

Technical report: Scoping review methodology and results of the report on the effectiveness of minimum non-parole period schemes

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Purpose | *This report describes the methodology used to identify relevant sources that provide the basis for understanding the effectiveness of the Serious Violent Offences (SVO) scheme in Queensland and similar schemes. The report lists eligible sources and provides summaries of those studies, reports, and other publications that were identified as of particular relevance for the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council (QSAC).*

It is recommended that this technical report is read in conjunction with the main report.

Methodology

A scoping review methodology was employed to identify and map relevant studies. This uses a transparent search strategy to identify potentially relevant research studies and reports, with each source screened in terms of its topic and jurisdictional relevance. Whilst each source that met the search inclusion criteria was reviewed, only those that were considered the most relevant are summarised in the body of this report.

Data sources

Sources used in this review include published articles, books and book sections, and grey literature (e.g., theses, reports) identified from a search of relevant research databases (PsychInfo (Ovid), CINCH (Informit), Social Science Premium (Proquest), Criminal Justice Database (Proquest), SAGE Journals (Criminology & Criminal Justice) to identify contemporary public domain material written in the English language (published since 2010). In addition to the database searches, reference scanning was undertaken of the bibliographies of the relevant resulting studies as well as manual searches using a range of approaches including Google Scholar, key author search, search of Australian government authorities and sentencing councils). The grey literature, particularly government reports and publications, was considered highly relevant as it potentially contains policy rationale and internal evaluation data. Other Australian research known to the authors was also considered for inclusion where relevant. The search strategy aimed to be as comprehensive as possible, within the time and resource parameters of the project. Following the advice of academic librarians (see Peterson, Pearce, Ferguson, & Langford, 2017), the search terms and key words were kept intentionally open.

Search terms and inclusion/exclusion criteria

A set of search terms was identified for each of the main questions, and sub-questions, that this review considers. These are reported in Tables 1 to 3, along with relevant inclusion and exclusion criteria. These search terms were refined as the review progressed, depending on the specific question and the databases used.

Table 1: Search terms for conceptualisations of seriousness and stakeholder perceptions (Question 1).

	Research question	Search terms	Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
Question 1a	Conceptualisations of 'dangerousness', risk, offence seriousness and harm in the literature as these impact on penal responses and sentencing legislation that target serious violent offences and offenders	(Dangerous* or risk or harm) AND (parole or sentenc* or penal) AND (serious or violent* or sexual or drug) AND (meaning or concept or interpretation or definition)	Concept: Conceptualisations in the research of dangerousness, risk, seriousness, harm Context: Research published since 2010 in English.
Question 1b	What is known about Australian community, victim, and professional perceptions of seriousness, risk, and harm and how this might influence sentencing and determinations about the appropriate length of imprisonment and parole?	(View or attitude or perception or public opinion or satisfaction) AND (serious* or risk or harm) AND (offen* or crim*) AND (Prison or imprisonment or parole) AND (Australia* or NSW or Queensland or Victoria or Tasmania or "Northern Territory")	Participants: Adult Australians (general public, victims of crime, professionals) Concept: Views regarding adults who offend; focus on serious offending (violent, sexual, drug); Views regarding parole Context: Research published since 2010, Australia.

Table 2: Search terms for impact and effectiveness (Question 2).

	Research question	Search terms	Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
Question 2a	Evaluation knowledge about the effectiveness of mandatory or presumptive minimum non-parole period schemes.	(Eval* or Effectiv* or success or efficacy or works or meta) AND parole* AND (mandat* or presumptive or minimum or standard) AND (offen* or crim* or recidivism or re-offend* or re-convict* or breaches or suspensions or cancellations) AND (deter* or rehab* or punish* or denunciat* or safety or protection or reintegration or re-offending)	Participants: English-speaking jurisdictions Concept: Evaluation of mandatory parole and sentencing Context: Research published since 2010, English-speaking jurisdictions (e.g., Australia, NZ, Canada, UK, USA).
	Regarding serious violent offences/offenders; serious	These will be identified in the manual review of the results from the search above.	

	Research question	Search terms	Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
	drug offences/offenders; sexual offences/offenders		
	Unintended consequences of the SVO scheme and similar schemes.	These will be identified in the manual review of the results from the search above.	
Question 2b	The effect of keeping people in custody for longer (with shorter periods of time on parole) on community safety	(Eval* or Effectiv* or success or efficacy or works or meta) AND parole* AND (time or length or period or short or long) AND (deter* or rehab* or punish* or denunciat* or safety or protection or reintegration or re-offending)	
Question 2c	Evidence of improved victim satisfaction.	Parole AND (Victim* View or victim* attitude or victim* perception or victim* opinion or victim* satisfaction or victim* participation or victim* input or victim* role)	This search will also be used to inform Question 3 re. victim satisfaction.

Table 3: Search terms for evidence for other ways to achieve the aims of the SVO, and similar, schemes (Question 3).

	Research question	Search terms	Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
Question 3	Sentencing alternatives and available evidence on 'what works' in reducing offending and re-offending for serious violent offences, including serious sexual offences, violent offences and serious drug offences, achieving reintegration of offenders in the community in the context of serious violent and sexual offences, and ensuring community safety is maintained whilst offenders are supervised for serious violent and sexual offences in the community.	('systematic review' or 'meta-analysis' or 'what works' or evidence) AND (deterrence or rehabilitation or recidivism or desistance) AND (parole or prison or treatment or intervention) AND (crime or offend)	Participants: English-speaking jurisdictions; focused on people who have committed non-sexual and sexual violence offences and serious drug offending (e.g., trafficking) Concept: Evidence-informed treatment and practices at the corrections (prison and community corrections) and parole stages. Context: Research published since 2010, English-speaking jurisdictions (e.g., Australia, NZ, Canada, UK, USA).

Categorising the sources

All eligible identified sources are summarised in the Appendix. The relevance of each source was assessed using the classification system described in Table 4. This considers each source in relation to a) programmatic relevance (the extent to which it reported on or referred to the sentencing or parole of serious violent offenders), and b) jurisdictional relevance (whether it reported on or referred to evidence or policy issues in Queensland). The codes (I to IX) are indicative of where each source falls in relation to these two criteria to allow the reader to quickly assess the extent to which each study or report relates specifically to the Queensland context. Finally, the methodology employed in each eligible study was coded using a simple three category system as follows: A: Review study; B: Empirical study; C: Policy or Theoretical study. These ratings were also recorded in the tables of results.

Table 4: Ratings of source relevance

Program relevance	Sentencing or parole of serious violent offenders	I	II	III
	Parole sentencing or decision making	IV	V	VI
	General sentencing or release from custody	VII	VIII	IX
		Queensland	Australian jurisdictions	International jurisdictions
	Jurisdictional relevance			

Findings

Question 1a: Conceptualising risk, harm, and dangerousness

The database searches for this question identified 511 sources, with 174 duplicates subsequently removed. An additional 17 resources were identified following manual searches (e.g., Google Scholar). The titles and abstracts of the resulting pool of 354 sources were then manually screened for eligibility to inform Question 1a, with the following inclusion criteria employed:

1. The source must explain the concept of dangerousness or risk or harm.
2. The source must focus on criminal justice system practices and responses (e.g., sentencing or parole).
3. It may be an analysis or discussion of existing policy or practice or law, be a primary source e.g., based on a survey or questionnaire, be a meta-analysis or systematic review.
4. The source must have been published on or after January 2010 in the English language.
5. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, a government report. Seminal works (such as books) were also included.
6. Specific regard was given to those sources that focused on SVOs.

The screening process resulted in a final pool of 37 unique sources, of which three were unable to be located and seven were found, upon closer inspection, not to be relevant to the question. An additional six sources were identified from the reference lists of eligible sources. This resulted in 33 unique sources being included in the analysis (Figure 1).

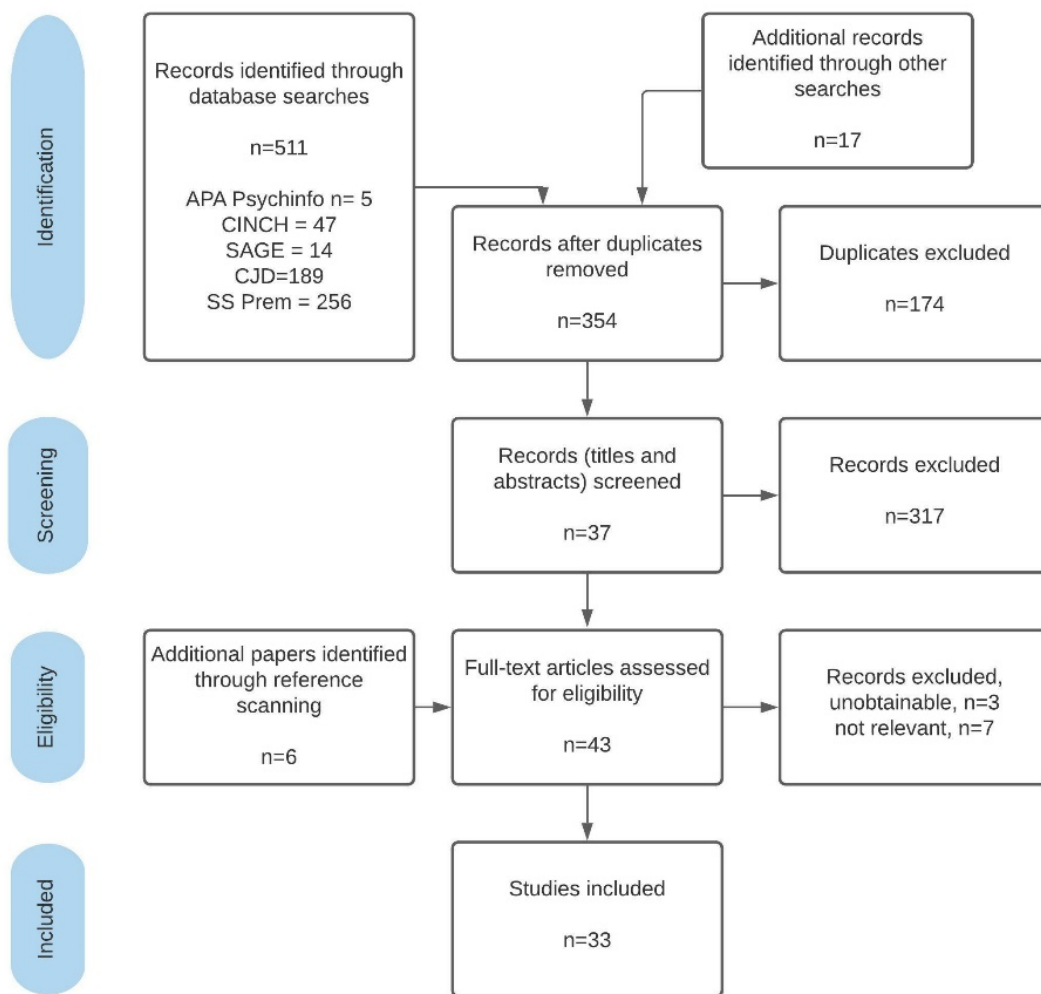


Figure 1: PRISMA flowchart to identify relevant studies about how risk, harm, and dangerousness is conceptualised

The 33 sources are summarised in the Appendix, with those considered to be the most relevant and/or methodological robust reported in Table 5. These 16 sources were selected to provide sufficient coverage of the academic literature relevant to this question.

Table 5: Most relevant studies considering how risk, dangerousness, and harm has been conceptualised (n=16).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Baker, K. (2010) More harm than good? The language of public protection. <i>Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 49(1), 42-53.	UK	C	V	IX
Day, A., & Tamatea, A. (2020). The politics of actuarial justice and risk assessment. In B. Sellers & B. A. Arrigo (Eds.), <i>The Pre-Crime</i>	Aus/NZ	C	N/A	V

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
<i>Society: Crime, Culture, and Control in the Ultramodern Age</i> . Bristol: Policy Press.				
Durrant, R., Fisher, S., & Thun, M. (2011). Understanding punishment responses to drug offenders: The role of social threat, individual harm, moral wrongfulness, and emotional warmth. <i>Contemporary Drug Problems</i> , 38(1), 147-177.	NZ	B	D	IX
Freiberg, A. (2017). Parole, populism and penal policy. <i>Alternative Law Journal</i> , 42(4), 247.	Aus (Victoria)	C	V, S	I
Genders, E., & Player, E. (2014). Rehabilitation, risk management and prisoners' rights. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 14(4), 434-457.	UK	C	N/A	IX
Green, D. A. (2015). US penal-reform catalysts, drivers, and prospects. <i>Punishment & Society</i> , 17(3), 271-298.	USA	C	V	IX
Greene, J., & Dalke, I. (2020). "You're still an angry man": Parole boards and logics of criminalized masculinity. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i> , 0(0), 1362480620910222.	USA	B	V	VI
Hamilton, M. (2015). Back to the future: The Influence of Criminal History on Risk Assessments <i>Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law</i> , 20(1), 75-134.	USA	C		VI
Hobbs, G.S. (2018). <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders: Judicial Decision-making and Professional Practice</i> . PhD. Deakin University, Melbourne.	Aus (WA)	B	S	II
Kelly, R., & Harris, L. (2018). A dangerous presumption for risk-based sentencing? <i>The Law Quarterly Review</i> , 134, 353 - 359.	UK	C	V, S	VI
MacKinnell, I., Poletti, P. & Holmes, M. (2010). <i>Measuring Offence Seriousness</i> . NSW Crime and Justice Bulletin, No. 142. Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research.	Aus (NSW)	B	N/A	II
Prins, S. J., & Reich, A. (2021). Criminogenic risk assessment: A meta-review and critical analysis. <i>Punishment and Society</i> , (advanced).	USA	A	N/A	IX
Ransley, J. et al. (2018). Developing and applying a Queensland Crime Harm Index--implications for policing serious and organised crime. In R. Smith (ed.) <i>Organised Crime Research in Australia 2018</i> (pp. 105-	Aus (Qld)	B	N/A	II

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
114). Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.				
Risk Management Authority, Scotland (2011) <i>Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation: FRAME</i> . Paisley: RMA.	UK (Scotland)	C	N/A	VI
Singh, J. P., & Fazel, S. (2010). Forensic risk assessment: A metareview. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 37, 965-988.	UK	A	N/A	VI
Tonry, M. (2019). Predictions of dangerousness in sentencing: déjà vu all over again. <i>Crime and Justice: American Sentencing: What Happens and Why?</i> (Vol. 48): University of Chicago Press.	USA	C	V	VI

Summary of each relevant source

It is noteworthy that only one of the identified sources were rated as relevant specifically to Queensland (Ransley et al., 2018), with the following three sources also identified as from Australia:

- Day, A., & Tamatea, A. (2020). This book chapter highlights the need to incorporate ways of acknowledging the relevance of culture into risk assessment tools and argues that the adoption of algorithmic models of calculating risk are culturally problematic. The authors discuss the concept of fairness in risk assessment.
- Freiberg, A. (2017). This is an opinion piece that identifies five themes in recent changes to Australian parole systems: 1) community safety as the primary focus; 2) mandatory non-parole periods being set in legislation; 3) judicial discretion being undermined by oversight bodies; 4) elevation of victims' rights (no body, no parole); 5) less focus on reintegration and more on forfeiting citizenship. It is concluded that community safety is being prioritised over all other considerations in contemporary parole decision-making – particularly for those groups presumed to be most dangerous to public safety, such as sexual and/or violent offenders. It is also argued that legislatures (politicians) are 'losing trust' in the judiciary and are setting mandatory non-parole periods to try to reflect what is assumed to be punitive public opinion.
- Hobbs, G. S. (2018). This PhD thesis reports three studies relevant to Dangerous Sexual Offender legislation in Western Australia (WA). It reported a descriptive analysis of police data for all registered sexual offenders in WA, a qualitative analysis of sentencing remarks of final decision hearings for preventive detention, and a qualitative analysis of local expert understandings (55 in total) of risk and dangerousness. Hobbs concluded that there is no shared understanding of risk and dangerousness (dangerousness was associated with risk of harm to the community; risk was understood by professionals as either outcomes of risk assessments or an assessment of behaviour, based on professional judgement; dangerousness was sometimes defined as high risk) and that judges are likely to rely on

expert evidence of psychiatrists and psychologists. There is no clear consensus in how to determine who is 'high risk' and those found to be 'dangerous' were not a homogenous group.

- Ransley, J. et al. (2018). This source describes the development of the Queensland Crime Harm Index. Perceptions of crime harm (not seriousness) were gauged by conducting a representative community survey of 2,000 Queenslanders. Respondents were asked to assess the harm caused by different crimes—to victims, their families, and the community at large. Respondents were also asked how police resources should be prioritised in relation to particular problems. The overall objective of the survey was to determine how the community assesses and ranks crime harms and how they think police should prioritise their efforts.

A summary of each of the remaining relevant sources is provided below to provide some insight into the nature of evidence contained in the final pool of eligible studies.

Baker, K. (2010). This article examines the current debate between policy makers and independent inspectors concerning the use of the terms 'harm' and 'serious harm' to illustrate how linguistic confusion can hinder practice. It is argued that a focus on community protection has led to "an expanding lexicon of powerful and emotive terminology—harm, serious harm, risk, dangerousness, dangerous offenders, control, restrictive interventions and more" (p. 42) and concludes that harm is not clearly defined. As a result, practitioners are left ill equipped to assess 'risk of harm' and that the term risk may be used to refer to both the likelihood of something occurring as well as its severity.

Durrant, R., Fisher, S., & Thun, M. (2011). This study aims to explore: 1) the various factors that influence punishment responses to drug offenders; and 2) the rationale for the punishment of drug offenders and the extent to which punishment responses among participants are like those administered by the criminal justice system for like offences. They concluded that punishment is often based on drug type and drug offence: 'supply offences' were considered more serious and punished more harshly than 'drug use' offences. Methamphetamine offences were more serious and punished more harshly than cannabis offences. It is suggested that these results may be due to different beliefs about the harmfulness of the offences, with 'moral wrongfulness' identified as the best predictor of more significant punishment (more so than potential harm).

Genders, E., & Player, E. (2014). This article examines the selective definitions and acknowledgement of risk, rights, and rehabilitation for people with personality disorders who offend in custodial settings. The authors discuss the role of prison as a tool for rehabilitation and how penal policy focuses on rehabilitation as a tool to achieve community safety rather than to promote prisoner welfare or prisoner rights. The article goes on to examine prisoners' human rights and how institutional practices balance the competing demands of justice, respect, humanity, care, order, security, and safety. The article highlights the need for sufficient resourcing if prison rehabilitative programs are to achieve effective risk management. It also examines risk in terms of the risks faced by people in prison (e.g., due to organisational policies and procedures). The authors conclude that current therapeutic programs focus on certain kinds of risks (i.e., to community safety) without giving regard to the potential risk (and duty of care) caused by prison, to the people who have offended (and the consequent risk to prison staff).

Green, D. A. (2015). This article identifies several drivers of penal reform in the USA over the past 40 years and challenges the 'conventional wisdom' that USA penal policy is increasing in harshness. The article highlights that the American Legislative Exchange Council, which includes approximately 1/3 of USA's state legislators, has developed model legislation that

focuses on 'evidence-based practices' such as community supervision, and 'swift, certain, proportionate, and graduated responses'; reserving lengthy prison sentences for those who are a 'real threat' to the community. The article reinforces the priority of risk-based and economically driven penal policy.

- Greene, J., & Dalke, I. (2020). This article aims to show how the parole board uses notions of 'deserving' and 'dangerous masculinity' to justify routine decision making in California. A person applying for parole in this jurisdiction must meet two parole board Commissioners to 'demonstrate that he or she no longer poses an unreasonable risk to public safety'. Commissioners must then provide some reasons for the denial of parole. The authors argue that risk and dangerousness were mitigated by insight. Criminal thinking was perceived as a risk and dangerous men were characterised as 'angry, unrepentant, reliant on others, and dominative' (p. 18). The article also includes a discussion of the impact of race on parole decision-making.
- Hamilton, M. (2015). This is an evaluation of the science of risk methodologies, flaws in application, and the integrity of the assumptions made about the importance of criminal history. Hamilton discusses how, for incarceration to be used to promote community safety, the individual's dangerousness must be regularly assessed and access to treatment to reduce their dangerousness should be provided. The article also discusses how risk predictions are based on past (criminal) behaviour rather than future behaviour, such that criminal history is used as a proxy for dangerousness. The article cites research that has found that once someone hasn't offended for seven years, their risk of recidivism is reduced to the same as someone who has never offended. It is concluded that prison should be used to manage or incapacitate dangerous individuals, rather than to punish people deemed to be dangerous.
- Kelly, R., & Harris, L. (2018). These authors discuss the limitations of efforts to predict 'dangerousness' in UK sentencing. A person is considered 'dangerous' when they present a significant risk of serious harm occasioned by the commission of further specified offences (as per the *Criminal Justice Act 2003*). Dangerousness resulted in an extended, determinate sentence. The article refers to a case of rape in which the perpetrator was found to be 'dangerous' due to a lack of understanding of his motive, rather than in relation to a pattern of offending, the people with whom he associated, or his wider characteristics (such as alcohol abuse or education). The article discusses the value of sentencing guidelines about dangerousness and argues that 'that the very reasons a dangerousness guideline is needed are also reasons why it would be extremely difficult to create: uncertainty over what factors to include and what effect they should have' (p. 358f). It is argued that it is difficult to see how a Sentencing Council could draft an effective dangerousness guideline given the paucity of guidance and understanding about what it means to be dangerous and the difficulties in assessing risk.
- MacKinnell, I., Poletti, P., & Holmes, M. (2010). This study presents and assesses two new measures of offence seriousness using cases finalised in NSW Courts between 3 April 2000 and 31 March 2005 where the offender had no prior criminal record. It is argued that perceived offence seriousness varies depending on the source data (e.g., public opinion vs judicial decisions). The study found that the Median Sentence Ranking (MSR) was better able to predict a sentence of imprisonment and to predict the principal offence. The NOI may, however, provide a better measure where the aim is to predict outcomes outside the criminal justice system, for example, predicting employment prospects.
- Prins, S.J., & Reich, A. (2021). This empirical review of 39 meta-analyses and systematic reviews, published from 1990 to 2020, concluded that criminogenic risk assessment: 1) does a poor to modest job differentiating among people at high versus low risk; 2) predictive performance is

often misinterpreted and overstated; and 3) that many inferences drawn from its empirical evidence base are not supported by the data. Inferences were made from criminalisation (i.e., contact with the justice system) to criminality (in many cases recidivism either wasn't defined or there were varied definitions), from prediction to causal explanations of crime, and from prediction to intervention that were questionable.

Risk Management Authority, Scotland (2011). This is an important national initiative to develop a consistent approach to risk assessment and management in Scotland. This report defines risk and harm (p. 20) but does not refer to dangerousness and makes a case for avoiding labelling people as 'high risk' and overlooking other characteristics such as personal strengths and challenges.

Singh, J. P., & Fazel, S. (2010). This article offers a useful discussion of contemporary approaches to risk assessment. It examines the validity of actuarial tools compared with those based on unstructured and structured clinical judgement, a comparison of various risk assessment tools, and the predictive validity of these tools for different genders and ethnic backgrounds. It reports mixed evidence regarding the comparative accuracy of actuarial and clinically based tools, with no one measure found to be consistently better than any other. In the risk assessment literature, recidivism is defined in multiple ways, including 'rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, nonaggressive misconduct, general aggression, physical violence, verbal aggression, and property destruction' (p. 982f). Risk is not defined.

Tonry, M. (2019). This is a critique of the use of dangerousness as a measure that influences court sanctions. The author is very critical of current dangerousness measures, which are described as having low accuracy, lacking a valid evidence-base, and racist. Tonry discusses how these measures have re-emerged ostensibly to assist in addressing the mass incarceration issue in the U.S. but notes that predictions of future offending are more often false positives than true positives. Tonry argues that violence is rare, even among known offenders and that predicting rare events accurately is inherently difficult.

Question 1b: Stakeholder perceptions of risk, harm, and dangerousness

The database search for this question resulted in 185 sources being identified, with 40 duplicates removed. An additional 28 sources were then added from manual searches (e.g., Google Scholar). The titles and abstracts were then screened for eligibility. The following inclusion criteria were employed:

1. The source must examine Australian stakeholders' perceptions of dangerousness or risk or harm.
2. Stakeholders may include the general public, victims of crime, and people who offend, as well as members of the judiciary or lawyers or other criminal justice system practitioners.
3. The source must focus on criminal justice system practices and responses (e.g., sentencing or parole).
4. It may be an analysis or discussion of existing policy or practice or law, be a primary source e.g., based on a survey or questionnaire, be a meta-analysis or systematic review.
5. The source must have been published on or after January 2010 in the English language.
6. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, a government report. Seminal works (such as books) were also included.
7. Specific regard was given to resources that focused on SVOs.

On review of the 45 sources: one source was unable to be located, nine were found to not be relevant to the question, and four additional resources were identified from the resource reference lists. This resulted in 39 sources being included in the analysis.

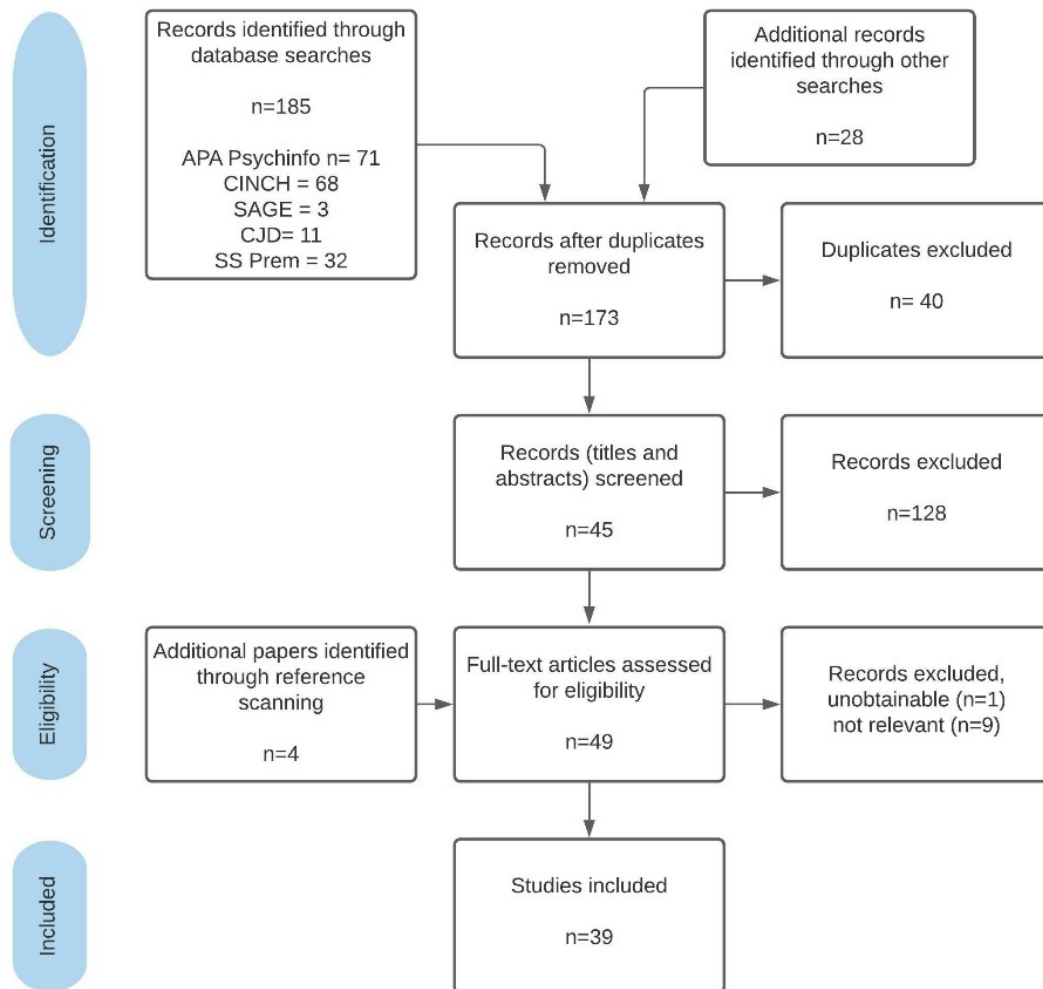


Figure 2: PRISMA flowchart to identify relevant studies about stakeholder perceptions of risk, harm, and dangerousness.

Summary of each relevant source

All 39 sources are summarised in the Appendix, with only those considered to be the most relevant and/or methodological robust reported in Table 6.

Table 6: Most relevant sources relating to stakeholder perception of risk, harm, and dangerousness (n=27).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Bartels, L., Fitzgerald, R., & Freiberg, A. (2018). Public opinion on sentencing and parole in Australia. <i>Probation Journal</i> , 65(3), 269-284.	Aus	C	General S	V
Bathurst, T. (2014). Community confidence in the justice system: The role of public opinion. <i>The Judicial Review</i> , 12(1), 27-43.	NSW	C	General	V
Bond, C. E. W., & Jeffries, S. (2012). Harsher sentences? Indigeneity and prison sentence length in Western Australia's higher courts. <i>Journal of Sociology</i> , 48(3), 266.	WA	B	N/A	VIII
Brookman, R. P., & Wiener, K. K. K. (2017). Predicting punitive attitudes to sentencing: Does the public's perceptions of crime and indigenous Australians matter? <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 50(1), 56-77.	Aus	B	N/A	VIII
Day, A. et al (2014). professional attitudes to sex offenders: implications for multiagency and collaborative working. <i>Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand</i> , 6(1), 12-19.	Aus	B	S	VIII
Deville, G., & Le Grand, J. (2015). Sentencing of sex-offenders: A survey study investigating judges' sentences and community perspectives. <i>Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</i> , 22(2), 184-197.	Vic	B	S	VIII
Dodd, S. (2018). The punitive woman? Gender differences in public attitudes toward parole among an Australian sample. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 62(10), 3006-3022.	Aus	B	N/A	V
Fitzgerald, R., et al. (2016) How does the Australian public view parole? Results from a national survey on public attitudes towards parole and re-entry. <i>Criminal Law Journal</i> , 40(6), 307-324.	Aus	B	N/A	V
Fitzgerald, R., Freiberg, A., & Bartels, L. (2020). Redemption or forfeiture? Understanding diversity in Australians' attitudes to parole. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 20(2), 169-186.	Aus	B	N/A	V
Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). Minimum sentencing for serious offenses. In C. Spohn & P.	Aus	C	V, S, D	II

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
K. Brennan (Eds.), <i>Handbook on Sentencing Policies and Practices in the 21st Century</i> (pp. 114). New York: Routledge.				
Harper, C. A., & Hicks, R. A. (2021). The effect of attitudes towards individuals with sexual convictions on professional and student risk judgments. Under peer review. Pre-print. < https://psyarxiv.com/rjt5h/download >	Primarily UK	B	S	III
Hidderley, L. et al., 2021. <i>Sentencing for Child Homicide Offences: Assessing Public Opinion using a Focus Group Approach</i> . Research Report no. 21. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.	Qld/ACT	B	V	I
Hobbs, G.S. (2018). <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders: Judicial Decision-making and Professional Practice</i> . PhD. Deakin University, Melbourne.	WA/Vic	B	S	II
Jones, C., & Weatherburn, D. (2010). Public confidence in the NSW criminal justice system: A survey of the NSW public. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 43(3), 506-525.	NSW	B	N/A	VIII
Keyzer, P., & McSherry, B. (2013). The preventive detention of "dangerous" sex offenders in Australia: Perspectives at the coalface. <i>International Journal of Criminology and Sociology</i> , 2, 296-305.	Aus (Qld, NSW, WA)	B	S	II
Kornhauser, R. (2013). Reconsidering predictors of punitiveness in Australia: A test of four theories. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 46(2), 221-240.	Aus	B	N/A	VIII
Lovegrove, A. (2011). Putting the offender back into sentencing: An empirical study of the public's understanding of personal mitigation. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 11(1), 37-57.	Vic	B	V, S	VIII
Mackenzie, G., et al., (2012). Sentencing and public confidence: Results from a national Australian survey on public opinions towards sentencing. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 45(1), 45-65	Aus	B	N/A	IX
Martin, W. (2010). Popular punitivism - The role of the courts in the development of criminal justice policies. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 43(1), 1-16.	WA	C	S	II
Murphy, K. (2019). <i>What do communities care about? Outcomes from the Queensland Crime Harm Survey</i> . Presented at the Future of Policing Symposium, 7 August.	Qld	B	V, S	II

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Roberts, L. D., Spiranovic, C., & Indermaur, D. (2011). A country not divided: A comparison of public punitiveness and confidence in sentencing across Australia. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 44(3), 370-386.	Aus	B	N/A	VIII
Rodrick, S. (2011). Open justice, the media and reporting on preventive supervision and detention orders imposed on serious sex offenders in Victoria. <i>Monash University Law Review</i> , 37(2), 232-276.	Vic	C	S	II
Shackley, M., et al. (2013). Assessment of public attitudes towards sex offenders in an Australian population. <i>Psychology, Crime & Law</i> , 20(6), 553-572.	Aus	B	S	II
Spiranovic, C. A., Roberts, L. D., & Indermaur, D. (2012). What predicts punitiveness? An examination of predictors of punitive attitudes towards offenders in Australia. <i>Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</i> , 19(2), 249-261.	Aus	B	N/A	VIII
Spiranovic, C. A. et al., (2012). Public preferences for sentencing purposes: What difference does offender age, criminal history and offence type make? <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 12(3), 289-306.	Aus	B	V	II
Stobbs, N., Mackenzie, G., & Gelb, K. (2015). Sentencing and public confidence in Australia: The dynamics and foci of small group deliberations. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 48(2), 219-237.	Aus	B	V	II
Warner, K. et al. (2019). Why sentence? Comparing the views of jurors, judges, and the legislature on the purposes of sentencing in Victoria, Australia. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 19(1), 1-19.	Vic	B	V 32.3% S 38.7% D 5.6%	II

Of all the identified sources two were specific to Queensland. This was a recent study by Hilderley et al. (2021) that used a focus group methodology to examine sentencing in child homicide cases.

- The Hilderley et al. (2021) report is the first Australian study to have systematically examined public opinion towards sentencing for homicide of a child. Community members' level of satisfaction with the sentences varied based on the nature of the offender's assessed level of culpability and criminal responsibility, with 53.9% of participants expressing the opinion that people sentenced for violent crimes should never receive a community-based sentence. Regarding child homicide, participants viewed current sentences as

inadequate and not sufficiently reflective of the vulnerability and defencelessness of the child. These findings are reported to have contributed to the QSAC's recommendations to the Attorney-General and have since contributed to legislative change. In 2019, the Criminal Code and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (Qld) was introduced, inserting a new section into the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* (Qld), making it a requirement that in sentencing an offender convicted of the manslaughter of a child under 12 years courts must consider defencelessness and vulnerability, having regard to the child's age as an aggravating factor. In addition, the Qld Government expanded the definition of murder to include reckless indifference to human life and increased the maximum penalty for the offence of failure to supply necessities from three years to seven years imprisonment.

- Murphy (2019). Crime harm indexes allocate a numeric harm value for an offence which can then be ranked and prioritised. Murphy (2019) focused on the community views regarding the harms caused by different categories of crimes. There was high consensus across citizens from different regions. The five crimes seen as most harmful by the Queensland community are: child sexual abuse, murder, rape, child physical abuse, and domestic violence. The five crimes seen as least harmful by the Queensland Community are: public nuisance offences, petty theft, illegal prostitution, shoplifting, and vandalism.

There is a broader body of work on public attitudes that has been conducted in other parts of Australia. The following sources were identified as amongst the most relevant:

- Bartels, L., Fitzgerald, R., & Freiberg, A. (2018). This article provides a useful overview of public opinion on sentencing and parole in Australia. The authors argue that public attitudes to sentencing matter because of their contribution to public confidence in the criminal justice system. Not only should sentencing policy and practice be responsive to public opinion but also perceptions of public opinion can force changes to legislation. Two key themes are explored: 1. although people are often dissatisfied with sentencing, they tend to impose similar or more lenient sentences than the judge when provided with relevant information (this may not extend to sexual offences). 2. Support exists for alternatives to prison for vulnerable defendants (e.g., due to mental illness, youth, drug addictions), first-time offenders, and non-violent offenders.
- Fitzgerald R. et al. (2016). This paper reports the findings of a national survey on public attitudes towards parole and re-entry. It reports that 58 percent of respondents either oppose parole altogether or indicate that prisoners should be required to serve at least 80 percent of their sentence before release. Respondents were supportive of rehabilitative investment, although they also supported community safety over rehabilitation. The authors conclude that respondents were in favour of longer non-parole periods than appear to be imposed in practice, but also that there is a lack of understanding of the nature and purposes of parole.
- Fitzgerald, R., Freiberg, A., & Bartels, L. (2020). In this study, 19% of respondents were classified as 'punitive', 31% as 'progressive', and 50% as 'mixed' - holding both progressive and punitive views simultaneously. The authors argue that understanding the heterogeneity of public attitudes to parole is likely to be important, but that many people believe strongly in redeemability. The 'progressive' group members were more likely to be male, younger and have had some tertiary education.
- Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). This book chapter discusses minimum sentencing for serious offences. It is argued that claims that community sentiment supports 'tough on crime' legislative changes are not supported by empirical evidence and that the legal

community is generally resistant to measures that restrict judicial discretion through mandatory sentencing.

- Shackley, M., Weiner, C., Day, A., & Willis, G.M. (2013). This study is an online survey of Australian public attitudes towards people convicted of sexual offences. It provides an overview of international research related to community attitudes to sex offences, with the analysis revealing that more highly educated individuals rate offenders less negatively than those with less education.
- Spiranovic, C. A., Roberts, L. D., & Indermaur, D. (2012). This study examines predictors of punitive attitudes towards offenders in Australia. It reports that education is the strongest predictor of punitiveness (11% of variance), with age, gender, and income poor predictors. Reliance on the commercial/tabloid media as the main source of news also predicted punitiveness (2% of the variance). Those who believed that crime was increasing were also more punitive.
- Spiranovic, C. A. et al., (2012). This study reported that rehabilitation was preferred for first-time, young and burglary offenders, with punishment endorsed as most important for repeat, adult, and serious assault offenders. The authors concluded that public preferences were broadly consistent with current sentencing practice.
- Stobbs, N., Mackenzie, G., & Gelb, K. (2015). This study presents support for individualised sentencing. When considering mandatory sentencing and alternatives to prison, participants often focused on the 'worst kinds' of crimes (e.g., homicide). There was a view that mandatory sentencing was a political tool to show the general public that the government was 'tough on crime', and participants were interested in rehabilitation and crime prevention, especially for young offenders, with prison reserved for the more serious, violent offenders.
- Warner, K., Davis, J., Spiranovic, C., Cockburn, H., & Freiberg, A., (2019). This study shows that jurors favour retribution and denunciation and rarely choose general deterrence. In the minority of cases where incapacitation was chosen, it was reserved for serious violent and sex offenders. Judges prioritised general deterrence over every other sentencing purpose.

A summary of each of the remaining sources identified as relevant is provided below to provide some insight into the nature of evidence contained in the final pool of eligible studies.

Bathurst, T. (2014). The author discusses the importance of public opinion for the judiciary. Arguments are made to refute the claim that judges are out of touch, but that having regard to informed public opinion is a difficult task given the breadth of views that exist in the community. Further community education and engagement with judges is identified as one way to improve public confidence in sentencing.

Bond, C. E. W., & Jeffries, S. (2012). This study reports that Indigenous defendants received shorter sentences than non-Indigenous peers. The authors argue that "perceptions of chronic dysfunction, marginalization and the impact of colonization practices on Indigenous communities seem to influence judicial assessments of blame and risk" (p. 281).

Brookman, R. P., & Wiener, K. K. K. (2017). This study concluded that fear of crime and a belief in increasing crime rates predicted more punitive attitudes. Those with more negative perceptions of Indigenous Australians were found to be more punitive in their demand for harsher penalties.

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- Day, A. et al (2014). This interview study was based on the premise that attitudes towards people who have committed sexual offences are likely to have an influence on judgements about both risk and dangerousness and associated decisions about appropriate management. Police participants generally held more negative views than allied health workers.
- Devilly, G., & Le Grand, J. (2015). Contrary to expectations, in this study victim status did not influence respondents' likelihood of endorsing either the restorative or retributive models of justice. Gender and education were also not found to be relevant.
- Dodd, S. (2018). This paper argues that women were more likely than men to oppose parole.
- Harper, C. A., & Hicks, R. A. (2021). This study reports that professionals had more positive attitudes than students towards individuals with sexual convictions. They were less likely to endorse punitive policy proposals, engage in stereotypical thinking, or infer risk.
- Hobbs, G.S. (2018). This PhD thesis argues that there is no consensus about how to best determine dangerousness. Those who had committed sexual offences and were found to be dangerous were not a homogenous group, and yet if they received an indeterminate sentence, they were perceived by professionals to be dangerous (rather than using an actuarial assessment). Hobbs noted that notions of dangerousness are intrinsically linked through the title of the legislation in Western Australia (and in Queensland), and there is a premise that it will target high risk recidivists. The difficulty she points to is that Dangerous Sex Offenders do not always fully meet this criterion.
- Jones, C., & Weatherburn, D. (2010). This study reports that most of the NSW public believed that the sentences imposed on convicted offenders are either 'a little too lenient' or 'much too lenient'. Their research also highlighted that the general public was 'poorly informed' about criminal justice policies and practices as well as crime rates, partly as a result of sensationalist media reporting.
- Keyzer, P., & McSherry, B. (2013). The respondents in this study highlighted the lack of empirical evidence to support the implementation of preventative detention schemes. The authors argued that the general public believe sex offenders are homogenous and predatory, and that experts agreed that risk assessment tools for sex offending were limited in their usefulness as a predictor of future offending (because of the primary focus on static factors). They argue that it is 'very difficult' to objectively articulate what is 'unacceptable risk'.
- Kornhauser, R. (2013). This paper argues that when Australians perceive that crime is a problem and the courts are not adequately responding, they are more inclined to support punitive measures.
- Lovegrove, A. (2011). In this study members of the public tended to mitigate the sentence, based on a range of individual case factors. This was compared to the actual judges' sentences which tended to focus on aggravating factors such as seriousness of the offending and the need for deterrence. The results suggest that the judiciary are harsher than the balance of the public's sense of justice and that harsher sentencing by way of less personal mitigation appears seriously misplaced.
- Mackenzie, G. et al., (2012). Most respondents in this study lacked confidence in the courts, which was associated with the appropriateness and effectiveness of sentences imposed. Respondents were described as relatively punitive but also likely to recognise mitigating factors such as youth, mental illness, and the seriousness of offending.
- Martin, W. (2010). Martin explores the idea of penal populism in this paper which highlights that many beliefs held about people who have committed sexual offences are misinformed. Martin argues that offender registers net-widen by monitoring people who are not predatory and

who are not a risk to the community at large. He recognises a disconnect between a public perception that crime is increasing whilst punishment is decreasing, suggesting that public confidence draws from media representations which then then impacts on political policy.

Roberts, L. D., Spiranovic, C., & Indermaur, D. (2011). This study reported that differences in sentencing and punitive attitudes scores across states and territories were small. As such the wide differences in sentencing practice and policy between jurisdictions in Australia are not linked to differences in public attitudes but rather to political positions.

Rodrick, S. (2011). This article cites the importance of case-by-case assessment of strategies to promote community safety. Specific examples are considered where the media sought to identify and name defendants 'to keep the community safe' whereas judges argued that rehabilitation and community safety was best served through maintaining anonymity. The author argues that there are cases where the public interest and the interests of the defendant are aligned, and rehabilitation and protection can assist more broadly in promoting public safety.

Question 2a: The effectiveness of setting mandatory non-parole periods

The database search for this question resulted in 70 sources being identified, with 10 duplicates removed. An additional 22 sources were added from manual searches (e.g., Google Scholar). The titles and abstracts of the 82 sources were screened for eligibility. Thirty-one sources were screened in, based on the titles and abstracts, with 51 found to be not relevant.

The following inclusion criteria were employed to identify eligible studies for the present review:

1. The source must focus on the effectiveness of mandatory parole periods.
2. The source must focus on adults who have offended and not youth or juveniles.
3. It may be an analysis or discussion of existing policy or practice or law, be a primary study, be a meta-analysis or systematic review.
4. The source must have been published on or after January 2010 in the English language.
5. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, a government report.
6. Specific regard was given to sources that focused on SVOs as well as unintended consequences of mandatory parole periods.

On review of the 31 sources, eight were found to not be relevant to the question and an additional nine resources were identified from source reference lists. This resulted in 32 sources being included in the final pool of identified studies.

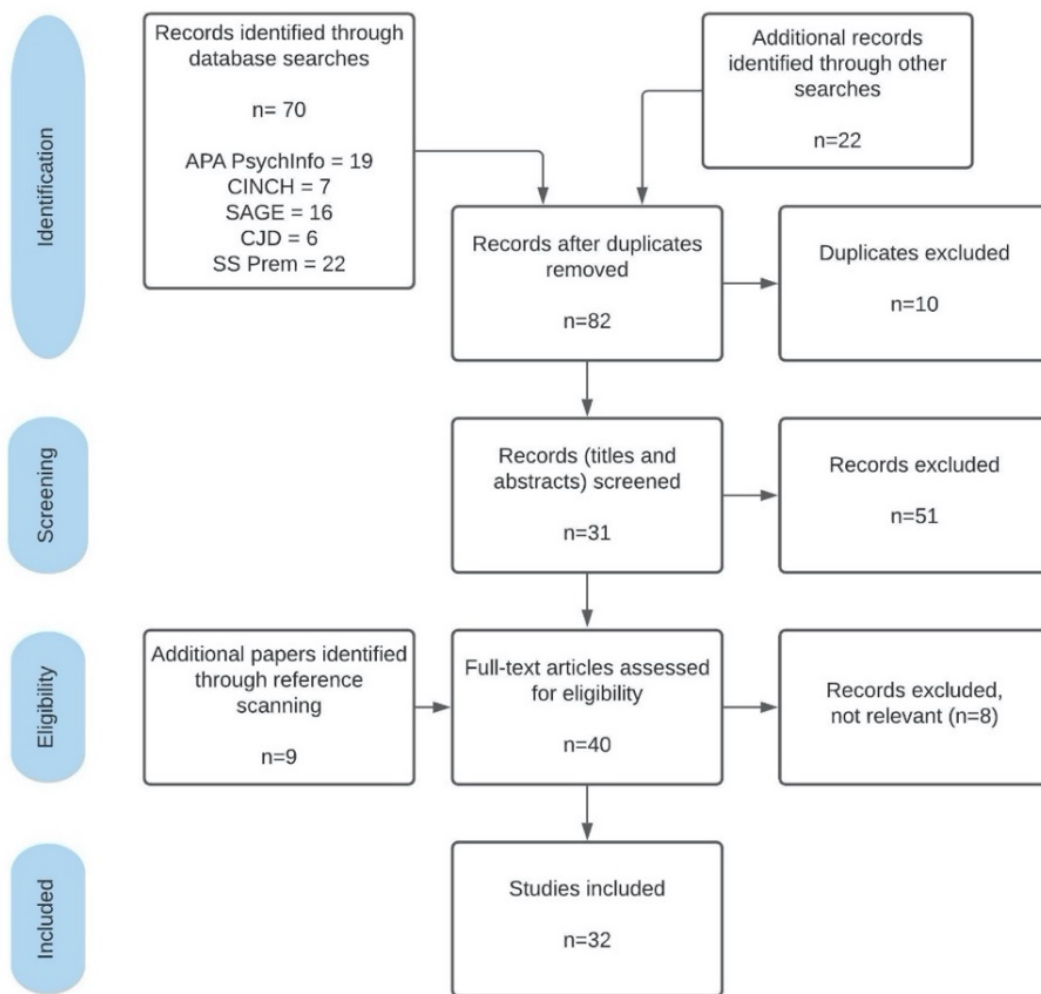


Figure 3: PRISMA flowchart to identify relevant studies regarding mandatory non-parole periods.

The 32 eligible sources are summarised in the Appendix, with only those considered to be the most relevant and/or methodological robust sources of evidence reported in Table 7. These 18 sources were selected to provide a more accessible illustration of the status of the current evidence and were considered to provide sufficient coverage of the academic literature relevant to this question.

Table 7: Most relevant studies about how the use of mandatory non-parole periods (n=18)

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Butt, A. (2014). Structuring discretion in sentencing: mandatory sentencing, guideline judgments and standard non-parole periods. <i>Bar News: The Journal of the New South Wales Bar Association</i> , Summer, 18-25.	NSW	C	V, S, D	II

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). Minimum sentencing for serious offenses. In C. Spohn & P. K. Brennan (Eds.), <i>Handbook on Sentencing Policies and Practices in the 21st Century</i> (pp. 114--128). New York: Routledge.	Aus	C	V, S, D	II
Hulme, R. (2013). After Muldrock: Sentencing for standard non-parole period offences in NSW. <i>Law Society Journal</i> , 56–59.	NSW	C	N/A	II
Law Council of Australia (2014). <i>Policy Discussion Paper on Mandatory Sentencing: Submission to the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs</i> . Canberra: LCA.	Aus	C	N/A	II
Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee, Parliament of Queensland (2012). <i>Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment Bill 2012: Report No 2</i> .	Qld	C	S (Child Sex Offences)	I
McMurdo, M., (2011). <i>Sentencing</i> (Speech delivered at the Queensland Magistrates State Conference, Brisbane, 4 August 2011	Qld	C	V	I
Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). Does the threat of longer prison terms reduce the incidence of assault? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 49(3), 389-404.	NSW	B	V	II
New South Wales Law Reform Commission (2012). <i>Interim Report on Standard Minimum Non-Parole Periods (Report No. 134)</i> . Sydney: NSWLRC.	NSW	C	V	II
Poletti, P., & Donnelly, H. (2010). <i>The Impact of the Standard Non-parole Period Sentencing Scheme on Sentencing Patterns in New South Wales</i> . Sydney: Judicial Commission of NSW.	NSW	B	V	II
Queensland Government (2017). <i>Response to Queensland Parole System Review Recommendations</i> . Brisbane: Queensland Government.	Qld	C	V, S	I
Sentencing Advisory Council (Qld) (2011a). <i>Minimum Standard Non-parole Periods: Consultation Paper</i> . Brisbane: Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council.	Qld	C	V, S, D	I
Sentencing Advisory Council (Qld), (2011b). <i>Minimum Standard Non-parole Periods: Final Report</i> . Brisbane: State of Queensland	Qld	C	V, S, D	I

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Non-sexual Violence S: Sexual violence D: Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Sentencing Advisory Council (SA) (2016). <i>Report to the Honourable the Attorney-General on Mandatory Minimum Non-Parole Periods</i> . Adelaide: Government of SA.	SA	C	V	II
Sentencing Advisory Council (Tasmania) (2016). <i>Mandatory Sentencing for Serious Sex Offences against Children (Report No 7)</i> .	Tas	C	S	II
Sentencing Advisory Council (Vic) (2011). <i>Statutory Minimum Sentences for Gross Violence Offences</i> . Melbourne: Sentencing Advisory Council.	Vic	C	V	II
Sofronoff, W (2016) <i>Queensland Parole System Review Final Report</i> . Brisbane.	Qld	C	V, S, D	IV
Warner, K., Spiranovic, C., Freiberg, A., & Davis, J. (2018). Mandatory sentencing? Use [with] discretion. <i>Alternative Law Journal</i> , 43(4), 289-294.	Vic	B	N/A	II
Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). Indeterminate and determinate sentencing models: A state-specific analysis of their effects on recidivism. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 60(5), 693-715.	USA	B	N/A	IX

Summary of each relevant source

Of the pool of eligible sources, six were rated as specific to Queensland, with each of these classified as a government report. These are summarised below:

- Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee, Parliament of Queensland (2012). This report examines the Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment which included a new mandatory sentencing regime of life imprisonment for certain repeat child sex offenders. This was introduced to reflect community outrage at the insufficient existing sentences, although the AGD submission to the Committee cited no evidence to support this claim. The report cites the Queensland Law Society and Supreme Court's reservations about mandatory sentencing and MNPPs. The Committee received and quoted other submissions highlighting the limitations and dangers of mandatory sentencing, especially for vulnerable defendants, including people with disability, of low socioeconomic status, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. There were also concerns that people may receive mandatory sentences without an increase in program and rehabilitation funding and resources.
- McMurdo, M. (2012). In this article, Justice McMurdo discusses the sentencing of adult offenders under Queensland law. The need for greater public education about sentencing is highlighted to combat "the often-hysterical law and order debate" (p. 5). It is suggested that "MNPP is a form of guidance [to the courts in sentencing] – of the sledgehammer, non-optional kind" (p. 15) and concern is expressed that statutory NPPs will disproportionately

impact on Indigenous Australians. It is also suggested that the nature of offences captured within legislation is too broad.

- Queensland Government (2017). This is a response to Recommendation 7 of the Sofronoff (2016) review (see below) which seeks to give sentencing judges the discretion to depart from mandatory non-parole periods. It reports that the Palaszczuk Government's view is that the potential risk to community safety by implementing Recommendation 7 outweighs the benefits it could bring to the new parole system. As such, there was no intention to remove mandatory non-parole periods.
- Sentencing Advisory Council (Queensland) (2011a). This report describes the first consultation following the Government commitment to introduce a statutory NPP Scheme in Queensland. The report notes the importance of understanding community views regarding the seriousness of certain offences and the appropriateness of non-parole periods and comments on the lack of data available. This report also considered existing NPPs schemes in Australia.
- Sentencing Advisory Council (Queensland), (2011b). This report documents the findings of an extensive consultation (including 340 written submissions) about the introduction of a NPP scheme, including which offences would be included and the appropriate length of non-parole periods. The QSAC did not support the introduction of statutory NPPs in Queensland.
- Sofronoff, W. (2016). This is a review of the effectiveness of the Queensland Parole system. Recommendation No. 6 is that the minimum 80 per cent mandatory non-parole period under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* (Qld) should be removed (on the assumption that the Serious and Organised Crime Legislation Amendment Bill 2016, which provides for that to occur, had not yet been passed). Recommendation No. 7 relates to where a sentence is imposed for an offence that presently carries a mandatory non-parole period, arguing that the sentencing judge should have the discretion to depart from the mandatory period. Sofronoff argues that a mandatory non-parole period is not necessary to prevent crime or to ensure community safety as these factors are primary considerations at two points in the criminal justice process: at the sentencing stage and at the time of consideration of parole (see p. 104, para 516).

The following provides a synopsis of the other sources identified as relevant to this question.

Butt, A. (2014). This article presents the argument that whilst SNPPs were introduced to increase transparency and consistency in sentencing, they have resulted in increasingly punitive and complex laws. The author suggests that SNPPs have increased sentence lengths for people who plead not guilty and that this may be associated with an increase in the number of people who are pleading guilty. However, the apparent consistency in outcome is not to be equated with consistency in approach or fairness. For example, the NSW SNPP scheme covers 30 serious offences, but not all serious offences are included, and it is unclear how these were chosen.

Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). This book chapter provides an overview and critical analysis of recent sentencing law reform across Australia with a focus on presumptive minimum sentencing for serious offences (where reference points are imposed for members of the judiciary to consider when determining the minimum term of imprisonment). It argues that the introduction of the NSW scheme (now 35 serious offences) has led to an increase in sentence length which does not reflect community support for proportionality in sentencing.

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- Hulme, R. (2013). This article discusses the impact of the High Court decision of *Muldrock* on the imposition of SNPPs. The author reviews 22 judgements post-*Muldrock*, in which the Court of Criminal Appeal has considered whether the two-staged sentencing process was used or where the judge had regarded the SNPP as being determinative. Justice Hulme concludes that there were not always 'Muldrock errors' in decisions prior to the High Court decision and that the decision of *Muldrock* has meant that SNPPs have a diminished role and courts now use them as a legislative guidepost.
- Law Council of Australia (2014). The aim of this report was to demonstrate that mandatory sentencing schemes "produce unjust results with significant economic and social cost without a corresponding benefit in crime reduction" (p. 6). In the Law Council's view, mandatory sentencing laws are arbitrary and limit an individual's right to a fair trial by preventing judges from imposing an appropriate penalty based on the unique circumstances of each offence and offender. These laws are considered more likely to impact on vulnerable people including Aboriginal people, people with disability, youth and people who are socially excluded. No evidence was located to support claims that mandatory sentencing is an effective means of crime prevention, reducing the crime rate or providing more consistent, and thus fairer, punishment outcomes. It is also suggested that mandatory sentencing undermines Australia's international human rights obligations.
- Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). This is an empirical study conducted in New South Wales which investigates whether assault rates are affected by the threat of more severe penalties (i.e., whether there is evidence that mandatory minimum penalties are ineffective in deterring crime). The study found no evidence to suggest that the threat of longer prison terms reduces the incidence of assault.
- New South Wales Law Reform Commission (2012). The report documents a series of recommendations for amendment to the SNPP scheme in New South Wales to accommodate the High Court decision of *Muldrock*. This case overruled the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal authority of *R v Way* [2004] NSWCCA 131, which had been the authority on how to apply the SNPP scheme for more than seven years. This paper discusses the preference of the Court to uphold instinctive synthesis as a sentencing approach.
- Poletti, P., & Donnelly, H. (2010). This New South Wales study examined the impact of the statutory scheme on sentencing patterns for the SNPP offences and the rate, nature, and outcomes of sentence appeals. After the SNPPs Scheme was introduced, it was found that guilty pleas significantly increased for the offences captured in the scheme (but not other offence types) and there was greater uniformity of sentencing outcomes (with longer sentences imposed). The authors concluded that the greater the proportion of the standard non-parole period to the maximum penalty, the greater the increase in the sentences imposed.
- Sentencing Advisory Council (South Australia) (2016). This report considers the operation of legislation that allows for SNPPs in South Australia. It states there is bipartisan support for the SNPPs scheme in this jurisdiction.
- Sentencing Advisory Council (Tasmania) (2016). This report also investigated the implementation of minimum mandatory sentences for those who had committed serious sexual offences against children. The SAC (Tas) voiced concerns about mandatory sentences, citing a range of evidence that outlines the inadvertent impact of mandatory sentencing schemes, including a reduction in guilty pleas, a reduction in reporting of sexual assault to police, a shift in who hold discretion powers, an increase in court and correctional service costs, unjustified unfairness to vulnerable defendants without increasing community safety. The SAC noted that whilst public opinion is important, there is less certainty about the most reliable means of

ascertaining public opinion and that punitive attitudes are generally linked with myths and misconceptions

Sentencing Advisory Council (Vic), (2011). The aim of this report was to advise the Attorney-General on the introduction of statutory minimum sentences for the offences of intentionally causing serious injury and recklessly causing serious injury when committed with gross violence. The report cites some of the same problems identified in the SAC (Tas) and others reports (e.g., a potential decrease in guilty pleas, increase in costs, potential to have disparate impact on young, Indigenous, rural, and vulnerable offenders).

Warner, K., Spiranovic, C., Freiberg, A., & Davis, J. (2018). In this study jurors were asked how much discretion they thought judges should have, as well as whether they had a preferred scheme for limiting judicial discretion (including mandatory sentencing). Whilst public opinion is often relied on to justify MNPPs, this study found that jurors participating in the Victorian Jury Sentencing Study expressed strong support for sentencing discretion and weak support for mandatory sentences. Over one third (36.9%) reported that responding judges should have 'a great deal' of sentencing discretion and less than one in twenty (4.3%) said they should have 'none at all'. The majority (59%) supported 'a little' discretion. In those cases where participants supported mandatory sentencing, this was justified on the grounds that "sentences are too lenient and crime is out of control, and with media portrayals of offenders escaping punishment" (p. 293).

Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). This USA study used data relating to 38,624 prisoners released in 1994 from 15 states. Each person was tracked for 3 years following release to compare the effects of indeterminate and determinate sentencing models on recidivism using a measure of parole board discretionary release and mandatory parole release. The findings offer support for the use of parole board discretion over mandatory release (possibly so that individual factors can be given sufficient consideration). Note, however, that this study examined mandatory parole release rather than MNPPs.

Question 2b: The effects of longer periods in custody/shorter periods on parole

The database search resulted in 227 resources being identified for this question about the effects of keeping people in custody for longer (with shorter periods of time on parole) on community safety, with 23 duplicates removed. Six additional resources were added from manual searches (e.g., Google Scholar). The titles and abstracts of the 210 resources were screened for eligibility, with 49 resources screened in.

The following inclusion criteria were employed to identify eligible studies for the present review:

1. The source must include a focus on the length of time on parole (i.e., in the community).
2. The source may consider alternative characteristics of parole that increase its efficacy.
3. The source must focus on adults who have offended and not youth or juveniles.
4. It may be an analysis or discussion of existing policy or practice or law, be a primary study, be a meta-analysis or systematic review.
5. The source must have been published on or after January 2010, in English.
6. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, a government report.
7. Specific regard was given to sources that focussed on SVOs.

On review of the 49 sources, one was unable to be located, six were found to not be relevant to the question, and an additional 11 resources were identified from reference lists. This resulted in a total of 48 sources being included in the analysis. Figure 4 details the search strategy in PRISMA format.

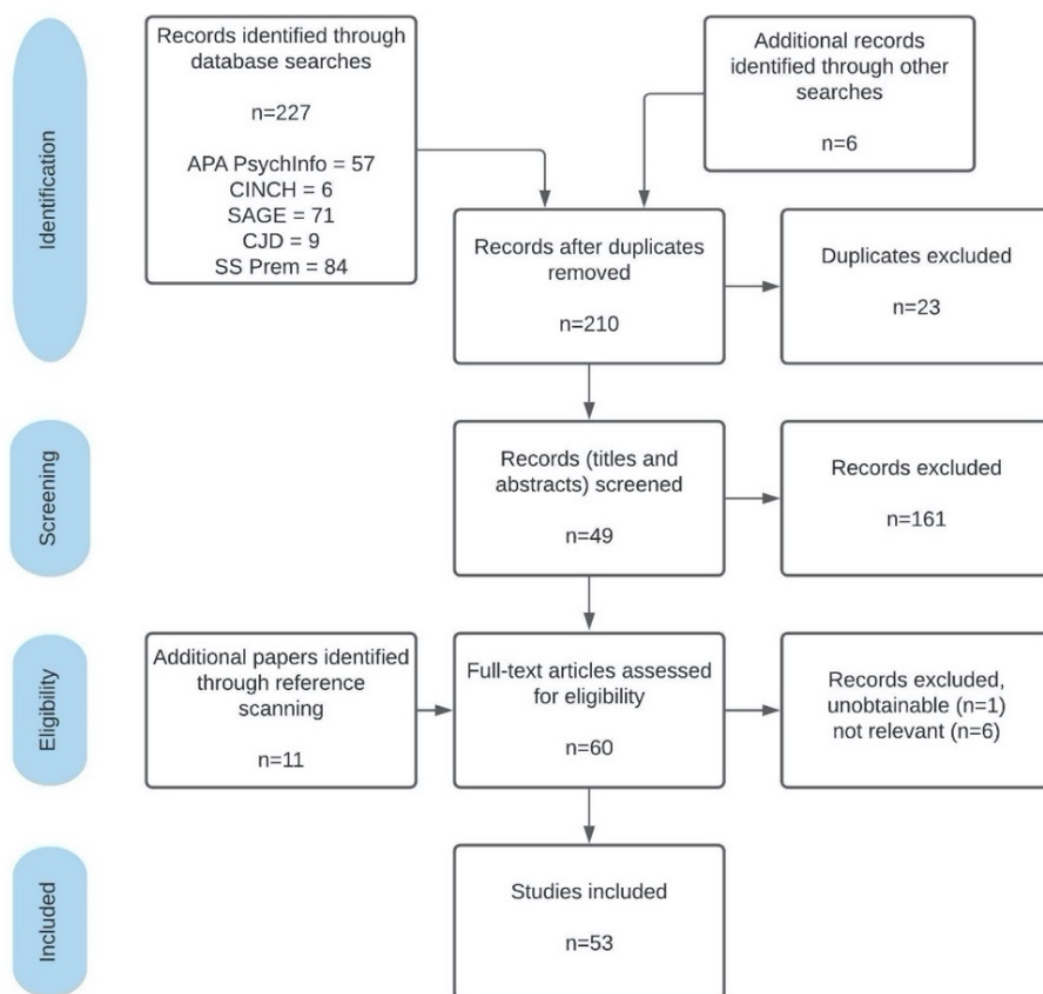


Figure 4: PRISMA flowchart to identify relevant studies regarding length of sentence and community safety

Each of the 53 identified sources are summarised in the Appendix, with only those considered to be the most relevant and/or methodological robust sources of evidence reported in Table 8. These 26 sources were selected to provide a more accessible illustration of the status of the current evidence and were considered to provide sufficient coverage of the academic literature relevant to this question.

Table 8: Most relevant sources regarding length of sentence (n=26).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V = Non-sexual Violence S = Sexual violence D = Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Bagaric, M., Edney, R., & Alexander, T., (2014) (Particularly) Burdensome prison time should reduce imprisonment length — and not merely in theory. <i>Melbourne University Law Review</i> , 38, 409-443.	Aus	C	N/A	VIII
Burke, P. (2011). <i>The Future of Parole as a Key Partner in Assuring Public Safety</i> . Washington: US Department of Justice.	USA	C	N/A	VI
Cale, J. & Burton, M., (2018) Factors associated with breaches of home detention and returns to custody post-home <i>detention</i> in South Australia, <i>Current Issues in Criminal Justice</i> , 30(1), 35-56.	SA	B	V (21.8%) – not serious D (30.9%)	V
Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Prisons do not reduce recidivism the high cost of ignoring science. <i>Prison Journal</i> , 91(3, Suppl.), 48S–65S.	USA	C	N/A	III
Duwe, G., & McNeeley, S. The effects of intensive post-release correctional supervision on recidivism: a natural experiment. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i> , 0(0), 0887403421998430.	USA	B	V	VI
Ferguson, C. (2015). Parole in Western Australia: An analysis of parole cancellations of female offenders. <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> , 501, 1.	WA	B	N/A	V
Galouzis, J.J., Meyer, D., & Day, A., (2020) Associations Between parole outcomes and characteristics of people under supervision, supervising officer, and supervising office. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 47(10), 1228-1243.	NSW	B	N/A	V
Gleicher, L., Manchak, S. M., & Cullen, F. T. (2013). Creating a supervision tool kit: How to improve probation and parole. <i>Federal Probation</i> , 77(1), 22-27,40.	USA	C	N/A	VI
Gwynne, J. L., Yesberg, J. A., & Polascheck, D. L. L., (2020) Life on parole: The quality of experiences soon after release contributes to a conviction-free re-entry. <i>Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health</i> , 30, 290–302.	NZ	B	V	V
Harbinson, E., & Ruhland, E. (2020). Examining the policies of paroling authorities in the United States to support evidence-based practices. <i>European Journal of Probation</i> , 12(3), 182-199.	USA	B	N/A	VI

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V = Non-sexual Violence S = Sexual violence D = Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Harding, D. J. et al. (2019) A natural experiment study of the effects of imprisonment on violence in the community. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 3(7), 671–677.	USA	B	V, S	III
Hyatt, J. M., & Ostermann, M. (2019). Better to stay home: Evaluating the impact of day reporting centers on offending. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 65(1), 94-121.	USA	B	V, S, D	VI
Kendall, S. et al. (2018) Systematic review of qualitative evaluations of reentry programs addressing problematic drug use and mental health disorders amongst people transitioning from prison to communities. <i>Health Justice</i> , 6(4), 1-11.	NSW	A	N/A	V
Marble, D., (2018) The impact of discretionary release on offender recidivism using survival analysis. <i>Corrections: Policy, Practice and Research</i> , 3(1), 1-14.	USA	B	N/A	VI
Matejkowski, J., & Ostermann, M. (2020) The waiving of parole consideration by inmates with mental illness and recidivism outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 0(0), 0093854820972162..	USA	B	V, S, D	VI
McGrath, M. P. (2013). <i>Does Time Matter? An Examination of Sentence Length, Time Served and Probation Outcomes</i> . PhD. Ann Arbor: The University of North Dakota.	USA	B	N/A	VI
Meade, B. et al. (2013). Estimating a dose–response relationship between time served in prison and recidivism. <i>The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i> , 50(4), 525–550.	USA	B	N/A	III
Mears, D. P. et al. (2016). Recidivism and time served in prison. <i>Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology</i> , 106(1), 81-122.	USA	B	V, S, D	VI
Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). Does the threat of longer prison terms reduce the incidence of assault? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 49(3), 389-404.	NSW	B	V	II
Munn, M. (2011). Living in the aftermath: The impact of lengthy incarceration on post-carceral success. <i>Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 50(3), 233-246.	Can	B	Unk	III
Peled-Laskov, R., Shoham, E., & Cojocaru, L. (2019). Work-related intervention programs: Desistance from criminality and occupational	Israel	B	V, S, D (and property offenders)	VI

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V = Non-sexual Violence S = Sexual violence D = Serious Drug	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
integration among released prisoners on parole. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 63(13), 2264-2290.				
Polaschek, D. L. L., Yesberg, J. A., & Chauhan, P. (2018). A year without a conviction: An integrated examination of potential mechanisms for successful reentry in high-risk violent prisoners. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 45(4), 425-446.	NZ	B	V	VI
Sells, D., et al. (2020). Peer-mentored community reentry reduces recidivism. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 47(4), 437-456.	USA	B	V, S, D	IX
Sofronoff, W (2016) <i>Queensland Parole System Review Final Report</i> . Brisbane.	Qld	C	V, S, D	I
Veysey, B. M., Ostermann, M., & Lanterman, J. L. (2014). The effectiveness of enhanced parole supervision and community services: New Jersey's Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative. <i>The Prison Journal</i> , 94(4), 435-453.	USA	B	V	IX
Wan, W.-Y., Poynton, S., & Weatherburn, D. (2016). Does parole supervision reduce the risk of re-offending? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 49(4), 497-511.	NSW	B	N/A	V

Summary of each relevant source

Of the pool of eligible sources, only one was rated as specific to Queensland - the Sofronoff (2016) review of parole. The review noted that supervision in the community is cheaper than imprisonment, arguing that “the cost of keeping a prisoner in custody in Queensland is more than ten times greater than the cost of managing the prisoner in the community” and that “if it [community supervision] works to reduce reoffending, and if it is consistent with the other imperatives of punishment... it should always be adopted” (para 10, p. 2). Sofronoff also noted that most prisoners in Queensland have received short sentences (less than a year) and yet no or little rehabilitative benefit arises from such short sentences and short periods on parole.

The following sources were identified as particularly relevant as they report Australian research:

- Bagaric, M., Edney, R., & Alexander, T. (2014). The main recommendation from this study was that prisoners who spend time in particularly ‘burdensome’ conditions should have their sentence reduced by a factor of 0.5 days for each day spent in such conditions. The authors recommend that Australia should adopt a model similar to those which exist in some

Scandinavian countries, whereby the only deprivation stemming from imprisonment is the loss of liberty.

- Cale, J. & Burton, M. (2018). In this study, 52 people (16%) breached the conditions of their order, a figure that is lower than the national recidivism rate. Those who breached were younger and less educated, with one in eight individuals who returned to custody identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Half of those who breached home detention orders had participated in behavioural change programs in custody compared to 26.6% of individuals who did not breach their orders. People who breached had significantly longer non-parole periods than those who did not breach (584.1 days compared to 535.1 days), as well as significantly longer home detention order sentences (181.6 days compared to 142.2 days). The higher the risk rating, the more likely the breach.
- Ferguson, C. (2015). This study examined parole cancellations of female offenders in Western Australia. It reported that most parole failures were due to drug use. The average number of days that the parolees remained in the community ranged from 4 to 365, with an average of 65 days. There was an average of 58 days if the 365-day reoffending case was omitted. Mandatory parole failure averaged 41 days, whereas discretionary parole averaged 88 days (a considerable difference).
- Galouzis, J. J., Meyer, D., & Day, A. (2020). This study reported the modelling of associations between parole outcomes and characteristics of people under supervision, supervising officer, and supervising office using NSW data. It concluded that face-to-face contact with Community Corrections Officers (CCO) can reduce reoffending through the processes of positive engagement and the building of prosocial networks. The impact of the CCO was greater for non-Indigenous offenders than for Indigenous offenders. The authors argued that the lack of any direct association between the CCO, the office, and subsequent reimprisonment for Indigenous people may reflect a low level of responsivity in the way in which supervising officers work. This study did, however, find that participation in group-based treatment programs in custody was associated with improved parole outcomes for Indigenous people.
- Kendall, S. et al. (2018). This paper reports the findings of a systematic review of qualitative evaluations of re-entry programs addressing problematic drug use and mental health disorders amongst people transitioning from prison to communities. Mental illness and substance abuse history were both associated with a return to prison post release, with key factors in program success including the interpersonal skills of case workers, access to social support and housing, and continuity of case worker relationships throughout the pre-release and post-release period.
- Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). This study investigated whether the threat of longer prison terms reduces the incidence of assault. It found no evidence to suggest that the threat of longer prison terms reduces assault. The authors proposed that 'high-risk policies may be worth pursuing where there is no more effective policy option available, where the problem they are designed to address is deteriorating rapidly and where the other options for dealing the problem either more expensive or much more difficult to implement than the one under consideration' (p. 401).
- Wan, W.-Y., Poynton, S., & Weatherburn, D. (2016). This NSW study examined whether parole supervision reduced the risk of re-offending. Re-offending was defined in terms of the time, seriousness, and frequency of re-offending. Those who received parole took longer to commit a new offence, were less likely to commit a new indictable offence, and committed

fewer offences than those released unconditionally into the community. This finding held after 12 months and after 3 years.

The following provides a synopsis of the other sources identified as more broadly relevant to this question.

Burke, P. (2011). This is a USA policy paper which argues that releasing a person from prison at a time when he or she has been held accountable, has met the requirements for proportionate punishment, and represents minimal risk of reoffending. It argues for managing people who are low risk in the community where they can receive less costly and more effective intervention.

Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). This review argues that there is little evidence that prisons reduce recidivism and at least some evidence to suggest that they have a criminogenic effect. The authors conclude that prison should only be used when this penalty can be shown to produce better results than noncustodial sanctions and that increasing long prison sentences will have no general deterrent effect. This paper refers to five high quality studies and three systematic reviews that have all found that prison does not deter, is likely to be criminogenic, and that harsher conditions are associated with increased recidivism.

Duwe, G., & McNeeley, S. (2021). This natural experiment compares release from prison to community supervision with release with no supervision. It hypothesises that supervision facilitates re-entry success because it facilitates greater access to treatment and criminal justice supervision (which provides some deterrent against reoffending). Despite the relatively high costs it incurred, intensive supervision was shown to be a cost-effective intervention because it reduces reoffending for those with a higher risk of committing serious, violent crimes. The model has four phases: Phase I includes house arrest and electronic monitoring, and requires a minimum of three face-to-face contacts per week; Phase II involves house arrest and face-to-face contacts are modified to reflect progress that has been made, and the number of required face-to-face contacts per week is reduced to two; Phase III replaces house arrest with a curfew, and one face-to-face contact is required weekly; Phase IV is where a curfew is set, face-to-face contacts are required at least monthly, and participants are required to submit to polygraph testing. Phases I to III typically last about 4 months each, with all phases requiring 40 hours of constructive activity, such as work, education, training, and/or treatment.

Gleicher, L., Manchak, S. M., & Cullen, F. T. (2013). This paper describes a Supervision Tool Kit which combines treatment and control strategies. It argues that increased surveillance does not reduce recidivism (increases the number of technical violations and the length of time incarcerated) but that a therapeutic relationship is key.

Gwynne, J. L., Yesberg, J. A., & Polasheck, D. L. L., (2020). These NZ researchers developed a Parole Experiences Measure (PEM) which predicted three recidivism indices (breach of parole, reconviction, and reimprisonment). External circumstances (finances, support, accommodation) were more predictive of recidivism than subjective wellbeing (mental and physical health).

Harbinson, E., & Ruhland, E. (2020). This paper argues that in the USA, parole boards often rely on structured decision-making but are not necessarily using risk assessment tools in the best and most appropriate ways to promote community safety. For example, it argues that if the parole board releases a low-risk person with too many conditions, then a supervision officer cannot supervise at a low supervision level. Conversely if a high-risk person is not incentivised to complete recidivism reduction programming whilst incarcerated and does not have conditions

related to their needs whilst they are on parole, then the supervision officer will be hindered from addressing their criminogenic needs.

- Harding, D. J., et al. (2019). This study reported that being sentenced to prison had no significant effects on arrests or convictions for violent crimes after release from prison, but that imprisonment modestly reduced the probability of violence when the comparisons included the effects of incapacitation during imprisonment. It suggests that imprisonment is an ineffective long-term intervention for violence prevention, as it has, on balance, no rehabilitative or deterrent effects after release.
- Hyatt, J. M., & Ostermann, M. (2019). This study is an evaluation of Day Reporting Centres in the USA. These facilities offer a combination of programming focused on pro-social behaviours and a significantly increased ability to directly monitor attendees. Participants are permitted to return to their residence each day. The participant group was rearrested and reconvicted at significantly higher rates than matched peers and faced higher levels of revocation. It was concluded that increasing the levels of supervision and treatment for newly paroled individuals did not increase public safety or parole compliance.
- Marble, D., (2018). This study investigated the impact of discretionary release on recidivism using data from 16 USA states which have abolished discretionary parole release. It showed that individuals released on mandatory parole were much more likely to be re-arrested earlier than those released on parole.
- Matejkowski, J., & Ostermann, M. (2020). This study reports that the presence of a known mental illness was often associated with the decision to forgo parole. This group often has more extensive criminal histories and records of institutional misconduct.
- McGrath, M. P. (2013). This USA-based PhD examined sentence length and time served, arguing that they do not relate to outcomes in similar ways. It is suggested that longer sentences in the community indicate high risk and may be associated with high breaches. But longer time in the community also indicates success under supervision. Generally, the more time served on probation, the less likely a probationer is to fail. Time served was also negatively correlated with recidivism 'for each year of time served without failure, the odds of later recidivism are cut in half' (p. 166-7). The study seems to suggest there is a benefit of serving at least a year of supervision in the community – however there is an (unknown) point of diminishing returns. Those assessed as at high-risk benefit from 30 or more months of supervision in the community.
- Meade, B. et al. (2013). In another USA study of time served in prison, recidivism was shown to decrease as the amount of time served increases beyond two years. However, a sentence of at least five years in prison was associated with the only significant difference in the odds of recidivism.
- Mears, D. P., Cochran, J. C., Bales, W. D., & Bhati, A. S. (2016). This is a large-scale USA study which reports that longer prison sentences initially increase recidivism but, then after approximately one year in prison, decrease it, and, after a two-year sentence (up to 5 years), exert no effect. The effects associated after more than five years are uncertain. These results point to potential criminogenic and beneficial effects of time served and underscore the need to identify how varying durations of incarceration affect recidivism.
- Munn, M. (2011). In a qualitative study of long-term incarceration, some respondents acknowledged some benefit to incarceration (e.g., developing leadership skills, learning patience, getting help with mental health issues). However, the detrimental elements far outweighed any positive outcomes. Munn concluded that it would seem prudent for the government to expand, not reduce, the use of graduated release.

Peled-Laskov, R., Shoham, E., & Cojocaru, L. (2019) investigated the impact of work-related intervention programs. It reported that released prisoners who had one third of their sentences commuted and who had been under the guidance and supervision of the parole authority exhibited significantly more positive indices than those who had served their full sentences.

Polaschek, D. L. L., Yesberg, J. A., & Chauhan, P. (2018). This study of high-risk violent people in NZ prisons notes that people have different opportunities and experiences both in prison and when under supervision in the community. Whether or not a person attended and completed high-risk prison treatment was significantly associated with dynamic risk for violence, but not readiness for release, when all the other relationships were considered. The conclusion was that although dynamic risk for violence and readiness for release do not have their own direct relationships to reconviction, they instead operated to make early release more likely, and early release in turn, through its effect on parole length, reduced reconviction.

Sells, D., et al. (2020). This study of peer-mentored community reentry reported that those receiving standard reentry services plus peer mentorship showed significantly lower levels of recidivism than those receiving standard reentry services alone.

Veysey, B. M., Ostermann, M., & Lanterman, J. L. (2014). This is one of several evaluations of the effectiveness of New Jersey's Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI). The program mixes traditional parole supervision practices with intensive case management and builds on extensive community services networks. SVORI participants had a relatively long time before they were re-arrested - nearly 60% were never rearrested, and those who were averaged over 12 months in the community before they were arrested. Those who participated but were arrested had relatively fewer violent crimes than might be expected. The authors note that SVORI participants had long and serious criminal careers but well over half were not rearrested for any crime, of those who were rearrested, only 19% were arrested for a violent crime.

Question 2c: Victim satisfaction regarding parole

The database searches for this question resulted in 82 sources being identified, with 24 duplicates removed. An additional 10 sources were added from manual searches. The titles and abstracts of the 65 sources were screened for eligibility. Seventeen resources were screened in.

The following inclusion criteria were employed to identify eligible studies for the present review:

1. The source must focus on victim satisfaction with parole.
2. The source must focus on the adult parole system and not youth or juvenile parole.
3. It may be an analysis or discussion of existing policy or practice or law, be a primary study, be a meta-analysis or systematic review.
4. The source must have been published on or after January 2010 in the English language.
5. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, a government report.

On review of the 18 resources, one resource was unable to be found, three were found to not be relevant to the question, and an addition resource was identified from the resource reference lists. This resulted in 14 resources being included in the analysis. Figure 5 details the search strategy using the PRISMA format.

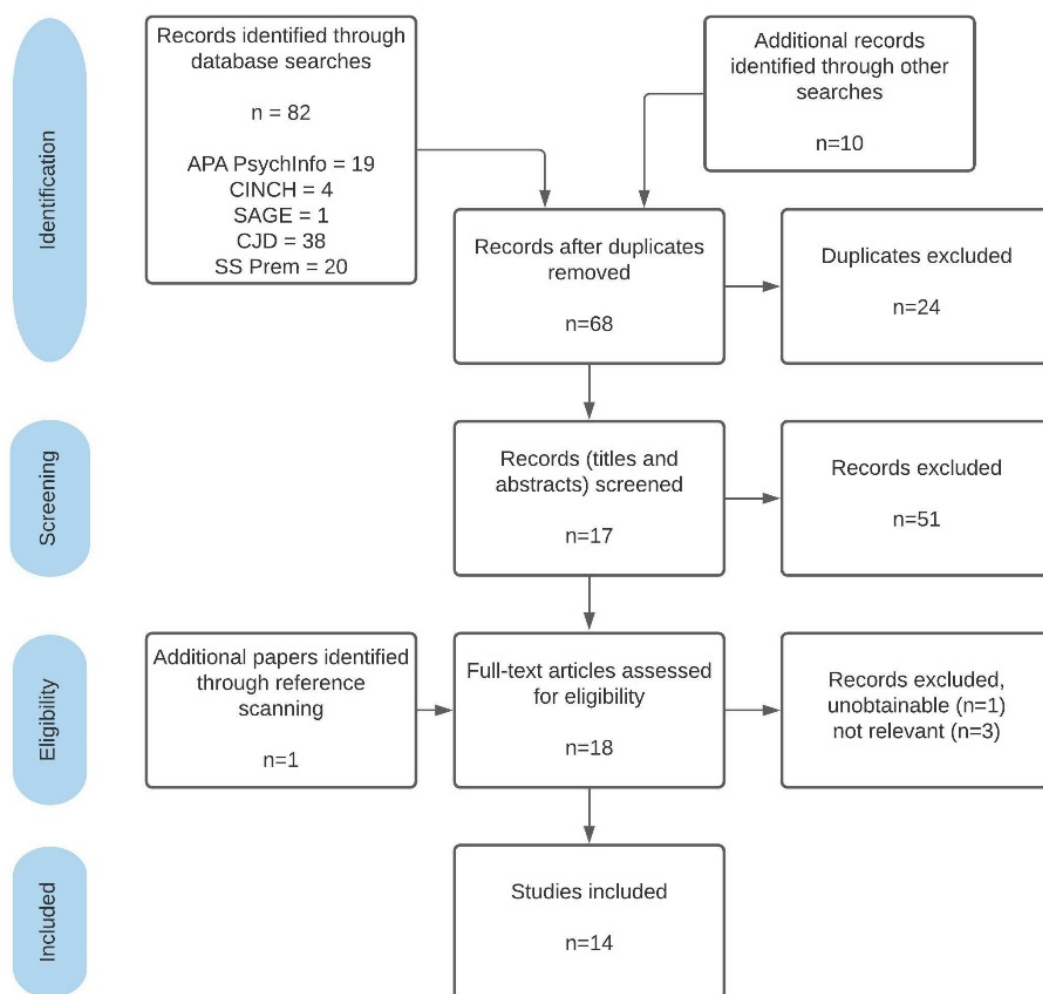


Figure 5: PRISMA flowchart to identify relevant victim satisfaction studies.

These 14 sources are summarised in the Appendix, with only those considered to be the most relevant and/or methodological robust sources of evidence reported in Table 9. These five sources were selected to provide a more accessible illustration of the status of the current evidence and were considered to provide sufficient coverage of the academic literature relevant to this question.

Table 9: Most relevant studies relating to victim satisfaction (n=5).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Caplan, J. M. (2010). Parole release decisions: Impact of positive and negative victim and nonvictim input on a representative sample of parole-eligible inmates. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 25(2), 224-242.	USA	B	III
Kunst, M., Popelier, L., & Varekamp, E. (2015). Victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system and emotional recovery: A systematic and critical review of the literature. <i>Trauma Violence Abuse</i> , 16(3), 336-358.	Netherlands	A	III
McLachlan, K. J. (2021). Whether the victim wishes the offender to be released or not is unimportant: Australia and New Zealand Parole Board members' views of the	SA (Aus/NZ)	B	V

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
role of victims of crime. <i>Criminal Law Journal</i> , 45, 122 – 133.			
O’Connell, M., & Fletcher, S. (2018). Giving victims a voice in parole hearings: South Australia’s experience. <i>Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice</i> , 1(1), 42-62.	SA	B	II
Tubman-Carbone, H. R. (2015). <i>Maintaining Parole Board Legitimacy In New Jersey: Identifying and Evaluating the Utility of Victim and Non-Victim Input</i> . PhD. Rutgers University.	USA	B	VI

Summary of each relevant source

Two of the sources, one a study of parole decision making across Australia and New Zealand and the other a report from South Australia, were identified as the most relevant to the Queensland context:

- McLachlan, K. J. (2021). This study reports the findings of a survey of 24 members from Australia and New Zealand parole authorities which examined their views about the role of victims of crime in parole board decisions. Parole board members universally identified a role for victims of crime in parole procedures, whilst recognising that victims' motivations to participate were mixed. Very few members indicated an awareness of victims' statutory rights or the Declaration of Victims’ Rights.
- O’Connell, M., & Fletcher, S. (2018). This was an investigation of procedural and outcome justice in parole board decisions for co-victims of homicide. Based on 50 applications for release on parole from people convicted of murder, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 157 co-victims of homicide. The majority (n=89; 57%) of victims did not support release, with a variety of reasons given. These included the need for further punishment and retribution, a lack of rehabilitation, and ongoing risks to community safety. One third (n = 52; 33%) did not oppose release on parole; often on the grounds that if a person has been rehabilitated and poses no risk of harm to the community then they should be released. Victims of crime reported higher levels of satisfaction when their rights were honoured, and they felt well-informed (having the opportunity to be heard was significant).

A summary of each of the remaining sources is provided below to provide some insight into the nature of evidence that is contained in the final pool of eligible studies.

Caplan, J. M. (2010). This study used logistic regression to determine the extent to which victim and nonvictim input impacted parole release decisions using data from 805 parole applications of which 173 (21.7%) had victim input. The majority (n=120) of victims were against release, with 18 supporting release. Violent offences were not necessarily more likely to result in victim submissions and victim support for the granting of parole was more likely in cases with young offenders and applicants who had served longer in prison. Registered victims were more likely to make a submission (on invitation) and to not support release.

Caplan, J.M. (2012). This retrospective analysis of the 20th-century victims’ rights movement concludes that through state and federal legislative enactments made during an especially punitive social climate, victims shifted the priorities of USA parole boards from meeting the historically individualized needs of inmates to responding to the demands from victims that offenders should serve more time in prison. Reprioritizing victims’ interests to the same or

greater extent could greatly limit or even abolish parole as an early release option in the 21st century. Recommendations are made for paroling authorities to actively preserve their valuable functions in the American criminal justice system whilst maintaining procedural justice for victims and key constituents.

Kunst, M., Popelier, L., & Varekamp, E. (2015). This systematic and critical review evaluated the association between adult victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice system and adult crime victims' emotional recovery. It reports that the association varies by level of distress experienced shortly after victimisation, although re-victimisation can also occur as a result of a poor justice system response. Outcome satisfaction and perceptions of procedural justice were positively associated with positive psychological change, but perceived punishment severity and interactional justice were not.

Tubman-Carbone, H. R. (2015). This USA study examined whether parole authorities give different weight to submissions from victims, pro-victim non-victims and pro-offender non-victims. A total of 198 unique pieces of victim and non-victim inputs submitted on behalf of 75 offenders who received first-time parole consideration in 2004 were subject to analysis. Twelve common themes were identified, with victims tending to focus on the past and request that parole be denied due to a lack of reform/rehabilitation/remorse.

Question 3: Evidence for other ways to achieve the aims of the SVO, and similar, schemes

The database search for this question, which seeks to establish alternative criminal justice system responses to the sentencing of SVOs, resulted in 134 sources being identified, with 38 duplicates removed. An additional 21 sources were added from manual searches. The titles and abstracts of the 115 resources were screened for eligibility. Seventy-two resources were screened in.

The following inclusion criteria were employed to identify eligible studies:

1. The source must focus on what works to achieve a reduction in re-offending, desistance from crime or success on parole (in terms of community safety/no breaches of conditions).
2. It may focus on new and emerging treatments or interventions.
3. Include sources that focus on serious violent offending (i.e., sexual or non-sexual violence, drug trafficking).
4. Meta-analyses, systematic reviews, policy critiques, or primary studies.
5. Published on or after January 2010 in English.
6. The source may be a peer-reviewed journal article, a chapter in an edited book, a thesis, or a government report.

On review of the 74 resources, two resources were unable to be found, 10 were found to not be relevant to the question, and an addition 11 resources were identified from reference lists.

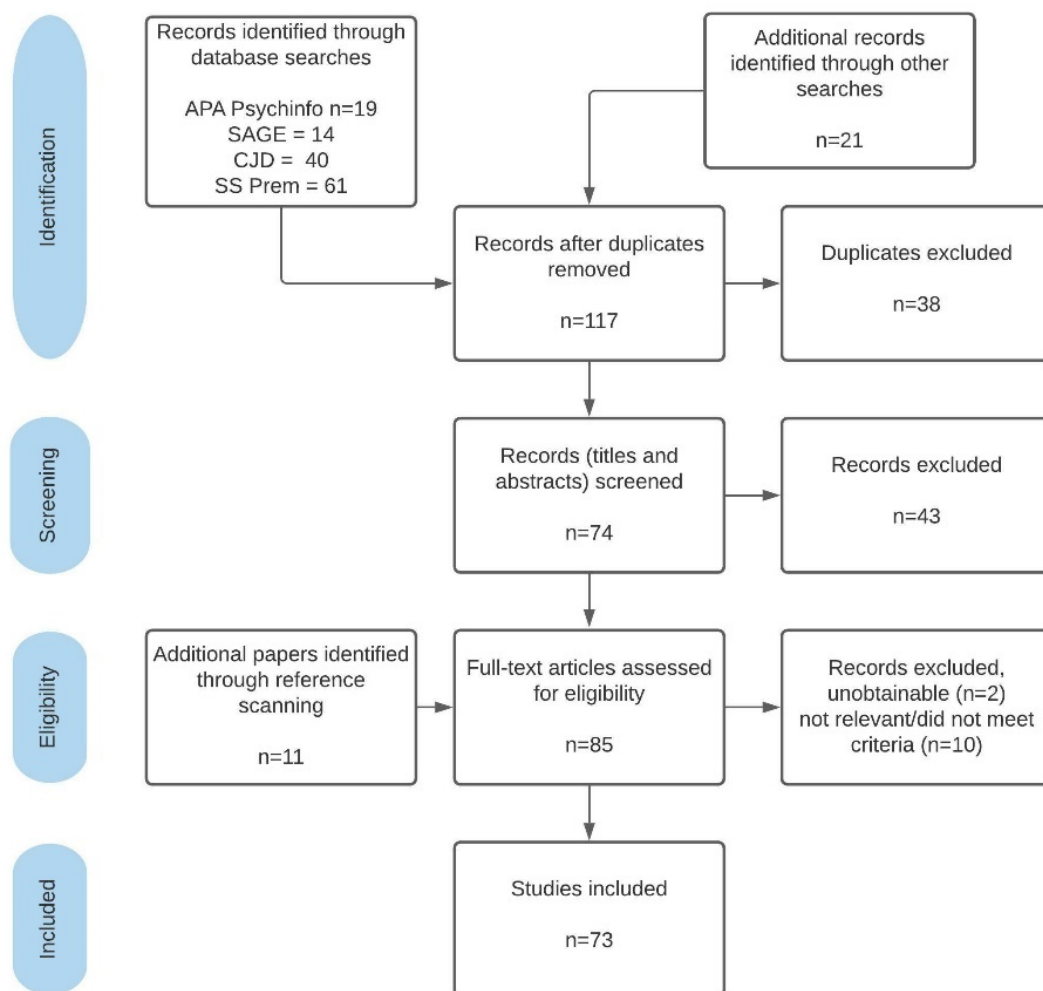


Figure 6: PRISMA flowchart to identify studies regarding ‘what works’

Summaries of relevant sources

The searches resulted in a total of 73 sources being included in the final analysis (see Appendix). For clarity, and given the breadth of this question (i.e., on any measure, program, or policy that impacts on re-offending), these sources were grouped into different categories, based on individual difference factors between defendants/offenders (e.g., age, gender, disability), the stage of the criminal justice system where services might be made available (e.g., courts, corrections, post-release), and the offence-type (sexual violence, non-sexual violence, domestic abuse, drug trafficking). It is beyond the scope of this report to offer anything beyond a brief overview of work in each category and this section of the report is intended to simply illustrate some of the alternative measures that might also contribute to aims that the setting mandatory non-parole periods is intended to achieve.

Individual differences

Table 10: Most relevant studies relating to individual differences (n=13).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Gender			
Collins, R. E. (2010). The effect of gender on violent and nonviolent recidivism: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 38(4), 675-684.	Can	B	IX
Harris, J. et al. (2015). Familial support impacts incarcerated women's housing stability. <i>Housing, Care and Support</i> , 18(3/4), 80-88.	Can	B	IX
Morash, M., Kashy, D.A., Smith, S. W., & Cobbina, J. E. (2017). Technical violations, treatment and punishment responses, and recidivism of women on probation and parole. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i> , 30(5), 788-810.	USA	B	VI
Pemberton, S., Balderston, S., & Long, J. (2019). <i>Trauma, Harm, and Offending Behaviour: What Works to Address Social Injury and Criminogenic Need with Criminal Justice Involved Women? Initial Findings</i> . University of Birmingham.	UK	A	IX
van Wormer, K. (2010). <i>Working with Female Offenders: A Gender-sensitive Approach</i> . Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons.	USA	C	IX
Ventura Miller, H. (2021). Female re-entry and gender-responsive programming: Recommendations for policy and practice. <i>Corrections Today</i> , May/June, 12-18.	USA	C	IX
Age			
Dalsklev, M., Cunningham, T., Dempster, M., & Hanna, D. (2021). Childhood physical and sexual abuse as a predictor of reoffending: A systematic review. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 22(3), 605-618.	UK (Belfast)	A	III
Dopp, A. R., Borduin, C. M., & Brown, C. E. (2015). Evidence-based treatments for juvenile sexual offenders: Review and recommendations. <i>Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research</i> , 7(4), 223-236.	USA	A	III
Zettler, H. R. (2021). Much to do about trauma: A systematic review of existing trauma-informed treatments on youth violence and recidivism. <i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i> , 19(1), 113-134.	USA	A	IX
Culture			
Dawes, G. D., & Davidson, A. (2019). A framework for developing justice reinvestment plans for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation in Australia's remote indigenous communities. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 58(6), 520-543.	Aus	B	V

Mental health and disability			
Hiday, V. A., & Ray, B. (2010). Arrests two years after exiting a well-established mental health court. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 61(5), 463-468.	USA	B	IX
Skeem, J. L. et al. (2014). Offenders with mental illness have criminogenic needs, too: Toward recidivism reduction. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i> , 38(3), 212-224.	USA	B	IX
Tomlinson, M. F. (2018). A theoretical and empirical review of dialectical behavior therapy within forensic psychiatric and correctional settings worldwide. <i>International Journal of Forensic Mental Health</i> , 17(1), 72-95.	Can	A	IX

Gender

Collins, R. E. (2010). This meta-analysis considers the effect of gender on violent and nonviolent recidivism (defined as reoffending after release from prison). It found that, in men, a long criminal history and particularly a violent criminal history, was associated with increased violent recidivism, as well as antisocial behaviour and personality. Criminal history did not significantly predict violent recidivism in women. Longer sentences were predictive of violent re-offending in women and not men. The authors suggest this gender difference may relate to double deviance - when women are incarcerated for a long period of time, many may lose their ties with the community, thought to be one of the most important factors in rehabilitation. Employment history, education level, and socio-economic status appeared to be unrelated to either recidivism or violence.

Harris, J. et al. (2015). This paper examines the impact of familial support on incarcerated women's housing stability. Just under half of participants (44%) reported no family home upon release whilst one third (31%) reported lost family ties due to incarceration. The most vulnerable subpopulations were women aged 25-34, Aboriginal women and those with multiple incarcerations.

Morash, M., Kashy, D.A., Smith, S. W., & Cobbina, J. E. (2017). This study reported that, for high-risk women, treatment responses to nondrug violations are related to reductions in recidivism, whereas punitive responses to non-drug offences are related to increased recidivism. For low-risk women, treatment responses to non-drug-related violations are related to increased recidivism and punitive responses to violations unrelated to drug use are related to decreased recidivism. Regardless of whether women were at high or low risk for recidivism, treatment responses to drug-related technical violations did not reduce recidivism.

Pemberton, S., Balderston, S., & Long, J. (2019). These authors conclude that women appear to have lower recidivism rates than men and that prison tends to compound existing criminogenic needs for women through social and economic marginalisation (i.e. poverty, unstable housing, unemployment). Substance use was shown to be 'exceptionally and significantly' predictive of recidivism for female offenders and therapeutic intervention with women who offend worked better in the community than in prisons.

van Wormer, K. (2010). This book provides an overview of a gender-sensitive approach to work with female offenders.

Ventura Miller, H. (2021). This paper also recommends that women are provided with gender-specific interventions. In addition to therapeutic interventions, practical supports for housing were recommended.

Age

- Dalsklev, M., Cunningham, T., Dempster, M., & Hanna, D. (2021). This systematic review concluded that studies reported relatively high prevalence rates of childhood abuse, higher than the general population, in criminal justice populations. Two studies found rates of abuse experiences were higher among those who reoffended compared to those who did not. The most relevant studies found a positive association between childhood abuse and reoffending, in which experiences of childhood abuse were associated with increases in reoffending rates. The majority of the studies found only small associations between childhood physical and sexual abuse and increases in reoffending, when controlling for other variables. However, many of the variables they were controlling for (e.g., substance abuse, mental illness) were potentially indicators of trauma. The authors conclude that there is a need to consider trauma in the rehabilitation and interventions for people in prison.
- Dopp, A. R., Borduin, C. M., & Brown, C. E. (2015). This is a review of evidence-based treatments for juvenile sexual offenders. Only a small number of treatment studies (n=10) were identified, and all of the studies evaluated CBT or multisystemic therapy for problem sexual behaviours. The results were promising, although conclusions about treatment effectiveness are often limited by methodological problems (e.g. there was only one randomised-controlled study).
- Zettler, H. R. (2021). This is a systematic review of existing trauma-informed treatments on youth violence and recidivism.

Culture

- Dawes, G. D., & Davidson, A. (2019). This paper describes a framework for developing justice reinvestment plans for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation in remote indigenous communities. The authors argue that traditionally accepted approaches may not be appropriate for Indigenous offenders and that current Justice Reinvestment models are aspirational rather than empirically based (i.e. require further evaluation). The major themes identified as preventing successful reintegration were lack of employment or training opportunities due to the stigma of having a criminal conviction, breaching parole conditions, perceived harassment by police, and the resultant negative emotional and economic impacts on families. Reintegration Bush Camps are proposed as a potential solution.

Mental health and disability

- Hiday, V. A. & Ray, B. (2010). This study examined arrests two years after exiting a well-established mental health court. Completers (N=60) and those who left the program (N=31) had fewer rearrests, but completers were much less likely to be rearrested (odds ratio=.12) and they had a much longer period before re-arrest. This effect was sustained for two years, even though defendants were no longer being monitored by the court or receiving court-mandated treatment.
- Skeem, J. L. et al. (2014). The study found that those with mental illness were equally likely to be rearrested, but more likely to return to prison custody than those without mental illness. Offenders with mental illness also had significantly more general risk factors for recidivism than offenders without mental illness and it was these general risk factors that significantly predicted recidivism, not mental illness.

Tomlinson, M. F. (2018). There is some promising evidence, but more research is needed on the effectiveness of dialectical behaviour therapy with offender groups.

Stage of criminal justice system involvement

The relevant studies (n=20) were then grouped according to the stage of the criminal justice system at which alternative measures might be applied. These include overviews of criminal justice policy effectiveness (n=2), sources that describe crime prevention initiatives (n=2), court programs (n=2), correctional interventions (n=10), and post-release and parole measures (n=4). Again, it should be noted that this is by no means an exhaustive list, but simply an illustration that a range of alternative measures to the use of mandatory non-parole periods have been described in the literature. The sources listed below provide a starting point for more detailed investigation of these measures.

Table 11: Most relevant studies relating to stage of criminal justice system involvement (n=23)

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Overviews			
O'Donnell, I. (2020). <i>An Evidence Review of Recidivism and Policy Responses</i> . Dublin: Department of Justice and Equality (Ireland).	Ireland	A	III
Sapouna, M., Bisset, C., Conlong, A-M., & Matthews, B. (2015). <i>What Works to Reduce Reoffending: A Summary of the Evidence</i> . Scottish Government.	UK (Scotland)	A	IX
Crime prevention			
Battams, S., et al. (2021). Reducing Incarceration Rates in Australia Through Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Crime Prevention. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i> , 32(6), 618-645.	Aus	B	VIII
Dawes, G. D., & Davidson, A. (2019). A framework for developing justice reinvestment plans for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation in Australia's remote indigenous communities. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 58(6), 520-543.	Aus	B	V
Court			
Australian Institute of Judicial Administration. <i>National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book</i> (Web Site, 2021) Retrieved from https://dfvbenchbook.aija.org.au	Aus	(Other)	VIII
Brody, S. R. (2010). The effectiveness of sentencing: A review of the literature. In P. Priestley & M. Vanstone (Eds.), <i>Offenders or Citizens? Readings in rehabilitation</i> (pp. 148-149).	UK	C	IX
Corrections			
Byrne, J. M. (2013). After the fall: Assessing the impact of the great prison experiment on future crime control policy. <i>Federal Probation</i> , 77(3), 3-14,51.	USA	C	III
Cullen, F. T. (2012). Taking rehabilitation seriously: Creativity, science, and the challenge of offender change. <i>Punishment & Society</i> , 14(1), 94-114.	USA	C	IX

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Gannon, T. A., Olver, M.E., Mallion, J.S. & James, M. (2019). Does specialized psychological treatment for offending reduce recidivism? A meta-analysis examining staff and program variables as predictors of treatment effectiveness. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 73, 101752.	UK/Canada	A	III
Haas, S. M., & Spence, D. H. (2017). Use of Core Correctional Practice and Inmate Preparedness for Release. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 61(13), 1455-1478.	USA	B	IX
Harding, D. J. et al. (2019). A natural experiment study of the effects of imprisonment on violence in the community. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 3(7), 671-677.	USA	B	III
Heseltine, K., Sarre, R., & Day, A. (2011). Prison-based correctional rehabilitation: An overview of intensive interventions for moderate to high-risk offenders. <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> , 412, 1.	Aus	C	VIII
Papalia, N., et al (2020). Are psychological treatments for adults with histories of violent offending associated with change in dynamic risk factors? a meta-analysis of intermediate treatment outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 47(12), 1585-1608.	Vic	A	VIII
Paparozzi, M. A., & Guy, R. (2018). Everything that is old is new again--old again--new again. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 34(1), 5-12.	USA	C	IX
Prendergast, M., et al (2017). influence of organizational characteristics on success in implementing process improvement goals in correctional treatment settings. <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 44(4), 625-646.	USA	B	IX
Taxman, F., Pattavina, A., & Caudy, M. (2014). Justice Reinvestment in the United States: An Empirical Assessment of the Potential Impact of Increased Correctional Programming on Recidivism. <i>Victims & Offenders</i> , 9(1), 50-75.	USA	B	IX
Parole and post-release			
Byrne, J. M. (2012). New directions in community supervision: Should we target high risk offenders, high risk times, and high risk locations? <i>European Journal of Probation</i> , 4(2), 77-101.	USA	C	IX
Christensen, L. S., Rayment-McHugh, S., McKillop, N., Cairns, N., & Webster, J. (2021). Understanding what works in the police management of child sex offenders in the community. <i>The Police Journal (Advanced)</i> .	Aus (Qld)	B	III
Drake, E. K. (2018). The monetary benefits and costs of community supervision. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 34(1), 47-68.	USA	A	IX
Smith, A. et al. (2018). The effectiveness of probation supervision towards reducing reoffending: A Rapid Evidence Assessment. <i>Probation Journal</i> , 65(4), 407-428.	UK	A	IX

Overviews

O'Donnell, I. (2020). This report is an evidence review of recidivism and policy responses prepared for the Department of Justice and Equality in Ireland. It argues that “on balance, the evidence points to a significant treatment effect associated with cognitive behavioural interventions delivered both in community and custodial settings. For substance misuse, public health-based harm-minimisation approaches seem to hold most promise” (p. 12). The studies reviewed found low rates of sexual re-offending, and higher rates for drug and violent offences. The authors argue that prison increases recidivism and that community service will have the greatest impact in terms of future community safety when prison is being considered for the first time.

Sapouna, M., Bisset, C., Conlong, A-M., & Matthews, B. (2015). This summary of ‘what works’ to reduce reoffending prepared for the Scottish Government reviews the evidence on the effectiveness of different approaches to reduce reoffending among young people and adults. This paper discusses a list of effective, promising, and ineffective practices designed to achieve desistance/reduce recidivism. It found that, at best, the effective interventions were likely to shift recidivism by up to 10% points. The authors conclude that prison can represent value for money in the short-term for high-risk serious offenders through incapacitation effects and that community sentences are more effective in reducing reoffending than prison sentences shorter than 12 months. Diversion among adult offenders was thought to be effective with adults who have substance abuse or mental health issues. This study highlights the limitations of many of the research in this area which makes it hard to draw definitive conclusions about causation.

Crime prevention

Battams, S. et al. (2021). This paper considers the extent to which Australian justice sector policies are aimed at preventing crime. A number of ‘silences’ were identified in the policies. These included limited reference to primary crime prevention or measures addressing social determinants of incarceration such as housing, employment, income, and poverty reduction; and very limited attention on ‘building positive social capital, procedural justice, or accountability and monitoring of strategies’ (p. 635). The study found that there is a strong focus on tertiary crime prevention, with recidivism the focus, rather than the causes of crime. The politicalisation of justice was highlighted. The authors concluded that “an alternative to the public and political discourse on the need to be “tough on crime” would be the adoption of a more compassionate, human rights based discourse on imprisonment and recidivism, particularly when it comes to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who have the worst incarceration rates in the world, and for people with mental health conditions and disabilities who are over-represented in our prison system” (p. 637).

Dawes, G. D., & Davidson, A. (2019). This paper describes a framework for developing justice reinvestment plans for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation in remote Indigenous communities. The authors argue that traditionally accepted approaches may not be appropriate for Indigenous offenders and that current Justice Reinvestment models are aspirational rather than empirically based (i.e. require further evaluation). The major themes identified as preventing successful reintegration were: lack of employment or training opportunities due to the stigma of having a criminal conviction, breaching parole conditions, perceived harassment by police, and the resultant negative emotional and economic impacts on families. Reintegration Bush Camps are proposed as a potential solution.

Courts

- Australian Institute of Judicial Administration National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book (2021). The purpose of this bench book is to provide a central resource for judicial officers considering legal issues relevant to domestic and family violence related cases that will contribute to harmonising the treatment of these cases across jurisdictions along broad principles and may assist them with decision-making and judgment writing. It notes that there is limited evidence of the efficacy of Men's Behaviour Change Programs (MBCP) in Australia.
- Brody, S. R. (2010). This review of the literature examined the effectiveness of different sentences or interventions to reduce recidivism. The author concludes that research designed to determine what works in sentencing is often based on poorly designed methodology and unclear concepts of recidivism.

Corrections

- Byrne, J. M. (2013). This is a summary of research on the impact of increased use of imprisonment. It argues that prison is criminogenic, does not result in community safety and that whilst it serves the purpose of punishment, it is not necessarily designed to address risk. Prison may have (at best) a modest general deterrence effect and that mandatory sentences have been found to have no deterrence effect. The paper advocates for justice reinvestment and 'what if' strategies, where money spent on prison might be spent differently – primarily on social welfare services.
- Cullen, F. T. (2012). This is a discussion about the approaches to, and views of, rehabilitation over time. The article discusses the history of rehabilitation from Martinson's 'nothing works' to the Risk-Need-Responsivity model and the Good Lives model. Cullen argues that employment and social relationships are key to desistance.
- Gannon, T. A., Olver, M.E., Mallion, J.S. & James, M. (2019). This is a meta-analysis examining staff and program variables as predictors of treatment effectiveness. The analysis found evidence for substantially lower recidivism rates (offence specific and non-offence specific) for individuals who received targeted, offence-specific psychological treatment versus untreated comparisons. Comparable significant treatment effects were found across domestic violence and sexual offence programs (one of the first studies to suggest that domestic violence programs produce reductions in more general offending). Engaging psychologists to run programs rather than community corrections officers also led to the greatest benefit.
- Haas, S. M., & Spence, D. H. (2017). This study assessed inmate perceptions of the quality-of-service delivery and level of adherence to core correctional practice (CCP; effective use of authority, prosocial modelling and reinforcement, problem solving, use of community resources, and quality of interpersonal relationships). Perceptions of CCP were positively correlated with readiness for release and the most powerful predictor of readiness for release. A large proportion of the prisoners did not perceive the use of CCP among correctional staff. Prisoners felt the least prepared to handle economic issues such as paying bills and finding good housing.
- Harding, D. J. et al. (2019). This was a natural experiment study of the effects of imprisonment on violence in the community. The unadjusted probabilities of both arrest and conviction for a violent crime were higher among those sentenced to prison compared with probation. Being sentenced to prison increased the probability of future imprisonment within 5 years by almost 20% among people with a non-violent offence and almost 15% among people with a violent

offence. This was mainly due to technical violations. It was unclear whether this reflected the causal effects of imprisonment or is because those sentenced to prison have a greater propensity to engage in violence.

Heseltine, K., Sarre, R., & Day, A. (2011). This is an overview of prison-based correctional rehabilitation programs in Australia. Types of program available at the time included motivational/preparatory/maintenance programs, sex offender programs and violent offender programs. The authors argued that programs were of a generally high standard and were well-embedded within correctional case management systems and are consistent with evidence-based principles of offender rehabilitation. The availability of high intensity programs specifically designed for women, Indigenous Australians and intellectually disabled offenders was limited and there is a need for ongoing evaluation.

Paparozi, M. A., & Guy, R. (2018). This essay discusses probation and parole practices regarding fluctuations in emphasis on the offender rehabilitation and enforcement functions of probation and parole officers.

Prendergast, M. et al. (2017). This study sought to determine which organisational characteristics are related to the success of change teams in achieving planned improvements in assessment and case-planning procedures for persons leaving correctional settings and receiving services in the community. Sites that had lower program needs and a higher baseline of resources and support had greater success with outcomes in treatment and client engagement and satisfaction. The study found correctional officer support for rehabilitation was critical in influencing change attempts in correctional settings.

Taxman, F., Pattavina, A., & Caudy, M. (2014). This paper argues that the promise of Justice Reinvestment cannot be delivered until there is a commitment to providing theoretically sound, evidence-based correctional programming in both incarceration and community settings. They cite a USA survey which found that less than 10% of offenders can participate in treatment services on a given day, arguing that each 10% increase in the proportion of the population receiving treatment results in a small improvement (1.2% absolute rate reduction) in the aggregate population recidivism rate.

Parole/post-release

Byrne, J. M. (2012). This study argues that there is a lack of methodologically rigorous probation research studies. Programs often focus on short-term offender risk control, rather than long term offender change.

Christensen, L. S., Rayment-McHugh, S., McKillop, N., Cairns, N., & Webster, J.. (2021). This is a review of 'what works' and what 'shows promise' in existing and emerging, innovative policing practices for monitoring convicted child sex offenders in the community. Two key strategies were identified: (1) formalised, targeted management (i.e. prioritising high risk offenders, and registers); (2) technology-assisted management (e.g., electronic monitoring, onsite computer scanning).

Drake, E. K. (2018). The cost-effectiveness of four community supervision strategies: intensive supervision programs both with and without a focus on treatment, supervision with RNR-trained staff, and swift, certain, and fair (SCF) supervision policies. Three of the four supervision strategies were effective at reducing recidivism and produce long-term financial benefits that outweighed the costs with a high degree of certainty (i.e., therapeutic approaches to supervision, those valuing treatment, and the principles of RNR can affect recidivism). Intensive supervision with surveillance but no treatment was not effective.

Intensive surveillance with treatment led to the greatest net benefit, followed by SCF then RNR.

Smith, A. et al. (2018). This is a Rapid Evidence Assessment of ‘what works’ in probation. Reoffending was shown to be lower for offenders who had been exposed to some type of supervision, but given the breadth of the studies, there was little more that could be determined. The authors commented that none of the interventions made significant use of technology to aid delivery of supervision.

Type of offence

The most relevant studies were then grouped according to the type of offence that they considered.

Table 12: Most relevant studies relating to offence type (n=16).

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
General offending			
Gannon, T. A., et al (2019). Does specialized psychological treatment for offending reduce recidivism? A meta-analysis examining staff and program variables as predictors of treatment effectiveness. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 73, 101752.	UK/ Canada	A	III
Heseltine, K., Sarre, R., & Day, A. (2011). Prison-based correctional rehabilitation: An overview of intensive interventions for moderate to high-risk offenders. <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> , 412, 1.	Aus	C	VIII
Maguire, M., Grubin, D., Lösel, F., & Raynor, P. (2010). 'What Works' and the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel: Taking stock from an inside perspective. <i>Criminology and Criminal Justice</i> , 10(1), 37-58.	UK	C	IX
Sexual violence			
Christensen, L. S., Rayment-McHugh, S., McKillop, N., Cairns, N., & Webster, J. (2021). Understanding what works in the police management of child sex offenders in the community. <i>The Police Journal</i> , (Advanced).	Aus (Qld)	B	III
D’Orazio, D. M. (2017). Evaluating the responsivity principle in prison-based programs for sexual offending behavior. <i>Journal of Criminal Psychology</i> , 7(3), 192-205.	USA	B	III
Dalsklev, M., Cunningham, T., Dempster, M., & Hanna, D. (2021). childhood physical and sexual abuse as a predictor of reoffending: A systematic review. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 22(3), 605-618.	UK (Belfast)	A	III
Kim, B., Benekos, P. J., & Merlo, A. V. (2016). Sex offender recidivism revisited: Review of recent meta-analyses on the effects of sex offender treatment. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 17(1), 105.	USA	A	III
Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., & Olver, M. E. (2021). Does Treatment for Sexual Offending Work? <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 23(51), 1-8.	NZ/UK/ Can	A	III

Citation	Location (Origin)	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Walton, J. S., & Chou, S. (2015). The effectiveness of psychological treatment for reducing recidivism in child molesters: A systematic review of randomized and nonrandomized studies. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 16(4), 401.	UK	A	III
Whitting, L., Day, A., & Powell, M. (2014). The impact of community notification on the management of sex offenders in the community: An Australian perspective. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 47(2), 240-258.	Aus	C	II
Violence (including Family and Domestic Violence)			
Akoensi, T. D., et al. (2013). Domestic violence perpetrator programs in Europe, Part ii: A systematic review of the state of evidence. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 57(10), 1206-1225.	Europe	A	IX
Blatch, C., et al (2020). Effectiveness of a domestic abuse program for Australian Indigenous offenders. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 64(16), 1639-1673.	NSW	B	VIII
Papalia, N., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Ogloff, J.R.P. (2020). are psychological treatments for adults with histories of violent offending associated with change in dynamic risk factors? a meta-analysis of intermediate treatment outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 47(12), 1585-1608.	Vic	A	VIII
Pearson, D. A. S., & Ford, A. (2018). Design of the “Up2U” domestic abuse perpetrator programme. [Design of the Up2U]. <i>Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research</i> , 10(3), 189-201.	UK	C	III
Shih-Ying, C., Davis, M., Jonson-Reid, M., & Yaeger, L. (2021). Compared to what? a meta-analysis of batterer intervention studies using nontreated controls or comparisons. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 22(3), 496-511.	USA	A	III
Drug (trafficking)			
Stys, Y., & Ruddell, R. (2013). Organized crime offenders in Canada: Risk, reform, and recidivism. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 52(2), 75-97.	Can	B	III

General

Gannon, T. A., Benekos, P.J., & Merlo, A.V. (2019). This is a meta-analysis examining staff and program variables as predictors of treatment effectiveness. The analysis found evidence for substantially lower recidivism rates (offence specific and non-offence specific) for individuals who received targeted, offence-specific psychological treatment versus untreated comparisons. Comparable significant treatment effects were found across domestic violence and sexual offence programs (one of the first studies to suggest that domestic violence programs produce reductions in more general offending). Engaging psychologists to run programs rather than community corrections officers also led to the greatest benefit.

Heseltine, K., Sarre, R., & Day, A. (2011). This is an overview of prison-based correctional rehabilitation program in Australia. Types of programs available at the time included motivational/preparatory/maintenance programs, sex offender programs and violent offender programs. The authors argued that programs were of a generally high standard and were well-embedded within correctional case management systems and are consistent with evidence-based principles of offender rehabilitation. The availability of high intensity programs specifically designed for women, Indigenous Australians and intellectually disabled offenders was limited and there is a need for ongoing evaluation.

Maguire, M., Grubin, D., Lösel, F., & Raynor, P. (2010). This paper argues that there is evidence that both the design and the delivery of programs makes a significant difference to outcomes and describes the work of accreditation panels in England and Wales, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. It concludes that programs are one (important) element in 'a complex bundle of interventions' to be put in place for people who offend, to help reduce re-offending. If other elements are not present, results are not guaranteed.

Sexual violence

Christensen, L. S., Rayment-McHugh, S., McKillop, N., Cairns, N., & Webster, J. (2021). This is a review of 'what works' and what 'shows promise' in existing and emerging, innovative policing practices for monitoring convicted child sex offenders in the community. Two key strategies were identified: (1) formalised, targeted management (i.e. prioritising high risk offenders, and registers); (2) technology-assisted management (e.g. electronic monitoring, onsite computer scanning).

D'Orazio, D. M. (2017). This study evaluates the responsivity principle in prison-based programs for sexual offending behavior. It examined the degree to which a USA prison-based sexual offender treatment program adheres to the best practice responsivity principle and why prison-based programs tend to have worse recidivism outcomes than community programs. The research found poor levels of responsivity.

Dalsklev, M., Cunningham, T., Dempster, M., & Hanna, D. (2021). The majority of the studies in this review found only small associations between childhood physical and sexual abuse and increases in reoffending, when controlling for other variables. However, many of the variables they were controlling for (e.g., substance abuse, mental illness) were potentially indicators of trauma. The authors argued that this finding, in addition to the fact that high numbers of prisoners have trauma experiences in their childhood, points to a need to consider trauma in the rehabilitation and interventions for people in prison.

Kim, B., Benekos, P. J., & Merlo, A. V. (2016). This review of meta-analyses of sex offender treatment outcomes concluded that every published meta-analysis has found significant recidivism reduction outcomes. It concludes that sex offender treatments can be considered as 'proven' or at least 'promising', although participants' age and intervention type may influence the success of treatment. Community-based treatments compared to institutional treatments have a larger effect in reducing recidivism. For a program to be labelled proven, the associated evidence must meet the following criteria: "(1) the program must directly affect one of the indicators of interest; (2) at least one outcome is changed by 20% , or more; (3) at least one outcome with a substantial effect size is statistically significant at the 5% level; (4) the study design used a convincing comparison group to identify program impacts, including studies that used random assignment or some quasi-experimental designs; (5) the sample size of the evaluation exceeds 30 in both the treatment and comparison groups; and (6) the report is publicly available" (from Cooper, 2010, p. 209). Surgical castration and hormonal medication were reported to have significantly larger effects than psychological treatments. The authors

note the need for more rigorous studies with better research designs and to interpret their results cautiously.

Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., & Olver, M. E. (2021). There is some promising evidence, but more research is needed. Factors associated with effectiveness were 'adhering to RNR principles, incorporating cognitive behavioural principles, including behavioural reconditioning for inappropriate sexual arousal, having "hands on" involvement from a registered psychologist in the delivery of treatment, providing program staff with supervision, and delivering treatment in community settings' (p. 51).

Walton, J. S., & Chou, S. (2015). This systematic review of randomised and nonrandomized studies of the effectiveness of psychological treatment interventions for 'child molesters' identified only two studies that could be coded as 'good'.

Whitting, L., Day, A., & Powell, M. (2014). This paper discusses the impact of community notification on the management of sex offenders in the community in Australia.

Violence (including family and domestic violence)

Akoensi, T. D. et al. (2013). This is a systematic review of Domestic Violence perpetrator programs in Europe. The quality of the studies' methodologies was reported to be poor. Only one study had a comparison group, there were different outcome measures and follow up periods.

Blatch, C. et al (2020). This is a NSW evaluation of a Domestic Abuse Program for Indigenous offenders. The program focused on developing skills to deal with interpersonal communication and relationship difficulties, precursors, and consequences, as well as the way patriarchal beliefs manifest in most cultures, with Aboriginal participants benefitting if they completed the program.

Papalia, N., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Ogloff J. R. P. (2020). This meta-analysis of treatment outcomes for adult violent offenders (in correctional, but mainly and forensic mental health settings) reported an overall positive treatment effect (small to moderate improvements in anger management, social problem solving, impulsivity, and general social skills). There was a non-significant treatment effect for antisocial cognitions. They conclude that treatments for violent individuals may reduce violent recidivism by 8 to 10% points.

Pearson, D. A. S., & Ford, A. (2018). This paper outlines the development, structure, and implementation of a new program for domestic abuse perpetrators using a risk-and needs-led rather than taking a gendered approach.

Shih-Ying, C., Davis, M., Jonson-Reid, M., & Yaeger, L. (2021). The results of this recent meta-analysis indicate that evidence regarding batterer intervention programs/ men's behaviour change programs is inconclusive.

Drug trafficking

Stys, Y., & Ruddell, R. (2013). This paper is not specifically about drug trafficking but examines the success of community reintegration of organised crime offenders. The organised crime offenders were less likely to be returned to custody for revocations of their parole or statutory release than a matched group of other offence types after 2 years. They had stronger community support, higher levels of psychological health, and were more likely to be employed.

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Appendices

QSAC Terms of Reference

SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES (SVO) SCHEME IN THE PENALTIES AND SENTENCES ACT 1992

I, Shannon Fentiman, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, having regard to:

- advice 3 of the 2018 Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council *Sentencing for Criminal Offences arising from the death of a child: Final report*, suggesting that the Queensland Government consider initiating a review of the serious violent offence (SVO) scheme both in relation to its operation for child manslaughter and more generally;
- the importance of judicial discretion in the sentencing process and providing courts with flexible sentencing options that enable the imposition of sentences that accord with the principles and purposes of sentencing as outlined in the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*;
- the importance of sentencing orders of the court being properly administered so that they satisfy the intended purposes of the sentencing order and facilitate a fair and just sentencing regime that protects the community's safety;
- the purpose of parole in allowing an offender to serve an appropriate portion of their period of imprisonment in the community in order to successfully and safely reintegrate a prisoner into the community and minimise the likelihood of an offender reoffending; and
- the significance of supporting and promoting public confidence in the criminal justice system to the overall administration of justice;

refer to the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council, pursuant to section 199(1) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, a review of the operation and efficacy of the SVO scheme in Part 9A of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

In undertaking this reference, the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council will:

- assess how the SVO scheme is being applied (including where the making of an SVO declaration is discretionary) and whether the scheme is meeting its objectives;
- assess how the SVO provisions are impacting on court sentencing practices;
- identify any trends or anomalies that occur in application of the SVO scheme that create inconsistency or constrain the sentencing process;
- examine whether the SVO scheme is impacting victims' satisfaction with the sentencing process and if so, in what way;

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- without limiting the scope of any recommendations, advise on any reforms to ensure sentencing outcomes reflect the seriousness of these offences and if retained, the making of an SVO application only in appropriate cases;
 - examine the approach to similar sentencing provisions involving minimum non-parole periods for serious criminal offences in other Australian and international jurisdictions;
 - have regard to any relevant research, reports or publications regarding the SVO scheme;
 - consult with the community and other key (legal and non-legal) stakeholders, including but not limited to the judiciary, legal profession, victims of crime groups, child protection and domestic, family and sexual violence advocacy groups, or any relevant government department and agencies;
 - identify, if possible, broadly any potential financial and practical implications associated with any recommendations;
 - advise whether the legislative provisions that the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council reviews, and any recommendations, are compatible with rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*; and
 - advise on the impact of any recommendation on the over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system.

The Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council is to provide a report on its examination to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence by 11 April 2022.

Dated the 9th day of April 2021

SHANNON FENTIMAN

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence

Data Charts

Note those sources denoted by ‘*’ and highlighted in bold are referred to in the tables above.

Question 1a: Conceptualisations of dangerousness, risk, harm

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/ purpose	Population/ Sample	Methodology classification: A: Systematic review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Violent S: Sexual D: Drug	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Holsinger, A. M. (2010). <i>The Psychology of Criminal Conduct</i> . Taylor & Francis.	Can	Provide an overview of the RNR model	N/A	C	N/A	Explains the concept of Risk Explains the ‘evidence-based’ framework of RNR that underpins intervention with people who offend	IX
Annison, H. (2014). Weeding the garden: The third way, the Westminster tradition and imprisonment for public protection. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i> , 18(1), 38-55.	UK (England)	Discussion of the UK’s IPP legislation.	N/A	C	V	Imprisonment for Public Protection is a political construct. While politicians pushed ‘tough on crime solutions, they were not necessarily evidence-informed nor did they consult the practitioners who would implement them (e.g., judiciary, prison workers). The IPP sentence therefore fell ‘little short of life imprisonment—but it applies to “serious offences” for which life imprisonment is unavailable, and the court does not have to be satisfied that the offence reaches the threshold of seriousness appropriate for a life sentence’ (Ashworth, 2005: 212). Discussion of the ‘new penology’ of Feeley and Simon (1992) which focuses on protecting the community by managing risk and dangerousness (through incarceration and	VI

						incapacitation), rather than denunciation, rehabilitation etc.	
Assy, R., & Menashe, D. (2014). The catch-22 in Israel's parole law. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 41, 1422-1436.	Israel	This article reviews the general legal framework governing risk assessment of prisoners in the Israeli parole process.	Israeli prison population (generally)	C		Community safety is paramount in parole release decisions. Fundamental principle is that court punishments 'are to be borne fully' – without conditional release. Israel has the 5 th highest rate of imprisonment. Parole is an exception not commonplace. Relatively high recidivism rates with no recent data. Assumption that public confidence is based on long sentences. The article indicated that incarceration without parole does not effectively mitigate risk.	VI
*Baker, K. (2010) More harm than good? the language of public protection. <i>Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 49(1), 42-53.	UK	This article examines the current debate between policy makers and independent inspectors concerning the use of the terms 'harm' and 'serious harm' to illustrate how linguistic confusion can hinder practice.	N/A	C	V	A focus on community protection has led to “an expanding lexicon of powerful and emotive terminology - harm, serious harm, risk, dangerousness, dangerous offenders, control, restrictive interventions and more” (p. 42). Harm is not clearly defined. How then can practitioners assess ‘risk of harm’? Risk may be used to refer to both the likelihood of something occurring as well as its severity.	IX
Battistelli, F., & Galantino, M. G. (2019). Dangers, risks and threats: An alternative conceptualization to the catch-all concept of risk. <i>Current Sociology</i> , 67(1), 64-78.	Italy	This article suggests a conceptualisation of risk which intends to better specify what risk is and distinguish it from what it is not (not necessarily in the CJS context)	N/A	C Taking a sociological perspective	V	The concept of risk is becoming too broad. 'Risk' has an element of intent to it that 'dangerousness' and 'threat' do not.	IX
*Day, A., & Tamatea, A. (2020). The politics of actuarial justice and risk assessment. In B. Arrigo & B. Sellers & B. A. Arrigo (Eds.), <i>The Pre-Crime Society</i>:	Aus/NZ	The analysis highlights the narrow cultural relevance of risk assessment tools and the need to incorporate ways	risk assessments used by correctional services in	C		This paper explained how actuarial risk assessment tools work and why they are culturally biased. The paper discusses the concept of fairness in risk assessment.	V

<i>Crime, Culture, and Control in the Ultramodern Age.</i> (pp.179-202). University of Bristol, Policy Press.		of acknowledging the relevance of culture	the western world				
Day, A., Ward, T., & Shirley, L. (2011). Reintegration services for long-term dangerous offenders: a case study and discussion. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 50, 66-80.	Aus/NZ	To describe and review a specialized pre-release support, re-entry, and reintegration service that is offered to long-term prisoners, many labelled as 'dangerous'.	5 staff members of the program.	B Case Study Design	V, S	Mapping an intervention program against the RNR and GLM – finding little adherence to the RNR principles. Dangerous clients included those who are “Governor’s Pleasure” (indeterminant sentence prisoners whose release is determined by the Attorney General), and those who are subject to the Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) legislation, which requires them to be monitored by the police on an ongoing basis.	I
Doni, C. (2013). <i>Reconsidering the 'New' Penology: Risk Management, Dangerousness and Judicial Decision-Making</i> . M.A. University of Ontario Institute of Technology (Canada), Ann Arbor.	Can	The degree to which sentencing of serious offenders is influenced by the 'new penology' i.e., Risk based assessments (data from 2010).	Ontario judgements, n=12 from 2010 where 'dangerous offenders' were sentenced.	B Discourse Analysis (Thesis)	V	Evolutions of the concepts of risk and dangerousness in the criminal justice system. “New penology” (Feeley & Simon, 1992) is characterised by the priority of risk management, the use of actuarial risk assessments and the growing need for system efficiency.	VI
*Durrant, R., Fisher, S., & Thun, M. (2011). Understanding punishment responses to drug offenders: The role of social threat, individual harm, moral wrongfulness, and emotional warmth. <i>Contemporary Drug Problems</i>, 38, 147.	NZ	1) To explore the various factors that might influence punishment responses to drug offenders. 2) The main rationales for the punishment of drug offenders and the extent to which punishment responses among participants were like those administered by the criminal justice system for like offenses.	196 residents of Wellington (random sample from the electoral roll) were surveyed	B ANOVA: A 2 (type of drug: cannabis vs. methamphetamine) X 2 (type of offense: possession for personal use vs. cultivation/manufacture and sale) mixed factorial designed with repeated measures on the second factor was employed.	D	Punishment was based on drug type and drug offense: supply offences were considered more serious and punished more harshly than drug use offences. Methamphetamine offenses were more serious and punished more harshly than cannabis offences. These results may be due to different beliefs about the harmfulness and moral wrongfulness of these different drug offences. ‘Moral wrongfulness’ was the best predictor of more significant punishment (more so than potential harm).	IX
*Freiberg, A. (2017). Parole, populism and penal policy.	Vic	Opinion piece	N/A	C	V, S	Community safety is being prioritised over all other considerations in parole	I

<i>Alternative Law Journal</i> , 42, 247.		Identified 5 themes regarding recent changes to Australian parole systems: 1) community safety the primary focus, 2) Mandatory NPPs are being set in legislation, 3) Discretion is being undermined by oversight bodies, 4) Elevation of victims' rights (no body, no parole), 5) Less about reintegration and more about forfeiting citizenship.		Opinion piece		decision-making – particularly for offender groups presumed to be most dangerous to public safety, such as sexual and/or violent offenders. Legislatures (politicians) are 'losing trust' in the judiciary and are setting mandatory non-parole periods to try to reflect the assumed punitive public opinion.	
Froats, J. (2011). <i>The Discursive Power of Risk: Rewriting the Goudge Report on Paediatric Death Investigation in Ontario</i> . M.A.. Queen's University (Canada), Ann Arbor.	Can	The thesis focuses on cases where people were falsely accused and convicted of crimes against children (including homicide), based on the (false) evidence of the leading pathologist in Ontario. (Goudge Report). The aim is to examine what the language of risk 'does' in the Goudge Report.	The Goudge Report	C	V	Focus on offences with child victims. The report that the thesis is critiquing focuses on a 'risk management ideal'. Risk management was equated with justice. (p.47). 'The Goudge Report stresses the importance of a robust network of surveillance in Ontario for detecting child abuse, identifying child abusers and 'high-risk' individuals, and for preventing future harms'. (p.76) The report focuses on the potential risk of harm that people (who are clearly themselves vulnerable) present to children e.g. teenage mothers.	IX
*Genders, E., & Player, E. (2014). Rehabilitation, risk management and prisoners' rights. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 14, 434.	UK	Examines the selective definitions and acknowledgement of risk, rights and rehabilitation for people who offend with personality disorders in custodial settings	People in prison with personality disorders – specifically 'men and women serving long sentences for serious offences, who	C	N/A	The article discusses the role of prison as a tool for rehabilitation. Penal policy focuses on rehabilitation as a tool to achieve community safety, not to promote prisoner welfare or prisoner rights. The article examines prisoners' human rights. <i>'Institutional practices balance a number of demands that frequently exist in tension: justice, respect,</i>	IX

			have personal histories shaped by physical and sexual abuse and other risk factors associated with social disadvantage and exclusion' (p. 451)			<p><i>humanity, care, order, security and safety' (p. 438).</i></p> <p>The paper highlights the need for sufficient resourcing to achieve effective risk management through rehabilitative programs (in prison). It also examines risk in terms of the risk faced by people in prison (e.g., due to organisational policies and procedures).</p> <p><i>'Current policy establishes rehabilitative opportunities as mechanisms to reduce the risk the offender poses to the public by reoffending, while the risk of harm rehabilitative programmes can pose to offenders remains largely unacknowledged'. (p. 450)</i></p> <p>The researchers concluded that the therapeutic programs focus on certain kinds of risks (i.e., to community safety) without giving regard to the potential risk (and duty of care) caused by prison, to the people who offended (and the consequent risk to prison staff).</p>	
Goossens, I., Nicholls, T. L., Charette, Y., Wilson, C. M., Seto, M. C., & Crocker, A. G. (2019). Examining the high-risk accused designation for individuals found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder. <i>Canadian Psychology, 60</i> , 102.	Can	<p>1) What is known about the recidivism risk of individuals found NCRMD, and how does their recidivism risk compare to that of mentally disordered offenders released from prison?</p> <p>2) What does research have to say about the factors relating to violence risk in offenders with mental illness?</p>	1,800 people NCRMD between 2000-2005 in British Columbia (n=222), Ontario (n=484), and Quebec (n=1,094)	B Simulation study, retrospectively applied the HRA criteria to an existing data set	V	<p>In 2014, retrospectively applied changes to the Canadian Criminal Code, meant up to 25% of people found not criminally responsible due to a mental disorder (NCRMD) were considered 'high-risk accused' (HRA) if they had committed a 'serious contact offence'. They faced significant new restrictions for transitioning through the forensic mental health system. Due to recidivism rates, the effectiveness of the HRA was questioned. Cited the Central 8. The legislation, which was intended to</p>	IX

						apply to a very small proportion of people, applied to almost one in four found NCRMD, and extended time under supervision of FMHS (and increased the cost substantially) without necessarily impacting on risk. The research 'findings suggest that focusing narrowly on the index offense severity will not result in greater public safety' (p. 110).	
*Green, D. A. (2015). US penal-reform catalysts, drivers, and prospects. <i>Punishment & Society</i>, 17(3), 271-298.	USA	This article identifies a number of drivers that influence penal-reform in the USA over the past 40 years, and challenges the 'conventional wisdom' that USA penal policy is increasing in harshness.	USA	C	V	This article examines the penal response to serious offenders and highlights that the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) which includes approximately 1/3 of USA's state legislators, has developed model legislation that focuses on 'evidence-based practices' such as community supervision, and 'swift, certain, proportionate and graduated responses' reserving lengthy prison sentences for the dangerous offenders who are a 'real threat' to the community. The article reinforces the priority of risk-based and economically driven penal policy.	IX
*Greene, J., & Dalke, I. (2020). "You're still an angry man": Parole boards and logics of criminalized masculinity. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i>, 0(0), 1362480620910222.	USA	To show 'how the parole board uses notions of deserving and dangerous masculinity to justify their routine decision making'	Transcripts of 109 parole hearings of (105 cisgender men and 4 transgender men). 84.4% convicted of murder or attempted murder.	B Critical discourse analysis.	V	In California, a person applying for parole through discussion with two parole board Commissioners, must 'demonstrate that he or she no longer poses an unreasonable risk to public safety'. Commissioners must provide some reasons for denial of parole. Risk and dangerousness were mitigated by insight. Criminal thinking was perceived as a risk. Dangerous men were characterised as 'angry, unrepentant, reliant on others, and dominative' (p. 18). The article	VI

						included a discussion of the impact of race on decision-making.	
Grieger, L., & Hosser, D. (2014). Which risk factors are really predictive? An analysis of Andrews and Bonta's "Central Eight" risk factors for recidivism in German youth correctional facility inmates. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 41(5), 613-634.	Germany	1) How predictive are the Central Eight for different forms of recidivism? 2) Do the Moderate Four risk factors provide information that significantly increases the predictive validity for recidivism, relative to the Big Four risk factors? 3) Are some of the Central Eight risk factors redundant for the prediction of recidivism in this sample?	589 male youth inmates (aged 14 to 25) incarcerated for the first time in the German youth correctional system.	B Prospective design, Survival analysis; 78-month observation period. Data was sourced from (a) interviews, (b) official criminal records, and (c) prison files.	V	The article applied the RNR model of risk to the sample. 74.9% received another custodial sentence for any kind of crime (general recidivism) and 40.7% committed another violent offence that prompted a new custodial sentence (violent recidivism). The Central Eight risk factors predicted both forms of recidivism in survival analyses. The Moderate Four (family/marital circumstances, school/work, leisure/recreation, and substance abuse) predicted recidivism better than the Big Four (history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, and antisocial associates) possibly because the moderate 4 included school engagement. Overall, the study found: "violent recidivism German Big Four" = school, history of antisocial behavior, antisocial cognition, and leisure/ recreation. "general recidivism German Big Four" = school, antisocial associates, substance abuse, and history of antisocial behavior).	VI
*Hamilton, M. (2015). Back to the future: The influence of criminal history on risk assessments. <i>Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law</i> , 20(1), 75.	USA	An evaluation of the science of risk methodologies, flaws in application, and the integrity of the models' assumptions regarding reliance upon prior offence records.	N/A	C	N/A	Discusses whether incarceration is used to promote community safety in response to an individual's assessed dangerousness. If so, the individual's dangerousness must be regularly assessed and they should have access to treatment to reduce their dangerousness and therefore their time in prison. The article also discusses how risk prediction tools	VI

						(predicting future dangerousness) are developed from past (criminal) behaviour rather than future behaviour such that criminal history is used as a proxy for dangerousness. Prison should be used to manage or incapacitate dangerous individuals, rather than punish people deemed to be dangerous. The article cites research that has found that once someone hasn't offended for seven years, their risk of recidivism is reduced to the same as someone who has never offended.	
Harris, G.T. & Rice, M.E. (2010) Risk and dangerousness in adults. In J. M. Brown & E. A. Campbell, (Eds.). <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Forensic Psychology</i> (pp. 299 – 306). Cambridge University Press.	USA/ Can	Assessing risk of future violence is best done using actuarial tools.	N/A	C	V	Assessing risk of future violence is best done using actuarial tools, with a combination of clinical and non-clinical variables. The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) is a 12-item assessment tool used to measure the risk of violent recidivism with men who have prior criminal violence. It has been found to be accurate. The HCR-20 is a tool which allows for both actuarial and clinical judgement when assessing risk. Although popular with clinicians, it is less accurate than actuarial tools.	VI
*Hobbs, G.S. (2018). <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders: Judicial Decision-making and Professional Practice</i> . PhD. Deakin University, Melbourne.	WA/Vic	to strengthen understandings of how the <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders Act 2006</i> (WA) has been conceptualised and implemented and, more broadly, how the introduction of legislative policies targeting dangerous sexual offenders (DSO) has affected their management.	49 male DSO for whom data were available Transcripts for 37 hearings 55 interviews with professionals (psychologists	B Three studies - Study one: a descriptive analysis of police data re all registered sexual offenders in WA. - Study two: a qualitative analysis of sentencing remarks of final decision hearings	S	- There is no shared understanding of risk and dangerousness. Dangerousness was associated with risk of harm to the community. - Risk was understood by professionals as either outcomes of risk assessments or an assessment of behaviour, based on professional judgement. Dangerousness was sometimes defined as high risk. - Judges are likely to rely on expert evidence of psychiatrists and psychologists. There was not	II

			, police, community agencies, CCOs)	for preventive detention. - Study three: a qualitative analysis of local expert understandings (55 in total) of risk and dangerousness		necessarily consensus in how to determine what was high risk. - the sex offenders found to be dangerous were not homogenous, yet if they received an indeterminate sentence, they were perceived by professionals as dangerous (rather than using an actuarial assessment). “It is noteworthy that notions of dangerousness are intrinsically linked through the title of the legislation in Western Australia (and in Queensland), and there is a premise that it will target high risk recidivists. The difficulty that arises is that DSOs do not always fully meet this criterion” (p. 120).	
*Kelly, R., & Harris, L. (2018). A dangerous presumption for risk-based sentencing? <i>The Law Quarterly Review</i> , 134, 353 - 359.	UK	Discussion of the risks and limitations of relying on predicting ‘dangerousness’ in UK sentencing	N/A	C	V, S	The article discusses how risk prediction tools (predicting future dangerousness) are developed from past (criminal) behaviour rather than future behaviour such that criminal history is used as a proxy for dangerousness. An offender is ‘dangerous’ when they present a significant risk of serious harm occasioned by the commission of further specified offences (as per <i>Criminal Justice Act 2003</i>). Dangerousness resulted in an extended, determinate sentence. The article referred to a case of rape where the perpetrator was found dangerous due to a lack of understanding of his motive, rather than ‘a pattern of offending, the people with whom Smith associated, or his wider characteristics (such as alcohol abuse or education) all of which are factors listed in Lang [2005]	VI

						EWCA Crim 2864' (p. 355). The article discusses the value of sentencing guidelines re dangerousness and argues that 'the troubling irony is that the very reasons a dangerousness guideline is needed are also reasons why it would be extremely difficult to create: uncertainty over what factors to include and what effect they should have. Does a criminal record and/or the absence of one make an offender more likely to be dangerous? How should that be assessed? With respect, it is difficult to see how the Sentencing Council could draft an effective dangerousness guideline given the paucity of guidance and understanding about what it means to be "dangerous" and the difficulties in assessing risk' (p. 358f).	
Klassen, A. L. (2018). <i>Correctional Officer Training and the Secure Containment of Risk and Dangerousness in a Canadian Provincial Jurisdiction</i> . PhD. University of Toronto (Canada), Ann Arbor.	Can	How and in what ways punitive logics/rhetoric of risk and dangerousness have been incorporated into how correctional officers (CO) are trained to manage prisoners in Canadian provincial jails.	30 Canadian COs identified through snowball sampling, 22 males, 8 females.	B 9-week participant observation study, participating in CO training; 30 semi-structured phone interviews with CO (PhD thesis)	N/A	Discussion of the 'new penology' (Feeley & Simon, 1992). Prison rehabilitation focuses on community safety, not treatment or alleviation of suffering. Policies and practices focus on identifying risk and containing dangerousness and reinforce the idea that people in prison are inherently risky. Strategies to respond to risk are based on physical force rather than other approaches such as negotiation or de-escalation (and, as such, increase the dangerousness of prison). Compassion is treated as weakness. The research concludes that 'for COs, it does not matter why prisoners decide to behave the way they do; they are simply trained to view misconduct as antagonistic' (p. 100)	IX

Livings, B. (2020). Sentencing to protect the safety of the community. <i>Adelaide Law Review</i> , 41(2), 395–420.	SA	To examine how 'protection of the safety of the community' should be defined under the <i>Sentencing Act 2017</i> (SA)	SA	C	N/A	Discusses how in SA, protection of the safety of the community is not necessarily synonymous with incapacitation, as it is in Vic and WA. Seriousness of the offending is also likely to lead to a sentence of incarceration.	V
*MacKinnell, I., Poletti, P., & Holmes, M. (2010). <i>Measuring Offence Seriousness</i>. NSW Crime and Justice Bulletin, No. 142. Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research.	NSW	To present and assess two new measures of offence seriousness in NSW.	cases finalised in NSW Courts between 3 April 2000 and 31 March 2005 where the offender had no prior criminal record.	B	N/A	Perceived offence seriousness varies depending on the source data (e.g. public opinion vs judicial decisions). - Australia's most recognised offence seriousness index, the National Offence Index (NOI), is intended to capture offence seriousness from the perspectives of parliament, the public and the courts. - The study found that the Median Sentence Ranking (MSR) was better able to predict a sentence of imprisonment and to predict the principal offence. - 'The NOI may, for example, provide a better measure where the aim is to predict outcomes outside the criminal justice system, for example, predicting employment prospects for ex-offenders where the offence seriousness measure should reflect employer perceptions of prior offending, rather than the courts' perceptions.' (p. 6)	
Player, E. (2017). The offender personality disorder pathway and its implications for women prisoners in England and Wales. <i>Punishment & Society</i> , 19(5), 568-589.	UK (England and Wales)	'how the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway has been tailored to deliver services to a relatively wide population of women prisoners, despite the fact that few of them meet the dangerousness criteria	Women prisoners in UK	C	N/A	The paper explores how strategies to manage risk and dangerousness for men in prison with PDs are used with women who have PDs who do not present the same level of risk to the community. Some of the symptoms of PDs – poor impulse control, emotional regulation, interpersonal skills – are considered indicators of potential	VI

		that determine access for men’.				<p>risk/dangerousness. The OPDP presumes that individuals can control these symptoms and they choose not to, thus harms caused (or avoided) are their responsibility to manage. The OPDP offers women with PD access to support but it also labels them as higher risk and more dangerous than they are, by virtue of the assumption that men and women who offend who have a PD are high risk of reoffending. The author notes ‘There are also sound pragmatic justifications for women prisoners to defer to dominant ideas and beliefs and not ‘rock the boat’. Assessments of their responses to treatment programmes are important sources of information that shape parole and resettlement decisions within an overarching context of risk management. Those women who resist or reject the institutionalised interpretations of their problems are in danger of being viewed as remaining ‘at risk’ of further offending and in need of continued regulation’ (p. 579)</p>	
<p>*Prins, S.J. & Reich, A. (2021) Criminogenic risk assessment: A meta-review and critical analysis. <i>Punishment and Society</i>, (advanced).</p>	USA	<p>How well does criminogenic risk assessment differentiate people who are at high risk of recidivism from those at low risk of recidivism? Does the empirical evidence support the theory, policy, and practice recommendations that researchers make based on their conclusions?</p>	<p>39 meta analyses and systematic reviews, from 1990 to 2020.</p>	<p>A Meta-review</p>	N/A	<p>‘criminogenic risk assessment 1) does a poor to modest job differentiating among people at high versus low risk, 2) its predictive performance is often misinterpreted and overstated, and 3) many inferences drawn from its empirical evidence base are not supported by the data.’ (p. 18) - the most used statistics do not distinguish people at high vs. low risk of recidivism.</p>	

						- Inferences were made from criminalization (i.e. contact with the CJS) to criminality (in many cases recidivism either wasn't defined or there were varied definitions), from prediction to causal explanations of crime, and from prediction to intervention that were questionable.	
* Ransley, J. et al. (2018). Developing and applying a Queensland Crime Harm Index--implications for policing serious and organised crime. In R. Smith (ed.), <i>Organised Crime Research in Australia 2018</i> (pp. 105-114). Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.	Aus (Qld)	To outline why harm is relevant to policing and how harm can be measured and ranked.	2,000 Queenslanders (General Public) 1068 Queensland Police Service officers	B	N/A	- The Queensland Crime Harm Index project is adopting a mixed methods approach. 'Firstly, perceptions of crime harm (not seriousness) were gauged by conducting a representative community survey of 2,000 Queenslanders. Respondents were asked to assess the harm caused by different crimes—to victims, their families and the community at large. Respondents were also asked how police resources should be prioritised in relation to particular problems. The overall objective of the survey was to determine how the community assesses and ranks crime harms and how they think police should prioritise their efforts' (p. 110).	
*Risk Management Authority, Scotland (2011) <i>Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation: FRAME</i> . Paisley: RMA.	UK (Scotland)	To develop a consistent approach to risk assessment and management in Scotland.	Scottish people who offend	C Framework	N/A	This report defines risk and harm (p. 20). It does not refer to dangerousness and makes a case for avoiding labelling people as 'high risk' and overlooking other characteristics such as strengths and challenges.	VI
Seidler, K. (2010). Community management of sex offenders: Stigma versus support. <i>Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand</i> , 2(2), 66-76.	NSW	to examine offenders' lived experience of the Child Protection Register and to explore whether the Register was helpful to them in managing their risks.	convicted and registered child sex offenders in the community (Number not specified)	B Qualitative inquiry involving interviews with convicted and registered sex offenders in the community.	S	Despite low levels of recidivism, there has been increasing calls by politicians and the media for increasingly punitive sentences for sex offenders. "Participants recognised that, despite the Register's intended purpose of facilitating child protection, it does not	VIII

				Snowball recruitment.		have any tangible impact on their risk of reoffending.”	
*Singh, J. P., & Fazel, S. (2010). Forensic risk assessment: A metareview. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 37, 965-988.	UK	To examine the validity of actuarial tools compared with unstructured and structured clinical judgment, a comparison of various risk assessment tools, and the predictive validity of these tools for different genders and ethnic backgrounds	International	A A metareview of nine systematic reviews and 31 meta-analyses (comprising 2,232 studies) from 1995 to 2009	N/A	There was mixed evidence regarding the comparative accuracy of actuarial and clinically based tools. No one measure was consistently found to be better than any other. Recidivism had multiple definitions, including ‘rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, nonaggressive misconduct, general aggression, physical violence, verbal aggression, and property destruction’. (p. 982f). Risk was not defined.	VI
Singh, J. P., Grann, M., & Fazel, S. (2011). A comparative study of risk assessment tools: A systematic review and metaregression analysis of 68 studies involving 25,980 participants. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 31, 499-513.	UK/ Sweden	Which commonly used risk assessment tools have the highest predictive validity, and does predictive validity differ by gender, ethnicity, outcome, and other study characteristics.	68 studies based on 25,980 participants in 88 independent samples from 13 countries.	A A systematic review and meta-analysis of nine commonly used risk assessment instruments	V, S	The risk assessment tools, predicted risk of general recidivism, risk of violence and violent recidivism, ‘long-term probability of sexual recidivism’. Thus ‘harmful behaviour’ was indirectly defined as offending, violent offending and sexual offending behaviours. The report did not refer to dangerousness.	VI
*Tonry, M. (2019). Predictions of Dangerousness in Sentencing: Déjà Vu All Over Again. In <i>Crime and Justice: American Sentencing: What Happens and Why?</i> (Vol. 48). University of Chicago Press.	USA	Critique of the use of dangerousness as a measure that influences court sanctions.	N/A	C	V	This paper is very critical of dangerousness measures. They have low accuracy, they lack a valid evidence-base, they are racist. Tonry discusses how they have re-emerged ostensibly to assist in addressing the mass incarceration issue in the USA. Predictions of future offending are more often false positives than true positives. Tonry says, ‘Violence is rare, even among known offenders. Predicting rare events accurately is inherently difficult’ (p. 450).	VI
Yang, C. S., & Dobbie, W. (2020). Equal protection under algorithms: A new	USA	Propose a different way of assessing risk.	N/A	C	N/A	The paper argues that risk assessment tools (predictive algorithms) are likely to find African-Americans to be higher	VI

statistical and legal framework. <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 119(2), 291–395.						risk than white Americans. Similarly, men will be assessed as higher risk than women. They argue that this results in overt discrimination due to gender and race.	
Yang, M., Wong, S. C. P., & Coid, J. (2010). The efficacy of violence prediction: A meta-analytic comparison of nine risk assessment tools. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 136, 740–767	UK (England)	The study examined the effect sizes of 9 commonly used risk assessment tools and their subscales to compare their predictive efficacies for violence		B Meta analysis of 28 original reports published between 1999 and 2008	V	'Courts have increasingly relied on mental health professionals for assistance in civil and criminal cases to assess dangerousness or risk of future violence' (p. 740). 'It follows that predicting who and under what conditions violence is more likely to occur, followed by effective management or intervention for those identified as at high risk for violence, could be an effective violence prevention strategy.' (p. 741) Whilst 'it would be ideal if there were a common metric to assess the level of violence assumed by various criterion variables such that between-study comparisons could be made. To our knowledge, none is available.' (p. 742). People who are considered 'dangerous' have a high risk of violence.	VI

Question 1b: Perceptions of dangerousness, risk, harm.

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/ purpose	Population/ Sample (Stakeholder group)	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Violent S: Sexual D: Drug	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
*Bartels, L., Fitzgerald, R., & Freiberg, A. (2018). Public opinion on sentencing and parole in Australia.	Aus	- To provide an overview of the key sentencing and public opinion studies undertaken Australia.	General public	C	General S	'public attitudes to sentencing matter because of the contribution these attitudes make to public confidence in the criminal justice system; because it is generally accepted that	V

<i>Probation Journal</i> , 65(3), 269-284.						sentencing policy and practice should be responsive to public opinion; and because perceptions of public opinion can force changes to the law' (p. 271, in reference to Warner, 2009). Two key themes emerged. Firstly, although people were often dissatisfied with sentencing, they tended to impose similar or more lenient sentences than the judge when provided with relevant information about sentencing. This may not extend to sexual offences. The second theme was support for alternatives to prison – for vulnerable defendants (e.g., due to mental illness, youth, drug addictions), first-time offenders and non-violent offenders. Attitudes were reasonably consistent across Australia suggesting that 'sentencing policy is better understood as a function of political initiative, rather than a direct articulation of public attitude' (p. 272).	
Bathurst, T.F. (2013). Beyond the stocks: a community approach to crime: Keynote address Paper presented at the <i>Beyond the Stocks: A Community Approach to Crime: Legal Aid Criminal Law Conference</i> , Sydney.	NSW	Discussion of sentencing in NSW by the Chief Justice.	Lawyers	C	General D	Discusses the limitations of deterrence as an effective sentencing purpose. States 'while fear of apprehension is a powerful deterrent, and fear of incarceration of any length is a moderate deterrent, fear of a longer gaol sentences generally has little or no deterrent effect at all'. - General deterrence is better achieved at the front end – apprehension – than at the back end in increasing prison sentences. - General deterrence is relevant to 'rational crimes' such as white collar	II

						offending and organised drug trafficking.	
*Bathurst, T. (2014). Community confidence in the justice system: The role of public opinion. <i>The Judicial Review</i> , 12(1), 27-43.	NSW	The relevance of public opinion in sentencing	General public	C	General	The author discusses the importance of public opinion for the judiciary. Arguments are made to refute the claim that judges are out of touch. 'Judges must have regard to informed public opinion - a difficult task given the breadth of views that exist in the community.' (p. 36) Further community education and engagement with judges can assist in improving public confidence in sentencing.	V
*Bond, C. E. W., & Jeffries, S. (2012). Harsher Sentences? Indigeneity and prison sentence length in Western Australia's higher courts. <i>Journal of Sociology</i> , 48(3), 266.	WA	The effect of Indigenous status on the length of imprisonment decision in Western Australia's higher courts	A sample of individuals convicted in the WA District and Supreme Courts for the years 2003 to 2005. (Judiciary)	B t-test and z-test statistics	N/A	Indigenous defendants received shorter sentences than non-Indigenous peers. '[P]erceptions of chronic dysfunction, marginalization and the impact of colonization practices on Indigenous communities seem to influence judicial assessments of blame and risk' (p. 281)	VIII
*Brookman, R. P., & Wiener, K. K. K. (2017). Predicting punitive attitudes to sentencing: Does the public's perceptions of crime and indigenous Australians matter? <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 50(1), 56-77.	Aus	The significance of negative perceptions of Indigenous Australians in predicting punitive attitudes to sentencing	533 Australian adults (General public)	B Online survey	N/A	Fear of crime was predictive of punitive attitudes. A belief in increasing crime rates (which is factually incorrect) was predictive of punitive attitudes. 'participants with more negative perceptions of Indigenous Australians are more punitive in their demand for harsher penalties for offenders.' (p. 71)	VIII
Darakai, A., Day, A., & Graffam, J. (2017). Public attitudes towards the employment of ex-offenders with a disability. <i>Journal of Intellectual Disabilities and</i>	Aus	Public attitudes and expectations towards the employment of ex-offenders who have an intellectual disability and	642 adults respondents (General public; people who work	B Social media survey	N/A	The research found that apparently ex-offenders are perceived as homogenous. 'attitudes towards ex-offenders are similar regardless of whether they have served long or short sentences	VIII

<i>Offending Behaviour</i> , 8(1), 3-12		a history of criminal offending.	with ex-offenders)			or whether they have an ID or not' (p. 8). There is a need to actively educate the community about differences between ex-offenders (in relation to the employment needs of those with an intellectual disability).	
Day, A et al (2014) Professional views on the management of sex offenders in the community. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 53(3) 171-189.	WA	To identify the perspectives of a group of experienced practitioners and how practice-based wisdom might inform the development of sex offender public policy.	22 professionals who assess or treat registered sex offenders or provide support services.	B Interviews	S	- The study identified three broad themes regarding current registration and community-notification schemes, how the notion of risk was understood, and how risk might best be managed in the setting in which the participant worked. - Registers were useful symbols of surveillance and oversight but were not necessarily useful deterrents. The community protection disclosure scheme was not viewed as useful. - 'High-risk sex offenders were described as those who displayed a combination of dynamic and static risk factors rendering them more likely to reoffend' (p. 177). - 'The term dangerous was seen to be inclusive of the probability, the imminence, the acute risk and a level of harm associated with the potential for reoffending' (p. 177).	II
*Day, A. et al (2014). Professional attitudes to sex offenders: implications for multiagency and collaborative working. <i>Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand</i>, 6(1), 12-19.	Aus	To examine differences in attitudes towards sex offenders in two professional groups – police officers and allied health workers.	18 allied health workers and 17 police officers who were involved with assessing or treating registered sex offenders.	B Survey participants using the Community Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders (CATSO), an 18-item instrument designed to measure beliefs and attitudes towards sex offenders and sex offender policies	S	Police generally held more negative views about sex offenders than allied health workers. 'Attitudes towards sexual offenders are likely to have an influence on judgements about both risk and dangerousness and associated decisions about appropriate management.' (p. 8)	VIII

*Devilly, G., & Le Grand, J. (2015). Sentencing of sex-offenders: A survey study investigating judges' sentences and community perspectives. <i>Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</i> , 22(2), 184-197.	Vic	To provide evidence as to whether the criminal justice system is representative of the community, particularly victims, in the sentencing of sexual offences.	115 people (68 female, 47 male) (General public)	B Survey (ANOVA and paired sample t-tests)	S	'homogeneity in participants' responses was evident in relation to appropriateness of penalty options. Contrary to expectations, victim status did not influence respondents' likelihood of endorsing either the restorative or retributive models of justice.' (p. 194) - Gender and education were not found to be relevant.	VIII
*Dodd, S. (2018). The punitive woman? gender differences in public attitudes toward parole among an Australian sample. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 62(10), 3006-3022.	Aus	Whether men and women differ in their support for the release of prisoners on parole.	1,079 adults from all states and territories in Australia (National Survey of Community Views on Parole) (General public)	B Survey data analysed using t-tests and Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis	N/A	- Women were more likely than men to oppose parole.	V
Durrant, R., Fisher, S., & Thun, M. (2011). Understanding punishment responses to drug offenders: The role of social threat, individual harm, moral wrongfulness, and emotional warmth. <i>Contemporary Drug Problems</i> , 38(1), 147-177.	NZ	To explore the various factors that might influence punishment responses to drug offenders.	196 residents of Wellington, New Zealand (59% female, 83% European) (General Public)	B Survey with a 2 (type of drug: cannabis vs. methamphetamine) X 2 (type of offense: possession for personal use vs. cultivation/ manufacture and sale) ANOVAs with repeated measures on the second factor.	D	Supply offences were viewed as more serious and punished more harshly than those involving drug use, and methamphetamine offences were considered more serious and punished more harshly than cannabis offences. - the rationale for this was based on perceived harmfulness and moral wrongfulness of the different drug offences.	II
*Fitzgerald R., et al. (2016) How does the Australian public view parole? Results from a national survey on public attitudes towards parole and re-entry. <i>Criminal Law Journal</i> , 40(6), 307-324.	Aus	To measure public attitudes regarding parole, along with the factors that may account for differences in attitudes between members of the public.	1,200 Australians (General public)	B National survey using telephone interviews	N/A	- '58 percent of respondents either opposing parole altogether or indicating that prisoners should be required to serve at least 80 percent of their sentence before release'. - Respondents were supportive of rehabilitative investment, although	V

						<p>they also supported community safety over rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'On average, respondents were in favour of longer non-parole periods than appear to be imposed in practice' (p. 318). - There is 'evidently a lack of understanding of the nature and purposes of parole' (p. 324). 	
<p>*Fitzgerald, R., Freiberg, A., & Bartels, L. (2020). Redemption or forfeiture? Understanding diversity in Australians' attitudes to parole. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i>, 20(2), 169-186.</p>	Aus	To better understand the nature of attitudes towards parole and re-entry	1,128 adults from all states and territories in Australia (National Survey of Community Views on Parole) (General public)	B	N/A	<p>Survey multinomial logistic regression analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19% of respondents were 'punitive', 31% were 'progressive' and 50% were 'mixed', holding both progressive and punitive views simultaneously about crime, justice and parole. (p. 181) - 'Understanding the heterogeneity of public attitudes to parole may provide a counterweight in debates about parole that may undermine political claims that punitive policies are required because the public demand them. Our findings provide considerable evidence that the public does not in fact want to 'throw away the key' and instead believes strongly in offenders' redeemability.' (p. 193) - The progressive group members were more likely to be male, younger and had some tertiary education. 	V
<p>*Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). Minimum sentencing for serious offenses. In C. Spohn & P. K. Brennan (Eds.), <i>Handbook on Sentencing Policies and Practices in the 21st Century</i> (pp. 114-128). Routledge.</p>	Aus	To provide an overview and critical analysis of recent sentencing law reform activity across Australia focusing on recent laws for the minimum sentencing of serious offenses	N/A	C	V, S, D	<p>Politicians often claim that there is community sentiment that supports 'tough on crime' legislative changes, but when these claims are made, no empirical evidence is cited. There is resistance from the legal community to restrict judicial discretion through mandatory sentencing models.</p>	II
<p>*Harper, C. A., & Hicks, R. A. (2021). The effect of attitudes towards individuals</p>	Primarily UK	whether attitudes towards individuals with sexual convictions	University students	B	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals had more positive attitudes than students towards individuals with sexual convictions. 	III

with sexual convictions on professional and student risk judgments. Under peer review. Pre-print. < https://psyarxiv.com/rjt5h/download >		predicted risk judgments of hypothetical sexual offense scenarios, and whether this relationship is moderated by professional status or perpetrator characteristics	(n=341), 87% female and forensic professionals e.g., psychologists, social workers, counsellors (n=186), 67.7% female.	Survey (via university, social media, and social networks)		- Professionals were less likely to endorse punitive policy proposals, engage in stereotypical thinking, or infer risk.	
*Hilderley L et al. 2021. <i>Sentencing for Child Homicide Offences: Assessing Public Opinion using a Focus Group Approach</i> . Research Report no. 21. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.	Qld/ACT	To explore community views on sentencing in child homicide cases, using a focus group methodology	103 members of the public, Qld	B 10 community-based focus groups, with discussion re three case studies	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the first study to systematically examine public opinion towards sentencing for homicide of a child. - Community members' level of satisfaction with the sentences varied significantly based on the nature of the offender's assessed level of culpability and criminal responsibility. - '53.9 percent of participants felt that people sentenced for violent crime should never be able to serve their sentence in the community' (p. 13) - 'A survey-based study conducted by Murphy (2019) regarding public perceptions of the harm caused by specific offences found that participants deemed sexual abuse of children as most harmful, followed by murder, rape, child physical abuse and domestic violence.' (p. 4) - Participants viewed sentences as inadequate and not sufficiently reflective of the vulnerability and defencelessness of the child. 	I

						<p>- These findings contributed to the QSAC's recommendations to the Attorney-General and have since led to legislative change. In 2019, the Criminal Code and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (Qld) was introduced, inserting a new section into the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> (Qld) making it a requirement that in sentencing an offender convicted of the manslaughter of a child under 12 years courts must treat defencelessness and vulnerability, having regard to the child's age, as an aggravating factor. In addition, the Qld Government expanded the definition of murder to include reckless indifference to human life and increased the maximum penalty for the offence of failure to supply necessities from three years imprisonment to seven years imprisonment.</p>	
<p>*Hobbs, G.S. (2017). <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders: Judicial Decision-Making and Professional Practice</i>. PhD. Deakin University, Melbourne.</p>	WA/Vic	<p>to strengthen understandings of how the <i>Dangerous Sexual Offenders Act 2006</i> (WA) has been conceptualised and implemented and, more broadly, how the introduction of legislative policies targeting dangerous sexual offenders (DSO) has affected their management.</p>	<p>49 male DSO for whom data were available; Transcripts for 37 hearings</p> <p>55 interviews with professionals (psychologists, police, community agencies, CCOs)</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Three studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study one: a descriptive analysis of police data re all registered sexual offenders in WA. - Study two: a qualitative analysis of sentencing remarks of final decision hearings for preventive detention. - Study three: a qualitative analysis of local expert 	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no shared understanding of risk and dangerousness. Dangerousness was associated with risk of harm to the community. - Risk was understood by professionals as either outcomes of risk assessments or an assessment of behaviour, based on professional judgement. Dangerousness was sometimes defined as high risk. - Judges are likely to rely on expert evidence of psychiatrists and psychologists. There was not necessarily consensus in how to determine what was high risk. 	II

				understandings (55 in total) of risk and dangerousness		- the sex offenders found to be dangerous were not homogenous, yet if they received an indeterminate sentence, they were perceived by professionals as dangerous (rather than using an actuarial assessment). "It is noteworthy that notions of dangerousness are intrinsically linked through the title of the legislation in Western Australia (and in Queensland), and there is a premise that it will target high risk recidivists. The difficulty that arises is that DSOs do not always fully meet this criterion" (p. 120).	
Hobbs, H., & Trotter, A. (2018). Lessons from history in dealing with our most dangerous. <i>University of New South Wales Law Journal</i> , 41(2), 319–354.	NSW/ Aus	This article reflects on how to balance community protection and the human rights of the offender by considering historical and contemporary punishment.	N/A	C	S	This article discusses how the fear of sex offenders and their offending drives ill-informed policy and legislation.	II
*Jones, C., & Weatherburn, D. (2010). Public confidence in the NSW criminal justice system: A survey of the NSW public. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 43(3), 506-525.	NSW	To examine public opinion towards the adequacy of sentencing	A random sample of 2002 NSW adults interviewed in late August 2007 (General Public)	B Survey	N/A	"a majority of the NSW public believes that the sentences imposed on convicted offenders are either 'a little too lenient' or 'much too lenient'." (p. 518f) The research also highlighted that the public is 'poorly informed' about criminal justice policies and practices as well as crime rates. This ignorance could be caused in part by sensationalist media reporting.	VIII
*Keyzer, P. and McSherry, B. (2013). The preventive detention of "dangerous" sex offenders in Australia: Perspectives at the coalface. <i>International Journal of</i>	Aus (Qld, NSW, WA)	Perspectives on preventative detention of dangerous offenders	86 interviews carried out with psychiatrists, psychologists, social	B Interviews	S	The respondents highlighted the lack of empirical evidence to support preventative detention schemes. - that the public believe sex offenders are homogenous and predatory.	II

<i>Criminology and Sociology</i> , 2, 296.			workers, former corrective services officials, lawyers and police officers (Professionals)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the experts agreed that risk assessment tools for sex offending were limited in their usefulness as a predictor of future offending because they primarily focus on static factors. - 'Risk, stated one Western Australian lawyer, is "created by the system", which "does not prepare prisoners for release".' (p. 300) <p>The risk assessment tools re sex offending have not been normed with Indigenous populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very difficult to objectively articulate what is 'unacceptable risk'. - 'Three issues emerged from the interviews about the role of the media in the context of preventive detention schemes: first, the political appeal of appearing "tough" on sex offenders (and the consequences that this has had for sex offender policy in these jurisdictions); secondly, the influence of the media (particularly on politicians, but also on the construction of sex offender management issues); and thirdly, misrepresentation of the issues at stake. 	
*Kornhauser, R. (2013). Reconsidering predictors of punitiveness in Australia: A test of four theories. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 46(2), 221-240.	Aus	To further our understanding of the attitudes of Australians towards punishment, using four theoretical models: 'crime-distrust', 'social discontent', 'personal discontent' and 'racial animus'.	data from the 2005 Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AuSSA2005), 997 or 998 Australian adults. (General Public)	B Survey data, binary logistic regression	N/A	<p>'when Australians perceive that crime is a problem and the courts are not adequately responding, they are more inclined to support punitive measures to redress this.' (p. 234)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people need to learn to respect their elders and moral values. Punitive members of the public (who supported the death penalty) were more likely to hold racist views regarding migrants. 	VIII

Levenson, J. S., Fortney, T., & Baker, J. N. (2010). Views of sexual abuse professionals about sex offender notification policies. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 54(2), 150-168.	USA (Florida)	To examine the perceptions of professionals in the sex abuse field about sex crime policies and their perceived effectiveness.	261 sexual abuse professionals e.g. social workers, mental health and criminal justice professionals, psychologists. Half worked with victims, one-third worked with offenders (Professionals)	B Survey (t-tests)	S	'professionals viewed community notification policies as fair, but less than half partially or completely agreed with the laws in their states. Some favoured notification for all sex offenders regardless of risk, but others believed that public disclosure should occur only with higher risk perpetrators. The vast majority of all professionals believed in the benefits of treatment.' (p. 164) - People who worked with victims were more supportive of notification laws. People who worked with offenders were more likely to be aware of inadvertent impacts such as job losses, harassment and unstable housing.	IX
Lewis, T., Klettke, B., & Day, A. (2014). Sentencing in child sexual assault cases: factors influencing judicial decision-making. <i>Journal of Sexual Aggression</i> , 20(3), 281–295.	Vic	the extent to which offence characteristics, the behaviour and perceived credibility of the victim impact upon both sentence length and the setting of earliest parole dates.	66 adjudicated cases of child sexual assault from the County Court of Victoria (Judges)	B	S	- Longer sentences were handed down to offenders who had perpetrated multiple offences, or who had committed offences against younger children. Lower levels of victim credibility were associated with shorter sentences and earlier parole dates for offenders, which were also associated with the presence of more harmful behavioural indicators of abuse. - This study is novel by focusing on sentencing decisions and the impact of credibility and behaviour in CSA cases. The implications suggest prosecutors should explain the reasons behind victim behaviour to ensure that the judge understands the rationale behind potential counterintuitive behaviour.	II

*Lovegrove, A. (2011). Putting the offender back into sentencing: An empirical study of the public's understanding of personal mitigation. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 11(1), 37-57.	Vic	To test whether the judiciary and the public do, in fact, enjoy a shared understanding of personal mitigation, using a method suited to the phenomenon of mitigation.	Judges presented four actual cases, involving six offenders, to over 470 members of the public in 32 groups around Victoria, 2004-2006 (General Public)	B	V, S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - members of the public tended to mitigate the sentence, based on a range of factors. - 'sentencing was for many of the participants a humane process' (p. 53). - the actual judges' sentences tended to focus on aggravating factors such as seriousness of the offending and the need for deterrence. - 'The results of the present study suggest that the judiciary are not more lenient than the balance of the public's sense of justice; in fact, here the judiciary generally were found to be harsher. In this respect, the current trend to harsher sentencing by way of less personal mitigation appears seriously misplaced. Patently, though, this is not the perception of the public, whose dissatisfaction remains' (p. 55). 	VIII
*Mackenzie, G., et al., (2012). Sentencing and public confidence: Results from a national Australian survey on public opinions towards sentencing. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 45(1), 45-65.	Aus	This article examines public confidence in the courts and sentencing, and attitudes towards punishment and justice.	6,005 members of the public (General public)	B Phone survey	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most respondents lacked confidence in the courts, which was associated with the appropriateness and effectiveness of sentences imposed. - Respondents were also relatively punitive but also likely to recognise mitigating factors such as youth, mental illness, and seriousness of offending. 	IX
*Martin, W. (2010). Popular punitivism - The role of the courts in the development of criminal justice policies. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 43(1), 1-16.	WA	That the development of policy and sentencing practices appears to be influenced more by the perception of populist views, than the	Chief Justice of WA (Professional)	C Opinion piece	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Martin explores the idea of penal populism. - The paper highlights that many beliefs held about sex offenders are misinformed. - Martin highlights that sex offender registers net-widen by monitoring people who are not predatory and 	II

						<p>who are not a risk to the community at large.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he recognises that there is a public perception that crime is increasing while punishment is decreasing – a disconnect between public sentiment and reality. Public confidence draws from media representations and perceived public confidence then impacts on political policy. 	
<p>*Murphy, K. (2019). What do <i>Communities Care About? Outcomes from the Queensland Crime Harm Survey</i>. Presented at the Future of Policing Symposium, 7 August.</p>	Qld	to construct a crime harm index for Queensland by ascertaining how members of the public viewed the harm caused by different crimes.	Random sample of 2,000 Queenslanders, 1,068 Queensland Police Service officers.	B Survey (Likert scales)	V, S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime harm indexes allocate a numeric harm value for an offence which can then be ranked and prioritised. - This paper focused on the community views regarding the harms caused by different categories of crimes. There was high consensus across citizens from different regions. - The five crimes seen as most harmful by the Queensland Community are: child sexual abuse, murder, rape, child physical abuse, and domestic violence. - The five crimes seen as least harmful by the Queensland Community are: public nuisance offences, petty theft, illegal prostitution, shoplifting, and vandalism. 	II
<p>O'Sullivan et al., (2018). Measuring offenders' belief in the possibility of desistance. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 62(5), 1317-1330.</p>	NSW	To create a questionnaire assessing beliefs about successful desistance from crime and see whether responses vary across respondents.	51 adult males who were on parole or on supervised bonds, rated as moderate risk of re-offending (Offenders)	B Questionnaire	N/A	<p>There were three themes associated with desistance from crime:</p> <p><i>Belonging</i>: a sense of belonging to the larger community and having a rightful place in it. <i>Agency</i>: the degree to which the individual felt a sense of control over the task of desistance. <i>Optimism</i>: the possibility that this change (desistance) could come about.</p>	

Palasinski, M., & Shortland, N. (2017). Factors behind support for harsher punishments for common and uncommon offenders. <i>Safer Communities</i> , 16(2), 55-63.	Study 1: UK Study 2: UK and Singapore	to explore individual factors predicting support for harsher punishments for relatively common and uncommon serious offenders.	Study 1: 120 people Study 2: 131 participants (70 Britons and 61 Singaporeans) (General population)	B Survey (multiple regression correlational design)	V, S, D	- Right wing authoritarian attitudes predicted support for harsher penalties for fraud, violent and sex offenders (first time and repeat offenders) as well as drug traffickers. - This was regardless of regardless of other factors such as participants' age, gender, education, religiosity or location.	
Powell, M. et al (2014) Australian police officers' perceptions of sex offender registries. <i>Policing and Society</i> , 24(1), 120 – 133.	Aus (three jurisdictions)	To examine police officers' views on the effectiveness and efficiency of sex offender registers (SOR)	24 police officers, specialists in SOR. (Police Officers)	B	S	- This is the first qualitative analysis of police officers' perceptions of registration schemes. - A register was perceived as a useful tool, even without empirical evidence to support it as a strategy to reduce recidivism. - Police views were not homogenous although overwhelmingly they did not support a public registry which are resource intensive, increase the risk of vigilantism and undermine protective factors such as social supports. - Police recognised that risk assessment was key, but recognised that many monitoring practices were not proportionate to the risk/designed with risk in mind. In addition, they lacked reliable and valid risk assessment tools.	II
*Roberts, L. D., Spiranovic, C., & Indermaur, D. (2011). A country not divided: A comparison of public punitiveness and confidence in sentencing across Australia. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 44(3), 370-386.	Aus	A comparison between Australian States and Territories re confidence in sentencing and punitiveness.	6,005 members of the public (General Public)	B Phone survey; ANOVA	N/A	- Differences in sentencing and punitive attitudes scores across states and territories were small (less than 2% of variation in confidence). - 'The wide differences in sentencing practice and policy between jurisdictions in Australia are not linked to differences in public attitudes'. Politics instead is a likely driver.	VIII

*Rodrick, S. (2011). Open justice, the media and reporting on preventive supervision and detention orders imposed on serious sex offenders in Victoria. <i>Monash University Law Review</i> , 37(2), 232-276.	Vic	The extent to which the media should be able to report judicial proceedings regarding supervision or extended detention orders for sex offenders who have completed their custodial sentence, but who are regarded as posing an unacceptable risk of re-offending	Legal professional view	C	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This article cites the importance of case-by-case assessment of strategies to promote community safety. - There were specific examples where the media seek to identify and name sex offenders 'to keep the community safe' whereas judges argue that rehabilitation and community safety is best served through maintaining the individual's anonymity. - There were also examples where a suppression order was refused and the media argued that it was 'the public's right to know that a sex offender had moved into their neighbourhood,' (p. 247) - 'the focus of media organisations is inevitably on the public interest in open justice and the community's protection; an offender's rehabilitation and safety are not portrayed as aspects of the public interest.' (p. 248) The author argues that there are cases where the public interest and the offender's interest are aligned, and rehabilitation and protection can assist more broadly in promoting public safety. 	II
*Shackley, M., Weiner, C., Day, A., & Willis, G. M. (2013). Assessment of public attitudes towards sex offenders in an Australian population. <i>Psychology, Crime & Law</i> , 20(6), 553 – 572.	Aus	To measure public attitudes towards sex offenders and examine the extent to which demographic variables and support for sex offender management policies influence these attitudes.	552 participants recruited through online social media sites (73.6% female) (General public)	B Questionnaire	S	The paper provided an overview of studies related to community attitudes re sex offenders. More highly educated individuals rated sex offenders less negatively than those with less education, while those who held more negative attitudes towards sex offenders reported being supportive of community notification.	II

*Spiranovic, C. A., Roberts, L. D., & Indermaur, D. (2012). What predicts punitiveness? An examination of predictors of punitive attitudes towards offenders in Australia. <i>Psychiatry, Psychology and Law</i> , 19(2), 249-261.	Aus	to test the utility of demographic variables, media usage variables, and crime salience variables as predictors of punitiveness.	6,005 members of the public (General Public)	B Survey (hierarchical multiple regression analysis)	N/A	- Education was the strongest predictor of punitiveness (11% of variance). Age, gender and income were poor predictors of punitiveness. - Reliance on Commercial/Tabloid Media as the main source of news was a strong predictor of punitiveness (2% of the variance). - People who believed that crime was increasing were also punitive.	VIII
*Spiranovic, C. A. et al., (2012). Public preferences for sentencing purposes: What difference does offender age, criminal history and offence type make? <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 12(3), 289-306.	Aus	To determine preferences for retributive and utilitarian sentencing purposes in response to varied crime scenarios (re. burglary and serious assault only)	800 Australians – 100 from each state and territory (a random subsample of 6,005 in larger study) (General Public)	B Survey 2 X 2 X 2 experimental design	V	- Rehabilitation was preferred for first-time, young and burglary offenders. Punishment was endorsed as most important for repeat, adult, and serious assault offenders. - Public preferences were found to be broadly consistent with sentencing practice.	II
*Stobbs, N., Mackenzie, G., & Gelb, K. (2015). Sentencing and public confidence in Australia: The dynamics and foci of small group deliberations. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 48(2), 219-237.	Aus	To gain insight into the underlying beliefs that influence people's opinions on sentencing	Four groups were held: two in Perth and one each in Brisbane and Melbourne, with a total of 39 people (General public)	B Deliberative poll	V	- In this study, there was some scepticism about the accuracy of (reducing) crime rates presented. - There was support for individualised sentencing. - People often focused on the worst kinds of crimes (e.g. homicide) when considering their views on mandatory sentencing and alternatives to prison. - There was recognition that mandatory sentencing was a political tool to show the public that the government was 'tough on crime'. - 'Participants were interested in rehabilitation and crime prevention, especially for young offenders, with	II

						prison being reserved for the more serious, violent offenders.’ (p. 234)	
Ware, J., Galouzis, J., Hart, R., & Allen, R. (2012). Training correctional staff in the management of sex offenders: Increasing knowledge and positive attitudes. <i>Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand</i> , 4(2), 23-30.	NSW	To examine the views of prison officers towards sex offenders	117 staff of Corrective Services NSW (Professionals)	B Questionnaire ANOVA (2x3x2)	S	- Correctional staff hold more negative views towards sex offenders than other prisoners. - Psychologists and parole officers views were less negative than others. - Training had an impact on attitudes towards sex offenders and an increased belief in rehabilitation and the ability to change.	II
*Warner, K., Davis, J., Spiranovic, C., Cockburn, H., & Freiberg, A. (2019). Why sentence? Comparing the views of jurors, judges and the legislature on the purposes of sentencing in Victoria, Australia. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i>, 19(1), 1-19.	Vic	To compare the views on the purposes of sentencing of legislators, judges and jurors.	Vic Jury Sentencing Study: jurors from 124 trials in the County Court (987 respondents)	B	V 32.3 % S 38.7 % D 5.6 %	- Jurors favoured retribution and denunciation ‘but overall their preferences were almost evenly distributed between the expressive and consequentialist groupings’ (p. 36). They rarely chose general deterrence. In the minority of cases where they chose incapacitation, it was for serious violent and sex offenders. - Judges prioritised general deterrence over every other sentencing purpose.	II
Weiner, C. et al. (2014) the influence of offence severity and risk of re-offence on judgements towards sex offenders. <i>Sexual Abuse in Australia and New Zealand</i> 6(1), 3-11.	Vic	to investigate the extent to which judgements are influenced by the seriousness of the offence and the offender’s risk of re-offending.	552 Victorians (public)	B ANOVAs	S	- Sex offenders are often perceived as homogenous. - ‘Offence seriousness is difficult if not impossible to define, in part due to the varying effects of similar crimes on different victims. In the current study, offences of differing levels of seriousness were identified based on their seriousness as depicted by the law’ (p. 4). - Minimal support was found for the hypotheses that judgements measured after reading about a more serious or a higher risk offence were more negative than for a less serious/lower risk offence.	II

						- Overall, findings suggested that judgements towards a sex offender were not generally dependent on the offender's risk of re-offence and the seriousness of the crime. Rather, similar judgements were observed across conditions.	
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Question 2a: Effectiveness of mandatory/presumptive minimum non-parole period schemes

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/ purpose	Population/ Sample	Methodology classification: A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Violent S: Sexual D: Drug	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
Berman, D. A. (2017). Reflecting on parole's abolition in the federal sentencing system. <i>Federal Probation</i> , 81(2), 18-22.	USA	How the elimination of parole at a USA federal level may have, at least indirectly, exacerbated some of the most problematic aspects of modern sentencing.	N/A	C	N/A	Inadvertent impact: 'mandatory sentencing laws regularly produce unjust outcomes and functionally shift undue sentencing power to prosecutors when selecting charges and plea terms' (p. 19) The disproportionately impact on people of colour.	V
*Butt, A. (2014). Structuring discretion in sentencing: mandatory sentencing, guideline judgments and standard non-parole periods. <i>Bar News: The Journal of the New South Wales Bar Association</i>, Summer, 18-25.	NSW	While SNPPs were introduced to increase transparency and consistency in sentencing, they have resulted in increasingly punitive and complex laws.	N/A	C	V, S, D	The SNPPs have increased sentence length for people who plead not guilty. There has been an increase in the number of people who are pleading guilty (which has been seen as a good thing). Recent High Court case of Muldrock has impacted on how the scheme operates. There is apparent consistency in outcome which is not to be equated with consistency in approach or fairness. The NSW SNPP scheme covers 30 serious offences – but not all serious offences and it is unclear how they were chosen.	II
Donnelly, H. (2012). The diminished role of standard non-parole	NSW	A summary of the impact of the decision of <i>Muldrock v The</i>	N/A	C	V, S, D	<i>Muldrock</i> meant that the SNPP was to be used as a guidepost or marker. There may be implications for people who plead guilty (such	II

periods. Judicial Officers' Bulletin, 24(1), 1–4.		Queen on NSW SNPPs scheme.				that they don't always receive a less harsh penalty than the SNPP).	
*Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Roffee, J. (2019). Minimum sentencing for serious offenses. In C. Spohn & P. K. Brennan (Eds.), Handbook on Sentencing Policies and Practices in the 21st Century (pp. 114). New York: Routledge.	Aus	To provide an overview and critical analysis of recent sentencing law reform activity across Australia with a focus on recently introduced laws for the minimum sentencing of serious offenses	N/A	C	V, S, D	Definition: 'presumptive minimum sentencing schemes impose reference points for members of the judiciary to take into account when determining the minimum term of imprisonment in cases involving serious offenses.' (p. 115) NSW scheme currently applies to 35 serious offences. Led to an increase in sentence length. This does not reflect community support for proportionality in sentencing.	II
Freiberg, A., Bartels, L., Fitzgerald, R., & Dodd, S. (2018). Parole, politics and penal policy. <i>QUT Law Review</i> , 18(1), 191.	Aus	This article 'argues that legislatures, purportedly reflecting public opinion, have become less willing to trust either the courts or parole boards and have eroded their authority, powers and discretion.'	N/A	C	N/A	Definition: 'Parole is a form of conditional release of offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which allows an offender to serve the whole or part of their sentence in the community, subject to conditions'. (p. 191)	V
Freiberg, A, Donnelly, H and Gelb, K, 2015, <i>Sentencing for Child Sexual Assault in Institutional Contexts</i> . Sydney: Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.	Aus	To examine sentencing law and practice in relation to adult child sex offenders, including sentencing and non-sentencing options available to detain offenders in custody, restrict or monitor their movement.	A database of 248 cases re institutional child sexual abuse	C	S (Child Sex Offences)	"...communal revulsion against CSA offences has produced a range of legislative directions to sentencers that require them to consider some purposes as more important than others in specified circumstances. These directions include those that allow a court to impose a disproportionate punishment in relation to certain types of offences and offenders, and those that specifically identify the protection of the community as a factor in sentencing, and in order to do so, allow sentencers to impose disproportionate sentences, or indefinite sentences, or supervision or detention orders, or to mandate certain parole periods." (p. 2) "Public opinion research has identified particularly punitive attitudes towards sex	II

						<p>offenders in general, and child sex offenders in particular. Arguably, the primary explanation for perceiving sex offenders, and child sex offenders, differently from other offenders is the prevalence of myths and misconceptions about their characteristics and their amenability to treatment.’ (p. 5)</p> <p>The report sets out MNPPs schemes in SA, NT and Vic (p. 190f) and Presumptive (standard) non-parole periods in NSW (p. 192f)</p>	
<p>Guiney, T. (2019). Marginal gains or diminishing returns? Penal bifurcation, policy change and the administration of prisoner release in England and Wales. <i>European Journal of Probation</i>, 11(3), 139-152.</p>	UK	<p>‘Prisoner release has been fundamentally re-shaped by a bifurcated penal strategy that emerged as one possible response to the unique challenges of late-modern crime-control’</p>	N/A	C	N/A	<p>In determining parole for serious offenders, it is necessary to balance ‘conflicting actuarial, legal and moral principles’ (p. 140)</p> <p>‘Parole Board has an altogether more mixed track-record when it comes to distinguishing between ‘false positives’– those prisoners who receive a favourable release decision but will go on to reoffend during their licence period – and a potentially far larger category of ‘false negative’ prisoners who are denied parole but would not have engaged in serious offending upon their release (see Shute, 2004). The decision to prioritise the former over the later has seen a gradual hardening of the pathways to release. This has contributed to the growing use of prison as a place of containment and undermined efforts to build a stronger strategic focus on the community infrastructure needed to support the desistance process in the long-term. As a result, many prisoners held post-tariff are unable to access the rehabilitative programmes they require to demonstrate a reduction in risk and progression from ‘dangerous’ to ‘ordinary’ offender’ (p. 149)</p>	VI
<p>Hobbs, H., & Trotter, A. (2018). Lessons from history in dealing with our most dangerous. <i>University of New South Wales Law</i></p>	NSW/ Aus	<p>This article reflects on how to balance community protection and the human rights of the offender by considering historical</p>	N/A	C	S	<p>This article identifies the lack of evidence to support mandatory minimum sentences as a crime reduction strategy.</p> <p>‘Laws that sate public appetite for a response are not necessarily laws that effectively deal</p>	II

<i>Journal</i> , 41(2), 319–354.		and contemporary punishment.				with that problem or do so in a proportionate and justifiable way.’ (p. 321) The article provides a history of mandatory sentencing in Australia and is critical if it as a mechanism to achieve community safety. ‘Mandatory sentencing regimes may be constitutionally permissible, but they are an ineffective deterrent mechanism, “do not reduce crime and generally operate in such a way that discriminates against certain minority groups”’ (p. 336)	
*Hulme, R. (2013) After Muldrock: Sentencing for standard nonparole period offences in NSW. <i>Law Society Journal</i>, April, 56–59.	NSW	The impact of the High Court decision of Muldrock on the imposition of SNPPs.	22 appeal cases	C	N/A	The article discusses 22 judgements post-Muldrock, in which the Court of Criminal Appeal has considered whether the two-staged sentencing process was used or where the judge had regarded the SNPP as being determinative. Justice Hulme concluded that there were not always ‘Muldrock errors’ in decisions prior to the High Court decision. The decision of <i>Muldrock</i> meant that SNPP have a diminished role and courts now use them as a legislative guidepost.	II
Johnson, Y. W. (2010). <i>Racial Disparity in Sentencing Outcomes: A Study of Sentencing Decisions Under Arizona's Presumptive Sentencing Structure</i> . PhD. Capella University, Ann Arbor.	USA	This study evaluated the influence of legal and extra-legal variables in a state-wide analysis of cases sentenced in Arizona from 2001 through 2006.		B A nonexperimental research approach derived from an ex post facto research design was chosen to analyse secondary and archival data. Multiple regression analysis	V Mandatory minimum sentences apply to habitual offenders, violent habitual offenders, and firearm offenders	Increasing sentencing severity in Arizona has failed to accomplish its goal of reducing or eliminating unwarranted disparity. Race and gender both impacted on sentences. The thesis cited research that had found African-American men received longer sentences, under a Mandated scheme. They did not find this. They did find that men received longer sentences than women.	III
Krasnostein, S. (2015). <i>Pursuing Consistency: The Effect of Different Reforms on Unjustified Disparity In</i>	Vic	This thesis examines the nature and efficacy of the reforms introduced in Australia to reduce unjustified	N/A	C	V, S	‘In recent decades, common law jurisdictions have developed measures designed to reduce unjustified disparity in sentencing. However, while the pursuit of this aim is noncontroversial, its manifestations are not. There is	II

<i>Individualised Sentencing Frameworks</i> . PhD. Melbourne: Monash University.		disparity within a highly individualised sentencing framework.				disagreement about the nature of disparity and little empirical evidence regarding its extent and the effectiveness of the measures introduced to reduce it.' Mandatory sentencing seeks to promote consistency by limiting judicial discretion. Mandatory sentencing in Australia is driven by politics rather than evidence. (p. 225) 'mandatory and presumptive sentences have been introduced swiftly and on an ad hoc basis in reaction to perceived popular demand, generated and magnified by the tabloid press. This is arguably different from responding to informed community concern with sentencing practices, and the expert bodies charged with measuring public opinion have often been ignored in the calculus' (p. 226). There is an assumption that mandatory sentences promote fair and equal sentences – this is not the case. Mandatory sentencing for violent and sex offences may result in a sentence that is longer than one proportionate to the gravity of the specific offending.	
Krasnostein, S., & Freiberg, A. (2013). Pursuing consistency in an individualistic sentencing framework: if you know where you're going, how do you know when you've got there? <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 76(1), 265.	Vic	Refers to empirical evidence that highlights unjustified disparity, measures adopted in Australia to encourage consistency, and their effectiveness.	N/A	C	V, S	As above.	II
*Law Council of Australia (2014). <i>Policy Discussion Paper on Mandatory Sentencing: Submission to the</i>	Aus	To demonstrate to the Committee that Mandatory sentencing schemes 'produce unjust results with	N/A	C	N/A	'In the Law Council's view, mandatory sentencing laws are arbitrary and limit an individual's right to a fair trial by preventing judges from imposing an appropriate penalty based on the unique circumstances of each offence and offender.' (p. 5). Is more likely to	II

<i>Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs</i> . Canberra: LCA.		significant economic and social cost without a corresponding benefit in crime reduction'. (p. 6)				impact on vulnerable people including Aboriginal people, people with disability, youth and people who are socially excluded. While '[t]he rationale behind mandatory sentencing is based firmly on retribution, deterrence, incapacitation and denunciation as a means of crime prevention and reducing the crime rate. Advocates of mandatory sentencing also claim that it delivers consistent, and thus fairer, punishment outcomes' (p. 10) this paper argues that there is no compelling evidence to support these claims. Inadvertent impacts: displaces discretion to law enforcement and prosecutors, and thus fails to eliminate inconsistency in sentencing. 'Mandatory sentencing ignores the range of factors that impinge on criminal culpability, resulting in potentially inappropriate, harsh and unjust sentences.' (p. 17). Mandatory sentencing breaches human rights which undermines Australia's international human rights obligations. It leads to longer prison sentences which are more expensive. Mandatory sentencing schemes in WA and NT have been found to increase the imprisonment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The report also cited the likelihood that women who have experienced domestic abuse are less likely to report or pursue cases through the courts if a mandatory sentence is likely to be applied to the perpetrator. (p. 34)	
*Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee, Parliament of Queensland, <i>Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment Bill 2012: Report No 2</i> (2012)	Qld	To examine the Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment Bill 2012 (Bill) in terms of policy considerations and the rights and liberties of individuals	Queensland	C	S (Child Sex Offences)	The Bill included new mandatory sentencing regime of life imprisonment for certain repeat child sex offenders. This represented significantly greater punishment than was previously authorised under Qld law. It allegedly reflected "community outrage" at the insufficient existing sentences. The AGD submission to the Committee referred to the community's perspective while citing no	I

		and the institution of Parliament.				<p>evidence. The report cited the Qld Law Society and Supreme Court's reservations about mandatory sentencing and MNPPs. The Committee received and quoted other submissions highlighting the limitations and dangers of mandatory sentencing, especially for vulnerable defendants, including people with disability, of low socioeconomic status and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. There were also concerns that people may received mandatory sentences without an increase in program and rehabilitation funding and resources, which will prevent the cause of offending being addressed prior to release. The report includes many submissions from legal and non-government agencies (including victim support agencies and agencies that supported child victims) and the police that were all critical of mandatory sentencing and provided evidence to support their positions. They also highlighted that mandatory sentencing will not achieve community safety. The AGD (Qld) and Bravehearts provided the only submissions in support of the scheme. Neither provided empirical evidence to support the effectiveness of mandatory sentencing in achieving community safety.</p>	
*McMurdo, M. (2011). <i>Sentencing</i> . Speech delivered at the Queensland Magistrates State Conference, Brisbane, 4 August.	Qld	Discussion of sentencing of adult offenders against Queensland law	In reference to Qld	C	V	<p>Justice McMurdo highlights the need for greater public education about sentencing to combat "the often hysterical law and order debate" (p. 5). "MNPP is a form of guidance [to the courts in sentencing] – of the sledgehammer, non optional kind" (p. 15) "An additional concern is that SNPPs will almost certainly disproportionately impact on Indigenous Australians and create an upward spiral of the already shockingly large numbers of Indigenous people in custody in Queensland." (p. 16)</p>	I

						The nature of offences captured within the SCO legislation is too broad.	
*Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). Does the threat of longer prison terms reduce the incidence of assault? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 49(3), 389-404.	NSW	Whether assault rates in New South Wales were affected by the threat of more severe penalties, i.e., whether there is any evidence that mandatory minimum penalties are ineffective in deterring crime	monthly police incident data recorded between April 2000 and December 2007	B Time series structural modelling	V	'There is no evidence in the current study to suggest that the threat of longer prison terms reduces the incidence of assault'. The authors propose that 'High-risk policies may be worth pursuing where there is no more effective policy option available, where the problem they are designed to address is deteriorating rapidly and where the other options for dealing the problem either more expensive or much more difficult to implement than the one under consideration.' (p. 401)	II
*New South Wales Law Reform Commission. (2012). <i>Interim Report on Standard Minimum Non-Parole Periods</i> (Report No. 134). Sydney	NSW	Recommendations for amendment to the SNPP scheme to accommodate the High Court decision of Muldrock.	N/A	C	V	This paper discusses how to modify the NSW SNPPs scheme considering the High Court decision of Muldrock and the courts preference to uphold instinctive synthesis as a sentencing approach. - <i>Muldrock</i> overruled the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal authority of <i>R v Way</i> [2004] NSWCCA 131, 'which had been the leading and unchallenged authority on how to apply the SNPP scheme for more than seven years'.	II
Parole Board Queensland (2019). <i>Parole Manual</i> , Brisbane: Parole Board Queensland.	Qld	A manual of practice for the Parole Board Queensland	N/A	C	N/A	This manual provides guidance to the Board regarding parole in Queensland.	I
*Poletti, P., & Donnelly, H. (2010). <i>The Impact of The Standard Non-Parole Period Sentencing Scheme on Sentencing Patterns in New South Wales</i> . Sydney: Judicial Commission of NSW.	NSW	The impact of the statutory scheme on sentencing patterns for the SNPP offences The rate, nature and outcomes of sentence appeals	First instance sentencing outcomes finalised in the District Court or Supreme Court of NSW - 991 people sentenced pre-SNPPs and 1535	B	V	After the SNPPs Scheme was introduced: - Guilty pleas significantly increased for the offences captured in the scheme (but not other offence types) - Greater uniformity of sentencing outcomes (with longer sentences imposed). The study concluded that the greater the proportion of the standard non-parole period to the maximum penalty, the greater the increase in the sentences imposed.	II

			sentenced post-SNPPs				
*Queensland Government (2017). <i>Response to Queensland Parole System Review Recommendations</i>. Brisbane: Queensland Government.	Qld	Respond to the recommendations in Sofronoff (2016)	N/A	C	V, S	<p>'Recommendation 7 seeks to give sentencing judges the discretion to depart from mandatory non-parole periods. In Queensland, mandatory non-parole periods apply to a range of serious violent offences such as murder and unlawful striking causing death. The Palaszczuk Government's key priority is to build a robust probation and parole system while keeping community safety as our top priority. In our view the potential risk to community safety by implementing Recommendation 7 outweighs the benefits it could bring to the new parole system and as such, it is not intended to remove mandatory non-parole periods at this point in time.' (p. 3).</p> <p>'Not supported Currently mandatory nonparole periods apply to convictions for serious offences such as murder, a second eligible sexual offence under the 'Two Strikes' regime and unlawful striking causing death. Queensland Government does not intend to deviate from mandatory non-parole periods for such serious offences at this time.' (p. 5)</p>	I
Quilter, J., (2014) One-punch laws, mandatory minimums and 'alcohol-fuelled' as an aggravating factor: Implications for NSW Criminal Law, <i>International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy</i> , 3(1), 81–106.	NSW	Critically examines the New South Wales State Government's latest policy response to the problem of alcohol-related violence and anxiety about 'one punch' killings	N/A	C	V	Quilter highlights that some legislation amendments created in response to media and political pressure may replicate what is already in existence as well as lack the clarity of well-drafted law resulting in operational challenges.	II
Ross, P. H. (2019). Legal policy: Child homicide bills flawed. <i>Proctor</i> , 39(4), 35.	Qld	Qld Law Society has concerns regarding the introduction of an offence of child	N/A	C	V, S	In 2018, a QSAC report recommended that when 'sentencing an offender for an offence resulting in the death of a child under 12 years, courts must treat the defencelessness of the	I

		homicide with a mandatory sentencing framework				victim and their vulnerability as an aggravating factor'. A 2019 private member's bill proposed to introduce a mandatory minimum non-parole period of 25 years' imprisonment for the murder of a child and a new offence of child homicide which includes a mandatory non-parole period of 15 years' imprisonment. [Unsure whether the Bill was passed].	
Roth, L. (2014). Mandatory Sentencing Laws. NSW <i>Parliamentary Research Service e-brief, January 1</i> , 1-15.	Aus	This e-brief summarises the debate about mandatory sentencing.	N/A	C	V, S Firearms	The paper provides an overview of mandatory sentencing laws across Australian jurisdictions. It includes brief dot point lists of pros and cons of mandatory sentencing.	II
*Sentencing Advisory Council (Qld) (2011a) <i>Minimum Standard Non-Parole Periods: Consultation Paper</i>. Brisbane: Sentencing Advisory Council.	Qld	Consultation on what the SNPP Scheme should look like, given the then Bligh Government had committed to such a scheme.	N/A	C	V, S, D	The report notes the importance of understanding community views regarding "the seriousness of certain offences and their thoughts on the appropriateness of non-parole periods". It also notes the lack of data available. (p. 17), "there is a current research gap when it comes to understanding Queensland community expectations regarding sentencing practices" (p. 34). Definition: SNPP: "A SNPP is a legislated non-parole period that establishes the minimum length of time an offender should spend in prison if found guilty of an offence before being eligible to apply for release on parole." (p. 31) The report discusses what is known about community expectations. The report considers existing SNPPs schemes in Australia.	I
*Sentencing Advisory Council (Qld), (2011b). <i>Minimum Standard Non-Parole Periods: Final Report</i>. Brisbane: State of Queensland.	Qld	The Attorney-General issued TOR to the SAC on 20 December 2010, to examine and report on the introduction of a SNPP scheme, including:	Queensland	C Consultation and 340 written submissions	V, S, D	The SAC did not support the introduction of SNPP in Queensland (but this was not part of the TOR). The court must make a 'declaration that the offender has been convicted of a serious violent offence (SVO). In the case of sentences of 10 years or more imposed for a qualifying	I

		1) the offences to which a minimum SNPP should apply, 2) the appropriate length of the minimum SNPP for each of those offences identified.				<p>offence, the making of this declaration is mandatory, whereas a court has discretion to do so if the sentence imposed is for five years or more, but less than 10 years.' (p. xiv)</p> <p>'Parole is the conditional release of a prisoner after serving part of their sentence of imprisonment. The offender is then supervised in the community until the expiration of their sentence. The "nonparole period" is the time an offender must serve in prison before they are eligible for release on parole, or to apply for release on parole'. (p. 5)</p> <p>Other schemes:</p> <p>NSW came into effect in 2003 for serious violent offences (including drug offences) and sexual offences. Some inadvertent results were over-sentencing, inability to get bail, people being pressured to plead guilty, increased cost and workload for ODPP, increased cost to Corrections. The SNPPs had not been found to increase transparency in sentencing as intended.</p>	
*Sentencing Advisory Council (SA) (2016). <i>Report to the Honourable the Attorney-General on Mandatory Minimum Non-Parole Periods</i> . Adelaide: Government of SA.	SA	To consider the operation of legislation that allows for SNPPs in SA.	N/A	C	V	<p>The report states there is bipartisan support for the SNPPs scheme in SA.</p> <p>The Full Court of the Supreme Court in <i>R v A, D</i> [2011] SASFC 5 stated "the mandatory or prescribed period operates as a yardstick or benchmark".</p> <p>The paper cited several cases where limitations or problems with applying the SNPP legislation was discussed.</p>	II
*Sentencing Advisory Council (Tasmania) (2016). <i>Mandatory Sentencing for Serious Sex Offences against Children</i> . Report No 7, September. Department of Justice, State of Tasmania.	Tas	To investigate the implementation of minimum mandatory sentences for those who commit serious sexual offences against children.	N/A	C	S	<p>The SAC (Tas) voice their concerns about mandatory sentences. They cite a range of evidence that outlines the inadvertent impact of mandatory sentencing schemes, including a reduction in guilty pleas, a reduction in reporting of sexual assault to police, a shift in who hold discretion powers, an increase in court and correctional service costs, unjustified</p>	II

						<p>unfairness to vulnerable defendants without increasing community safety.</p> <p>The SAC notes “While it is acknowledged that public opinion is important, there is less certainty about the most reliable means of ascertaining public opinion... punitive attitudes are generally linked with myths and misconceptions about crime and justice” (p. 54)</p>	
<p>*Sentencing Advisory Council (Vic) (2011). <i>Statutory Minimum Sentences for Gross Violence Offences</i>. Melbourne: SAC (Vic).</p>	Vic	to advise the AG on the introduction of statutory minimum sentences for the offences of intentionally causing serious injury and recklessly causing serious injury when committed with gross violence.	N/A	C	V	<p>Cited some of the same inadvertent problems identified in the SAC (Tas) report: potential decrease in guilty pleas, increase in costs, potential to have disparate impact on young, Indigenous, rural and vulnerable offenders.</p>	II
<p>*Sofronoff, W (2016) <i>Queensland Parole System Review Final Report</i>. Brisbane.</p>	Qld	The effectiveness of the Qld Parole system.	N/A	<p>C</p> <p>Consultation and review</p>	V, S, D	<p>‘The only purpose of parole is to reintegrate a prisoner into the community before the end of a prison sentence <i>to decrease the chance that the prisoner will ever reoffend</i>. Its only rationale is to keep the community safe from crime’. (p. 1, para 3, emphasis in original)</p> <p>Para 46, 50, 51: re the limitations of long prison sentences in reducing recidivism.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 6: <i>The minimum 80 per cent mandatory non-parole period under the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (Qld) should be removed (on the assumption that the Serious and Organised Crime Legislation Amendment Bill 2016, which provides for that to occur, has not yet been passed).</i></p> <p>Recommendation No. 7: <i>Where a sentence is to be imposed for an offence that presently carries a mandatory non-parole period, the sentencing judge should have the discretion to depart from that mandatory period.</i></p>	

						"A mandatory non-parole period is not necessary to prevent crime or to ensure community safety as these factors are primary considerations at two points in the criminal justice process: at the sentencing stage and at the time of consideration of parole. (p. 104, para 516)	
Trotter, A., & Hobbs, H. (2014). The great leap backward: Criminal law reform with the Hon Jarrod Bleijie. <i>Sydney Law Review</i> , 36(1), 1–38.	Qld	Discusses the legislative reforms introduced by AG Bleijie, which have "been heavily and almost uniformly criticised by the profession, the judiciary and the academy"	N/A	C	V, S, D	<p>This article discusses the erosion of the human rights of defendants under legislation including the MNPPs.</p> <p>The article discusses how the AG relies on community sentiment to support his 'tough on crime' position, despite the limitations and resistance to the amendments published elsewhere.</p> <p>The article discusses how MNPP are not effective deterrents and undermine fair and just outcomes.</p> <p>"In the first year of operation, such tough-on-crime measures cost the Queensland government nearly \$60 million in extra incarceration costs alone and resulted in overcrowding in youth and women's prisons to the point where inmates exceeded beds" (Quoting: Renée Viellaris, 'Newman Government Crackdown on Crime Costing Taxpayers Extra \$60m a Year', Courier Mail (online), 14 September 2013 <http://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/newman-government-crackdown-on-crime-costing-taxpayers-extra-60m-a-year/storyfnihsrf2-1226718878958>.)</p>	I
*Warner, K., Spiranovic, C., Freiberg, A., & Davis, J. (2018). Mandatory sentencing? Use [with] discretion. <i>Alternative Law Journal</i> , 43(4), 289-294.	Vic	Jurors were asked how much discretion they thought judges should have as well as whether they had a preferred scheme for limiting judicial discretion (including	Data for this study were obtained from jurors in 124 Victorian County Court trials in four stages from	B	N/A	<p>While public opinion is often relied on to justify MNPPs, this study found that jurors participating in the Victorian Jury Sentencing Study expressed strong support for sentencing discretion and weak support for mandatory sentences.</p> <p>Warner et al found "Jurors from the Victorian Jury Sentencing Study indicated strong support</p>	II

		mandatory sentencing)	the end of 2013 to the end of 2015. Plus interviews with 50 jurors.			for sentencing discretion, with 36.9 per cent responding judges should have 'a great deal' of sentencing discretion and only 4.3 per cent saying they should have 'none at all' (the majority, 59 per cent, supporting 'a little' discretion)." In cases where the subjects supported mandatory sentencing it was justified on the grounds that "sentences are too lenient and crime is out of control, and with media portrayals of offenders escaping punishment" (p. 293).	
*Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). Indeterminate and determinate sentencing models: A state-specific analysis of their effects on recidivism. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 60(5), 693-715.	USA	This study compares the effects of indeterminate and determinate sentencing models on recidivism using a measure of parole board discretionary release and mandatory parole release.	38,624 prisoners released in 1994 from 15 states that were tracked for 3 years following their release.	B	N/A	This study examined mandatory parole release rather than MNPPs. It supported parole board discretion over mandatory release (possibly so that individual factors could be given sufficient consideration).	IX

Question 2b: Length of parole on impact of community safety

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/ purpose	Population/ Sample	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V = Violent S = Sexual D = Serious drug	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
*Bagaric, M., Edney, R., & Alexander, T., (2014) (Particularly) burdensome prison time should reduce imprisonment length — and not merely in theory.	Aus	The paper discusses whether the severity of the imprisonment experience should be mitigating and	N/A	C	N/A	The main recommendation is that prisoners who spend time in particularly burdensome conditions should have their sentence reduced by a factor of 0.5 days for each day spent in such conditions. This article also recommends that Australia should adopt a	VIII

Melbourne University Law Review, 38, 409-443.		affect the sentence length.				model like those in some Scandinavian countries, where the only deprivation stemming from imprisonment is the loss of liberty.	
Bahr, S. J., Harris, L., Fisher, J. K., & Armstrong, A. H. (2010). Successful reentry: What differentiates successful and unsuccessful parolees? <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> . 54(5), 667-692.	USA (Utah)	the extent to which drug treatment, friendships, work, family bonds, and age are associated with reentry success	51 people released on parole 26% were incarcerated for a drug offense	B Interviews. Binary logistic regression and qualitative analysis	D	Parole success was associated positively with - participation in a substance abuse class while in prison - socialising more frequently with friends - working 40+ hours/week. Males were less likely than females to successfully complete parole. Older people were more likely than younger people to complete parole. There was no difference in the completers and the breachers in their belief that they were not going back to prison. All but one of the parolees were adamant in saying they had learned their lesson and this time they would not return to prison. One of the major risk factors for parolees is drug use. Ninety % of those who were reincarcerated mentioned the difficulty of staying away from old friends compared with only 21% (6 of 28) of those who later completed parole successfully (p < .01). "Agency and identity are key concepts in life course and cognitive transformation theories and help explain differences between the successful and unsuccessful parolees. At the initial interviews, many of the successful parolees commented on how they had changed. They had an openness to change, expressed hope, and discussed how they would conform to parole requirements. They had already fashioned a replacement self." (p. 687)	IX
*Burke, P (2011) <i>The Future of Parole as a Key Partner in Assuring Public Safety</i>.	USA	Outlining evidence-informed parole policy	N/A	C		- Release an offender from prison at a time when he or she has been held accountable, has met the requirements for proportionate	

Washington: US Department of Justice.						punishment, and represents minimal risk of reoffending - manage people who are low risk in the community where they can receive less costly and more effective intervention.	
*Cale, J. & Burton, M., (2018) Factors Associated with Breaches of Home Detention and Returns to Custody Post-Home Detention in South Australia, <i>Current Issues in Criminal Justice</i> , 30(1), 35-56.	SA	To establish baseline empirical evidence about: (a) the profile of prisoners serving Home detention (HD) sentences in SA; (b) factors associated with breaches of HD; and (c) the nature and extent of reoffending by prisoners serving HD sentences.	317 prisoners released onto HD in SA from June 2014 to June 2015 (all having served a period in custody prior to HD).	B	V (21.8%) – not serious violent offenders D (30.9%)	52 (16%) breached the conditions of the order. This is much lower than the national recidivism rate. People who breached were younger, less educated. 14.8 per cent of individuals who returned to custody were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander compared to 7.5 per cent of those who did not return to custody. - Half (50%) the people who breached HD orders had participated in behavioural change programs in custody compared to 26.6% of individuals who did not breach HD orders. - People who breached had significantly longer NPPs compared to those who did not breach (584.1 days compared to 535.1 days), as well as significantly longer HD order sentences (181.6 days compared to 142.2 days). - The higher the risk rating, the more likely the breach.	V
Cloyes, K. G., Wong, B., Latimer, S., & Abarca, J. (2010). Time to prison return for offenders with serious mental illness released from prison: A survival analysis. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 37(2), 175-187.	USA (Utah)	To determine the influence of serious mental illness (SMI) on recidivism	2,112 people released from Utah State Prison between 1998 to 2002 who met study criteria for SMI (23% of people released).	B Survival analysis (Kaplan–Meier procedures)	N/A	People with SMI have significantly higher rates of recidivism, returning to prison nearly 1 year sooner than non-SMI offenders.	IX
*Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Prisons do not reduce recidivism the high cost of ignoring science.	USA	To examine the merit of “tough on crime” approaches	N/A	C	N/A	There is little evidence that prisons reduce recidivism and at least some evidence to suggest that they have a criminogenic effect	III

<i>Prison Journal</i> , 91(3, Suppl.), 48S–65S.						<p>‘we should only use prison when this penalty can be shown to produce better results than noncustodial sanctions’ (p. 50S)</p> <p>“there is scant evidence that further increasing our already long prison sentences would have a general deterrent effect.” (p. 51S)</p> <p>This paper referred to five high quality studies and three systematic reviews that all found that prison does not deter, is likely to be criminogenic and harsher conditions were associated with increased recidivism.</p>	
De Wese-Mitchell, T. (2016). <i>An Exploratory Case Study of Reducing Recidivism Through A Prison Reentry Education Program</i> . PhD. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University.	USA (Florida)	To examine the extent of the Baker Correctional Institution Reentry Education Program on reducing recidivism	500 adult male offenders release in 2010 who had undertaken the program.	B Correlational non-experimental case study	N/A	<p>The results revealed that prior convictions, age at time of release, supervision to follow release, length of stay and non-violent offenses are significantly associated with the level of recidivism.</p> <p>The thesis concluded that “offenders were 5% more likely to recidivate with each additional month served” (p. 85).</p> <p>In addition, there was no significant relationship between race and recidivism.</p>	IX
Doekhie, J., van Ginneken, E., Dirkzwager, A., & Nieuwbeerta, P. (2018). Managing risk or supporting desistance? A longitudinal study on the nature and perceptions of parole supervision in the Netherlands. <i>Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology</i> , 4(4), 491-515.	Netherlands	how ex-prisoners’ parole supervision experiences support or hinder the process of desistance	Twenty-three Dutch parolees	B Three in-depth interviews with parolees, starting in prison up to one year after their release from prison. A thematic analysis was undertaken to analyse the 69 interviews.	V mostly robbery (n=18), also attempted manslaughter (n= 2)	<p>Evidence indicates “Supervision should be aimed towards factors known to influence desistance: promoting a non-criminal lifestyle, strengthening pro-social bonds and ‘knifing off’ criminal networks, which could encourage individuals to move towards a noncriminal identity and a crime-free life” (p. 492).</p> <p>Criticism of parole practices is that they focus on risk rather than strengths and desistance. The sample indicated a combined surveillance and rehabilitative approach. Parole was perceived as most helpful when parole officers took the role of ‘social workers or mentors’ and used their discretionary power to create ‘space’ for trial-and-error.</p>	VI

<p>*Duwe, G., & McNeeley, S. The effects of intensive postrelease correctional supervision on recidivism: a natural experiment. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i>, 0(0), 0887403421998430.</p>	<p>USA (Minnesota)</p>	<p>to evaluate not only the impact of intensive supervision release (ISR) on recidivism but also whether risk-based policies lead to better outcomes</p>	<p>1,818 persons released in 2018</p>	<p>B Cox regression and negative binomial regression</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>- "Release from prison to community supervision (compared to release with no supervision) is believed to facilitate re-entry success because of the combination of greater access to treatment and criminal justice supervision, which provides some deterrent against reoffending." (p. 742) - Despite the relatively high costs it incurred, ISR was a cost-effective intervention because it reduced reoffending for those with a higher risk of committing serious, violent crimes. - "ISR consists of four phases. Phase I includes house arrest and electronic monitoring, and requires a minimum of three face-to-face contacts per week. In Phase II, house arrest and face-to-face contacts are modified to reflect progress that has been made, and the number of required face-to-face contacts per week is reduced to two. Phase III replaces house arrest with a curfew, and one face-to-face contact is required weekly. During Phase IV, a curfew is set by the agent, face-to-face contacts are required at least monthly, and ISR participants are required to submit to polygraph testing... Phases I to III typically last about 4 months each...all phases require 40 hours of constructive activity, such as work, education, training, and/or treatment." (p. 744)</p>	<p>VI</p>
<p>*Ferguson, C. (2015). Parole in Western Australia: An analysis of parole cancellations of female offenders. <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i>, No. 501.</p>	<p>WA</p>	<p>To explore whether the increase of women in prison is due to parole breaches.</p>	<p>Data from 41 female parole cancellations on the PRB website between 1 August 2013 and 31 July 2014.</p>	<p>B Data analysis involved both descriptive statistics and thematic analysis</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>- Most parole failures were due to drug use. - "The number of days that the parolees remained within the community ranged from four to 365, with an average of 65 days. The reoffending case accounted for the maximum 365 days. If this case is excluded (as it is clearly different from the others), the average days for parolees remaining in the community was 58" (p. 4).</p>	<p>V</p>

						<p>Mandatory parole averaged 41 days whereas discretionary parole averaged 88 days (a significant difference).</p> <p>- “A number of the sentences were short and as a result many of these female offenders would not have been eligible to participate in prison-based programs that could help them to address their addictions and mental health issues... Aos et al. (2006) examined the effectiveness of drug treatment programs. In-prison programs provided reduced rates of recidivism between 5.3 percent and 6.9 percent. Community-based treatment was found to be more effective, with a reduced recidivism rate of 12.4 percent” (p. 5).</p> <p>“The difference between lapses and relapses for substance use needs to be considered and additional support provided to prevent lapses from becoming relapses.” (p. 7)</p>	
<p>Finn, M. A., Prevost, J. P., Braucht, G. S., Hawk, S., Meredith, T., & Johnson, S. (2017). Home visits in community supervision: a qualitative analysis of theme and tone. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 44(10), 1300-1316.</p>	USA	To learn more about how home visits in community supervision works	The parolees (N = 11,268) who started parole in 2008, 2010, 2012.	B	D	<p>The study drew upon the therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) framework as an appropriate lens through which to understand parole officer–parolee interactions overall.</p> <p>The study suggested that home visits serve to enhance controlling strategies and surveillance rather than facilitating more effective rehabilitation and behavioural change.</p>	VI
<p>*Galouzis, J.J., Meyer, D., & Day, A. (2020). Associations Between Parole outcomes and characteristics of people under supervision, supervising officer, and supervising office. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 47(10), 1228-1243.</p>	NSW	How much of the variation in parole outcomes can be explained by the supervising officer, the organizational context in which supervision takes	Data for all individuals released from prison to supervised parole in 2015 in NSW. 5,517 people supervised by 487	B	N/A	<p>- face-to-face supervision contact between CCOs and people can reduce reoffending through the processes of positive engagement (high in trust, respect, and collaboration as well as skilled in the use of motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioural techniques) and the building of prosocial networks</p>	V

		place, and the characteristics of those being supervised.	community corrections officers (CCO) across 57 community corrections offices.	proportion of variance		- the impact of CCO was more significant for non-Aboriginal offenders than Indigenous offenders. The lack of any direct association between the CCO, the office, and subsequent reimprisonment for Indigenous people may reflect a low level of responsivity in the way in which supervising officers work with this cohort. This study did find that participation in group-based treatment programs in custody was associated with improved parole outcomes for Indigenous people.	
*Gleicher, L., Manchak, S. M., & Cullen, F. T. (2013). Creating a supervision tool kit: How to improve probation and parole. <i>Federal Probation</i> , 77(1), 22-27,40.	USA (Cincinnati)	To identify what parole or probation officers should do	N/A	C	N/A	- The role is a mix of treatment and control. - Intensive supervision increased surveillance but did not reduce recidivism. They increased the number of technical violations and the length of time incarcerated. - A therapeutic relationship is key. - The article refers to the RNR model, and using the principle of responsivity to influence the officer-parolee relationship, based on Canada's Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision model and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) from the USA. The structure of the meetings has four components: check-in, review, intervention, and homework.	VI
Green, D. & Winik, D., (2010). Using random judge assignments to estimate the effects of incarceration and probation on recidivism among drug offenders. <i>Criminology</i> , 48 (2), 357–387.	USA (New Haven)	Whether defendants assigned randomly to more punitive judges have different recidivism probabilities than defendants assigned to	1,003 defendants charged with drug-related offenses in 2002/03.	B Regression analysis	D	- Defendants were randomly allocated to nine judges. The least punitive incarcerated 23% of defendants, the most punitive incarcerated 65%. - defendants were unresponsive to the severity of punishment; if anything, the study indicated that an increase in punishment increased the probability of reoffending.	VI

		relatively lenient judges				- randomly assigned prison and probation time has no detectable effect on rates of rearrest.	
*Gwynne, J.L., Yesberg, J.A., & Polascheck, D.L.L., (2020) Life on parole: The quality of experiences soon after release contributes to a conviction-free re-entry. <i>Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 30</i> , 290–302.	NZ	Can the quality of life experiences differentiate men who survive in the community without reconviction from those who do not?	178 men with extensive histories of crime and violence. Most self-identified as New Zealand Māori (61.2%).	B Principal components analysis	V	The researchers developed the Parole Experiences Measure (PEM). PEM scores predicted three recidivism indices (breach of parole, reconviction and reimprisonment). - External circumstances (finances, support, accommodation) were more predictive of recidivism than subjective wellbeing (mental and physical health).	V
Hannah-Moffat, K., & Yule, C. (2011). Gaining insight, changing attitudes and managing 'risk': Parole release decisions for women convicted of violent crimes. <i>Punishment & Society, 13</i> (2), 149-175.	Can	What characteristics of violent female offenders and their offences do parole boards emphasize in their decision to release?	59 parole candidates, of whom 47 women were granted parole and 12 were denied.	B multi-method approach	V, S	"Canadian prisoners are eligible for full parole after completing either one-third or seven years of their court imposed sentence. Prisoners serving a sentence longer than three years are eligible for day parole six months prior to their eligibility for full parole, while those serving a sentence of two to three years are eligible for day parole after completing six months of their sentence" (p. 152) - The crimes included manslaughter, robbery, kidnapping and sexual assault. - women serving shorter sentences and those without a psychiatric report on file were more likely to be granted parole.	VI
*Harbinson, E., & Ruhland, E. (2020). Examining the policies of paroling authorities in the United States to support evidence-based practices. <i>European Journal of Probation, 12</i> (3), 182-199.	USA	How do parole authorities (PA) work in the USA and what evidence-based practices do they use?	45 USA states were represented.	B Survey	N/A	- Boards often relied on structured decision-making but were not necessarily using risk assessment tools in the best and most appropriate ways to promote community safety - PAs support the use of EBP-related practices and release guidelines. - "If the PA releases a low-risk person with too many conditions, a supervision officer cannot supervise them at a low supervision level. If a high-risk person with many criminogenic needs is not incentivized to complete recidivism reduction	VI

						programming while incarcerated and does not have conditions related to their needs while they are on parole, then that supervision officer will be hindered from addressing their criminogenic needs.” (p. 196)	
*Harding, D.J., et al (2019) A natural experiment study of the effects of imprisonment on violence in the community. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 3(7), 671–677.	USA (Michigan)	To examine the effect of imprisonment on violent crime in the community among individuals on the policy margin between prison and probation sentences.	population-based cohort of individuals convicted of a felony in Michigan between 2003 and 2006 (n=111,110) and followed through June 2015	B Two-stage least squares (2SLS) regression models	V, S	Being sentenced to prison had no significant effects on arrests or convictions for violent crimes after release from prison, but imprisonment modestly reduced the probability of violence if comparisons included the effects of incapacitation during imprisonment. - imprisonment is an ineffective long-term intervention for violence prevention, as it has, on balance, no rehabilitative or deterrent effects after release.	III
*Hyatt, J. M., & Ostermann, M. (2019). Better to stay home: evaluating the impact of day reporting centers on offending. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 65(1), 94-121.	USA (New Jersey)	The impact of community resource centers (CRCs)— non-residential, day reporting centers employed for recent parolees on recidivism.	CRC participants (n = 2,789) from release cohorts in 2008, 2009, and 2010, matched using propensity scores to similar parolees who did not participate in CRC programming (n = 16,500).	B quasi-experimental evaluation	V, S, D	“CRC facilities offer a combination of programming focused on pro-social behaviors and a significantly increased ability to directly monitor offenders. These programs are highly structured, both in terms of the scheduling of events within the center and the strict rules for attendance (Bahn & Davis, 1998; Parent et al., 1995). Their distinguishing characteristic is that participants are permitted to return to their residence each day.” (p. 97) Different conceptualizations of recidivism were used: “(1) rearrest for a new crime, (2) reconvictions for a new crime, (3) reincarceration for a new crime, (4) revocation of parole, (5) a combination of a rearrest or a revocation, (6) a combination of a reconviction or a revocation, and (7) a combination of a reincarceration or a revocation (i.e., a complete ‘return to custody’ variable)” (p. 101-2) - The CRC group was rearrested and reconvicted at significantly higher rates	VI

						<p>than their matched peers. They also faced higher levels of revocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the CRC policy to increase the levels of supervision and treatment provided for newly paroled individuals did not increase levels of public safety nor parole compliance. 	
Jannetta, J., & Horvath, A. (2011). <i>Surveying the Field: State-Level Findings From the 2008 Parole Practices Survey</i> , The Urban Institute.	USA	The use of evidence-based parole practices (EBP) in the USA	Survey data from 751 parole offices across 49 states.	B Survey	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study found widespread use of EBP and effective parole supervision. - Uncertainty was common in the parole field regarding the definition of 'evidence-based practices'. - The performance of parole offices was not measured against recidivism rates. - Approaches that enhance parolee motivation and engage the parolee's pro-social supports are not common. 	VI
*Kendall, S. et al (2018). Systematic review of qualitative evaluations of reentry programs addressing problematic drug use and mental health disorders amongst people transitioning from prison to communities. <i>Health Justice</i>, 6(4), 1-11.	NSW	to identify and synthesise the factors relevant to successful community reentry	Eight studies, 6 from the USA, 1 UK, 1 NZ, covering 405 interviews and included 121 (30%) females and 284 (70%) males.	A systematic review and meta synthesis	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental illness and substance abuse history are both associated with a return to prison post release. - Interpersonal skills of case workers; access to social support and housing; and continuity of case worker relationships throughout the pre-release and post-release period are key social and structural factors in program success. These factors impact on other measures of program efficacy such as reduced substance use and protecting against re-incarceration. 	V
Koopman, D. R. (2017). <i>Transformative Learning Experiences of Mentors And Ex-Offenders In An Oregon Faith-Based Community Corrections Program</i> . Doctor of Education. University of South Dakota.	USA	To examine the nature and quality of the key supports perceived as most beneficial	Seven pairs – one mentor and one ex-offender	B Interviews	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having a trusted person to provide guidance and assist with planning before release and knowing that a house and job would be available on release were the most important supports to promote successful re-entry into the community. 	VI
Kuziemko, I. (2012). How Should Inmates be released from prison? An assessment	USA	To compare the impact on recidivism of	Georgia Department of Corrections data	B	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recidivism = an inmate returning to prison within three years of release. 	

of parole versus fixed-sentence regimes. <i>The Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> 128(1), 371–424.		parole boards with fixed-sentence regimes		Economic analysis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the paper argues that parole can provide allocative-efficiency benefits (costly prison space is allocated to the highest-risk offenders) and incentive benefits (prisoners know they must reduce their recidivism risk to gain an early release, so invest in their own rehabilitation). Without parole prisoners accrued more disciplinary infractions, completed fewer rehabilitative programs in prison and re-offended at higher rates. - Eliminating parole would increase the prison population by 10% while also increasing the crime rate through deleterious effects on recidivism. 	
Lucken, K. (2020). Game changer? The impact of the reentry movement on post-prison supervision. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i> , 31(1), 58-79.	USA (Florida)	What post-prison supervision (PPS) activities have emerged in recent years as most important? Have roles and responsibilities of PPS professionals changed? Have PPS agencies and communities in which they reside received new resources for services that aid reentry at the point of PPS?	286 Community Corrections staff members.	B Survey ANOVA	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondents indicated there had been a shift in their roles from law enforcement to social worker. - services such as drug and alcohol relapse prevention and mental health services were identified as significant. 	VI
*Marble, D., (2018) The impact of discretionary release on offender recidivism using survival analysis. <i>Corrections: Policy, Practice and Research</i>, 3(1), 1-14.	USA (Missouri)	To determine the differences in recidivism between those released by discretionary and	over 38,000 inmates released from fifteen states in 1994	B Survival analysis	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the USA, 16 states have completely abolished discretionary parole release, and other states have reduced their dependence on discretionary parole release. - Individuals released on mandatory parole were much more likely to be re-arrested 	VI

		mandatory methods.				earlier than those released on parole as determined by the parole authority.	
*Matejkowski, J., & Ostermann, M. (2020) The waiving of parole consideration by inmates with mental illness and recidivism outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 0(0), 0093854820972162.	USA	Whether decision-making and community risk predictors differ between people who are incarcerated with (n = 1,575) and without (n = 20,220) MI and who choose to voluntarily max out their sentence (i.e., waive parole), who max out involuntarily through denial of parole, and who are released to parole supervision.	all prisoners released from state-run prisons in 2009 (n=10,957) and 2010 (n=10,839).	B regression and survival analysis	V, S, D	- The presence of a known MI was associated with the decision to forgo parole. They often have more extensive criminal histories and records of institutional misconduct. - most people who did not apply for parole were assessed as medium to high risk.	VI
*McGrath, M. P. (2013). <i>Does Time Matter? An Examination of Sentence Length, Time Served And Probation Outcomes</i> . PhD. The University of North Dakota, Ann Arbor.	USA	to explore the influence of time served under probation on three probation outcomes: probation failure, arrest on probation and recidivism after probation is terminated.	480 people on probation.	B	N/A	probation sentence length and probation time served, although related measures, do not relate to outcomes in similar ways. - There is limited research looking at the time under supervision in the community. - Longer sentences in the community indicate high risk and may be associated with high breaches. But longer time in the community also indicates success under supervision as people settle into a routine. "If we observe subjects for longer periods, we are more likely to observe the behavior of interest. In effect, the relationship between sentence length and outcome is not overly informative... The more time served on probation, the less likely a probationer is to fail. Time served was also	VI

						<p>negatively correlated with recidivism.” (p. 165)</p> <p>“for each year of time served without failure, the odds of later recidivism are cut in half. This suggests that those who successfully complete longer terms on probation may benefit from this experience after their release.” (p. 166-7)</p> <p>- this study seems to suggest there is a benefit of serving at least a year of supervision in the community – however there is an (unknown) point of diminishing returns. (p. 168). People assessed as high risk benefitted from 30 or more months of supervision in the community.</p>	
<p>*Meade, B., et al. (2013). Estimating a dose–response relationship between time served in prison and recidivism. <i>The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i>, 50(4), 525–550.</p>	USA (Ohio)	To estimate the dose–response relationship between time served in prison and offenders’ odds of recidivism.	1,989 people released under post-release supervision in Ohio three months before (October–December, 2003) and after (August–October, 2005)	B	N/A	<p>- In the year following their release, 25% were rearrested for a felony offence.</p> <p>- Recidivism decreased as the amount of time served increased beyond two years. However, a sentence of at least five years in prison was associated with the only significant difference in offenders’ odds of recidivism.</p>	III
<p>*Mears, D. P., Cochran, J. C., Bales, W. D., & Bhati, A. S. (2016). Recidivism and time served in prison. <i>Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology</i>, 106(1), 81.</p>	USA (Florida)	What impact do lengthier prison sentences have on recidivism?	90,423 people released from Florida between 1994 and 2002.	B	V, S, D	<p>- Longer prison sentences initially increase recidivism but then, after approximately one year in prison, decrease it, and, after a two-year sentence (up to 5 years), exerts no effect.</p> <p>- The effects associated after more than five years are uncertain.</p> <p>- The results point to potential criminogenic and beneficial effects of time served and underscore the need to identify how varying durations of incarceration affect recidivism.</p> <p>Recidivism defined as ‘the first felony conviction for a new offense within three years after prison release’ (p. 98)</p>	VI

Medina, J. C. (2015). <i>The Correlates of Post-Sentencing Adjustments to Supervision Length Within a Local Probation And Parole Department</i> . PhD. Temple University.	USA (Michigan)	What leads to supervision length adjustments and what is the impact of such adjustments?	12,320 male and female probationers and parolees sentenced from August 1, 2009 to July 31, 2010 (local sample)	B	V, S, D	Definitions: "Sentence length is the period of supervision imposed on an individual in the community. Time served is the actual length of time spent under supervision. These time lengths may be different from each other" (p. 30). - almost half (44%) had extended supervision in the community. A further 20% had ongoing supervision. Those with extended supervision had often committed misdemeanours while under supervision.	VI
*Menéndez, P., & Weatherburn, D. J. (2016). Does the threat of longer prison terms reduce the incidence of assault? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i>, 49(3), 389-404.	NSW	Whether assault rates in New South Wales were affected by the threat of more severe penalties, i.e., whether there is any evidence that mandatory minimum penalties are ineffective in deterring crime	monthly police incident data recorded between April 2000 and December 2007	B Time series structural modelling	V	'There is no evidence in the current study to suggest that the threat of longer prison terms reduces the incidence of assault'. The authors propose that 'High-risk policies may be worth pursuing where there is no more effective policy option available, where the problem they are designed to address is deteriorating rapidly and where the other options for dealing the problem either more expensive or much more difficult to implement than the one under consideration.' (p. 401)	II
*Munn, M. (2011). Living in the aftermath: The impact of lengthy incarceration on post-carceral success. <i>Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 50(3), 233-246.	Can	Examining the impact of lengthy incarceration on success in the community, post release.	20 people who had long sentences of incarceration (more than 10 years)	B Interviews	Unknown	- While some respondents acknowledged some benefit to incarceration (e.g., developing leadership skills, learning patience, getting help with mental health issues) the detrimental elements far outweighed any positive outcomes. - These men wanted to do more than 'not recidivate'. They wanted to repay their debt to society by being active citizens and, as such, broaden the definition of success. - 'Based on this research and the government's own data on rates of parole success, it would seem prudent for the government to expand, not reduce, the use of graduated release.' (p. 242).	III

Omori, M. K., & Turner, S. F. (2015). Assessing the cost of electronically monitoring high-risk sex offenders. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 61(6), 873-894.	USA (California)	Cost-benefit of electronic monitoring	94 parolees on EM and a matched sample of 91 parolees with similar demographics and risk	B Quasi-experimental design	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - parolees in the GPS group had similar rates of technical violations as those in the comparison group, they had fewer arrests for new crimes - GPS cost approximately \$US4,600 per year more per individual. - 'it is crucial to have a more realistic understanding of GPS' effectiveness, both as a technology and its real consequences for offenders, the state, and the general public's perception of safety' (p. 890). 	VI
*Peled-Laskov, R., Shoham, E., & Cojocaru, L. (2019). Work-related intervention programs: desistance from criminality and occupational integration among released prisoners on parole. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 63(13), 2264-2290.	Israel	Comparing Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority (PRA), a community-based employment and integration program with prison alone	309 prisoners, support and supervision; 346 people in prison.	B multiple linear regression	V, S, D (and property offenders)	- Released prisoners who had one third of their sentences commuted and who had been under the guidance and supervision of the PRA exhibited significantly more positive indices than those who had served their full sentences.	VI
Pew Charitable Trust (2020) <i>Policy Reforms Can Strengthen Community Supervision: A Framework to Improve Probation and Parole</i> . Minnesota: Pew Charitable Trust.	USA	To developed a menu of policies that state decision-makers and supervision administrators can use to reshape community supervision.	N/A	C	V, D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community supervision is a leading driver of incarceration. People who fail on supervision account for a significant percentage of prison and jail admissions (nearly 25%). - Low risk individuals receive too much supervision and high risk receive too little targeted supervision, related to substance misuse, housing instability, or financial insecurity. - Long supervision sentences do not deter crime and deliver diminishing benefits. 	IX
Phelps, M. S. (2013), The paradox of probation: community supervision in the age of mass incarceration, <i>Law & Policy</i> , 35(1-2), 51-80.	USA	The relationship between states' probation and incarceration supervision rates.	Counts of probation and prison populations between 1980 and 2010.	B Regression	N/A	- Probation is both an alternative to prison and a net-widener.	IX

<p>*Polaschek, D. L. L., Yesberg, J. A., & Chauhan, P. (2018). A year without a conviction: an integrated examination of potential mechanisms for successful reentry in high-risk violent prisoners. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 45(4), 425-446.</p>	NZ	Why do some high-risk violent parolees succeed after post-release from prison?	120 men who completed intensive treatment for high risk offenders and had been in the community for at least 12 months vs 151 comparison group (who had not received the treatment)	B Structural equation modelling	V	<p>- people have different opportunities and experiences in prison and under supervision in the community. Risk is sometimes a factor in whether they are released but not always (e.g. automatic parole).</p> <p>- 'parole policies and practices may influence the detection, prosecution, and return to prison of those deemed to be in violation of them' (p. 428)</p> <p>- The treatment sample had significantly lower dynamic risk scores for violence. Whether or not an offender attended and completed High Risk treatment was significantly associated with dynamic risk for violence, but not readiness for release, when all the other relationships were considered.</p> <p>- although dynamic risk for violence and readiness for release do not have their own direct relationships to reconviction, they instead operate to make early release more likely, and early release in turn, through its effect on parole length, reduces reconviction.</p>	VI
<p>Rhodes, W., et al. (2017). <i>The Relationship between Prison Length of Stay and Recidivism: A Study using Regression Discontinuity with Multiple Break Points</i>. Bureau of Justice Statistics.</p>	USA	Does increasing the length of prison increase or decrease recidivism.	Data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), n=348,774 individuals.	B Regression Discontinuity with Multiple Break Points	(Federal offences, so include sexual, drug trafficking)	<p>- 'Longer prison terms modestly reduce rates of recidivism beyond what is attributable to incapacitation. This "treatment effect" of a longer period of incarceration is small. The three-year base rate of 20% recidivism is reduced to 18.7% when prison length of stay increases by an average of 5.4 months. We are inclined to characterize this as a benign, close to neutral effect on recidivism. From a policy perspective, prison length of stay can be reduced without incurring a large increase in recidivism.' (p. 54)</p> <p>- There may be an argument for incrementally reducing prison stays which would save considerable funds but probably only 'a minor effect on crime through any</p>	

						general deterrent, mediated impact, and from our results, through any criminogenic impact on the offender' (p. 58)	
Rogers, D. (2016). Probation and parole reform. <i>Corrections Forum</i> , 25(4), 30-38.	USA	Existing USA reforms designed to improve community supervision	N/A	C	N/A	- CCOs meet their clients pre-release from prison to establish a relationship and collect information about how they will work together. They also meet with families etc. - they have lower case loads and use individualized and evidence-based treatment, which has improved success rates.	IX
Rydberg, J., & Clark, J. (2016). Variation in the incarceration length-recidivism dose response relationship. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 46, 118-128.	USA	to examine whether the dose-response relationship between incarceration length and recidivism varies across different conviction offense categories and measures of parole failure	103,438 people released from prison	B Marginal mean weighting through stratification (MMW-S)	V (20.2%) S (5.1%) D (31.5%)	Increasing incarceration length increases the likelihood and hastens the timing of parole revocations, and reduces the likelihood and slow the timing of new sentences. Heterogeneity was observed depending on offence type. - incarceration length can potentially have a suppressive, criminogenic, or minimal effect on recidivism.	III
*Sells, D., et al. (2020). Peer-mentored community reentry reduces recidivism. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 47(4), 437-456.	USA	The impact of peer mentoring on recidivism post release from prison	55 men post-release: 38 in the experimental group, 17 in the control group.	B unblinded randomized controlled trial study, using hierarchical binary logistic regression	V, S, D (but mainly property offenders)	- Clients receiving standard reentry services plus peer mentorship showed significantly lower levels of recidivism than those receiving standard reentry services alone	IX
Slowik, T. J. (2018). <i>Reentry: An Examination of the Michigan Prisoner Reentry Initiative on Recidivism</i> . PhD. University of St Thomas, Michigan.	USA (Michigan)	To examine the difference in the frequency of recidivism for individuals who received a general	72 individuals paroled in 2000, 6 who obtained general release and 36 who	B	N/A	- A significant difference was found for those receiving general parole release and those paroled after reentry. - Gender was not associated with significance in results.	IX

		parole release from prison and those who were paroled after reentry programs were applied.	completed reentry programs.			- More cases of recidivism took place after reentry programs than previously during general release programs. The paper did not put forward an argument as to why this was the case.	
Snodgrass, G. M., Arjan A. J., Blokland, A., Haviland, P. N., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Does the time cause the crime? an examination of the relationship between time served and reoffending in The Netherlands. <i>Criminology</i> 49(4), 1149–94.	USA /Netherlands	To examine the relationship between time served in prison and future criminality	4,683 Dutch individuals who were incarcerated for a violent, property, or drug offence.	B Logical regression	V, D	- The research found little evidence between time served in prison and future offending (in three years post-release). - the study notes that 'a trend in empirical literature is beginning to emerge. The stricter the control of preexisting differences, the less evidence that incarceration offers a strong specific deterrent.' (p. 1179).	III
*Sofronoff, W (2016) Queensland Parole System Review Final Report. Brisbane.	Queensland	The effectiveness of the Qld Parole system.	N/A	C Consultation and review	V, S, D	'Supervision in the community is cheaper than imprisonment. The cost of keeping a prisoner in custody in Queensland is more than ten times greater than the cost of managing the prisoner in the community. If it works to reduce reoffending, and if it is consistent with the other imperatives of punishment... it should always be adopted.' (para 10, p. 2) - Most prisoners have received short sentences (less than a year) yet there is no or little rehabilitative benefit in short sentences with short periods on parole.	I
Vandenberg, A. L. (2013). <i>Does Parole Make a Difference? The Effect of Community Supervision on Post-Discharge Recidivism</i> . PhD. University of Nebraska.	USA (Nebraska)	Whether a lower proportion of people who finished their sentence while on parole were re-incarcerated, relative to inmates who discharged from prison	5,529 adults who were parole-eligible and discharged from custody in Nebraska between fiscal years 2007 and 2009	B	N/A	- a lower proportion of men who discharged from the community were returned to prison, relative to men who finished their sentences behind bars - men who served six months or more on parole had lower odds of reincarceration than men who served less, or no, time on parole - There was no association between recidivism and type of release for women.	IX

*Veysey, B. M., Ostermann, M., & Lanterman, J. L. (2014). The effectiveness of enhanced parole supervision and community services: New Jersey's serious and violent offender reentry initiative. <i>The Prison Journal</i> , 94(4), 435-453.	USA (New Jersey)	This article describes the New Jersey Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) and evaluates its impact on participant rearrest rates.	90 people referred to SVORI and two control groups (n=95 and 100)	B	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SVORI mixes traditional parole supervision practices with intensive case management and builds on extensive community services networks. - SVORI participants had a relatively long time before they were re-arrested - nearly 60% were never rearrested, and those who were averaged over 12 months in the community before they were arrested. - Those who participated but were arrested had relatively fewer violent crimes than might be expected. SVORI participants have long and serious criminal careers. Well over half were not rearrested for any crime, of those who were rearrested, only 19% were arrested for a violent crime. 	IX
Walters, G. D. (2016). Working alliance between substance abusing offenders and their parole officers and counselors: its impact on outcome and role as a mediator. <i>Journal of Crime & Justice</i> , 39(3), 421.	USA	To determine whether the working alliance that forms between substance-involved parolees and their parole officers and treatment counsellors impacts significantly on their future adjustment	449 people on parole in Providence, Rhode Island; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Hartford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Richmond, Virginia; and Portland, Oregon.	B Regression and mediation analysis	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - client-counsellor rapport helped reduce substance use and offending, particularly for older individuals and individuals assigned to the collaborative behavioural management condition. - the working alliance may mediate the relationship between the specific features of therapy and parole success. 	VI
*Wan, W.-Y., Poynton, S., & Weatherburn, D. (2016). Does parole supervision reduce the risk of re-offending? <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 49(4), 497-511.	NSW	To determine whether parole (supervised) release reduces the risk, speed or seriousness of further offending compared with	Everyone released from a NSW correctional centre between 1 January 2009 and 30 June 2010, after serving a full-time imprisonment sentence of 12	B propensity score matching techniques	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-offending related to time, seriousness and frequency of re-offending. - offenders who received parole took longer to commit a new offence, were less likely to commit a new indictable offence and committed fewer offences than people released unconditionally into the community. This was true after 12 months and after 3 years. 	V

		conditional release.	months or less (n=7494).				
Welsh, M. (2019). How formerly incarcerated women confront the limits of caring and the burdens of control amid California's carceral realignment. <i>Feminist Criminology</i> , 14(1), 89-114.	USA (California)	The article discusses the balance between care and control for CCOs managing women in the community, based on the women's perceptions.	24 women who were formerly incarcerated in California.	B Qualitative analysis	N/A	- The lack of rehabilitation and the expectation of self-governance encourage CCOs to demonstrate caring in lieu of substantive rehabilitative assistance. - In some case the CCOs were supportive but they lacked practical resources to assist e.g. to cover some costs re moving house.	VI
Wermink, H., Nieuwbeerta, P., Ramakers, A., de Keijser, J.W., & Dirkzwager, A. (2018). Short term effects of imprisonment length on recidivism in the Netherlands. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> , 64(8), 1057-1093.	Netherlands	To what extent longer imprisonment length is more, or less, effective in controlling recidivism	national study of 1,467 male Dutch prisoners The time spent in custody was typically short, with only 20% serving more than six months.	B propensity score methodology	N/A	Data was collected on three measures of recidivism – new charges, reconviction and reimprisonment, over six months. - The study found no relationship between the length of imprisonment (up to 15 months, with an average of 4.1 months) and any of the three outcome measures: i.e. there was no evidence for a relationship between time served and each recidivism outcome, and therefore seem to suggest that, based on the first high-risk months after release, there are no crime-control benefits in terms of recidivism of imprisoning individuals for a longer period. (p. 1077)	VI
Wodahl, E. J., Boman, J. H. I. V., & Garland, B. E. (2015). Responding to probation and parole violations: Are jail sanctions more effective than community-based graduated sanctions? <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 43(3), 242.	USA	Whether community-based graduated sanctions such as written assignments, increased treatment participation, or community service hours may be as effective, or more effective, than jail sanctions	data from over 800 violations committed by a random sample of probationers and parolees on intensive supervision probation,	B	N/A	- There is no evidence from the current study that jail sanctions are any more or less effective than community-based graduated sanctions in promoting offender compliance with release conditions.	VI

		for breaches of parole or probation.					
Yesberg, J. A., & Polaschek, D. L. L. (2019). How does offender rehabilitation actually work? Exploring mechanisms of change in high-risk treated parolees. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 63(15-16), 2672-2692.	NZ	Whether change in dynamic risk factors during treatment is a recidivism-reducing mechanism in a sample of high-risk offenders	123 men who completed an intensive treatment program while in prison and were then released into the community on parole between December 2010 and November 2013.	B Logistic Regressions	V	- Although individuals made statistically significant change during treatment, this change was not significantly related to recidivism. - Men who made more change in treatment made more change on stable dynamic risk during reentry, which was in turn related to lower rates of reimprisonment.	VI
Zortman, J. S., Powers, T., Hiester, M., Klunk, F. R., & Antonio, M. E. (2016). Evaluating reentry programming in Pennsylvania's Board of Probation; Parole: An assessment of offenders' perceptions and recidivism outcomes. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 55(6), 419-442.	USA (Pennsylvania)	to assess the effectiveness of reentry programs to facilitate successful reentry into the community (before, during and after program involvement)	261 surveys and 226 interviews with program participants across four counties in Pennsylvania	B Evaluation over 18 months	N/A	- There were measurable improvements in offenders' criminogenic attitudes and behaviours. Specifically, participants reported avoiding negative people and situations; improved relationships with family, friends, and co-workers; engaging in education/employment and earning more. Most also showed increasing levels of independence.	IX

Question 2c: Victim satisfaction and parole

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/ purpose	Population/ Sample	Methodology	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
*Caplan, J. M. (2010). Parole release decisions: Impact of positive and negative victim and nonvictim input on a representative sample of parole-eligible inmates. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 25(2), 224.	USA (New Jersey)	to determine the extent to which victim and nonvictim input impacted parole release decisions.	805 Parole applications; 21.7% had victim input (n=173).	B Logistic regression model	18 victims supported release. 120 victims were against release. Registered victims were more likely to make a submission (on invitation) and not support release. Violent	III

					offences were not necessarily more likely to result in victim submissions. Victims supportive of parole were more likely in cases with young offenders and applicants who had served longer in prison.	
Caplan, J. M. (2010). Parole release decisions: Impact of victim input on a representative sample of inmates. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 38(3), 291-300.	USA (New Jersey)	to determine the extent to which victim participation and the provisions of victim input policies affect contemporary parole release practices.	As above	B As above	As above.	III
Caplan, J.M. (2012) Protecting parole board legitimacy in the twenty-first century: the role of victims' rights and influences, <i>Victims and Offenders</i> , 7(1), 53-76	USA	To undertake a retrospective analysis of the 20th-century victims' rights movement in the USA	N/A	C	This retrospective analysis of the 20th-century victims' rights movement concludes that through state and federal legislative enactments made during an especially punitive social climate, victims shifted the priorities of USA parole boards from meeting the historically individualized needs of inmates to responding to the demands from victims that offenders should serve more time in prison. Reprioritizing victims' interests to the same or greater extent could greatly limit or even abolish parole as an early release option in the 21st century. Recommendations are made for paroling authorities to actively preserve their valuable functions in the American criminal justice system while	VI

					maintaining procedural justice for victims and key constituents.	
Flynn, A. (2011). Bargaining with justice: Victims, plea bargaining and the <i>Victims' Charter Act 2006</i> (Vic) <i>Monash University Law Review</i> , 37, 73-96.	Vic	This article offers insight into the actions and perspectives of Victoria's legal community in relation to plea bargaining, and the contemporary limitations of this process for victims.	42 legal participants (n=11 defence counsel; n=19 prosecutors; n=7 judiciary; n=5 policy advisors/government representatives) and 51 legal participants (n=15 defence counsel; n=25 prosecutors; n=11 judiciary)	B Interviews and observational fieldwork	Victim satisfaction requires: - Increased information and detailed explanations throughout. - Procedural rather than outcome justice The VCA 2006 has a primary aim to increase victim satisfaction and understanding of the criminal justice system and its proceedings.	II
Hargovan, H. (2015). Violence, victimisation and parole. <i>SA Crime Quarterly</i> , 54, 55-64.	Sth Africa	A discussion of restorative approaches at the parole phase and the implementation of these approaches through the victim offender dialogue programme	N/A	C	'On 1 August 2013, the United Kingdom's new victims' commissioner called for less secrecy surrounding parole board hearings to decide on the release of offenders. In highlighting the need for greater cognisance of victims' rights and needs, she stated that "the criminal justice system is a blunt system which is sometimes out of touch with victims' emotional needs and must do more to involve victims in the process ... victims need to be personally reassured that the offender had been rehabilitated and that their family would be safe".' In South Africa, there is an expectation from the Parole Board that victims will be located and offered opportunities to participate in	III

					the parole process. There are no formalised process to do this.	
Holder, R. (2015) Satisfied? Exploring Victims' Justice Judgments. In D. Wilson, & S. Ross, <i>Palgrave Studies in Victims and Victimology: Crime, Victims and Policy: International Contexts, Local Experiences</i> . Macmillan Publishers Ltd.	Australia (ACT)	To explore victims' perceptions of 'justice' - the concept and the institutions	27 women who had experienced domestic violence and 6 men who had experienced non-domestic assault At different points in the research participants were asked, 'generally speaking, how satisfied were you with the [police or prosecution or the court or justice system overall] handling of your case?'	B Interviews and surveys with a longitudinal prospective	- participants were very satisfied with police, but their satisfaction with other agencies and with the justice system overall fell and did not recover. - Satisfaction was aligned with four concepts: outcome acceptance, quality of interpersonal treatment, influential voice and respect for offender rights.	II
*Kunst, M., Popelier, L., & Varekamp, E. (2015). Victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system and emotional recovery: A systematic and critical review of the literature. <i>Trauma Violence Abuse</i>, 16(3), 336-358.	Netherlands	To evaluate the association between adult victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice system and adult crime victims' emotional recovery.	22 studies	A Systematic and Critical Review Multivariate analysis	The association between victim satisfaction and emotional states post-victimisation varies by level of distress experienced shortly upon victimisation. Re-victimisation can also be due to a poor CJS response. 'outcome satisfaction and perceived procedural justice were positively associated with perceptions of positive psychological change, but perceived punishment severity and interactional justice were not' (p. 355).	III
Laxminarayan, M., Bosmans, M., Porter, R., & Sosa, L. (2013). Victim satisfaction with criminal justice: A systematic review. <i>Victims & Offenders</i> , 8(2), 119-147.	Netherlands	To examine which variables are related to victim satisfaction and to emphasize the need to examine differences among crime victims when	22 studies All the studies, except one examining victims of burglary, included victims of crimes against the person or a combination of	A Systematic review (this study focused on the	Victims of crime are not homogenous. Victim satisfaction is based on both procedural and outcome justice. 'There were ten themes found among the 22 articles included in the review; five for the	III

		considering their legal preferences.	crimes against the person and property crimes.	CJS and not parole per se)	quality of the procedure (respect, accuracy, voice, information, and general fairness) and three for the quality of the outcome (restoration, [compensation and restitution], behavior control, and retribution)' (p. 141) Positive interpersonal treatment and fairness were highly associated with victim satisfaction.	
McLachlan, K. J. (2018). Why victims of crime deserve a say in whether offenders are paroled: Australia. <i>The Conversation</i> .	Aus	To explain why victims of crime deserve a say in whether offenders are paroled	N/A	C	Victims have rights under legislation to be heard and participate in Parole processes.	VI
*McLachlan, K.J. (2021). 'Whether the victim wishes the offender to be released or not is unimportant': Australia and New Zealand Parole Board members' views of the role of victims of Crime. <i>Criminal Law Journal</i>, 45, 122 – 133.	SA (Aus/NZ)	To examine the views of parole board members regarding the role of victims of crime in parole board decisions	Survey responses from 24 members from Australia and New Zealand parole authorities	B Survey	- parole board members universally identified a role for victims of crime in parole procedures. - They recognised that victims' motivations to participate in parole board hearings were mixed. - findings were mixed, with very few members indicating an awareness of victims' statutory rights or the Declaration of Victims' Rights - When victims' rights are honoured, victims of crime report higher levels of satisfaction.	V
*O'Connell, M., & Fletcher, S. (2018). Giving victims a voice in parole hearings: South Australia's experience. <i>Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice</i>, 1(1), 42-62.	SA	Procedural and outcome justice in parole board decisions, for co-victims of homicide	50 murderers' applications for release on parole	B Semi-structured interviews	- 57% (n=89) of victims did not support release. A variety of reasons were given for this including those relating to need for further punishment,	II

			157 co-victims legally able to make a submission to the Parole Board of SA	with 157 co-victims of homicide.	<p>retribution, lack of rehabilitation, ongoing risk to community safety.</p> <p>- 33 per cent (n = 52) did not oppose release on parole, this was often on the grounds that if they have been rehabilitated and pose no risk of harm to the community then they should be released.</p> <p>- Having the opportunity to be heard was a significant element in victim satisfaction. <i>'Victims' ... dissatisfaction can be alleviated by keeping them informed throughout the investigation, adjudication and prosecution as well as given a voice on decisions that affect them.</i></p> <p><i>Hence, distributive justice and procedural justice appear to be necessary considerations when exploring victim satisfaction. The data presented in this article suggest that even when dissatisfied with the Parole Board's decision, co-victims were mostly satisfied with the process itself.'</i> (p. 61)</p>	
Ross, S. (2015). Victims in the Australian criminal justice system: Principles, policy and (distr) action. In D. Wilson, & S. Ross (Eds.), <i>Palgrave Studies in Victims and Victimology: Crime, Victims and Policy: International Contexts, Local Experiences</i> . Macmillan Publishers Ltd.	Australia	To examine the interface between victim policy processes and criminal justice policy more generally	N/A	C Policy discssion	The paper explains the concept of secondary victimisation and how the criminal justice system can exacerbate or cause victimisation. It also acknowledges the potential benefits of engaging with the criminal justice system. There are few performance measures	V

					to measure victim satisfaction and progress re victim policies. Tough parole reforms (restricting offender rights) have been equated with a 'rebalancing' of victims' rights – again without evidence to show how this achieves better recognition of victim rights.	
*Tubman-Carbone, H. R. (2015). <i>Maintaining parole board legitimacy in New Jersey: Identifying and evaluating the utility of victim and non-victim input</i> . PhD. Rutgers University. Retrieved from https://doi.org/doi:10.7282/T3K64GB7	USA (New Jersey)	Should parole authorities give different weight to submissions from victims, pro-victim non-victims and pro-offender non-victims?	198 unique pieces of victim and non-victim input submitted to the NJSPB on behalf of 75 offenders who received first-time parole consideration in 2004	B Content analysis, guided by grounded theory Chi Square and Fisher's Exact Tests of association	- There were 12 common themes in victim-interested and offender-interested input. - Victims tended to focus on the past and request that parole be denied due to a lack of reform/ rehabilitation/ remorse. References to parole conditions and deviant behaviour were significantly associated with victim input.	VI
Wemmers, J.-A. (2013). Victims' experiences in the criminal justice system and their recovery from crime. <i>International Review of Victimology</i> , 19(3), 221–233	Can (Quebec)	How the criminal justice system affects victims' psychological recovery from the crime	188 victims completed a first interview, and a second interview was conducted with 143 (76%) of victims. The majority were victims of violent crime.	B A quasi-experimental design more specifically, a time-series design.	Definition: 'Procedural justice refers to the perceived fairness of procedures' (p. 223) - The researchers found that PTSD symptoms were lesser in cases where victims of crime perceived they had received procedural justice (but not significantly lower). Victims who felt they were treated unfairly by the CJS reported more PTSD symptoms.	VI

Question 3: Other ways to achieve the aims of the SVO, and similar, schemes

Citation	Location (Origin)	Aims/purpose	Population/Sample	Methodology A: Review B: Empirical Study C: Policy or Theoretical	SVO V: Violent S: Sexual D: Drug	Key findings that relate to the scoping review question(s)	Program and Jurisdictional Relevance
*Akoensi, T. D., et al. (2013). Domestic violence perpetrator programs in Europe, part ii: A systematic review of the state of evidence. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 57(10), 1206-1225.	Europe (Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Spain, Sweden, UK)	Systemic review of evidence of effectiveness of DV programs.	12 studies, involving a total of 1,586 domestic violence perpetrators Group therapy sessions	A 12 studies mixed cognitive-behavioural, educational, and pro-feminist techniques	V (DV)	The quality of the studies' methodologies was poor. Only one study had a comparison group, there were different outcome measures and follow up periods etc. 'The most comprehensive attempt yet to provide an overview of work with domestic violence perpetrators throughout Europe' (p. 1220)	IX
Alese, W. et al. (2020). p-value problems? an examination of evidential value in criminology. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 36(2), 305-328.	USA	to assess the evidential value of the knowledgebase in criminology after accounting for the presence of potential Type I errors	84 unique statistically significant outcome measures across 1537 (1248 unique) effect size estimates derived from primary studies, which were identified from 26 systematic reviews.	B p-curve analysis	N/A	There is a lack of replicable studies in criminology. 9/26 reviews did not have at least one outcome informed by 5 or more statistically significant effect sizes. - Evidential value was not detected for 6 outcomes: substance abuse, sexual and general recidivism, procedural justice, street-level drug law enforcement review, and juvenile recidivism. - Outcomes informed by the highest number of effect sizes were reductions in recidivism from the adult drug courts review. Outcomes that had the highest percentage of sub-0.05 p-values included 87.5% for victim received sincere apology (restorative justice review).	IX
AIHW (2021). <i>Improving Mental Health Outcomes for Indigenous Australians in the Criminal Justice System</i> . Produced for the Indigenous Mental Health and	Australia	To provide an overview of what works and what doesn't for Aboriginal and	N/A	A Literature Review	N/A	- 'Justice reinvestment refers to approaches that re-direct government funding that would otherwise be used on prisons and the criminal justice system to address the underlying causes	V

Suicide Prevention Clearinghouse. Cat. no. IMH 2. Canberra: AIHW.		Torres Strait Islander people who have contact with the criminal justice system re mental health outcomes				<p>of crime in communities that produce large numbers of prisoners. The ultimate goal of justice reinvestment is to reduce re-offending and imprisonment' (p. 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is mixed evidence that Aboriginal Courts reduce re-offending, although they are more trusted than mainstream courts. - improved mental health has been associated with a reduction in re-offending. <p>Overall, the report found that preventative programs incorporating cultural activities kept young people out of the criminal justice system; involving Elders and community members is critical in identifying mental ill health and social issues among Indigenous young people; and culturally relevant programs are viewed as valuable; they successfully engage Indigenous offenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream MH programs, prison and punitive approaches don't reduce re-offending or promote positive mental health. 	
*Australian Institute of Judicial Administration (2021). <i>National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book</i>. Retrieved from https://dfvbenchbook.aija.org.au	Australia	The purpose of this bench book is to provide a central resource for judicial officers considering legal issues relevant to domestic and family violence related cases that will contribute to harmonising the treatment of	N/A	(Other)	V (DV)	- There is limited evidence of the efficacy of Men's Behaviour Change Programs (MBCP) in Australia.	VIII

		these cases across jurisdictions along broad principles and may assist them with decision-making and judgment writing.					
Bakken, N. W., DeCamp, W., & Visher, C. A. (2013). Spirituality and desistance from substance use among reentering offenders. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 58(11), 1321-1339.	USA	The current study examines three distinct forms of substance use (alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine) to gauge the effect that spirituality plays in the desistance process	920 individuals (involved in the 'Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry' multistate, longitudinal study)	B Logical regression	D	- For people who misused alcohol and cocaine, higher levels of spirituality seem to indicate a greater chance of desisting after release (more so than employment, family support, antisocial peers, gender, race).	IX
Barnett, G.D., & Fitzalan Howard, F. (2018). What Doesn't Work to Reduce Reoffending? <i>European Psychologist</i> , 23(2), 111–129. 111–129.	UK	A review of meta-analyses and systematic reviews to explore what appears to be ineffective in reducing reoffending among people convicted of crime.	21 Reviews	A	V S	- 14 reviews identified interventions that have no impact on criminal recidivism; three actively increased the risk of recidivism. - Ineffective interventions included stand-alone drug testing and agonist pharmacological treatment for drug abuse, insight-oriented and behavioural interventions for sexual offending. - Unpromising Interventions included court-mandated treatment for DV, boot camps, prison-based agonist drug treatment and custodial sanctions (when compared to noncustodial).	
Barrett, B., & Byford, S. (2012). Costs and outcomes of an intervention programme for offenders with personality disorders. <i>The British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 200(4), 336-341.	UK	To evaluate whether the long-term costs of a dangerous severe personality disorder program are greater or less	The model had been run annually over 25 years.	B Markov decision model with a cost-	V S	The program cost almost double the standard response, with lower serious re-offending but with the cost of prevention of each serious offence high. The study concluded there was little evidence to support the cost-	IX

		than the long-term outcomes.		effectiveness analysis		effectiveness of the intervention program.	
*Battams, S., et al. (2021). Reducing incarceration rates in Australia through primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i>, 32(6), 618-645.	Aus	The extent to which Australian justice sector policies were aimed at preventing crime	<p>Current strategic policy, selected legislation, and annual reports from all criminal justice sector departments in all nine federal state and territory governments were collected between March and September 2016.</p> <p>N=141 justice documents spanning current legislation (1900 to 2016) and current policies (2010 to 2022).</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Qualitative thematic document analysis</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>(Politics of justice)</p>	<p>- Primary crime prevention focuses on modifying social and situational factors to stop crime before it starts. Secondary crime prevention involves early intervention with individuals and communities considered to be at risk of committing crime. Tertiary crime prevention focusses on diverting current offenders away from imprisonment and reducing re-victimisation.</p> <p>- 'a number of "silences" [were identified] in the policies ... These included limited reference to primary crime prevention or measures addressing social determinants of incarceration such as housing, employment, income and poverty reduction; and very limited attention on building positive social capital, procedural justice, or accountability and monitoring of strategies' (p. 635)</p> <p>- This study found a strong focus on tertiary crime prevention, with recidivism the focus, rather than the causes of crime. The study found little focus on primary crime prevention, despite some high-level cross sectoral strategies designed to prevent crime.</p> <p>- The politicisation of justice was highlighted. The paper finished by stating 'An alternative to the public and political discourse on the need to be "tough on crime" would be the adoption of a more compassionate, human rights based discourse on imprisonment and recidivism, particularly when it comes to</p>	VIII

						Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who have the worst incarcerations rates in the world, and for people with mental health conditions and disabilities who are over-represented in our prison system.’ (p. 637)	
Bhati, A. S., & Roman, J. K. (2010). Simulated evidence on the prospects of treating more drug-involved offenders. <i>Journal of Experimental Criminology</i> , 6(1), 1-33.	USA	whether drug treatment is beneficial for every offender and, if so, whether a set of evidence-based, going-to-scale strategies can be developed	Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program	B Simulated effects of intervention	V D	The drug treatment philosophy was based on a Drug Court/TJ model. - The analysis suggests that treating potential clients at risk of drug dependence or abuse under long-term residential treatment programs (the most effective drug treatment programs) may reduce recidivism rates by about 23% (most often for drug offences). - Outpatient drug free programs (more so than substitution programs) were also perceived as effective in reducing recidivism.	IX
*Blatch, C., et al (2020). Effectiveness of a Domestic Abuse Program for Australian Indigenous Offenders. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 64(16), 1639-1673.	NSW	To assess the effectiveness of a culture-neutral domestic abuse program (DAP) developed for offenders with domestic and family violence histories, when used for Australian Indigenous offenders, serving community based supervised orders.	953 men who participated in the program, 19% being Aboriginal defendants, and a matched control group There were 359 Aboriginal men in the sample.	B A retrospective quasi-experimental research design (survival analysis, Poisson regression, binomial logistic regressions, Chi square, Cohen’s d)	V (DV)	- The DAP focused on developing skills to deal with interpersonal communication and relationship difficulties, precursors and consequences, as well as the way patriarchal beliefs manifest in most cultures. - The Aboriginal participants benefitted from the culturally-neutral DV program, but only if they completed the program. - Indigenous status was not a significant predictor of recidivism. - protective factors—higher age, lower LSI-R risk scores, fewer incarcerations, and convictions in the previous 5 years were the same for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants and predicted program completion.	VIII

Boman, J.H., & Mowen, T.J. (2017) Building the ties that bind, breaking the ties that don't family support, criminal peers, and reentry success. <i>Criminology and Public Policy</i> , 16(3), 753 – 774.	USA	whether family and criminal peers have independent and interdependent effects on substance abuse and crime after release from prison.	1,627 males across 14 states in the USA	B mixed-effects longitudinal model	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family support is significant and negatively related to substance abuse and re-offending , i.e. people with higher levels of family support report lower levels of substance abuse and re-offending. - There was a significant, positive relationship between criminal peers and substance abuse; the greater number of antisocial peers the greater levels of substance use over time. 	
*Brody, S. R. (2010). The effectiveness of sentencing: A review of the literature. In P. Priestley & M. Vanstone (eds.), <i>Offenders or Citizens? Readings in rehabilitation</i> (pp. 148-149). Taylor and Frances.	UK	the effectiveness of different sentences or ways of treating or training offenders to reduce recidivism	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Often research designed to determine what works in sentencing is based on poorly designed methodology and unclear concepts of 'recidivism'. 	IX
*Byrne, J. M. (2012). New directions in community supervision: should we target high risk offenders, high risk times, and high risk locations? <i>European Journal of Probation</i>, 4(2), 77-101.	USA	Which probationary practices are effective?	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of methodologically rigorous probation research studies. - the paper describes gold standard research and 'bronze standard': 'which includes both experimental and (well-designed) quasi-experimental research (with comparison groups)' (p. 78). - Programs often focus on short-term offender risk control, rather than long term offender change. - Programs that aim to achieve desistance require a strengths-based approach which is not always incorporated into risk-based interventions. 	IX
*Byrne, J. M. (2013). After the fall: assessing the impact of the great prison experiment on future crime control policy. <i>Federal Probation</i>, 77(3), 3-14,51.	USA	Summary of research on the impact of increased use of imprisonment.	Reviewing a range of studies (including meta analyses) regarding the effectiveness of risk.	C Policy	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prison is criminogenic, it does not result in community safety. It serves the purpose of punishment, but not necessarily designed to address risk. Prison may have (at best) a modest general deterrence effect. 	III

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mandatory sentences have been found to have no deterrence effect. - The paper advocates for justice reinvestment and 'what if' strategies, where money spent on prison might be spent differently – primarily on social welfare services. - 'We are better at identifying <i>risk level</i> than we are at developing strategies that result in <i>risk reduction</i>' (p. 5) 	
Carich, M.S. et al, (2010) Contemporary sex offender treatment: Incorporating circles of support and the Good Lives Model. In J. Brayford, F. B. Cowe, & J. Deering (Eds.) <i>What Else Works? Creative Work with Offenders</i> (pp. 188-210). Willan.	Unknown	To provide an overview of emerging practices (re Good Lives and COSA) for sexual offenders	N/A	C	S	<p>GLM = aim of treatment is 'not to remove risk factors per se but to equip individuals with the necessary psychological (internal) and social (external) conditions to meet their inherent human needs through socially acceptable and personally satisfying means' (p. 194).</p> <p>COSA = 'A Circle of Support and Accountability (a Circle) is a group of trained volunteers who meet on a regular basis both as a group and as individuals with a high-risk sex offender (core member) living in their community. They hold him or her accountable for past offending behaviour through a relationship of care and support. This relationship seeks to enhance any treatment plan the core member may have prepared and helps to formulate personal goals that will hopefully result in the acquisition of a more satisfying and meaningful life' (p. 198).</p> <p>Both models are premised on the idea that people find meaning in their lives through relationships, and both take a strengths-based approach.</p>	
Carlson, B., Day, M., & Farrelly, T. (2021). <i>What Works? Exploring</i>	Aus	To provide a narrative review	N/A	A	V (DV)	- Family violence is both a cause and effect of intergenerational trauma for	II

<i>The Literature on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healing Programs that Respond to Family Violence</i> (Research report, 01/2021). Sydney: ANROWS.		of existing literature regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs that respond to domestic and family violence and sexual assault		Literature review		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. - There is a need for programs that are locally led, culturally appropriate, acknowledge intergenerational trauma as a cause of dysfunction and violence, strengths-focused, and allow for collective healing. - There is a lack of quality evidence (e.g., documentation, evaluations) to show what works.	
*Christensen, L. S., et al. (2021). Understanding what works in the police management of child sex offenders in the community. <i>The Police Journal</i> (Advanced).	Aus (Qld)	'what works' and what 'shows promise' in existing and emerging, innovative policing practices for monitoring convicted child sex offenders in the community.	61 international studies	A Rapid Evidence Assessment	S	Two key strategies were identified: (1) formalised, targeted management (i.e. prioritising high risk offenders, and sex offender registers) (2) technology-assisted management (e.g. electronic monitoring, onsite computer scanning).	III
Cohen, M. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2015). Benefits and costs of a targeted intervention program for youthful offenders: the Youthbuild USA offender project. <i>Journal of Benefit-Cost Analysis</i> , 6(3), 603-627.	USA	benefit-cost analysis of a targeted intervention program, the YouthBuild USA Offender Project (YBOP), aimed at low-income, criminal offenders who are 16–24 years old.	388 participants of the program, a community-based job-skills (i.e. construction skills while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighbourhoods) and education program	B Benefit-cost analysis	N/A	- The program resulted in better education, lower recidivism, reduce drug abuse. - There was a cost benefit of the program.	IX

*Collins, R. E. (2010). The effect of gender on violent and nonviolent recidivism: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 38(4), 675-684.	Can	To what degree can actuarial (historical/ demographic variables expose a "profile" that can distinguish violent and nonviolent recidivists?	57 published studies (USA, UK, Canada, other) on actuarial predictors of both violent and nonviolent recidivism in men and women.	A A meta-analysis Cohen's <i>d</i>	V (Sexual offences were excluded)	Recidivism = reoffending after release from prison. In men, a long criminal history and particularly a violent criminal history, was associated with increased violent recidivism, as well as antisocial behaviour and personality. - Criminal history did not significantly predict violent recidivism in women. Longer sentences were predictive of violent re-offending in women and not men. The Authors suggested 'the root of this gender difference may lie in Copeland's (1997) notion of double deviance. Double deviance states that when a woman has been incarcerated for a long period of time, many may lose their ties with the community, whether this is with peers, friends, or family. These social ties are said to be one of the most important factors in rehabilitation' (p. 681). - employment history, education level, and socio-economic status appear to be unrelated with either recidivism or violence.	IX
*Cullen, F. T. (2012). Taking rehabilitation seriously: Creativity, science, and the challenge of offender change. <i>Punishment & Society</i> , 14(1), 94-114.	USA	A discussion about the approaches and views of rehabilitation over time.	N/A	C Speech	N/A	This article discusses the history of rehabilitation from Martinson's 'nothing works' and beyond. He introduces the Risk-Need-Responsivity model and the Good Lives model. - Desistance is the product of good jobs and good mates. 'These relationships produced the social capital, social control, and structured living to lead the offenders away from crime' as well as human agency and a non-criminal identity. - He discusses the potential benefit of creative corrections – but not if it	IX

						means losing sight of evidence-informed practice.	
*D'Orazio, D. M. (2017). Evaluating the responsivity principle in prison-based programs for sexual offending behavior. <i>Journal of Criminal Psychology</i> , 7(3), 192-205.	USA	To examine the degree to which a USA prison-based sexual offender treatment program adheres to the best practice responsivity principle and to shed light on why prison-based programs tend to have worse recidivism outcomes than community programs.	individualized assessments with 101 randomly selected program participants	B	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The research found poor levels of responsivity. - 'prison-based SOTPs are less effective than community-based programs [for] a number of reasons...: prison-based programs are embedded in large complex criminal justice systems with dual objectives of punishment and rehabilitation; they are often resource deprived and slow to evoke program changes; and they are implemented in a context of deprivation of liberty and a strong authoritarian power matrix. These features challenge adherence to the responsivity principle, which has at heart participants' internal motivation for change'. (p. 202) 	III
*Dalsklev, M., Cunningham, T., Dempster, M., & Hanna, D. (2021). Childhood physical and sexual abuse as a predictor of reoffending: A systematic review. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 22(3), 605-618.	UK (Belfast)	To explore the association between childhood physical and sexual abuse and its prediction on actual reoffending rates in adult population(s).	13 studies	A Systematic review	V S D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies reported relatively high prevalence rates of childhood abuse, higher than the general population. - Two studies found rates of abuse experiences were higher among the offenders who reoffended compared to those who did not. - Most relevant studies found a positive association between childhood abuse and reoffending, in which experiences of childhood abuse were associated with increases in reoffending rates. - Most of the studies (n ¼ 9) found only small associations between childhood physical and sexual abuse and increases in reoffending, when controlling for other variables. (But many of the variables they were controlling for (e.g., substance abuse, mental illness) 	III

						<p>were potentially indicators of trauma because of exposure to the ACEs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This finding, in addition to the fact that high numbers of prisoners have trauma experiences in their childhood, points to a need to consider trauma in the rehabilitation and interventions for prisoners. (p. 616). 	
<p>*Dawes, G. D., & Davidson, A. (2019). A framework for developing justice reinvestment plans for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation in Australia's remote Indigenous communities. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i>, 58(6), 520-543.</p>	Aus	<p>To provide a framework for developing justice reinvestment plans with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities</p>	<p>Need: crime and social data mapping from the Queensland Police Service (2015) and the 'Dropping off the Edge Report' (2007; 2015), a study examining location based disadvantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community engagement with communities identified as high need. - 20 offender interviews; 20 family interviews; 10 agency interviews 	<p>B</p> <p>Action research, interviews</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traditionally accepted approaches may not be appropriate for Indigenous offenders. - Current Justice Reinvestment models are evidence-informed and aspirational rather than empirically based (i.e. they require further evaluation). - The major themes preventing successful reintegration were: lack of employment or training opportunities due to the stigma of having a criminal conviction, breaching parole conditions, perceived harassment by police, and the resultant negative emotional and economic impacts on families. - Solution: Reintegration Bush Camps – promote desistance from crime through 'rediscovery and identification with culture, and strengthening of personal and familial identity' as well as mentoring by Elders. (p. 537) 	V

Day, A (n.d.) Protecting the Community. <i>International Innovation</i> , 1-3.	Aus	To identify those approaches that are most effective at keeping the community safe by preventing sexual violence.	N/A	C Discussion of research	S	A key strategy is to carefully manage those who have a history of offending, and particularly those who are at high risk of committing further offences. Three current policies are offender registration schemes, community notification (or public disclosure) policies, and residency restriction. There is little evidence to support any of these approaches. - There is promising work being done in Scotland. 'Individualised and research-based approaches founded on interagency and partnership case management working practices are the way forward' (p. 2).	II
Day, A., et al. (2014). The management of sex offenders in the community: from policy to practice. <i>Australian Journal of Social Issues</i> , 49(3), 249 -264.	Aus	To consider how those policies that have been designed to manage the risk of known offenders in the community from reoffending potentially impact on community safety.	N/A	C Policy discussion	S	There is limited evidence to demonstrate that registration, community notification, and residency restriction policies are effective in reducing reoffending. - Multiagency approaches are promising but more research is required to establish individualised and evidence-based approaches.	II
Dodson, K. D., Cabage, L. N., & Klenowski, P. M. (2011). An evidence-based assessment of faith-based programs: do faith-based programs "work" to reduce recidivism. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 50(6), 367-383.	USA	This study is an evidence-based assessment of the effectiveness of faith-based programs for reducing recidivism.	Seven studies of faith-based interventions	A Review	N/A	- There is little empirical evidence to support faith-based programs. - Prison Fellowship Ministries programs work better with low-risk and female offenders.	IX
*Dopp, A. R., Borduin, C. M., & Brown, C. E. (2015). Evidence-based treatments for juvenile sexual offenders: Review and	USA	To review the empirical literature on treatments for	10 studies, 1990 – 2010.	A Review	S	There is a small number of treatment studies (n=10) and all studies evaluated CBT or multisystemic therapy for problem sexual behaviours. The results	III

recommendations. <i>Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research</i> , 7(4), 223-236.		juvenile sex offenders.				of these studies are promising, although conclusions about treatment effectiveness have been frequently limited by methodological problems (e.g. there was only one randomised-controlled study).	
*Drake, E. K. (2018). The Monetary Benefits and Costs of Community Supervision. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 34(1), 47-68.	USA	The cost-effectiveness of: intensive supervision programs both with and without a focus on treatment, supervision with RNR-trained staff, and swift, certain, and fair (SCF) supervision policies.	4 of Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) meta-analyses, that are updated continually	A Meta-analysis and systematic review	N/A	- three of the four supervision strategies are effective at reducing recidivism and produce long-term financial benefits that outweigh the costs with a high degree of certainty (i.e., therapeutic approaches to supervision, those valuing treatment and the principles of RNR can affect recidivism). - intensive supervision with surveillance but no treatment is not effective. Intensive surveillance with treatment led to the greatest net benefit, followed by SCF then RNR.	IX
*Gannon, T. A., et al (2019). Does specialized psychological treatment for offending reduce recidivism? A meta-analysis examining staff and program variables as predictors of treatment effectiveness. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 73, 101752.	UK/Can	Whether offence-specific psychological treatments (for violence, DV, sexual offending) are associated with reductions in recidivism (offence specific and non-offence specific).	70 studies and 55,604 individuals who had offended (studies from USA Canada, UK, Australia, NZ, Israel, Netherlands, Taiwan.)	A Meta-analysis	V (DV) S	- The study found substantially lower recidivism rates (offence specific and non-offence specific) for individuals who received targeted, offence-specific psychological treatment versus untreated comparisons. - Comparable significant treatment effects were found across DV and sexual offence programs. This meta-analysis is the first to suggest that DV programs produce reductions in more general offending. - The study found that engaging psychologists to run the programs rather than community corrections officers led to the greatest benefit.	III
*Haas, S. M., & Spence, D. H. (2017). Use of core correctional practice and inmate preparedness for release.	USA	to assess inmate perceptions of the quality of service delivery	496 prisoners (398 males) to be (potentially)	B Survey	V (70%) D (5.6%)	- CCP = effective use of authority, prosocial modelling and reinforcement, problem solving, use of community resources, and quality of interpersonal	IX

<i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 61(13), 1455-1478.		and level of adherence to core correctional practice by prison staff (CCP).	released in the next 90 days.			relationships between staff and offenders. - CCP are likely to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitative treatment. - The perceptions of CCP are positively correlated with readiness for release and are the most powerful predictor of readiness for release. A large proportion of the prisoners did not perceive the use of CCP among correctional staff. - Prisoners felt the least prepared to handle economic issues such as paying bills and finding good housing.	
*Harding, D. J. et al. (2019). A natural experiment study of the effects of imprisonment on violence in the community. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 3(7), 671-677.	USA	to examine the effect of imprisonment on violent crime in the community	Random assignment by judges of individuals (n = 111,110) sentenced for felonies in Michigan between 2003 and 2006 and followed through June 2015	B a natural experiment	V	- the unadjusted probabilities of both arrest and conviction for a violent crime were higher among those sentenced to prison compared with probation. It is unclear whether this reflect causal effects of imprisonment or is because those sentenced to prison have a greater propensity to engage in violence. - Being sentenced to prison increased the probability of future imprisonment within 5 years by almost 20% among people with a non-violent offence and almost 15% among people with a violent offence. Mainly due to technical violations.	III
*Harris, J., et al. (2015). Familial support impacts incarcerated women's housing stability. <i>Housing, Care and Support</i> , 18(3/4), 80-88.	Can	To determine the importance of housing for women released from prison	83 incarcerated women servicing sentences less than two years. 21 women (26%) were Aboriginal.	B Participatory research	N/A	- 44% reported no family home upon release while 31% reported lost family ties due to their incarceration. Most vulnerable subpopulations were women aged 25-34, Aboriginal women and those with multiple incarcerations. - Housing preferences differed between participants suggesting needs for varied options. Some wanted a private house,	IX

						some wanted residential substance abuse treatment, younger women preferred group homes (staffed or unstaffed).	
*Heseltine, K., Sarre, R., & Day, A. (2011). Prison-based correctional rehabilitation: An overview of intensive interventions for moderate to high-risk offenders. <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> , 412.	Aus	To document and review current rehabilitation programs offered by corrective service agencies in Australia	Exploration of all prison-based rehabilitation programs in Australia.	C	V S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The information contained extends the work of Howells et al. (2004) by highlighting the changing trends of custodial-based offender rehabilitation programs in Australia. - Types of program included motivational/preparatory/maintenance programs, Sex offender programs, Violent offender programs. - Programs since 2004 are of a generally high standard, are well-embedded within correctional case management systems and are consistent with evidence-based principles of offender rehabilitation. - The availability of high intensity programs specifically designed for women, Indigenous Australians and intellectually disabled offenders is limited. - There is a need for ongoing evaluation. 	VIII
*Hiday, V. A., & Ray, B. (2010). Arrests two years after exiting a well-established mental health court. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 61(5), 463-468.	USA	Whether a mental health court reduces recidivism.	Court administrative data and state arrest records for 99 defendants who exited a mental health court in 2005 were used to determine whether the proportion arrested and number of	B Logistic regression and survival analysis	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completers (N=60) and those who left the program (N=31) had fewer rearrests, but completers were much less likely to be rearrested (odds ratio=.12) and they had a much longer period before re-arrest. - this effect was sustained for two years, even though defendants were no longer being monitored by the court or receiving court-mandated treatment. 	IX

			arrests were lower in the two years after court exit than in the two years before court entry and whether the reduction was greater for those who completed the court process.				
*Kim, B., Benekos, P. J., & Merlo, A. V. (2016). Sex offender recidivism revisited: Review of recent meta-analyses on the effects of sex offender treatment. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 17(1), 105.	USA	To update the most recent meta-analyses of sex offender treatments and to compare the findings with an earlier study that reviewed the meta-analytic studies published from 1995 to 2002.	11 Meta-analyses, primarily from the USA. Used to treat adult offenders and/or adolescent offenders.	A Meta Review	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every meta-analysis in this review found significant recidivism reduction outcomes. Sex offender treatment appears to be more successful with adolescent rather than adult offenders. - This review of meta-analyses found that sex offender treatments can be considered as 'proven' or at least 'promising', although participants' age and intervention type may influence the success of treatment. - for a program to be labelled proven, the associated evidence must meet the following criteria: "(1) the program must directly affect one of the indicators of interest; (2) at least one outcome is changed by 20%,d ¼ .25, or more; (3) at least one outcome with a substantial effect size is statistically significant at the 5% level; (4) the study design used a convincing comparison group to identify program impacts, including studies that used random assignment or some quasi-experimental designs; (5) the sample size of the evaluation exceeds 30 in both the treatment and comparison 	III

						<p>groups; and (6) the report is publicly available” (Cooper, 2010, p. 209).</p> <p>- ‘The current review found that surgical castration and hormonal medication have significantly larger effects compared to the psychological treatments that show significant but small effect size. Consistent with prior research in this area, the authors also note the need for more rigorous studies with better research designs (Hanson et al., 2009). Therefore, these results must be interpreted cautiously.’ (p. 114)</p> <p>- Community-based treatments compared to institutional treatments have a larger effect in reducing recidivism.</p>	
<p>Leclerc, B., Chiu, Y.-N., & Cale, J. (2016). Sexual Violence and Abuse Against Children: A First Review Through the Lens of Environmental Criminology. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>, 60(7), 743.</p>	Aus	<p>To organise and review the empirical knowledge on the who, what, where, when, and how child sexual assault/abuse occurs.</p>	<p>Studies from USA, UK, Canada, Australia.</p>	<p>A Review</p>	S	<p>- There is an assumption that sex offenders ‘have some form of sexual deviance pathology’ (p. 744).</p> <p>- Most CSO committed by adults are perpetrated by men, targeting girls known to them. Offenders who work with children most often target boys.</p> <p>- the severity of abuse in sexual violence and abuse against children incidents varies according to different samples of offenders</p> <p>- Grooming/manipulation strategies were more common than threats of violence.</p>	II
<p>MacKenzie, D. L. (2010). What works. What doesn't work. What's promising. In P. Priestley & M. Vanstone (eds.), <i>Offenders or Citizens? Readings in Rehabilitation</i> (pp. 245-248). Devon: Willan.</p>	USA	<p>This chapter identifies some themes in ‘what works’</p>	N/A	<p>C Summary</p>	N/A	<p>Rehabilitation programs work. ‘Several meta-analyses have supported the findings that effective programs are structured and focused, use multiple treatment components, focus on developing skills, and use behavioral (including cognitive-behavioral) methods (with reinforcements for clearly identified, overt behaviors as</p>	IX

						<p>opposed to nondirective counseling focusing on insight, self-esteem, or disclosure).’ (p. 245)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incapacitation works for people who are not at the end of their criminal careers. - Therapeutic Communities within prison that are followed up after prison work for people with substance abuse issues. - Non-prison based sex offender treatment programs work. - Intensive surveillance and control-based programs in the community do not work. 	
MacKenzie, D. L., & Lattimore, P. K. (2018). To rehabilitate or not to rehabilitate. <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i> , 17(2), 355-377.	USA	This paper reviews the impact of changes to USA legal policy, after 50 years of moving away from rehabilitation to ‘tough on crime’ approaches.	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The paper discusses evidence-based practice. It discusses different hubs such as the Campbell Collaboration and various key reviews of ‘What Works’. - ‘interventions such as academic and vocational education, cognitive skills, multicomponent programs, drug treatment courts, and drug treatment in the community and in facilities are effective, and thus, they could be considered evidence based.’ (p. 370). - ‘interventions not found to be effective and, therefore, not evidence based, have the following characteristics: (a) poor or no theoretical basis; (b) poorly implemented; (c) focused on punishment, deterrence, or control (instead of on human service or rehabilitation); and (d) the formation of ties or bonds without first changing the individual’s thought process.’ (p. 370). 	IX
*Maguire, M., Grubin, D., Lösel, F., & Raynor, P. (2010). ‘What works’ and the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel: Taking stock from an inside	UK	What works to reduce re-offending? What are the ‘gold standard’,	N/A	C	V S D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both the design and the delivery of programs makes a significant difference to outcomes. - accreditation panels not only in England and Wales, but in Canada, 	IX

perspective. <i>Criminology and Criminal Justice</i> , 10(1), 37-58.		'evidence-based' interventions? What does the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP) of England and Wales do?				Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden have been established to assess program manuals and other documentation against a set of formal criteria, to decide whether the program should be accredited as an intervention that is likely to 'work' in terms of reducing re-offending. - Programs are one (important) element in 'a complex bundle of interventions' to be put in place for people who offend, to help reduce re-offending. If other elements are not present, results are not guaranteed. - There has been limited resources beyond 2000 in investing in evidence-based evaluations and practice.	
Maruna, S., & Mann, R. (2019). <i>Reconciling 'Desistance' and 'What Works'</i> . HM Inspectorate of Probation.	UK	To clarify some of the confusion around both 'desistance' and 'what works' research, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses, points of divergence and areas of agreement.	N/A	C	N/A	- "criminality" is not a permanent trait of individuals, but rather an adaptation to a person's life circumstances that can be changed by altering those circumstances or self-understandings.' (p. 5) - The paper articulates the difference between 'what works' research (e.g. CBT, RNR etc) and desistance research and highlights that together, the evidence should inform current and future practice.	IX
Mercer, G., Ziersch, E., Sowerbutts, S., Day, A., & Pharo, H. (2021). The Violence Prevention Program in South Australia: A recidivism and cost-benefit analysis pilot study. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> (Advanced).	SA	To examine the effect of participation in the SA Violence Prevention Program (VPP) on recidivism trajectories.	92 incarcerated men who completed the VPP in prison and were subsequently released between 1 Jan 2014, and 31 Dec 2016.	B Matched sample	V	- The VPP is based on a CBT model and incorporates a range of approaches including relapse prevention strategies, mindfulness, Dialectical Behavioural Therapy, and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy. - recidivism = as any conviction for a new offense following release from prison that resulted in a sanction administered by correctional services	

			<p>The comparison sample consisted of 157 incarcerated men convicted of a violent offense who were released during the same 3-year period.</p> <p>Observation period to 30 Jun 2019.</p>			<p>The program was found to be effective in reducing violent recidivism as well as cost effective (with a positive cost-benefit ratio of AUD\$1.13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30.9% (n = 25) of VPP participants were reconvicted of any offense in the follow-up period compared with 39.5% (n = 32) of those in the matched comparison group. - There was no significant association between program participation and any reoffending however, program participants did result in a lower rate of violent recidivism. - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander VPP participants had an 80% reduction in the likelihood of violent reoffending. 	
<p>*Morash, M., Kashy, D. A., Smith, S. W., & Cobbina, J. E. (2017). Technical Violations, Treatment and Punishment Responses, and Recidivism of Women on Probation and Parole. <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i>, 30(5), 788-810.</p>	USA	To examine the effects of punitive or treatment responses to women who are on probation and parole.	385 women on probation or parole for a felony offence	B	D	<p>- high-risk women: treatment responses to nondrug violations are related to reductions in recidivism, whereas punitive responses to nondrug offenses are related to increased recidivism.</p> <p>- low-risk women: treatment responses to non-drug-related violations are related to increased recidivism and punitive responses to violations unrelated to drug use are related to decreased recidivism.</p> <p>- Regardless of whether women were at high or low risk for recidivism, treatment responses to drug-related technical violations did not reduce recidivism.</p>	VI
<p>*O'Donnell, I. (2020). <i>An Evidence Review of Recidivism and Policy Responses</i>. Dublin: Department of Justice and Equality.</p>	Ireland	Literature review to determine factors underpinning recidivist and prolific offending	89 European Articles published in English in peer reviewed journals	A	V S D	<p>Recidivism = reoffending, rearrest, reconviction or reimprisonment</p> <p>'On balance, the evidence points to a significant treatment effect associated with cognitive behavioural interventions delivered both in</p>	III

		behaviour; public policy interventions that tackle recidivism and prolific offending; and The effectiveness of these interventions (in an Irish context).	between 1990 and 2019 (Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK as well as Ireland)			<p>community and custodial settings. For substance misuse, public health-based harm-minimisation approaches seem to hold most promise.’ (p. 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The studies reviewed found low rates of sexual re-offending, and higher rates for drug and violent offences. - Prison increases recidivism. ‘If prison or community service is being considered for the first time, the evidence strongly suggests that the latter will have the greatest impact in terms of future community safety’ (p. 42) - Research found that a suspended sentence with community service was cheaper and more effective than short prison sentences, up to 5 years later (although this was in Denmark, Netherlands). Additional studies were less clear about the benefits of community-based sanctions, with various individual factors impacting success. - Parole reduces the likelihood of re-offending. The author suggested may be due to them being ‘low risk’ or may be because they are aware their behaviour is being scrutinised and they are being trusted not to re-offend. The effect was more marked for serious offenders: One cited study found ‘Reconvictions for violent offences were 12 per cent lower than predicted for those with a previous conviction for violence (14.2 per cent vs 16.2 per cent) and the (already low) rate for sex offenders was more than a third beneath the predicted level (two per cent vs 3.2 per cent).’ (p. 48) This was 	
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						<p>supported by other studies which supported release on parole for violent and sexual offenders rather than unconditional release.</p> <p>- In prison programs can work in terms of reducing future offending if the program is high quality and has integrity. The DV programs cited were not effective in changing behaviour. One comment made in the paper was to ensure that clinical needs were not equated with criminogenic needs. The paper finished by outlining caveats to the existing research and evidence. The author stated, 'De Vries et al. (2018) reported that, "... work on the association between research design and study outcomes in the field of criminal justice revealed that studies that adopted a more robust (i.e., stricter) research design generally reported weaker or no effects" (p. 3652).' (p. 84)</p>	
<p>*Papalia, N., et al. (2020). Are psychological treatments for adults with histories of violent offending associated with change in dynamic risk factors? A meta-analysis of intermediate treatment outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 47(12), 1585-1608.</p>	Vic	<p>Whether psychological treatments delivered to adults with histories of violent offending in correctional and forensic mental health settings were related to change in dynamic risk factors.</p>	<p>Twenty-two controlled studies (86% comprised male samples)</p>	<p>A Meta Analysis</p>	V	<p>- This study is the first meta-analysis to review the impact of psychological treatments for adults with a history of violent offending on dynamic risk factors.</p> <p>- Treatments had a significant overall effect, with small to moderate improvements in anger management, social problem solving, impulsivity, and general social skill. There was a non-significant treatment effect for antisocial cognitions.</p> <p>- Studies indicate that treatments for violent individuals may reduce violent recidivism by 8 to 10 % points.</p> <p>- The study highlighted the dearth of quality research in this area.</p>	VIII

Papalia, N., Spivak, B., Daffern, M., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2019). A meta-analytic review of the efficacy of psychological treatments for violent offenders in correctional and forensic mental health settings. <i>Clinical Psychology</i> , 26(2), (advanced).	Vic	whether psychological treatments with adult violent offenders in correctional and forensic mental health settings are effective in preventing community recidivism and institutional (hospital/prison) misconduct.	27 controlled studies of 7,062 adult, violent offenders	A Meta-analysis	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results indicated treatments with violent offenders significantly reduced violent recidivism by 10.2% points and nonviolent/general recidivism by 11.2% points, relative to offenders not receiving treatment. - While there was a significant treatment effect on community recidivism, there was no impact on institutional behaviour, but that might simply be explained by fewer studies examining institutional misconduct. 	II
*Paparozzi, M. A., & Guy, R. (2018). Everything that is old is new again--old again--new again. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 34(1), 5-12.	USA	This essay discusses probation and parole practices regarding fluctuations in emphasis on the offender rehabilitation and enforcement functions of probation and parole officers.	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practice is influenced by the personal traits and skills of POs: 'evidence-based principles, or non-evidence-based principles, are always filtered through the values and professional orientation of line staff' (p. 8) 	IX
*Pearson, D. A. S., & Ford, A. (2018). Design of the "Up2U" domestic abuse perpetrator programme. [Design of the Up2U]. <i>Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research</i> , 10(3), 189-201.	UK	To outline the development, structure, and implementation of a new programme for domestic abuse (DA) perpetrators.	100 participants, 74 men, 26 women.	C Description of new intervention program, based on evidence-based principles of practice	V (DV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intensity of the program is matched to the participant's risk level, and criminogenic needs, and treatment is based on cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT). - Unlike the Duluth model, the Up2U is based on the idea that 'people use domestic abuse for different underlying reasons. These may range from learned behaviour, attitudes that promote male dominance and control, and lack of 	III

						skills in emotional management and conflict resolution. - 'Up2U is innovative by being risk-and needs-led rather than taking a gendered approach to DA treatment, and this new evidence-based approach may reduce partner abuse. This is the first paper to outline Up2U's structure, content, implementation, and measurement' (p. 189).	
*Pemberton, S., Balderston, S., & Long, J. (2019). <i>Trauma, Harm and Offending Behaviour: What Works To Address Social Injury And Criminogenic Need With Criminal Justice Involved Women? Initial Findings</i> . University of Birmingham.	UK	To evaluate the existing evidence base relating to female offending and the success of interventions into this offending, since 2007 (the Corston Report).	360 studies	A Literature review / Scoping Review	N/A (Did not include sexual offences)	- Women appear to have lower recidivism rates than men. - Prison tends to compound existing criminogenic needs ('gender specific drivers') for women re social and economic marginalisation (i.e. poverty, unstable housing, unemployment). - substance use was 'exceptionally and significantly' predictive of recidivism for female offenders. - therapeutic intervention with women who offend works better in the community than in prisons. Prison is re-traumatising for women. - There is a need for a coherent measurement framework for assessing the community interventions with women offenders.	IX
Perrin, C. et al. (2018) "It's sort of reaffirmed to me that I'm not a monster, I'm not a terrible person": Sex offenders' movements towards desistance via peer-support roles in prison. <i>Sex Abuse</i> , 30(7), 759-780.	UK	To explore whether peer support roles can be turning points in the lives of those who have offended and encourage movements towards desistance	13 peer-supporters participated in semi-structured interviews.	B Thematic analysis	S	Listeners are trained prisoners who provide face to face emotional support to prisoners who request help. - The peer support role provided a sense of progression and moving forward. It was a way to give back and be positive. People were able to build social bonds and trust, as well as other skills such as patience and active listening. It also allowed for the development of a new self-identity and 're-humanising',	III

						moving away from labels such as sex offender.	
Perry, A.E. (2016) Sentencing and deterrence. In D. Weisburd, D. P. Farrington, & C. Gill (Eds.). <i>What Works in Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation: Lessons from Systematic Reviews</i> (pp. 169 – 191). Springer.	UK	to evaluate systematic reviews and meta-analytical studies of sentencing and deterrence in the CJS.	22 publications reporting on 16 reviews.	A Systematic Review	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tough on crime approaches are 'designed to deter with the threat of imposing substantial terms of imprisonment. The concept of deterrence is therefore subjective and relies upon an individual having the correct knowledge about the sentencing policy and its proposed deterrent effect' (p. 170). - Evidence indicates that Drug Courts work. - There was promising evidence to support mental health courts, - 'With regards to the certainty of being caught and punished, or the prospect of a really severe punishment, they concluded the evidence showed that passing ever harsher sentences did not "enhance the deterrent effect."' (p. 186) - The paper concluded by stating '[t]he paucity of evidence relating to the impact of deterrence provides us with little scope to draw conclusions about the elements of effectiveness or whether a particular sentencing option works. Large investments of money are needed to develop and encourage high-quality, focused, and detailed research on the effectiveness of sentencing and deterrence, as this will remain a topic of importance throughout the CJS.' (p. 190). 	VI
Porporino, F. J. (2010). Bringing sense and sensitivity to corrections: from programmes to 'fix' offenders to services to support desistance, In: J. Brayford et al., (Eds.) <i>What Else Works?</i>	Can	What a more integrative correctional practice framework might look like	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'offenders and our communities may be better served, if we get past our programme fetishism, casework managerialism, and our compliance-on-demand syndromes when working with offenders. The desistance paradigm 	IX

<i>Creative Work with Offenders</i> (pp. 61-85), Willan.						suggests that we might be better off if we allowed offenders to guide us instead'	
*Prendergast, M., et al (2017). Influence of organizational characteristics on success in implementing process improvement goals in correctional treatment settings. <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i>, 44(4), 625-646.	USA	To determine which organizational characteristics are related to the success of change teams in achieving planned improvements in assessment and case-planning procedures for persons leaving correctional settings and receiving services in the community.	The combined sample for analysis was 659 (328 treatment staff and 331 correctional staff) from 21 study sites.	B Croon HLM approach	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sites that had lower program needs and a higher baseline of resources and support have greater success with outcomes in treatment and client engagement and satisfaction. - Good communication among staff helped in implementing new plans. - The study found correctional officer support for rehabilitation was critical in influencing change attempts in correctional settings. - Overall, '[t]he findings indicate that agencies with fewer program needs, good communication, adequate staffing levels, good supervision, and a positive attitude toward rehabilitation—in general, a higher institutional capacity for change—appear to be better able to implement planned changes in assessment and case-planning procedures for offenders being released to the community' (p. 642). 	IX
Ross, J., Quayle, E., Newman, E., & Tansey, L. (2013). The impact of psychological therapies on violent behaviour in clinical and forensic settings: A systematic review. <i>Aggression and Violent Behavior</i> , 18(6), 761-773.	UK	To critically examine the existing research literature on psychotherapeutic interventions for violent behaviour in forensic and clinical populations.	10 studies	A Systematic review	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study made a tentative finding based on 8/10 studies that intervention led to a reduction in physical aggression. One study found a reduction in anger, but not necessarily violence or aggression. The final study did not see a reduction in aggression but did find CBT reduced other criminogenic needs, including problematic drinking, improved social functioning, and changes in beliefs about others. 	III
*Sapouna, M., Bisset, C., Conlong, A.-M., & Matthews, B. (2015). <i>What Works to Reduce</i>	UK (Scotland)	To review the evidence on the effectiveness of	N/A	A	General	This paper discusses a list of effective, promising and ineffective practices designed to achieve desistance/reduce	IX

<i>Reoffending: A Summary of the Evidence: Scottish Government.</i>		different approaches to reduce reoffending or, in other words, promote desistance from crime among young people and adults.		Literature review		<p>recidivism. It found that at best, the effective interventions were likely to shift recidivism by up to 10% points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prison can represent value for money in the short-term for high-risk serious offenders through incapacitation effects. - Community sentences are more effective in reducing reoffending than prison sentences shorter than 12 months. - There has been no systematic review of the effectiveness of diversion among adult offenders, although evidence suggests it is effective with adults who have substance abuse or mental health issues. - 'A respectful, participatory and flexible relationship with a supervisor can trigger the motivation to change and promote desistance. Supervision should place adequate emphasis on helping offenders overcome practical obstacles to desistance such as unemployment and drug misuse.' (p.17) - Drug treatment programs are value for money and reduce recidivism. - Mainstream, long-term accommodation is better than hostel accommodation. <p>The study highlighted the limitations of many of the research in this area which makes it hard to draw definitive conclusions about causation.</p>	
Schmucker, M & Lösel, F (2017) <i>Sexual Offender Treatment for Reducing Recidivism Among Convicted Sex Offenders: A</i>	Germany	To provide robust estimates of overall and differential treatment effects	This review integrates findings from six experimental and 21 quasi-	A Meta-analysis	S	<p>The study found that treatment can reduce recidivism rates of sexual offenders but results of individual studies are too heterogeneous to draw a</p>	III

<i>Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.</i> Campbell Collaboration.		for male sexual offenders to reduce recidivism.	experimental studies that compare groups of treated sexual offenders with equivalent control groups.			conclusion on the general effectiveness of sex offender treatment. - Specifically, 'there was a positive, statistically significant effect of treatment on sexual reoffending (OR = 1.41, 95% CI: 1.11 to 1.78, $p < .01$). The mean effect equates to 26.3% less recidivism after treatment (sexual recidivism rate of 10.1% in treated sex offenders vs. 13.7 % in the control groups). There was a comparable effect on general recidivism (26.4% less recidivism in treated groups; OR = 1.45, 95% CI: 1.15 to 1.83, $p < .01$). The overall effects were robust against outliers, but contained much heterogeneity'. (p. 8)	
*Shih-Ying, C., Davis, M., Jonson-Reid, M., & Yaeger, L. (2021). Compared to what? A meta-analysis of batterer intervention studies using nontreated controls or comparisons. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i>, 22(3), 496-511.	USA	To update the literature on the effectiveness of batterer intervention programs	14 articles	A Meta-analysis	V (DV)	- The results indicated that evidence regarding batterer intervention programs/ men's behaviour change programs is inconclusive.	III
*Skeem, J. L., et al. (2014). Offenders with mental illness have criminogenic needs, too: toward recidivism reduction. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i>, 38(3), 212-224.	USA	Whether serious mental illness causes criminal justice system involvement	Matched sample of 221 parolees	B	N/A	The study found that offenders with mental illness were equally likely to be rearrested, but more likely to return to prison custody than offenders without mental illness. - Offenders with mental illness also had significantly more general risk factors for recidivism than offenders without mental illness and it was these general risk factors that significantly predicted recidivism, not mental illness.	IX
*Smith, A., et al. (2018). The effectiveness of probation supervision towards reducing reoffending: A Rapid Evidence	UK	To further explore 'what works' in probation.	13 studies published between 2006 and 2016 in USA,	A Meta-analysis/	N/A	Reoffending was shown to be lower for offenders who had been exposed to some type of supervision, but given the breadth of the studies, there is little more that can be determined.	IX

Assessment. <i>Probation Journal</i> , 65(4), 407-428.			UK, Aus and Canada.	Rapid Evidence Assessment		- Despite the range of interventions described in the included studies, none of the interventions made significant use of technology to aid delivery of supervision.	
Sturgess, D., Woodhams, J., & Tonkin, M. (2016). Treatment engagement from the perspective of the offender: reasons for noncompletion and completion of treatment— a systematic review. <i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i> , 60(16), 1873-1896.	UK	To better understand why detained adult offenders fail to attend or successfully complete treatment programs	13 studies	A Systematic review	N/A	- Despite the 13 studies having different methodological approaches, there was consensus that the factors outlined in the Multifactor Offender Readiness Model (MORM) led to disengagement: a perceived lack of self-efficacy, negative perceptions of treatment, staff and peers, an inability to regulate emotions, and a lack of perceived choice and control. In addition, a lack of opportunity to engage in established, professionally run groups, as well as perceived lack of support from staff, were also relevant.	IX
*Stys, Y., & Ruddell, R. (2013). Organized crime offenders in Canada: risk, reform, and recidivism. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> , 52(2), 75-97.	Can	To examine the success of community reintegration of organized crime offenders.	332 organised crime offenders (matched sample)	B Survival analysis	D (Organised crime)	- The proportion of organised crime offenders was similar to the matched sample of ordinary offenders. They were less likely to be returned to custody for revocations of their parole or statutory release (12.7% of the organised crime offenders cf. 23.6% of ordinary offenders) after 2 years. They had stronger community support, higher levels of psychological health, and were more likely to be employed.	III
*Taxman, F., Pattavina, A., & Caudy, M. (2014). Justice Reinvestment in the United States: An empirical assessment of the potential impact of increased correctional programming on recidivism. <i>Victims & Offenders</i> , 9(1), 50-75.	USA	The paper argues that the promise of JR cannot be delivered until there is a commitment to providing theoretically sound, evidence-based	Two simulation models – Simulation 1 based on a hypothetical population of 10,000 offenders. Simulation 2 used discrete-	B Simulations	N/A	- A USA survey found that less than 10% of offenders can participate in treatment services on a given day. - 'each 10% increase in the proportion of the population receiving treatment results in a small improvement (1.2% absolute rate reduction) in the aggregate population recidivism rate.' (p. 62)	IX

		correctional programming in both incarceration and community settings.	event simulation modelling.			- 'two simulation models are reported in this paper that demonstrate different impacts from increasing the number and type of programs offered within correctional and community correctional settings: expanding access and participation rates in programs can yield reductions in recidivism, adding treatment matching will accelerate the recidivism reduction, and by offering risk-need-responsivity (RNR) programming the reincarceration rate can be reduced by 3–6%.' (p. 50)	
*Tomlinson, M. F. (2018). A Theoretical and empirical review of dialectical behavior therapy within forensic psychiatric and correctional settings worldwide. <i>International Journal of Forensic Mental Health</i> , 17(1), 72-95.	Can	To determine whether DBT is effective with offending populations in reducing recidivism	76 sources were included in the systematic review (Iran, Aus, UK, USA, Canada, NZ, Netherlands)	A Systematic review	N/A	There is some promising evidence, but more research is needed. - 'DBT was originally developed to treat chronically suicidal individuals with borderline personality disorder. DBT is grounded in a dialectical framework, whereby opposing forces can exist at the same time without conflicting. For example, within a dialectical worldview, the therapist simultaneously accepts the client as he or she is and promotes change.' (p. 75) - DBT may reduce recidivism risk if applied within an RNR framework.	IX
*Tyler, N., Gannon, T. A., & Olver, M. E. (2021). Does treatment for sexual offending work? <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 23(51), 1-8.	NZ/UK/Can	Whether literature suggests treatment is effective in reducing sexual reoffending and to identify the features of effective interventions.	N/A	C Summary of research done	S	There is some promising evidence, but more research is needed. - 'adhering to RNR principles, incorporating cognitive behavioral principles, including behavioral reconditioning for inappropriate sexual arousal, having "hands on" involvement from a registered psychologist in the delivery of treatment, providing program staff with supervision, and delivering treatment in community settings'. (p. 51)	III

*van Wormer, K. (2010). <i>Working with Female Offenders: A Gender-Sensitive Approach</i>. John Wiley & Sons.	USA	to examine gender-sensitive programming within institutional settings	N/A	C	N/A	- 'the three strongest arguments for gender-specific programming are women's unique biology, cultural role expectations and vulnerabilities, and gendered pathways into crime' (p. 139) - Gender-responsive treatment is based on 5 key principles: relational, strengths-based, trauma-informed, holistic and culturally competent.	IX
*Ventura Miller, H. (2021). Female re-entry and gender-responsive programming: Recommendations for policy and practice. <i>Corrections Today</i>, May/June, 12-18.	USA	Discussion of what works for women who offend upon release from prison	Women who offend	C	N/A	- The paper recommends that women are provided with gender-specific interventions. - in addition to therapeutic interventions, practical supports for housing were also recommended.	IX
Villettaz, P., Gillieron, G., & Killias, M. (2015). <i>The Effects on Re-offending of Custodial vs. Noncustodial Sanctions: An Updated Systematic Review of the State of Knowledge</i> . Campbell Collaboration.	Switzerland	To identify evidence concerning the effects of custodial and non-custodial sanctions on re-offending	Unknown	A Meta analysis	N/A	- 'the rate of re-offending after a non-custodial sanction is lower than after a custodial sanction in most comparisons'. However, studies that reached this conclusion often had weaker designs, whereas experimental evaluations and natural experiments were less favourable to non-custodial sanctions. - There is a need for more RCTs.	VI
Visher, C. A. (2017). Social Networks and Desistance. <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i> , 16(3), 749-752.	USA	Emerging evidence regarding the identification of needs and risks to achieve successful reintegration and desistance.	N/A	C	N/A	- Focus on individual level change. - Citing other research (Boman and Mowen, 2017), this paper stated that '(a) family support reduces post-release substance abuse and criminal offending; (b) close relationships with friends who have incarceration, offending, and drug-dealing histories (i.e., "criminal peers") increase substance abuse and criminal offending; and (c) criminal peers significantly weaken the link between family support and offending, increasing the likelihood of recidivism.' (p. 750)	IX
*Walton, J. S., & Chou, S. (2015). The effectiveness of psychological treatment for	UK	To examine the effectiveness of psychological	15 publications based on 10 studies	A	S (Child Sex Offenders)	Only two studies were coded as 'good'.	III

reducing recidivism in child molesters: A systematic review of randomized and nonrandomized studies. <i>Trauma, Violence & Abuse</i> , 16(4), 401.		treatment interventions for child molesters.		Systematic Review		3/10 showed lower recidivism rates post-treatment that were statistically significant. The paper discusses methodological limitations of the research. - Most of the studies reviewed were '... coded as weak, indicating that the results derived from substandard designs [were] further compromised by inadequate levels of methodological rigor' (p. 408).	
Weatherburn, D. (2020). Is tougher sentencing and bail policy the cause of rising imprisonment rates? A NSW case study. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 53(4), 563-584.	NSW	the contribution of sentencing, bail, policing policy and crime to the rapid rise in NSW imprisonment rates.	NSW criminal justice system data 2011 - 2019	B	V S D	'the likelihood of bail refusal has changed very little over the period when imprisonment rates rose, we find no evidence of a significant change in the length of sentences and no evidence of an increase in the likelihood of a prison sentence once changes in sentence-relevant factors are taken into account. Most of the increase in imprisonment rates appears to be due to changes in policing policy and (to a lesser extent) certain types of crime.' (p. 563)	III
Welsh, C. C., & Rocque, M. (2014). When crime prevention harms: A review of systematic reviews. <i>Journal of Experimental Criminology</i> , 10, 245–266.	USA/Netherlands	What are the theoretical, methodological, and programmatic characteristics of individual-based crime prevention programs with reported harmful effects?	15 Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews	A	V S D	- This is the first empirical review of harmful effects of crime prevention programs. - No harmful effects were associated with the 7 interventions: CBT, drug substitution; early family/parent training; mentoring; self-control programs; programs for serious juvenile offenders; and non-custodial employment programs. - 22 harmful effects from 22 unique studies of individual-based crime prevention programs were identified. At 5 studies apiece, boot camps and drug courts accounted for the largest share or between-group proportion of studies with harmful effects. The authors noted	

						that the ineffectiveness of drug courts was 'very likely a result of implementation failure rather than theory failure. This is because of the strong and substantial evidence of the effectiveness of drug courts. In their systematic review of drug courts, which included 154 studies, Mitchell et al. (2011; see also Mitchell et al. 2012a) found that recidivism was reduced by an average of 12 %' (p. 261).	
*Whitting, L., Day, A., & Powell, M. (2014). The impact of community notification on the management of sex offenders in the community: An Australian perspective. <i>Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology</i> , 47(2), 240-258.	Aus (Vic/WA)	The impact of community notification on sex offenders' reintegration into the community and their subsequent risk of reoffending, its potential deterrent effect and usefulness as a management tool, and implementation issues.	N/A	C Discussion	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aim of community notification is to increase public safety through general and specific deterrence. However, 'A growing body of empirical evidence suggests that community notification leads to offenders being ostracized and persecuted, producing – or reinforcing – feelings of shame, embarrassment, hopelessness, stress, and alienation' (p. 244). It can also undermine other protective factors such as stable housing, employment and pro-social supports. A lot of the evidence draws from self-reports. - The stress caused by community notification may increase the likelihood of recidivism and there is no evidence to show it effectively reduces recidivism. The evidence overall on the effectiveness of such schemes is 'somewhat equivocal' (p. 254). - Notification schemes are resource-intensive and costly to run. 	II
Worthington, R. (2016). Applying the concept of reciprocal roles to relapse prevention with offenders: a cognitive analytic therapy informed approach. <i>Journal of Criminological</i>	UK	to explore the ways in which cognitive analytic therapy (CAT) informed reciprocal-role	N/A	C	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CAT is designed as an add-on to CBT for individuals who struggle with empathy, those that deny their offences and those who are re-enacting victim-perpetrator roles within therapy to enhance relapse prevention. 	IX

<i>Research, Policy and Practice</i> , 2(1), 67-79.		procedures could better inform relapse prevention planning for offenders in treatment programs.				- “No more Victims” is a newly designed module using CAT.	
*Zettler, H. R. (2021). Much to Do About Trauma: A Systematic Review of Existing Trauma-Informed Treatments on Youth Violence and Recidivism. <i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i>, 19(1), 113-134.	USA	to identify the most effective trauma-informed treatments for the larger population of justice-involved youth	N/A	A Systematic Review of trauma-informed treatment programs	V	This paper outlines several different trauma-informed treatment approaches including effectiveness (and cost effectiveness) and strengths and limitations. - trauma-informed treatment programs aim to mitigate the effects of trauma. Evaluations demonstrate their effectiveness in reducing trauma-related symptoms and suggest they can also reduce behavioural infractions and institutional violence.	IX