as a result of their mental status. Opportunities for discussion and case practice will be provided.

Workshop 7
Graduate Centre S07_2.16

1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

Engaging higher risk offenders in meaningful work to change their offence-supportive cognition

Richard Parker

Most approaches to working with offenders have been adapted from methods which were designed for voluntary clients. Consequently, they are more suited for lower risk offenders, who already possess many prosocial attitudes and often view their offending as ego dystonic. This workshop outlines a method for engaging with higher risk offenders to actively address their antisocial cognition, with a focus on micro-skills. It includes guidelines for approaching, engaging and challenging offenders, in a cooperative and open manner. The workshop will provide examples of how this works with high risk offenders and give participants an opportunity to practice these skills.
PROGRAM: AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS
24 July 2019

Workshop 8
Graduate Centre S07_2.18
1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

International symposium on the registration of people who have committed sexual offences

Katie Gotch, Margaret-Anne Laws, Kieran McCartan and Karla Lopez

This symposium on registries for people who have committed sexual offences comprising of four intertwined presentations will lead the audience through the global, and historical, nature of registries internationally as well as in four distinct countries (UK, Australia, New Zealand, USA); a discussion of the political, legal and practical challenges of registration; lessons learnt from research and practice related to registration; and how registration links to recidivism, risk management, community integration and desistance. In addition, the symposium will discuss community notification and its links to registration internationally within the four countries being discussed as the USA has unfretted community notification, the UK has limited community notification, New Zealand does not have it and Australia is considering its introduction. The session will end with reflections upon lessons learnt and where we go from here.

Workshop 9
Graduate Centre S07_2.10
1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

Using the MIDSA to assess the treatment needs of juveniles and adults who sexually offend

Raymond Knight and Judith Sims-Knight

The Multidimensional Inventory of Development, Sex, and Aggression (MIDSA) is a computerised, contingency-based inventory that was created to assess the developmental histories and current behaviors, attitudes, and cognitions of juveniles and adults who have sexually offended. It provides a detailed clinical report to support assessing dynamic treatment targets for therapeutic interventions. The MIDSA has been administered to more than 7000 juveniles and adults in multiple settings. Its reliability and validity have been extensively tested, and 37 publications (24 peer-reviewed articles and 13 chapters) have reported the results of studies using its scales. The workshop will introduce the MIDSA and give training and hands-on experience in its interpretation.

The symposium is divided into two parts. The first part will introduce the MIDSA and describe strategies for interpreting it scales and identifying treatment targets. The second part will explore in case history examples what can be garnered just from the MIDSA and will provide hands-on practice interpreting specific cases. All symposium attendees will be given a CD with a copy of the PowerPoints for both parts of the workshop and all of the MIDSA publications. The CD will also include the MIDSA manuals, case histories, and examples of MIDSA reports.
Workshop 10
Ship Inn Function Centre
1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

Working towards change with young people displaying harmful/offending sexual behaviours in a residential care setting

*Ian Nussey and Toni Cash*

When working towards change with children and young people displaying harmful sexual behaviours in a trauma-informed way, in the residential care setting, psycho-sexual and psycho-social education and practice is critical to the required intervention. It is important to seek to engage residential care workers in the process of growth and change for the young people they work with. This provides a unique opportunity for ‘real time’ interventions that use life as a learning experience.

The aim of this workshop is to review:

- what we know from research and practice that assists in understanding sexually problematic and harmful behaviours in children and young people
- identifying what sexual behaviours should be of concern in the residential care setting and others that may not (including the use of checklists and tools)
- responding to problem and harmful sexual behaviours in the residential setting
- what can be the role of the residential care worker and care team in this process.

Workshop 11
Webb Centre S02_7.16
1.30 – 3 pm Workshop session
3 – 3.30 pm Afternoon tea
3.30 – 5 pm Workshop continuing

Developing assessment profiling of young people who have sexually harmed: Introduction to AIM3 Model of Assessment

*Marcella Leonard and Simon Hackett*

AIM3 Model of Assessment has been developed following a review of the AIM2 Model of Initial Assessment. This review was in response to recognised developments in the understanding of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) which have been influenced by the experience of practitioners and their feedback to AIM from practical application of AIM2. Professional evaluative feedback regarding AIM2 highlighted the need for the assessment framework to be updated to consider issues such as the increasing role of technology, the limitations and challenge for professionals and the young people being defined as requiring low, medium or high supervision and the need for an assessment framework which assisted professional analysis of the young person.

Acknowledging the pace, depth and diversity of development for a young person throughout their adolescent phase of life, AIM3 has been developed to enhance the practitioner’s professional analysis of the young person, the domains of their life and consider where the HSB fits within their life. This profile analysis is a departure from AIM2 in not applying a low, medium or high status to the young person in developing a profile which aids analysis of the holistic person.

This workshop will provide an overview of the AIM3 Model of Assessment and the development of profiling young people to assist in assessing risk and in identifying bespoke interventions including with their parent/carers.
# PROGRAM: 25 JULY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.30 am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 am</td>
<td><strong>Introduction:</strong> Danielle Harris, Griffith University</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.10 am</td>
<td><strong>Welcome to Country:</strong> Song Woman Maroochy Baramba</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.20 am</td>
<td><strong>Response to Welcome to Country:</strong> Armon Tamatea, ANZATSA President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.25 am</td>
<td><strong>A Tale of Two Tiddas:</strong> Christine Thomas, Cygnet Centre for Peacebuilding and Transformation Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9.50 am | **Case closed, then what? Recidivism, desistance and life course trajectories of young people with harmful sexual behaviours**  
Chair: Dale Tollday, NSW Ministry of Health  
Simon Hackett, Durham University |
| 10.30 am | **Long term vulnerabilities and short term change: understanding change and stability in sexual recidivism risk**  
Chair: Gwenda Willis, Clinical Psychologist, University of Auckland  
David Thornton, Forensic Assessment, Training and Research |
| 11.10 am | Morning tea                                                         |
| 11.30 am | **State of the Union re: Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Responses to Institutional Child Sexual Abuse**  
Chair: Patrick O'Leary, Griffith University  
Gary Foster, Queensland Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women  
Kathryn Mandia, National Office for Child Safety  
Stephen Smallbone, Emeritus Professor Griffith University |
| 12.45 pm | Lunch – Documentary “Giving crime survivors a voice” (20 minutes) will be screened in Room B1 at 1:00 pm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Session 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understanding Australia’s National Redress Scheme</td>
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<td>Chair: Kathleen Daly</td>
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<td>Room A1</td>
<td>Session 4</td>
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<td>Understanding sibling abuse</td>
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<td>Chair: Dale Tollday</td>
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<td>Room A2</td>
<td>Session 5</td>
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<td>Workshop: sexual childhood</td>
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<td>Chair: Paul Flanagan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room B1</td>
<td>Session 2</td>
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<td>Domestic violence</td>
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<td>Chair: Jeannie Dean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room B2</td>
<td>Session 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Challenges in treatment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chair: Armon Tamatea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room B3</td>
<td>Session 4</td>
</tr>
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|       | Intimate partner sexual violence: what does existing evidence tell us about good practice prevention and response?  
Heather Nancarrow, Australia’s National Organisation for Women’s Safety  
The Shadow Behind: responding to the intersectionality between domestic violence and harmful sexual behaviour  
Christina Adams and Michelle Scheidel, New Street  
Sexual abuse claims in the Family Court and the expert witness  
Christopher Lennings OAM, LSC Psychology |
|       | Mixing oil and water: The path to change in correctional therapeutic environments in victoria  
Simone Shaw, Corrections Victoria  
Putting change into practice: incorporating skills practice into treatment programmes for adults who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour  
Martin Bouse, STOP  
Applying mindfulness to enhance treatment of sexual abusers: three strategic targets  
Richard Ramsey, NYS Office of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services  
The many sides of the story; A collaborative interagency response to sibling harmful sexual behaviour  
Lisa Cassells, Renae Castle, New Street Sydney and Caroline Knight, Westmead Children’s Hospital  
Using environmental criminology to compare sibling and non-sibling sexual abuse incidents perpetrated by adolescents  
Alexandra Bourke, Griffith University  
Let’s Talk – A joint therapy approach to addressing sibling sexual abuse  
Linda Valenta, SAIFF |

Page 12 | ANZATSA 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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| 3 pm  | Session 6  
Spotlight on the survivor services available since the Royal Commission  
Chair: Patrick O'Leary | Session 7  
Female perpetrated sexual offending  
Chair: Larissa Christensen | Session 8  
Children and young people with harmful sexual behaviours  
Chair: Brandon Wilson | Session 9  
Child safe organisations | Session 10  
Navigating risk  
Chair: Mark Kebbell |
|       | Panel discussion on survivor services available since the Royal Commission chaired by Patrick O'Leary featuring:  
Karyn Walsh, Micah Projects, Patricia Thompson, Link-Up and Carol Ronken, Bravehearts | Gender disparities in sentencing outcomes for sexual offenders  
Amy Beeby and Tess Patterson, University of Otago | Acceptance and Accountability: The therapists conundrum when working with Young People with harmful sexual behaviours  
Catherine Ensor and Monica Robertson, Australian Childhood Foundation | What does child safety have to do with me?  
Making children safe and welcome in services where children and young people are not always your primary client  
Barb Power, UnitingCare | Offender treatment, statutory schemes, risk and the control of recidivism  
John Tate and Zoe Rutherford, Crown Law, Department of Justice and Attorney-General |
|       | | Sexual abuse by educators: A comparison between male and female teachers who sexually abuse students  
Larissa Christensen, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast | Finding a bicultural path, helping traumatised youth who have hurt others  
Brandon Wilson, STOP | Respecting sexual safety in out-of-home care: An action research project  
Gemma McBibbin, University of Melbourne | Risk assessment of registered sex offenders from a policing perspective: validation of the SHARP  
Kindalyn Masters, Griffith University |
|       | | Evolution of practice with female sex offenders: understanding dynamics and management needs  
Eliza Kirby, and Sally Oakley, Sex Offender Specialist Response Unit, Victoria Police | Understanding and working with children under 12 years old with problematic or harmful sexual behaviours – An introduction to the new AIM Assessment Framework and Intervention guidance (2019)  
Carol Carson, The AIM Project | Using Kaufman’s organisational safety climate survey: A tool for assessing child-safe culture and practices in institutional settings  
Sue Raymond-McHugh, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast | Revision of the age weighting for the automated sex offender risk scale (ASRS) improvement in predictive accuracy across offense types for a New Zealand population convicted of sexual crimes  
Nick Wilson, Office of the Chief Psychologist Corrections New Zealand and Randolph Grace, University of Canterbury |
| 3.30 pm | | Gender disparities in sentencing outcomes for sexual offenders  
Amy Beeby and Tess Patterson, University of Otago | Acceptance and Accountability: The therapists conundrum when working with Young People with harmful sexual behaviours  
Catherine Ensor and Monica Robertson, Australian Childhood Foundation | What does child safety have to do with me?  
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Sue Raymond-McHugh, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast | Revision of the age weighting for the automated sex offender risk scale (ASRS) improvement in predictive accuracy across offense types for a New Zealand population convicted of sexual crimes  
Nick Wilson, Office of the Chief Psychologist Corrections New Zealand and Randolph Grace, University of Canterbury |
| 5 pm  | Welcome reception (B1–B3 foyer)  
Please wear your wristbands | | | | |
PROGRAM: 26 JULY

Arbour Boardroom

National Office for Child Safety – Co-design Workshop for the development of a National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse: Arbour Boardroom from 9 am – 12.30 pm today.

The National Office is overseeing the design and implementation of a National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (National Strategy). The National Strategy was a key recommendation of the Royal Commission. The strategy will encompass a range of initiatives with a particular focus on cultural change, including through education and awareness raising, and measures which provide victims of child sexual abuse with access to the right supports at the right time. The National Strategy will also have a significant focus on addressing the needs of children with problematic and harmful sexual behaviours. This workshop is an opportunity to apply your expertise and experience to help shape the National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse.

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<td>Another piece of the jigsaw: Trauma informed care as a key framework for working with people who have committed sexual offences. Rebecca Allen and Nicole Childs, Mercy Community</td>
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<td>Children and young people as partners in safety planning Toni Cash and Leonie Fitcroft, Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women</td>
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| 11 am | Session 16  
Risk communication  
Chair: L. Maaike Helmus | Session 17  
Treatment with adolescents  
Chair: Dale Tolliday | Session 18  
Voices unheard  
Chair: Jeannie Dean | Session 19  
Trends in prevention  
Chair: Danielle Harris | Session 20  
Workshop: Pornography |
| | How you communicate risk matters: Experiments of risk communication with laypeople  
L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University and Jacinta Cording, University of Canterbury  
It's complicated: Does the framing of risk assessment influence risk communication?  
Jacinta Cording, University of Canterbury and L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University  
Is likelihood of sexual re-offending related to the amount of harm caused?  
Mark Kebbell, Griffith University | Getting to know you: an attachment perspective on the power of language in shaping our attitude and approach towards young people with sexual behaviour problems  
Fernanda Mottin, WellStop  
Predictors of poor treatment engagement in adolescent males adjudicated for harmful sexual behaviour  
Ben Evans and James Ogilvie, Griffith Youth Forensic Service | Examining the complexities of sexual offending in the transgender population  
Nathan Brooks and Melinda Aldons, Queensland Corrective Services  
Trauma experienced by non-offending partners is avoidable #meloo  
Natalie Walker, PartnerSPEAK | Sexual violence and secondary prevention: An exploration of opportunities and barriers to implementing a secondary prevention approach to harmful sexual behaviour in New Zealand  
Heath Hutton, WellStop |
| | | | | | Understanding and responding to pornography use among adolescents who have engaged in sexually abusive behaviour  
Russell Pratt, Prime Forensic Psychology and Cyra Fernandes, Program Manager, Therapeutic Services, Australian Childhood Foundation |
| 12.30 pm | Lunch  
ANZATSA Annual General Meeting will be held in the B1–B3 rooms from 1.00 pm onwards during luncheon. All are welcome to attend, please bring your lunch with you. | | | |
| 1.30 pm | Panel: More than Words: Indigenous voices and harmful sexual behaviour  
Chair: Armon Tamatea, ANZATSA president  
Lynore Geia, College of Healthcare Sciences, James Cook University  
Neil Campbell, Director Cultural Capability, Dept of Corrections (NZ)  
Claire Walker, Principal Advisor, Murrihagun Cultural Centre, Queensland Corrective Services | | | |
| 2.45 pm | Afternoon tea | | | |
| 3.15 pm | Unpacking the antecedent, cross-temporally stable traits of rape  
Chair: Danielle Harris, Griffith University  
Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University | | | |
| 3.55 pm | How much offending goes undetected?  
Chair: Katie Seidler, LSC Psychology: Clinical Forensic Psychology Services  
Sharon M. Kelley, Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center | | | |
| 4.35 pm | President’s Address  
Armon Tamatea, ANZATSA President | | | |
| 4.45 pm | Conference Close: Danielle Harris, Griffith University | | | |
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Griffith Criminology Institute (GCI) is one of the largest, most vibrant and high-performing criminology communities in the world. Through collaboration and innovation our research is helping find answers and solutions to universal problems. GCI is a world leader in the criminology field and was ranked well above world standard in the most recent Excellence in Research for Australia rankings, which were released by the Australian Research Council.

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National Office for Child Safety
The National Office of Child Safety was established to prevent child sexual abuse in Australia.

We work with all levels of government and the youth sector to implement strategies to enhance children's safety. Our work focuses on multi level government and sector responses, but requires the support of all organisations working with children and young people.

Those working in the sector who would like to share ideas with the Office are encouraged to email nationalofficeforchildsafety@pmc.gov.au.

Find out more by visiting www.pmc.gov.au/child-safety
ABSTRACTS: 25 JULY

Plenary 1

Case closed, then what? Recidivism, desistance and life course trajectories of young people with harmful sexual behaviours

Simon Hackett, Durham University

Simon will present findings from a study of long-term outcomes for young people with harmful sexual behaviours and their families. The study, conducted with colleagues at Durham and Huddersfield Universities, followed up a group of young people between 10 and 20 years since the initial identification of their sexual behaviour problems. Using in-depth, narrative interviewing with these former service users, their carers, parents and the professionals involved in the research, Simon sought to understand how young people’s lives were shaped by their harmful sexual behaviours through childhood and into adulthood and what factors contributed to both positive and negative outcomes. Simon will discuss some of the major themes arising from the research, including former service users’ views on the degree to which professionals supported them and how the professional system and interventions can be improved.

Simon Hackett is Professor of Child Abuse and Neglect at Durham University, UK. His research into children and young people who display harmful sexual behaviours is internationally known, including a study of long-term outcomes for children and young people between ten and twenty years after the initial identification of their sexually abusive behaviours. He is first author of the NSPCC’s (2016) Operational framework for children and young people displaying harmful sexual behaviours, which is being widely adopted across the UK to help improve interagency responses to this issue. He was part of the NICE Public Health Advisory Committee which has established the first UK national guidance on early interventions for children and young people presenting with harmful sexual behaviours. He has recently given evidence to the UK Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse and previously supported the Australian Royal Commission on this topic. He is currently Chair of NOTA in the UK and Republic of Ireland and is past Editor-in-Chief of The Journal of Sexual Aggression. Simon’s practice base with children with harmful sexual behaviours extends back to the early 1990s when he was Programme Director of G-MAP, one of the UK’s longest established community-based intervention services.

Plenary 2

Long term vulnerabilities and short term change: understanding change and stability in sexual recidivism risk

David Thornton, Forensic Assessment, Training and Research

This presentation will describe research demonstrating that there is both stability and change in sexual recidivism risk. The concept of long-term vulnerabilities (LTVs) will be explained as way of understanding stability in risk. Research and theory regarding the structure and predictive value of LTVs will be described. Two kinds of protective process will be proposed as sources of change in risk: development of control processes and development of prosocial reward. Research into the structure of change in control processes will be described as well as evidence regarding its relationship to reduced risk. Similarly, evidence regarding the impact of prosocial reward will be described. Finally, the interplay between development of control processes and development of prosocial reward will be discussed.

Dr David Thornton is a psychologist in private practice in Wisconsin and holds a part-time position as a Professor in the Department of Clinical Psychology at the University of Bergen in Norway. He was Research Director for Wisconsin’s program for sexually violent persons for three years and previously was the treatment director for that program over a decade. He has published on evidence-based standards for effective correctional programs and on the importance of therapist style in the provision of treatment designed to reduce sexual recidivism. He has been involved in the development of static actuarial instruments to assess sexual recidivism risk, contributing to the development of such scales as Static-99, Static-2002, Static-99R, Static-2002R and Risk Matrix 2000. He has been involved in the development of psychological risk assessment, creating the Structured Risk Assessment (SRA) framework. David Thornton has published three books, over 15 chapters in edited books, and over 75 papers in peer-reviewed scientific journals.
State of the Union re: Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Responses to Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

More than a moment in time...

On the opening day of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, then Prime Minister Julia Gillard identified this as ‘an important moral moment for our nation’. This presentation considers childhood sexual abuse and our responses to it and the Royal Commission in its socio-historical context. We have learned how victims/survivors experiences and efforts to name and address the impacts of child sexual abuse can be constrained and enabled at critical moments in time. In honouring the contributions of those who gave evidence to the Royal Commission, our challenge now is to ensure we develop and enhance support for all victims/survivors of child sexual abuse and sexual assault in all their diversity across our communities across time.

Gary Foster B.S.W. PhD is currently Practice Manager for the National Redress Scheme Direct Personal Response within the Queensland Department of Child Safety, Women and Children. He was previously the founder/manager of the Living Well service that provides counselling and group support to men who have been subjected to childhood sexual abuse or adult sexual assault, as well as to partners, families and communities (see www.livingwell.org.au). His Doctoral Thesis ‘Male Rape and the Government of Bodies’ examined the limits of current understandings and governmental responses to the problem of male on male rape. Gary appeared as an expert witness at the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and has presented at national and international conferences on improving responses to men subjected to sexual violence. He is interested in developing engaging, effective practice responses that diminish the influence of sexual violence in all people’s lives.

Building blocks for child safety

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse recommended the establishment of a National Office for Child Safety to lead a number of recommendations from the Royal Commission, including developing a National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse, developing and implementing the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations and measuring the prevalence of child maltreatment in Australia. The National Office for Child Safety was established on 1 July 2018 with a mandate to provide national leadership in the development of national strategies and initiatives to enhance children’s safety and reduce future harm to children. This presentation will reflect on the National Office’s first year of operation and how it will use these foundational building blocks going forward.

Kathryn Mandla commenced as the inaugural Head of the National Office for Child Safety on 2 July 2018. She has worked as a senior executive in the Australian Government’s Department of Social Services responsible for children and family policies and programs, including family safety. She previously managed central policy functions for that Department including international relations, performance, evaluation and research as well as managing the Australian Government’s housing and homelessness policy and programs. Ms Mandla was the elected Chair of the OECD Working Party on Social Policy from 2016-19 and represented the Australian Government on that committee. Prior to joining the Commonwealth Public Service, Ms Mandla worked for the Queensland Government as a senior executive responsible for child protection policy and programs, and headed up the Office for Women. Ms Mandla has a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Queensland.

The impact of Australia’s Royal Commission on child and youth serving organisations

In this presentation I consider the impact to date of Australia’s Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse on child and youth-serving organisations, particularly its influence on organisations’ efforts to create and maintain ‘child safe, child friendly’ cultures, policies and practices.

Stephen Smallbone worked as a prison psychologist before joining Griffith University in 1998. From 2010 to 2014 he was an Australian Research Council Fellow. In 2016 he retired from the University, and is now Professor Emeritus at the Griffith Criminology Institute. His publications include the books Situational Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (Criminal Justice Press, 2006), Preventing Child Sexual Abuse: Evidence, Policy and Practice (Willan, 2008), and Internet Child Pornography: Causes, Investigation and Prevention (Praeger, 2012). In recent years he has been working directly with child-serving organisations to advise on their efforts to develop ‘child safe, child friendly’ cultures, policies and practices.
ABSTRACTS: 25 JULY

1.30 pm Session 1

Unravelling redress for institutional abuse of children in Australia

Kathleen Daly and Juliet Davis, Griffith University

This article chronicles the evolution of Australia’s National Redress Scheme (NRS) for institutional child sexual abuse. It provides a comprehensive analysis of what occurred from the release of the Royal Commission’s redress recommendations in September 2015 to April 2019, capturing the twists and turns of legislative changes, government statements, and media stories. We chart the parliamentary process that culminated in the scheme’s commencement on 1 July 2018 and analyse the changing treatment of 17 contentious matters at the heart of the scheme. Constitutional limits on federal power meant that federal and state governments had to negotiate and compromise in creating a single national scheme. In the process, the redress scheme unravelled: 14 of 17 (over 80%) matters shifted moderately or significantly away from the Royal Commission’s recommendations and redress principles. Future changes to the scheme require substantial re-negotiations and a shift in position on increased costs.

Warren Strange is the Executive Officer of knowmore. Knowmore was established in 2013 by the National Association of Community Legal Centres, with funding from the Australian Government, to provide legal assistance to people who were engaging with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. From 1 July 2018, knowmore has been helping survivors of child abuse to access their options for justice, including through the National Redress Scheme.

In this role, Warren leads a national team of over 100 people including lawyers; social workers; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement advisors; financial counsellors and operational staff, delivering client-centred services across Australia.

Sharon Stuart is the Branch Manager of Redress Policy in the Department of Social Services, where she leads policy work on the National Redress Scheme, as well as working with institutions to join the Scheme so that they can provide redress to applicants.

With twenty years’ experience in the Australian Public Service, Sharon has primarily worked in social policy. Before taking on her current role, Sharon had responsibility for disability and carer policy, which involved leading the Australian Government work on the National Disability Strategy, international disability engagement, and designing a new support service for unpaid carers.

Sharon has also worked on disability employment policy, managed a range of work experience programs, and has focussed on the delivery of employment services to disadvantaged job seekers. As well as her public sector experience, Sharon spent two years working in the UK finance sector.

1.30 pm Session 2

Intimate partner sexual violence: what does existing evidence tell us about good practice prevention and response?

Heather Nancarrow, Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety

Consultations on the 4th Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 identified sexual violence as a key issue in need of urgent attention. Given that one in 5 women in Australia report having experienced sexual violence since the age of 15, and one in 11 women in Australia report sexual violence by a male intimate partner (Cox, 2016), Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV) accounts for a large proportion of the sexual violence perpetrated against women. Current research points to IPSV as a strong indicator of lethality in abusive relationships (Toivonen and Backhouse, 2018), and as having more serious and longer-lasting health impacts than other forms of intimate partner violence (Backhouse and Toivonen, 2018). Accordingly, concerns are increasingly being raised about the “silo-ing” of sexual assault and domestic violence services and inadequate responses to this specific form of violence (see for example, State of Victoria, 2016; Cox, 2015). In light of the prevalence and seriousness of IPSV, for researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers, it is imperative that we understand the dynamics of IPSV in order to move forward with effective prevention and response efforts. In this context, ANROWS is reviewing how IPSV is presenting in research we have commissioned to look at the evidence on what we know about IPSV, the gaps in the evidence, and why the gaps exist. In particular, this paper will focus on four
main themes: intersections between IPSV and other forms of violence and victimization; specific barriers to help-seeking for women who have experienced IPSV; community attitudes contributing to the acceptance of IPSV; and the gaps and limitations of existing IPSV research. As an increasing amount of States and Territories are including sexual violence in their Domestic and Family Violence strategies and reviewing models of service provision, these four themes direct attention to existing evidence and gaps in order to produce an important moment of reflection as focus on IPSV prevention and responses intensifies.

**The shadow behind: Responding to the intersectionality between domestic violence and harmful sexual behaviour**

*Christina Adams and Michelle Scheidel, New Street*

It is established that there is a high prevalence of domestic violence in the lives of young people who sexually harm and their families. Domestic violence is gendered violence, in the vast majority of cases by a man toward a woman, but also occurring in same sex relationships. This issue is largely absent, in the literature on the treatment for young people who have sexually harmed, but consistently seen by clinicians in practice.

This presentation will explore the conceptualisation of domestic violence in the context of harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) of a young person. Further, it will discuss practical intervention strategies for responding to domestic violence and HSB which promote safety, empowerment and opportunities for young people to relate in safe and positive ways, whilst also considering the traumatic impact of harm they have experienced.

Responding in this field requires practitioners to negotiate, in consultation with young people and families, complexities relating to gender and violence, safety, dynamics of power, intersecting needs and issues of justice. When domestic violence is present it is understood that the safety of children in a family is inextricably linked to the safety of their mothers. For intervention to be just, ensuring safety is an essential tenet for positive outcomes for young people who have sexually harmed. This presentation will discuss the importance of addressing the context in which HSB occurs whilst also balancing the contextual and developmental responsibility of the young person and the needs of the child who has been harmed.

**Sexual abuse claims in the Family Court and the expert witness**

*Christopher Lennings OAM, LSC Psychology*

Family Court mental health professionals face a dilemma when responding to terms of reference that require the analysis of claims of sexual abuse. There are two primary contradictory forces in play. On the one hand, our professions require that children be believed, and we know that children are often voiceless in their victimisation and we should not ignore or downplay such claims. Related to that concern is the knowledge that high rates of family violence occurring in separating families and abuse and violence can go hand in hand. The alternative view is that within separating families one party seeks a strategic advantage over another and may make claims of abuse or family violence to advance their position. In some cases such claims are frankly malicious, but often such claims are made because a separating parents is so convinced of the perfidy of the other that the merest suggestion of abuse can become magnified, there is an absence of doubt in their view of the other, and inadvertent coaching can occur. The current paper attempts to tease out the issues faced in family court matters, both by reference to relevant literature and clinical practice. The aim of the paper is to provide a pathway for decision making in such claims.

### 1.30 pm Session 3

**Mixing oil and water: The path to change in correctional therapeutic environments in Victoria**

*Simone Shaw, Corrections Victoria*

Corrections Victoria is always striving to increase the safety of its community by implementing cutting edge therapeutic solutions to managing the risk of some of Victoria’s highest risk offenders. Drawing on the ‘what works’ literature, Corrections Victoria opened an intensive treatment and supervision facility in late 2018 to service men who have committed either sexual or violent offences (or both), who are subject to Victoria’s post-sentence scheme. This 20 bed residential facility, is a unique opportunity for Corrections Victoria staff to facilitate pro-social change in the residents through immersion in a supportive and therapeutic environment, with a view to protecting the community through reductions in recidivism. This presentation will articulate the evidentiary basis for employing a strengths-based, therapeutic approach to eliciting change in people who commit serious offences, and will outline Corrections Victoria’s goals in combining two historically disparate cohorts in this journey.
**ABSTRACTS: 25 JULY**

**1.30 pm Sessions**

**Putting change into practice: incorporating skills practice into treatment programmes for adults who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour**

*Martin Bouse, STOP*

For most of us, rarely does the acquisition of a new skill occur instantaneously. Usually, mastering new skills takes effort, guidance and above all, practice. Creating and utilising opportunities to practice new skills, alongside feedback from peers and others, can play a crucial role in enhancing our ability to master that which we seek to achieve. In the context of harmful sexual behaviour treatment, the Good Lives Model (Ward and Stewart, 2003) and the SAPROF:SO (Willis, Thornton, Kelley, and de Vries Robbé, 2017) both highlight the importance of individuals having the internal capacity to seek out and achieve positive and meaningful life goals in adaptive and pro-social ways. Building this internal capacity is therefore crucial to an individual’s journey through a process of change towards a fulfilling life free of harmful sexual behaviour.

The Stop Adult Service provides strengths-based treatment programmes delivered in both group and individual settings, tailored to the needs of the individual. Offering experiential opportunities to practice and enhance new skills and learning is an integral component of our programmes. Delivering programmes in a community context affords the opportunity for individuals to implement their learning in their day-to-day lives. In this session, key approaches to the incorporation of skills practices will be presented alongside examples of the experiences of individuals attending treatment.

**Applying mindfulness to enhance treatment of sexual abusers: three strategic targets**

*Richard Ramsey, NYS Office of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services*

Integrating mindfulness into mental health and medical treatments has become a widespread practice. Specifically, utilizing mindfulness with Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) has ushered in a “third wave” of CBT approaches. These include Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR), Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT), Mode Deactivation Therapy (MDT), Mindfulness-Based Relationship Enhancement (MBRE) and Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP). Mindfulness has been utilized in multicultural situations and has been used in the treatment of almost all age groups including children, adolescents, adults and older adults. It has been utilized in treating a variety of conditions including depression, anxiety, serious mental illness (SMI), personality disorders, domestic violence, eating disorders, chronic pain, and cancer. It has been applied in treating several impulse control disorders and addictions including overeating, smoking, gambling, alcohol and drugs, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. And it has been applied with several forensic and offender populations. Applying mindfulness in the treatment of sexual abusers offers some unique opportunities to enhance treatment benefits. This presentation describes and models how applying mindfulness can enhance treatment in three strategic treatment areas or targets: self-regulation, management of sexual deviance, and recovery and wellness.

**1.30 pm Session 4**

**The many sides of the story: A collaborative interagency response to sibling harmful sexual behaviour**

*Lisa Cassells, Renee Castle, New Street Sydney and Caroline Knight, Westmead Children’s Hospital*

This presentation, led by a sexual assault counsellor (from the Child Protection Unit) and two counsellors working with young people who’ve engaged in harmful sexual behaviour (from New Street Sydney), will share an example of our NSW Health Services’ collaborative response to a family in which sibling harmful sexual behaviour occurred. We will share from the perspectives and experiences of the child harmed, the young person, and their parent, as well as share our individual service’s perspectives in working with this family and how we were able to negotiate a collaborative approach within a complex family system. In sharing the many sides of the story we hope to highlight the importance of effective interagency collaboration and how it can lead to improved outcomes, for the child harmed, the young person and their family.

**Using environmental criminology to compare sibling and non-sibling sexual abuse incidents perpetrated by adolescents**

*Alexandra Bourke, Griffith University*

Although sexual abuse between siblings is known to be widespread, it has generated little empirical attention. What research does exist has primarily focused on risk factors of the individuals and families involved, whilst little attention has been paid to the situational contexts of the abuse incidents themselves. This study sought to fill this knowledge gap by examining the extent to which the routine activities perspective (Cohen and Felson, 1979) has the capacity to explain the situational factors associated with incidents of sibling sexual abuse. Furthermore, this study also examined the extent to which this theory is able to differentiate incidents of sibling sexual abuse and non-sibling sexual abuse perpetrated by adolescents.
Results indicated that key components of the theory did distinguish individuals who offended against a sibling from those who offended against a non-sibling. These results suggest that sibling sexual abuse occurs in contexts where offenders and victims come into contact throughout the milieu of their everyday routine activities, and that the relationship between sibling sexual abuse and capable guardianship is complex. The broader implications of this research are discussed, and potential avenues for prevention are proposed from a situational crime prevention perspective (Cornish and Clarke, 2003).

**Let’s Talk - A joint therapy approach to addressing sibling sexual abuse**

*Linda Valenta, SAIFF – Support, Assessment and Intervention For Families*

For decades, our approach to addressing sibling sexual abuse has focused on an individual approach to treatment, with the child who has abused and the sibling victim being involved in separate treatment processes. Attempts at reconciliation generally occurred late in treatment (if at all) and often focused on the preparation and delivery of an apology letter and recommencement of social contact. Clinical observation suggests that such an approach may contribute to further disengagement in the sibling relationship, increase distress for the victim, the sibling who abused and the family unit, and inhibit communication about the abuse.

This workshop will explore an alternative framework for intervening in sibling sexual abuse which focuses on promoting accountability, communication, and reparation through joint therapy intervention involving both the sibling who has abused and the sibling victim. By introducing therapeutic contact early in the treatment process and continuing this throughout treatment, the goal is to minimize the impact of the sexual abuse and promote healthy and safe sibling relationships. Three stages of therapeutic contact will be explored: (1) Naming the problem (acknowledgments) (2) Learning about the problem (clarification) and (3) Being healthy and safe (consolidation). Case examples and client material will be used to illustrate how siblings can communicate and explore their thoughts and feelings about the abuse, identify family and sibling relationship dynamics that are problematic and healthy, and discuss issues of safety.

**1.30 pm Session 5**

**Workshop: Sexual childhood: Questions for practice to prevent harmful/problematic sexual behaviour**

*Paul Flanagan, University of Waikato*

Children are sexual beings, but what does this mean to parents, teachers and practitioners concerned with how to respond to problematic and harmful sexual behaviour? Reflecting on 20 years of practice and research, I examine societal and community views of childhood sexuality, with a view to re-imagining what a sexual childhood might look like. Paediatric and psychological research has identified normative and abnormal sexual behaviour, and what constitutes consent and power between children related to their age, cognitive and physical dis/ability and size. Questioning current notions of childhood as innocent and ignorant of sexuality, this presentation explores cultural practices that might lead to more acceptance of sexual childhood. Reporting on a recent study, this presentation will question practices that hide sex/sexuality in children’s lives as reproductive knowledge and pleasure, and proposes a therapy that works with significant adults that does not fear children as sexual citizens. Using discourse theory to explore and analyse dominant western understandings of childhood, it is proposed that an effective approach to working with children and families is one that requires confrontation and interrogation of the silence around child sexuality, rather than reaction and panic.

This workshop aims to:

- Examine the language around children and sex/sexuality
- Explore the notion of sexual childhood
- Respond to issues of problematic sexual behaviour in the light of this notion
- Engage with practice examples of therapy with children and families
- And consider ethical issues around this work
ABSTRACTS: 25 JULY

3.30 pm Session 6

Karyn Walsh is the CEO of Micah Projects, a not for profit organisation in Brisbane. Micah Projects is committed to social justice through service provision and advocacy to improve the lives of disadvantaged and marginalised people. Over the past 20 years the organisation has been actively involved in change process with people who were abused as children in institutions, foster care and detention centres. In 2016, Karyn was awarded a Doctor of Social Work and Nursing honoris causa by the University of Queensland in recognition of her work in the not for profit sector for over 39 years. In 2017, Karyn was awarded a Member in the General Division of the Order of Australia for her work in the homelessness sector and in mental health support.

Patricia Thompson is a descendant of the Kuku Yalanji people of North Queensland - her parents were born and raised at Cherbourg. Pat commenced as CEO of Link-Up (Qld) in July 2014. She comes with a wealth of management experience across all levels of government and importantly at a community level. Pat has represented Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at a National level as an ATSC Commissioner, Regional Council Chairperson and Regional Councillor over an 8 year period. Following on from the abolition of ATSC and the establishment of the Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, Pat was successful in a national recruitment round for the initial OIPC Managers. Pat is also Co-Chair of the National NAIDOC Committee. She comes from a strong social justice background.

Carol Ronken is the Director of Research for Bravehearts and is passionate about ensuring the organisation's active involvement in research, policy and legislative development that aims to prevent, respond to, and ultimately reduce the incidence of child sexual assault and exploitation. In 2011 she received an award from the Queensland Police Service Child Protection and Investigation Unit for her contribution to child protection. Carol has also co-authored The Bravehearts Toolbox for Practitioners working with Child Sexual Assault (Australian Academic Press, 2011). In January 2017, Carol accepted a 3 year position as a Visiting Fellow in the School of Justice, Faculty of Law, at Queensland University of Technology. She is a member of a number of working groups, including the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation Research Working Group, the Office of the eSafety Commissioner's Online Safety Consultative Working Group, the Twitter Trust and Safety Council (Australia) and the Australian Child Rights Taskforce. Her professional memberships include the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect and the Child Protection Practitioners Association of Queensland.

3.30 pm Session 7

Gender disparities in sentencing outcomes for sexual offenders

Amy Beeby and Tess Patterson, University of Otago

Female sexual offending is a serious problem in society, with current prevalence rates indicating that females are responsible for approximately 4%–5% of all sexual offences. Researchers examining sentencing outcomes for female sexual offenders (FSOs) in comparison to male sexual offenders (MSOs) indicates that there may be leniency towards FSOs. It is difficult to make definitive conclusions about these findings, however, without controlling for potential confounding factors that may impact on sentence outcomes. The present study examines whether there are differences in underlying factors relevant to the case that could explain any difference in sentence outcomes found. We conduct a quantitative analysis of the comments and decisions made by judges in the sentencing of FSOs and MSOs in New Zealand. Ten cases of female sexual offending were identified and matched with ten similar cases of male sexual offending. The sentencing notes for each offender were coded for; relevant factors of the case, and whether these relevant factors were categorised as aggravating or mitigating, and how they were applied as a discount, increase or cancellation; and the sentence type and length given to the offenders. We found consistency in the way in which relevant factors were categorised and applied, for both FSOs and MSOs, however, the findings also support a leniency bias towards FSOs. We found that when underlying factors that may affect sentencing outcomes are similar, there is leniency towards FSOs, with more lenient sentencing outcomes compared to MSOs, in terms of the sentence type they were given.

Sexual abuse by educators: A comparison between male and female teachers who sexually abuse students

Larissa Christensen, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast

The presentation will outline the results of a study (Christensen and Darling, under review) that explored the similarities and differences in case characteristics and typologies across males and female teachers who perpetrator sexual abuse on students. The study analysed decisions of sexual misconduct reports in England from June 2006 to December 2016. Regarding case characteristics, most teachers were secondary school or college teachers, mid-career, with victims of the opposite sex. For differences, male teachers were older and more likely to have perpetrated more severe and lengthier sexual abuse and previously received warnings. Interestingly, males and females appeared
similar in three identified typologies: minimisers and
deniers; poor mental health or stressors; and young, early
career. However, a fourth group of females emerged: ‘I was
overpowered’. The presentation briefly highlights areas for
the development of policies, guidelines, and legislation
around prevention.

Evolution of practice with female sex offenders:
understanding dynamics and management needs

Eliza Kirby and Sally Oakley, Sex Offender Specialist Response
Unit, Victoria Police

Research estimates that female sex offenders make up
between 2.2% and 11.6% of sex offender populations,
according to official police and victimisation reports. Relative
to male sex offenders, the low numbers seen in the criminal
justice system has led to limitations in the development of
stringent risk assessment frameworks and development of
insight into the dynamics of sexual offences perpetrated
by women.

Over the past four years the registration of female sex
offenders in Victoria has increased from 114 in 2015 to 167
females in 2019. This represents a 46.5% increase compared
to 30.5% increase in the number of sex offenders registered
overall, in the same time period. Given their often complex
presentations, ongoing access to children and short sentences
there are various challenges in the risk assessment and
community management related to this cohort of offenders
for Victoria Police. This paper will outline characteristics
and emerging patterns for this cohort with reference to
established typologies. An exploration of case studies will
demonstrate the challenges for offender management and
risk mitigation strategies when working with female sex
offenders from a policing perspective.

Applying a situational typology to female-perpetrated
institutional child sexual abuse

Amanda Robertson, Griffith University

Despite a general increase in the recognition of the problem
of institutional child sexual abuse, that which is perpetrated
by women has been largely neglected. Data held by the New
South Wales Ombudsman’s Office, however, indicate that
63% of sexual misconduct allegations within the education
sector involving 16-17-year-old male student victims
were made against female employees. This suggests that
prevention efforts in institutional settings should not exclude
women, particularly in secondary educational institutions that
enrol male students. This presentation forms the theoretical
part of a larger study that examines the nature and extent of
female-perpetrated sexual abuse. First, I review the existing
literature on ‘professional perpetrators’ and discuss its
relevance for women. Second, I apply Wortley and Smallbone’s
(2006) situational typology of sexual offenders against
children as a theoretical model to assist in our understanding
of this phenomenon. Practical implications of this approach
and future research directions will be discussed.

3.30 pm Session 8

Acceptance and accountability: The therapist’s
conundrum when working with young people with
harmful sexual behaviours

Catherine Ensor and Monica Robertson, Australian
Childhood Foundation

When working with a caseload of complex and traumatised
young people a therapist’s role is to not only hold the
emotions of the young person but to also hold and
understand their own. How is it a therapist can do this when
the young person in front of them has engaged in harmful
and abusive sexual behaviours towards other children? This
paper explores the experience of therapists working with
young people who have sexually harmed other children
whilst maintaining the highly skilful task of sitting with and
processing the behaviour, exploring what sits underneath it,
and holding the young person to account with compassion
and understanding. How does the therapist balance the needs
of the young person and maintain an objective, available
position, when they are often faced with their own internal
challenges of what it means to work with young people who
have caused sexual harm to other children?

Finding a bicultural path, helping traumatised youth who
have hurt others

Brandon Wilson, STOP

Working for the STOP Adolescent Service (South Island,
New Zealand), in providing assessment and intervention for
young who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour, it is
not uncommon to be addressing issues of trauma from our
clients’ own childhoods. This presentation will share stories
of partnership around – and with – Māori clients, in a
collaborative effort to understand and address trauma related
impacts that were relevant to their having later engaged in
harmful sexual behaviour/sexually exploitative behaviour.
Concepts discussed include maladaptive re-enacting, seeking
titrated re-experiencing of traumatic experiences and
conceiving of wellbeing with guidance from the Te Whare
Tapa Whā model (Mason Durie) of understanding Māori
health. The weaving of practice and insights from narrative
therapy, neuroscience and Māori concepts is suggested as an
example of pursuing playfulness, acceptance, curiosity and
empathy with clients.
ABSTRACTS: 25 JULY

3.30 pm Sessions

Understanding and working with children under 12 years old with problematic or harmful sexual behaviours – An introduction to the new AIM Assessment Framework and Intervention guidance (2019)

Carol Carson, The AIM Project

This presentation will provide an introduction to the new AIM Under 12s Assessment and Intervention Guidance (2019), which includes frameworks based on current research and practice knowledge, to support professional analysis and decision making, from early stages through to in-depth analysis of the behaviour to understand the causal factors, patterns and payoffs. These help to develop a profile of the child and family essential to understanding what interventions and resources are required, and what needs to be prioritised.

3.30 pm Session 9

What does child safety have to do with me? Making children safe and welcome in services where children and young people are not always your primary client.

Barb Power, UnitingCare

This presentation will explore how multipurpose organisations could negotiate and prioritise safeguarding children, in both child protection focused services and in services that have a broader health and human service function where children are not always the primary client. UnitingCare in Queensland provides services in child protection, residential aged care, hospitals and health, disabilities, mental health and counselling support and other related human services. The innovations and challenges for large organisations such as UnitingCare to safeguard children will be discussed using the lens of UnitingCare’s new ‘child-safe child-friendly risk management framework’ and its potential applications for use in multipurpose organisational contexts. The recent Royal Commission into institutionalised abuse, the current Royal Commission examining aged care, and the prospective review of the disability system, brings into focus the need for such organisations to address the protective needs of all vulnerable people in all situations.

Respecting sexual safety in out-of-home care: An action research project

Gemma McKibbon, University of Melbourne

MacKillop Family Services in partnership with the University of Melbourne are trialling Respecting Sexual Safety, a program designed to intervene early in child sexual exploitation (CSE) and harmful sexual behaviours (HSB) for children and young people living in out-of-home care. The program is made up of three prevention strategies. To date, 45 workers and six children and young people associated with three pilot houses have been surveyed about their knowledge of HSB and CSE. The data analysis indicated that there is room for improvement for workers and children. Amongst the group of workers, residential carers struggled more than clinicians and managers, and generally had the least amount of knowledge about all topics. Some topics were confusing for everyone, particularly around legal issues and abuse trajectories. Overall, workers knew more about CSE than HSB. Children and young people had sound knowledge about respectful relationships but less knowledge about biological sexual health. The early evaluation data suggest that education initiatives could focus on literacy around HSB for workers, children and young people. Targeting biological sexual health info for residential carers, children and young people could also be useful. Overall, more literacy is needed about HSB than CSE.

Using Kaufman’s Organisational Safety Climate Survey: A tool for assessing child-safe culture and practices in institutional settings

Sue Raymont-McHugh, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast

Promoting child safety within institutions is a national priority, highlighted by the Australian Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. Currently, empirically-informed and validated measures for organisations to benchmark their child-safe policies and practices to prevent child sexual abuse, are scarce. Kaufman’s (2016) Organisational Safety Climate Survey is one of few assessment tools developed to benchmark organisational child-safety climate and help organisations determine where they can enhance their prevention efforts. This tool has been utilised within youth-serving organisations in the USA, and more recently pioneered in Australia. This presentation will introduce this measure, discuss its application and utility for guiding targeted prevention activities within organisational settings, and present validation data for its use as an assessment tool in the Australian context. The transferability of this tool for use by organisations working with other vulnerable populations (e.g. disability; elderly) will also be discussed.

3.30 pm Session 10

Offender treatment, statutory schemes, risk and the control of recidivism

John Tate and Zoe Rutherford Crown Law, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

‘Dread’ and the social amplification of risk plays a critical role in the perception of sexual offender treatment and control. The community’s response to the perceived risk of recidivism is not new. Throughout the twentieth century various
statutory schemes have been introduced in the United States, Canada, England and Australia to confine or control individuals who are categorised as sexual predators or are considered to pose an unacceptable risk to the community. In Queensland, the statutory mechanisms of control are to be found in the Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003. In this forensic setting, offender treatment and management is primarily regulated by court order, with imposed continuing detention in custody, or the requirements of supervision in the community. The impact on the forensic treating clinician are significant. The ethical obligation of confidentiality is abrogated. Offender progress is monitored and regular reporting to Queensland Corrective Services is mandatory. In the event that the offender contravenes the requirements of the order, the clinician can be called upon to provide reports and to give evidence in the Queensland Supreme Court. Exploring contentious issues at the intersection of forensic clinical practice and law, the authors review select topics through the lens of case studies focusing on the legal calculus of risk, the forensic assessment of risk and risk escalation, the rationale and terms of court imposed requirements, reporting and the issues involved in providing evidence in court. The purpose is to discuss and review the salient issues confronting forensic clinicians in the treatment of offenders.

Risk assessment of registered sex offenders from a policing perspective: Validation of the SHARP

Kindalin Masters, Griffith University

The responsibility for supervision of sex offenders in the community frequently falls to the police, given that a register-based scheme of offender management often lies within the State policing unit. As such, there is a strong need for an effective risk assessment tool that is designed for use within a law enforcement setting and capable of providing the police with an additional resource to successfully manage sex offenders in the community. The SHARP is a newly implemented tool used for offender management in a number of States across Australia. The SHARP comprises five factors intended to assist police in identifying and gathering information relevant to sexual recidivism. These factors include sexual deviance, history of supervision violations, antisocial orientation, risky environment, and protective features. For this research, an offender registration scheme will be examined in order to determine the effectiveness of the SHARP. The Risk Matrix 2000 will be included as a comparison tool. This study is the first examination of how valid the SHARP tool is in establishing levels of risk among sex offenders within an Australian jurisdiction.

Revision of the age weighting for the automated sex offender risk scale (ASRS) improvement in predictive accuracy across offense types for a New Zealand population convicted of sexual crimes

Nick Wilson, Office of the Chief Psychologist Corrections New Zealand and Randolph Grace, University of Canterbury

The Automated Sexual Recidivism Scale (ASRS) is a brief actuarial static risk screening instrument based on the Static–99 to estimate the likelihood of further convictions for sexual offences for those sentenced in the New Zealand Court’s for a sexual crime. The information required for completing the ASRS is sourced from the individual’s official criminal record, with scores electronically generated for seven out of the 10 items in the Static–99. Because the age item for the Static–99 has been revised by Helmus et al. (2012) to reflect the decrease in risk for aged offenders, we adopted a similar approach to develop a revised age item for the ASRS. The revision of the ASRS also allowed validation with a large updated sample of convicted individuals (N = 5,880) and analysis of differences in reoffending rates based on past offence type (Child, Adult, Non-contact, and Mixed) for follow-up periods of 5 and 10 years post release. The revised age weights closely corresponded to those developed by Helmus et al., replicating their results with our New Zealand sample. The ASRS–R is now more accurate with younger and aged offenders with a small gain in overall predictive accuracy, and will continue to perform its role as a screening tool for sexual offending risk and offender management in New Zealand. This paper will discuss the validation of the ASRS–R with regards to the age item changes, ethnicity, and changes in recidivism rates.
ABSTRACTS: 26 JULY

9 am Sessions

National Office for Child Safety — A co-design workshop for the development of a National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse.

The ABS reports that 13,575 children and youth were the victims of sexual assault incidents reported to the police in 2017. This represents just over half (54.5 per cent) of all victims of sexual assault reported to the police during that year. Unfortunately, the true incidence of child sexual assault is likely to be much higher than this, as we do not know how many incidents of child sexual assault are unreported. The National Office for Child Safety (the National Office) was announced as part of the Australian Government Response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission), released on 13 June 2018. The establishment of the National Office is a direct response to recommendation 6.16 of the Royal Commission’s Final Report. The National Office has a national leadership role, working across governments and sectors, in the development and implementation of policies and strategies to enhance children’s safety and reduce future harm to children. The National Office focuses on recommendations from the Royal Commission requiring multi-level government and sector responses, including agencies responsible for community services, home affairs, education, health, communications and arts, and justice.

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The National Office is overseeing the design and implementation of a National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (National Strategy) in both institutional and non-institutional settings. The National Strategy was a key recommendation of the Royal Commission (Recommendations 6.1 – 6.3 and 10.1). In keeping with the Royal Commission’s recommendation, the strategy will encompass a range of initiatives with a particular focus on cultural change, including through education and awareness raising, and measures which provide victims of child sexual abuse with access to the right supports at the right time. The National Strategy will also have a significant focus on addressing the needs of children with problematic and harmful sexual behaviours. The National Strategy will also include specific consideration of the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, people with disability, and regional and remote communities. This workshop is an opportunity to help shape the National Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse.

9 am Session 11

A Child’s Voice: A review of practices for the treatment of complex trauma

Rebecca Allen and Nicole Childs, Mercy Community

Multiple or prolonged traumatic events, in-utero and childhood, can result in long-lasting effects on a child’s mental health. Complex trauma results from an individual’s exposure to numerous or prolonged abuse and psychological maltreatment. Children may experience trauma through direct experiences or secondary exposure, for example: intergenerational trauma. Intergenerational trauma is transferred trauma which is passed down through generations. Older generations, who have either witnessed or directly experienced traumatic events, pass on trauma through parenting practices, behavioural quandaries, hostility and violence, substance use and mental health issues.

Effective treatment of trauma utilises several evidence-based practices. Cultural considerations, therapeutic relationships and a systemic approach are a priority when working with children with complex trauma. The author’s approach to treating complex trauma in children, begins with focusing on the child and securing a trusting relationship by utilising Narrative and Expressive Therapies, Solution-Focused Therapies, and Psychoeducation to develop protective behaviours and explore identity and process trauma. An on-going case study of a large family system, who have experienced complex trauma, has resulted in revised therapeutic processes to increase the effectiveness of treatment. These children demonstrate that the cumulative effect of repeated traumatic experiences can result in disempowerment. Disempowerment influences and interferes with the ability to make good decisions which increases the chance of psychological problems, poor academic outcomes, risk of drug and alcohol problems, and interpersonal difficulties.
Children and young people as partners in safety planning

Toni Cash and Leonie Flitcroft, Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women

Children and young people who are traumatised have increased vulnerability to being sexually abused by others. Sometimes, they engage in the sexual abuse of other children/young people. Sexually abusing/offending behaviours where children/young people abuse others are particularly complex to manage in out of home care settings. Often, children/young people with the most complex sexually reactive behaviours live in residential care. This presentation will explore the use of therapeutic safety planning and the use of safety and support networks (or care teams) in the care of these children/young people. The presentation draws on a strong underpinning evidence base. A key piece of therapeutic work when safety planning in this way is the engagement with the child/young person to form a genuine partnership. The presenters have extensive experience in developing partnerships with children/young people to plan for safety effectively. Participants will also be able to consider some examples from Queensland where we have been able to ensure that safety plans:

- have therapeutic direction and guidance
- are working towards and/or maintaining developmentally appropriate activities – such as attending school and social activities – with use of safety plans
- do NOT stigmatise/isolate children/young people as “sexual offenders” rather respond to underlying trauma
- are future focussed – particularly in preparing children/young people to transition to other settings (home; family based foster/kinship care; supported independent living; exiting care)
- develop and maintain strong safety and support networks that can help the child/young person to develop appropriate and prosocial behaviours.

9 am Session 12

Onset of child sexual abuse in emerging adulthood: Comparing developmental life stages

Nadine McKillop and Sue Raymont-McHugh, Sexual Violence Research and Prevention Unit, University of the Sunshine Coast

Currently, responses to perpetrators of sexual abuse are dichotomised across youth and adult correctional systems. Recent theoretical, research and practice developments however, suggest a third distinct developmental period known as emerging adulthood (18–25 years) that may have relevance to the sexual violence field. Our previous research (McKillop, Raymont-McHugh, Smallbone and Bromham, 2018), which compared factors associated with the onset of abuse perpetration in adolescence and adulthood, also highlighted the need to extend this examination to include emerging adulthood. To our knowledge, no studies have examined or compared onset in such a comprehensive manner. To address this gap, we re-analysed the data to compare individual and contextual factors associated with onset of abuse across these three developmental stages (adolescence, emerging adulthood, and later adulthood). This presentation will disseminate the findings from this study highlighting implications for preventative and rehabilitative efforts to reduce the incidence of child sexual abuse in the community, including the need for more developmentally-tailored responses.

Latent structure and covariates of the Agonistic Continuum among community sample and college students

Nicholas Longpré, University of Roehampton, Raymond Knight, Brandeis University and Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

It has been hypothesized that paraphilic coercive disorder (PC+) constitutes a distinct preference for coercive sexual intercourse that can be discriminated from a preference for sadism (Thornton, 2010). Recent data have indicated, however, that PC+ and sadism are not distinct constructs and that sadism is an endpoint on an Agonistic Continuum that ranges from noncoercive sexual fantasies and behaviours, through paraphilic coercive fantasies, through bondage and sexual humiliation, and finally to severe sadism (Knight, Sims-Knight, and Guay, 2013). Current research in our laboratory has corroborated the viability of the Agonistic Continuum, challenging the hypothesis that PC+ and sadism constitute distinct disorders and corroborating the necessity of their reconceptualization (Longpré, Sims-Knight, Neumann, Thornton, Guay, and Knight, 2019).

The purpose of the proposed conference talk is to present new data that have been generated in our lab on the Agonistic Continuum. The results of ongoing projects that are studying the covariates of the Agonistic Continuum among college students and community sample will be presented. The aim of these projects is to validate a new Agonistic scale and to map psychopathy-related traits, hypersexuality, and sexual harassment onto the Agonistic Continuum. This talk will end with a proposal for a theoretical model of the Agonistic Continuum.
ABSTRACTS: 26 July

9 am Sessions

A comparative study of men arrested for Contact Child Sexual Abuse (CCCSA) and men arrested for Child Exploitation Material (CEM)

Samuel Nicol, Griffith University

The emergence of the internet and proliferation of handheld technological devices has greatly increased the accessibility of Child Exploitation Material (CEM). The exponential growth of “sex offender risk assessment” relies almost entirely upon tools designed for and validated from samples of people with convictions for contact sexual offences. Since many of those tools were designed prior to the advent of the internet, there is a gap in our understanding and a disconnect in the ability of law enforcement agencies to assess and manage those people alleged, accused, or convicted of exclusively non-contact CEM offences. This Australian comparative study identifies the similarities and differences between men who were charged exclusively for contact sexual offenses against children, compared to men with noncontact convictions, exclusively. The unique characteristics of the state of Queensland, such as its considerable Indigenous population and large remote geographical areas provide an interesting backdrop to investigate this phenomenon. Results indicate that contact offenders were younger, reported more criminogenic factors, and more indicators of anti-social behaviour. Critical questions are raised around the way contact and noncontact offenders are detected, risk assessed, and managed in the community.

Working creatively with First Nations People

Donna Mahoney, True – Child and Family Service

A trauma-informed response to harmful sexual behaviours and the effects of child sexual abuse reminds the practitioner that words or ‘talk therapy’ is not always the best therapeutic tool. Creative Art Therapy is an evidenced-based, culturally respectful tool for recovery, healing and change that allows children and young people to explore and process their particular experiences through mediums as diverse as paint, guided drawing, collage, clay field, sandtray and symbolwork. Donna Mahoney, a qualified Creative Art Therapist and child and family counsellor at True Child and Family Service has provided therapeutic counselling to children, young people and their families who have experienced trauma for over twenty five years. As part of her role with True, Donna provides an outreach service to an Indigenous community 50 minutes south of Cairns and works with many children from the Cape and Torres region. In this experiential workshop Donna will share creative arts activities that she uses every day in her work with the effects of child sexual abuse and harmful sexual behaviours. Participants will encounter first hand the right-brain, subconscious healing potential of creative, sensory and symbolic therapies.

Art Tastic – Transforming traumatised relationships

Ffionna Matthews and Sarah Nightingale, WellStop

How an Art Therapy Group can enhance therapeutic outcomes for children with HSB and give therapists an opportunity to support children to transform their peer relationships. A slideshow presentation and description of the art therapy groups attended by children aged five to 11 years who have sexually inappropriate behaviour, disrupted attachment, historical trauma and/or an underlying developmental diagnosis and struggles with trusting relationships. These children find it hard to receive the social rewards that most children enjoy when with peers. The art group provides the context of peer relationships, and the therapists support co-regulation, engagement and help to develop social understanding. The children have opportunities to explore what they bring to peer relationships and to try a different way. Outcomes are evidenced through observations, reports from all settings and measures. In the past year a new art therapy measure, The Joint Painting Procedure (Gavron, 2016), has been successfully trialled. This measure gives an indication of emotional expression, mutual recognition, anger and aggression. The results align with the art therapists’ observations of the group and individual therapist, school and parent reports of behavioural change.

Using and creating culturally responsive therapeutic tools

Sandi Brown, True Relationships and Reproductive Health

True Child and Family Service (True) located in Cairns, Far North Queensland, provides therapeutic counselling to children and young people who have experienced sexual abuse and/or who use harmful sexual behaviours. Approximately 35% of our client group identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. True provides an outreach service to an Indigenous community 50 minutes south of Cairns and works with many children from the Cape and Torres region. This presentation reflects on the process taken to ensure therapeutic tools used in our counselling service are culturally relevant and reflect local First Nation wisdom, artistry and insight.

After struggling to find appropriate resources for our service, we decided to create our own. Our Strength Cards project incorporates photographs taken with young people reflecting self identified ‘strengths’, ‘values’ or ‘passions’.
Adding to the photographs, local Aboriginal artists Nathan Mundraby, has painted a series of breathtaking images reflecting the diversity of First Nation people in Australia. The cards and associated products are a representation of our intention to offer a therapeutic space that is grounded in respectful and meaningful partnerships with the communities of Far North Queensland.

9 am Session 14

Autism Spectrum Disorder and sexual offending

Joseph Sakdalan and Sabine Visser, Forensicare

One of the criteria for the diagnosis of ASD is having fixated or circumscribed interests. Fixated interests and obsessions particularly in relation to sexual behaviours can potentially result to individuals with ASD coming into contact with the Criminal Justice System. This symposium will present three case studies of individuals with ASD who have committed sexual offences. These case studies will highlight the following issues: (1) these individuals pose ongoing risks due to responsivity issues issues and problems managing their risks; (2) dilemmas particularly with criminalising these behaviours; (3) diagnostic dilemmas and case formulation issues for assessors particularly in relation to the consideration of sexual deviance.

Where on earth do you start? Risk assessing sexual behaviours of adolescents on the autistic spectrum

Carol Carson, Carol Carson Associates

This presentation outlines the development of a sexual behaviour risk assessment model for adolescents on the autistic spectrum. The need for such guidance was driven by practitioners in the fields of education; social work; youth justice and specialist harmful sexual behaviour services, who were increasingly experiencing the challenge of assessing and managing young people with autism and sexual behaviours, within their caseloads.

The presentation will cover an overview of the research and practice knowledge; the typology of sexual offences relating to level of intellectual ability and functioning and the similarities and differences between mainstream and autistic adolescents, re factors used to assess risk in sexual behaviours.

9 am Session 15

Workshop
Bringing balance to risk assessment: Understanding and assessing protective factors against sexual recidivism

Gwenda Willis, University of Auckland, David Thornton, Forensic Assessment, Training and Research and Sharon M. Kelley, Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Centre

A comprehensive assessment of recidivism risk requires assessment of protective factors as well as risk factors. The Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for violence risk – Sexual Offence version (SAPROF-SO) was developed to provide clinicians with a structured way of assessing hypothesised protective factors against sexual recidivism, for use alongside commonly used sexual recidivism risk assessment tools. The SAPROF-SO differs to the original SAPROF (de Vogel, de Ruiter, Bouman, and de Vries Robbé, 2012) in several ways including new additions and refinements, and a theoretically-informed organization to help facilitate clinical reasoning. In this workshop, the presenters will introduce the SAPROF-SO and report preliminary findings from ongoing validation studies. The current clinical utility of the tool with respect to case formulations, treatment planning and risk management will be illustrated with a case example.
ABSTRACTS: 26 JULY

11 am Session 16

How you communicate risk matters: Experiments of risk communication with laypeople

L. Moaie Helmus, Simon Fraser University and Jacinta Cording, University of Canterbury

Considerable research supports the validity of risk assessment, but hardly any research examines how best to communicate this information. This paper summarizes two studies. One is a replication of Varela et al.‘s (2014) study on Static-99R risk communication, examining the impact of score (low/high) and risk communication method (risk ratio, recidivism estimate, and risk category). The second study (N = 1,281) manipulated scores on a generic/fictional scale (low/high), risk communication metric (5 conditions), and offence type (4 conditions). The impact of numeracy and political attitudes will also be discussed, and recommendations for risk communication will be made.

It’s Complicated: Does the framing of risk assessment influence risk communication?

Jacinta Cording, University of Canterbury and L. Moaie Helmus, Simon Fraser University

Communicating the results of risk assessment to decision-makers such as parole boards and juries is a core role of those working within clinical forensic settings. However, previous research has suggested that laypeople find it difficult to interpret risk assessment results, particularly when it contradicts previously-held beliefs about reoffending rates (Varela et al., 2014). This indicates the need to improve the way in which risk is communicated, to ensure that this information is accurately influencing decisions. Based on findings from the cognitive dissonance literature, the current study explored whether the way in which risk assessment is framed can improve how laypeople interpret and apply assessment results. Using a sample of 297 individuals recruited through Amazon’s Mechanical Turk, participants were randomly assigned to read one of eight case vignettes describing sexual offences committed by an individual and an assessment of that individual’s risk. Vignettes differed in terms of how risk assessment was framed (minimum explanation, facts and evidence outlined; complexity outlined; prompt to consider complexity) and the risk level of the individual (high or low). Participants were then asked to predict whether the individual would reoffend, and how risky or dangerous the individual is on a scale from 1 to 6. Findings from this study provide important information about how the framing of risk assessment can influence the way in which people interpret and apply findings in decision-making. Implications for practice and risk communication are discussed.

Is likelihood of sexual re-offending related to the amount of harm caused?

Mark Kebbell, Griffith University

Sex offences are serious. For this reason, the risk assessment of convicted sex offenders has tended to simply focus on predicting who is most likely to reoffend. In this paper, a measure of harm to victims will be included to determine if harm is associated with risk of offending. It is plausible that the highest risk offenders are also committing the most harm. However, it is also possible that those less likely to offend cause more harm on the occasions they do offend. To explore these hypotheses 50 recidivist offenders will be compared for risk as measured by the SHARP and Risk Matrix 2000. Follow-up offending data has been collected for a five-year period. The harm they cause will be calculated using an adapted harm index. The relationship between risk as measured by the SHARP and Risk Matrix 2000 and the harm they cause will be reported.

11 am Session 17

Getting to know you: an attachment perspective on the power of language in shaping our attitude and approach towards young people with sexual behaviour problems

Fernanda Mottin, WellStop

“Getting to know you” is what was said to a 13-year-old boy and his mother as the goal for the assessment, as they turned their heads to the assessor in surprise. This presentation is an invitation to explore a different way of being as a therapist. Focusing on children and adolescents (though no less relevant to adults), this talk will explore how our values, expectations, and language shape how we approach our work. Drawing on concepts from existential phenomenology and Dyadic Developmental Practice, we will discuss ways we describe our practice as clinicians and as an agency, and the impact this has on our assessments, our reports, and on our relationship with our clients and external agencies.

Predictors of poor treatment engagement in adolescent males adjudicated for harmful sexual behaviour

Ben Evans and James Ogilvie, Griffith Youth Forensic Service

Although it makes intuitive sense that poor treatment engagement would be correlated with negative behavioural outcomes (such as reoffending), there is a paucity of research on the specific relationship between therapeutic engagement and desistance. This is especially true for adolescents who have been adjudicated for harmful sexual behaviour (HSB). Recent research suggests that adolescents who do not successfully complete treatment and are therefore less
therapeutically engaged, are at risk of poor/negative long-term outcomes, including higher rates of subsequent HSB and the commission of non-sexual offences. It is therefore important to identify and understand the factors that predict poor treatment engagement among adolescents participating in therapeutic interventions. This study examined a sample of adolescents who had either successfully or unsuccessfully completed an individualised, field-based, therapeutic program that applies an ecosystemic approach to address HSB. Within this treatment program, referrals are prioritised based on the Risk, Needs, and Responsivity (RNR) model. Referrals from rural and remote locations are also prioritised to ensure equity of access to services. Successful and unsuccessful treatment completers were compared on a range of pre-treatment clinical variables to identify possible predictors of poor client engagement. Implications for the delivery of treatment programs are discussed. Specific focus is placed on the discussion of potential therapeutic engagement strategies.

The logistics and complexities of keeping the victim’s experience alive in the treatment of sexually harmful behaviour in adolescents

Lynne Cossar, Miimi Morris and Alison Skehan, Rural New Street – Hunter New England Local Health District

The New Street and Rural New Street Services are a coordinated community based specialist treatment service for 10–17 year olds who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour towards others. While Rural New Street Hunter New England rarely works directly with children who have been sexually abused, the service always provides intervention with the needs of the child who was sexually harmed at the forefront. At Rural New Street Hunter New England, in sibling sexual abuse cases young people who have caused sexual harm engage in a therapeutic process of learning about the impact their behaviour has had on their sibling. Often the parents are perfectly placed, with clinical support in the therapy room, to explore with their child who has harmed, the many and varied ways their other child has been impacted. Parents are usually also able to offer detailed descriptions to the young person who has caused harm about how they themselves, other siblings and extended family have also been impacted. This contributes to a very rich and detailed landscape of the many and varied consequences of sexual abuse for the young person to consider and work through. Cases involving foster care and residential care placement often are void of this rich and detailed landscape.

Keeping the victim’s experience alive in therapy can be challenging when the abuse has occurred in the context of foster siblings which has led to placement breakdown. It can be difficult to keep the victim’s experience alive in the therapeutic process when the new carers don’t know the victim or the young person has moved a long way away for a new placement. This workshop will explore the strengths, challenges and logistics of keeping the victim’s experience at the centre of the work through examining and contrasting case studies involving young people who have caused harm in a family setting, in a foster care setting including residential care placements.

Examing the complexities of sexual offending in the transgender population

Nathan Brooks and Melinda Aidans, Queensland Corrective Services

Transgender people represent a small proportion of the general population; however, this small minority group is overrepresented in the criminal justice system (Poole, Whittle and Stephens, 2002). Despite an emergence of improved understanding relating to the many challenges experienced by transgender people, there is a paucity of information regarding the involvement of transgender people in the criminal justice system, including common criminogenic needs, support and treatment requirements and recidivist risk. Many varied forms of criminal offending have been observed with transgender offenders, including violence and sexual offending. Transgender offending is a complex matter, particularly when considering sexual offending within this population. The relationship between sexual offending and gender transition is a multifaceted issue, requiring considered judgment in relation to balancing patient needs alongside risk concerns. The task of assessing, managing, and treating sexual offenders identifying as transgender is challenging for many clinical and forensic practitioners, with the utility and applicability of many risk assessment tools questionable, coupled with unclear treatment needs and shifting responsibility issues. The presentation will discuss the knowns and unknowns of sexual offending perpetrated by transgender people, reviewing case examples, examining risk considerations, and identifying broader psychosocial matters. Recommendations for assessment, treatment and management will be discussed.
ABSTRACTS: 26 JULY

11 am Session 19

Sexual Violence and Secondary Prevention: An exploration of opportunities and barriers to implementing a secondary prevention approach to harmful sexual behaviour in New Zealand

Heath Hutton, WellStop

Sexual violence is a highly prevalent issue that has wide-ranging social and economic impacts. With an increasing focus on the public health approach to the prevention of sexual violence, it is timely to explore the opportunities that secondary prevention presents. This paper discusses the views of clinicians and therapists about what is needed in New Zealand, namely a comprehensive and early intervention approach. The barriers to the realisation of this approach are discussed, highlighting the opportunities that remain. This paper provides an overview of the key issues that need to be considered by policy makers in the development of new prevention strategies and initiatives in the area of sexual violence. It highlights the various socio-cultural factors that will need to be adequately addressed by any approach that hopes to meet the diverse, and often conflicting, needs of individuals, families, and communities.

Stop it Now! – A scoping study on implementation in Australia

Gemma McKibbin, University of Melbourne

There are currently no national early interventions in Australia for adults, children and young people who are worried about their sexual thoughts or behaviours in relation to children. This gap was identified by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and Stop It Now! was highlighted as a potential model to adopt in the recommended national child sexual abuse prevention strategy. Jesuit Social Services undertook a scoping study about Stop It Now! The aim was to assess the feasibility and develop a model for delivering Stop It Now! in Australia. The study found that there is a strong case for a Stop It Now! program in Australia. Twenty-three recommendations were made in the study report about how Stop It Now! should be implemented in an Australian context. Consistent with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, a Stop It Now! service should be established in Australia. The aims and outcomes of the proposed program should reflect the intent of the service as a secondary prevention initiative focused on reducing the risks and incidence of child sexual abuse perpetration. The program should be linked to wider primary prevention efforts delivered under the recommended National Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Strategy.

Trauma experienced by non-offending partners is avoidable #metoo

Natalie Walker, PartnerSPEAK

Drawing on PartnerSPEAK’s unique position as the only Australian organisation to specifically support the non-offending family members of perpetrators of child exploitation material and the findings of Natalie’s Churchill Fellowship in the USA and New Zealand in 2018, this presentation will explore the social constructs which exacerbate the traumatic event of discovering a partner is perpetrating child exploitation material. This presentation will address the social construct of shame and stigma and how this compounds the trauma experienced by the partners of perpetrators of child exploitation material. The presentation will explore the following questions:

- If stigma is the defining feature of the experience of non-offending partners, what is the role of practitioners and other professionals in redressing stigma and shame?
- How does the way in which non-offending partners are framed firstly as a support person to the sex offender impact the experience of the partner and their children?
- How do the high suicide rates amongst sex offenders increase the burden on non-offending partners and what can we do about this?
- What is our duty of care to partners (and others) who take on the role of support person through the program of treatment?
- How can peer support be utilised to better support our support people?

Claiming justice: An analysis of children’s interview transcripts with police on disclosing sexual victimisation

Robyn Holder and Dirkje Gerryts, Griffith Criminology Institute, Centre for Investigative Interviewing

In this paper we develop an exploratory study of children’s justice goals following sexual victimisation. Investigative interviewing focuses on getting children to tell what happened. Our project analyses 600 transcripts of child interviews with police disclosing sexual victimisation to explore what else children are saying. Building on an earlier study of adults’ justice goals (Holder, 2018), we explore what goals children articulate, when in the interview process and with what interviewer prompts. Investigative interviewing research has examined interview practices and the relationship between interview quality, case characteristics and organisational processes. Our project asks if there is more institutions [and researchers] can learn from carefully listening to children and understanding children as agents claiming justice.
Introducing the notion of Quaternary Prevention for child sexual abuse

Danielle Harris, Griffith University and Michael Sheath, Lucy Faithfull Foundation

Prevention is typically presented in a tripartite model (primary, secondary, and tertiary). Quaternary Prevention (QP) completes the cycle of prevention and urges those operating in the tertiary space to reflect critically upon their actions and focus on the need to do no harm. Widely recognized in the medical world to protect patients from overmedicalization or unnecessary medical invasion, QP promotes the need to constantly and consistently debrief, quality assure, and improve our practices. We emphasize mitigating or avoiding the unintended consequences of unnecessary or excessive interventions for individuals convicted of sexual crimes. QP requires a paradigm shift that refocuses our attentions on a critique of our current practices. It reminds us that if we oppose child sexual abuse and exploitation because it harms children, families, and communities, then we ought, also, to take a wider view of the nature of our interventions and engagements and ensure they are not counterproductive.

Workshop: Understanding and responding to pornography use among adolescents who have engaged in sexually abusive behaviour

Russell Pratt, Prime Forensic Psychology and Cyra Fernandes, Program Manager, Therapeutic Services, Australian Childhood Foundation

What is the impact of pornography on youth who sexually abuse? From 2014 on, Pratt and Fernandes have been researching how pornography influences sexually abusive youth. Is there a relationship between sexually abusive behaviours and pornography consumption? In this workshop, a set of practice principles is proposed to assist sexually abusive youth to manage pornography consumption. The Savvy Consumer model (Pratt and Fernandes) is proposed by the authors that, following research undertaken, encompasses a set of principles based on findings that

a) pornography is so pervasive and widespread, and youth have such easy and private access to the web that zero-tolerance is not a viable model, and that; b) youth may not understand that pornography only vaguely resembles ‘real’ sexual activity. Education regarding pornography should assist youth through ‘practical’ sex education, including assisting older adolescents to analyse pornography and critique it against healthy, respectful romantic and sexual relationships, and that; c) education regarding pornography must now begin at an early age (5–6 years) commencing with e-etiquette and e-safety prior to tackling the sexual component of porn in early adolescence. Finally, Savvy Consumers critique the ‘product’.

The presenters draw upon their own and other broad, current research and treatment/practice knowledge to explore these issues. Questions, comments and interactions from the audience are both welcomed and encouraged.
Panel: More than Words: Indigenous voices and harmful sexual behaviour

Lynore Geia, College of Healthcare Sciences, James Cook University, Neil Campbell, Director Cultural Capability, Dept of Corrections (NZ) and Claire Walker, Principal Advisor, Murrindahgun Cultural Centre, Queensland Corrective Services

Sexual violence against women and children is not unique to any historical period or culture. As ways of knowing, Western and Indigenous knowledge share many important attributes, such as inference and prediction, recognition of events, and verification. However, Indigenous knowledge is principally contextual, does not strive for a universal set of explanations, and in conjunction with Western science can lead to unanticipated insights. Indigenous knowledge can inform research and practice by (1) broadening the otherwise homogeneous values and interests of practitioners and researchers and (2) offering alternative concepts that inform multiple working hypotheses. As a community of researchers and practitioners, we know intuitively that knowledge requires multiple complementary, or even competing perspectives. In 2013, ANZATSA affirmed a commitment to promoting reflective, sensitive, responsive and culturally-informed practices regarding harmful sexual behaviour within indigenous communities. Furthermoreing the aim of that commitment, this plenary session — chaired by Armon Tamatea (Rongowhakāta/Te Aitanga A Māhakai) — will foster ethical and conceptual spaces for Indigenous knowledge to (1) facilitate practices of harmful sexual behaviour treatment to be more responsive and relevant to Indigenous communities, (2) redress real and perceived inequalities in the practice of harmful sexual behaviour treatment, and (3) inform and expand the understanding and interpretation of sexual harm through the incorporation of Indigenous worldviews, histories, and practices.

Dr Lynore Geia (PhD) is an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander woman born and raised on Palm Island off the coast of North Queensland, Australia, a forced Aboriginal community (1918–1980s) under government legislation, now home to the Bwgcolman people. Lynore is a nurse and midwife, and is currently employed as Academic Lead for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health in the College of Health Care Sciences at James Cook University, Townsville. Lynore is an experienced health professional in Indigenous health and has worked at State, Territory, and Federal level, and is committed to developing effective research practice for service reforms that particularly impacts on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander holistic family health. Lynore has recently worked on a correctional services project in relation to Indigenous sex offender programs, and brings a legitimacy in her perspective in the sexual harm field from the shared lived experience of Indigenous people in community. Lynore’s work in health and prison related care in community has extended to public health and social justice advocacy and activism on social media.

Neil Campbell (Ngāti Porou/Te Whanau A Apanui) has been employed as the General Manager Cultural Capability since 2018. Prior to this he was the Director Māori Department of Corrections for 10 years. Before this, he held a number of positions within different Māori-focused teams including the Director Māori Rehabilitation and Reintegration, the Manager Māori Services (Southern Region), Partnership Manager Northern Region, and the Regional Adviser Māori Service Development. In his 26 years with Corrections, he has worked at every level of interaction with offenders including design, development and delivery of interventions. He was a board member with the SAFE Network from 2002 – 2008. Neil is driven by culture in its many contexts and works closely with other jurisdictions on matters of cultural identity and effective ways of working with indigenous peoples within the criminal justice system.

Claire Walker is a Wiradjuri woman from out west in NSW. She has worked across many areas in Queensland Corrective Services since 2001 and in the cultural space specifically since 2011. She has strong connections to her own people and many other mobs across Queensland, including the Torres Strait, Northern Territory and Western Australia. Claire has lived experience of the historical and contemporary issues in communities that influence the overrepresentation of her people at every level of the criminal justice system. She is passionate about imbedding cultural safety and provides the cultural lens around trauma informed practice in policy and procedure. Claire was the QCS lead in relation to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, Smoke Free Prisons, Indigenous sex offender project and she holds the transgender portfolio.

Plenary 5

Unpacking the antecedent, cross-temporally stable traits of rape

Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University

Concentrating on the core, cross-temporally stable constructs that mediate the relation between developmental antecedents and sexually aggressive behavior, this talk centers on two nagging problems that are current major concerns of our research program—the explanation for the pervasively found covariation between callous–manipulativeness and hypersexuality and the controversy about the structure and measurement of sadism. Consistent with recent data, we have found that hypersexuality can be distinguished into two correlated subtypes (problematic
hypersexuality and high sexual drive) that covary with different aspects of impulsivity and may involve different underlying mechanisms. We have also found that sadism can best be conceptualized and measured as a dimension, which we have labeled the Agonistic Continuum. This dimension is anchored by coercive fantasies on the lower end and extreme sadism on the upper end. The implications of both of these findings for assessment and treatment will be discussed.

Dr. Raymond Knight has been researching sexual violence for over four decades. He has published extensively on sexual aggression, psychopathy, and antisocial behavior. He is the co-creator of the Multidimensional Inventory of Development, Sex, and Aggression (MIDSA). His research interests involve the classification, etiology, and prognosis of psychopathology; risk assessment of sexually coercive males; and the efficacy of bullying interventions in the public school system.

Plenary 6

How much offending goes undetected?

Sharon M. Kelley, Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center

Although we can have reasonable confidence that an officially recorded offense is a valid indicator of recidivism, we are less confident that the absence of an officially recorded charge/conviction is a valid indicator of desistance. The need to account for undetected sexual recidivism are supported by previous findings (e.g., Abel et al., 1987; DeLisi et al., 2016; Faishaw, Bates, Patel, Corbett, and Friendship, 2003). There is no consensus regarding how much offending goes undetected and how to account for this in risk assessments. To what extent professionals consider that detected sexual recidivism rates are an underestimation due to undetected offending can dramatically impact proposed policy, risk management decisions, and forensic risk assessment results. For example, Scurich and John (2019) provide a statistical model, which results in extraordinary large estimates of “actual” sexual recidivism after accounting for detected and undetected offenses. Whether the estimations derived from the model are accurate depends on the credibility of the underlying assumptions. In this plenary we will explore some of those assumptions by examining actual criminal data across time to determine the ratio between detected and undetected offending, whether the offending rate remains constant over time, and whether detection increases as a result of sanctions or supervision.

Dr. Sharon Kelley is an SVP evaluator with the Sand Ridge Evaluation Unit in Wisconsin. She is currently the chapter president of the Wisconsin Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (WI-ATSA). She is a licensed psychologist in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California. She is an approved trainer for the SAPROF, an instrument designed to assess protective factors, as well as the VRS-SO, an instrument designed to evaluate the effect of risk reduction due to treatment change. She is a co-developer of the SAPROF-SO, which is an actuarially based measure of protective factors specifically designed for individuals who have been charged with sex offenses.
ANZATSA 2019 Conference

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