Griffith UNIVERSITY

Griffith Criminology Institute

Final Report: Improving Risk Assessment of Immigration Detainees

November 2019

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Improving Risk Assessments of Immigration Detainees

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Acknowledgements

We gratefully knowledge the interviewees who participated in this project, and the commitment and assistance provided by officers of the Australian Border Force. We also acknowledge the work of Dr Carleen Thompson and Lisa Thomsen in this report.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Executive Summary

Background

Griffith University was invited by Australian Border Force to provide consultancy services for a project on *Improving Risk Assessment of Immigration Detainees*. This report represents the completion of Stage One of this project.

In the original documentation provided by Australian Border Force concerns were identified around the validity of assessments made using the Serco developed Security Risk Assessment Tool (SRAT). Griffith University was contracted to provide an independent assessment of the validity of the SRAT and to determine its ongoing utility to ensure best practice in the detention operations environment.

The *Home Affairs Corporate Plan 2018-19* references the importance of this work:

- Under the Australian Border Force, role and priorities contains under the Operation Priority for Migration Systems the requirement for safe, secure and sustainable detention
- An effective SRAT is a key tool in achieving that goal.

Australian Border Force recognised the need to enhance the current system to reflect more variables than is currently captured, to better reflect a nuanced view of a detainee such as their risk, needs and responsivity, as per those used in the criminal justice environment.

As the first stage of this process Griffith University agreed to provide a report detailing:

- An understand of the concept of risk in Australian immigration detention facilities;
- Review of the current empirical work concerning risk in immigration detention facilities;
- Background on the development, function and psychometric properties actuarial risk assessment tools; and

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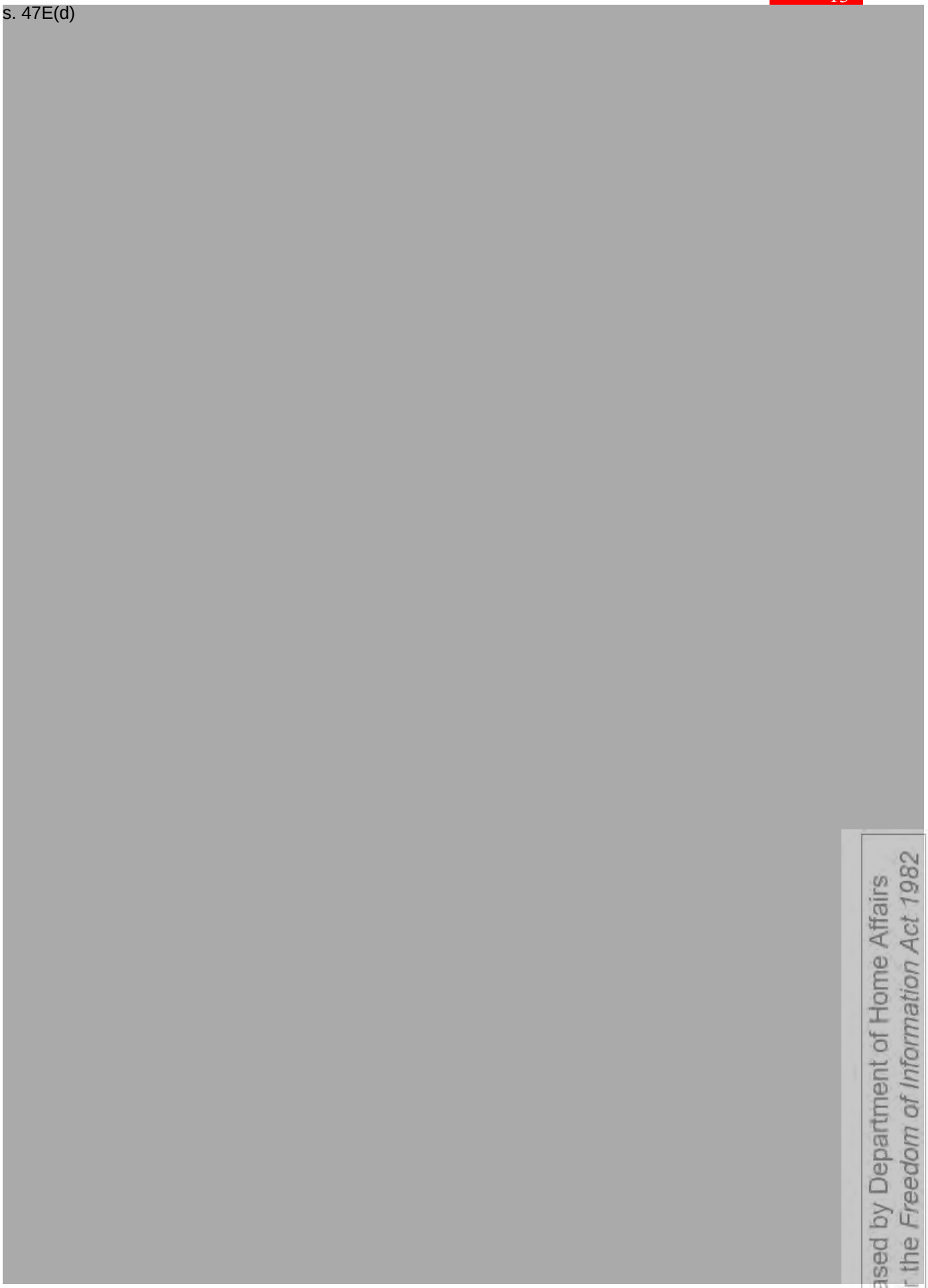

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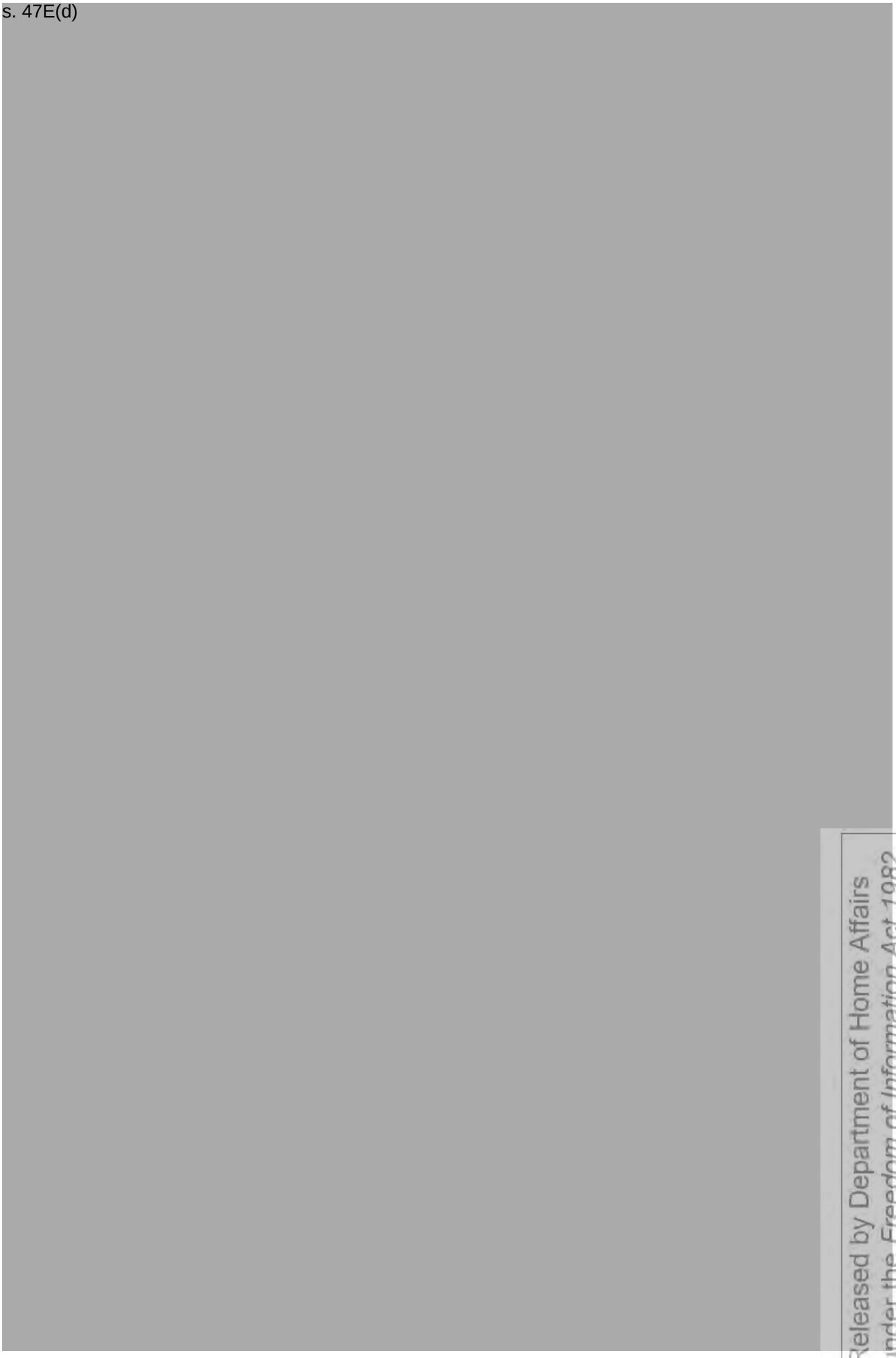

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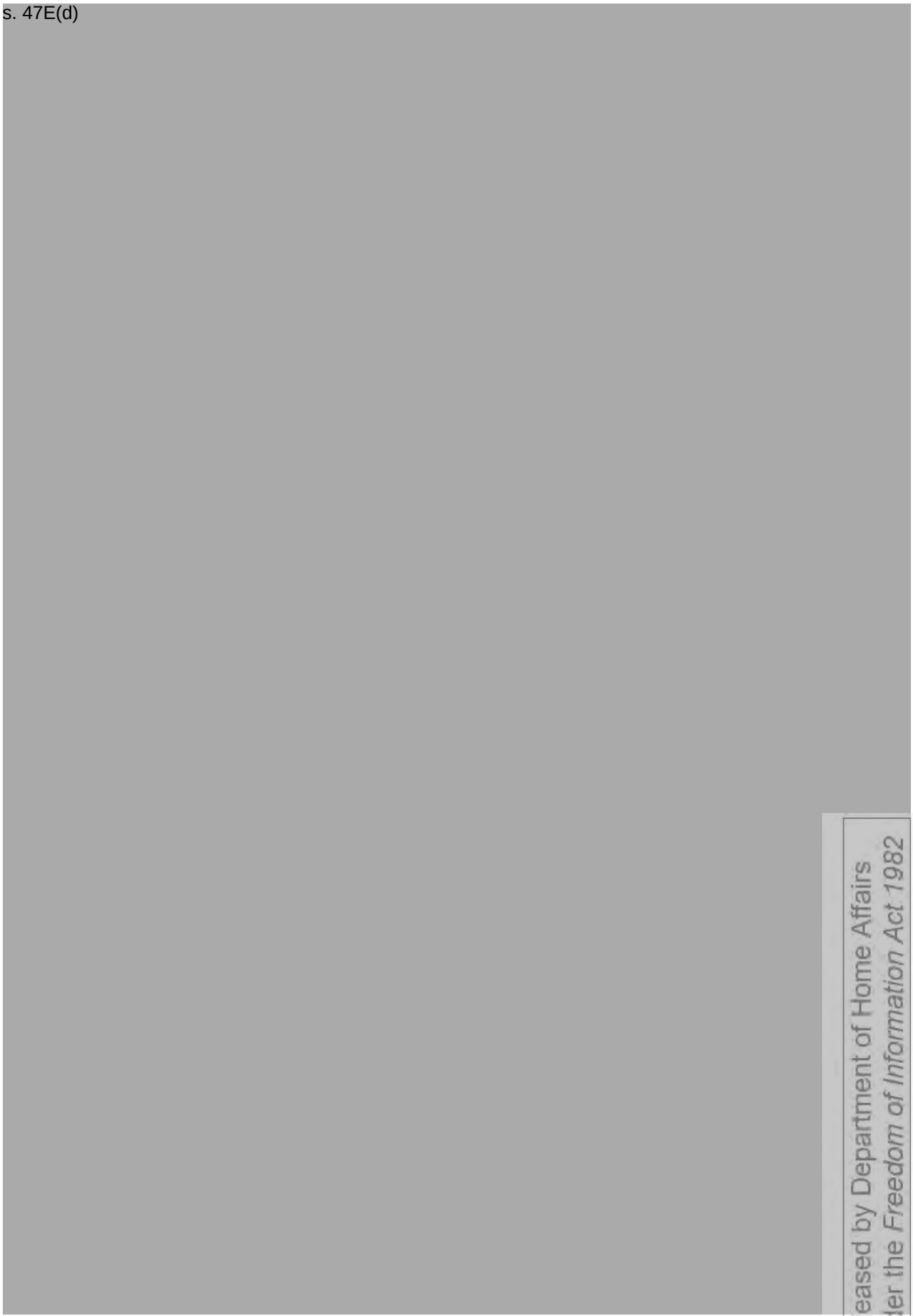

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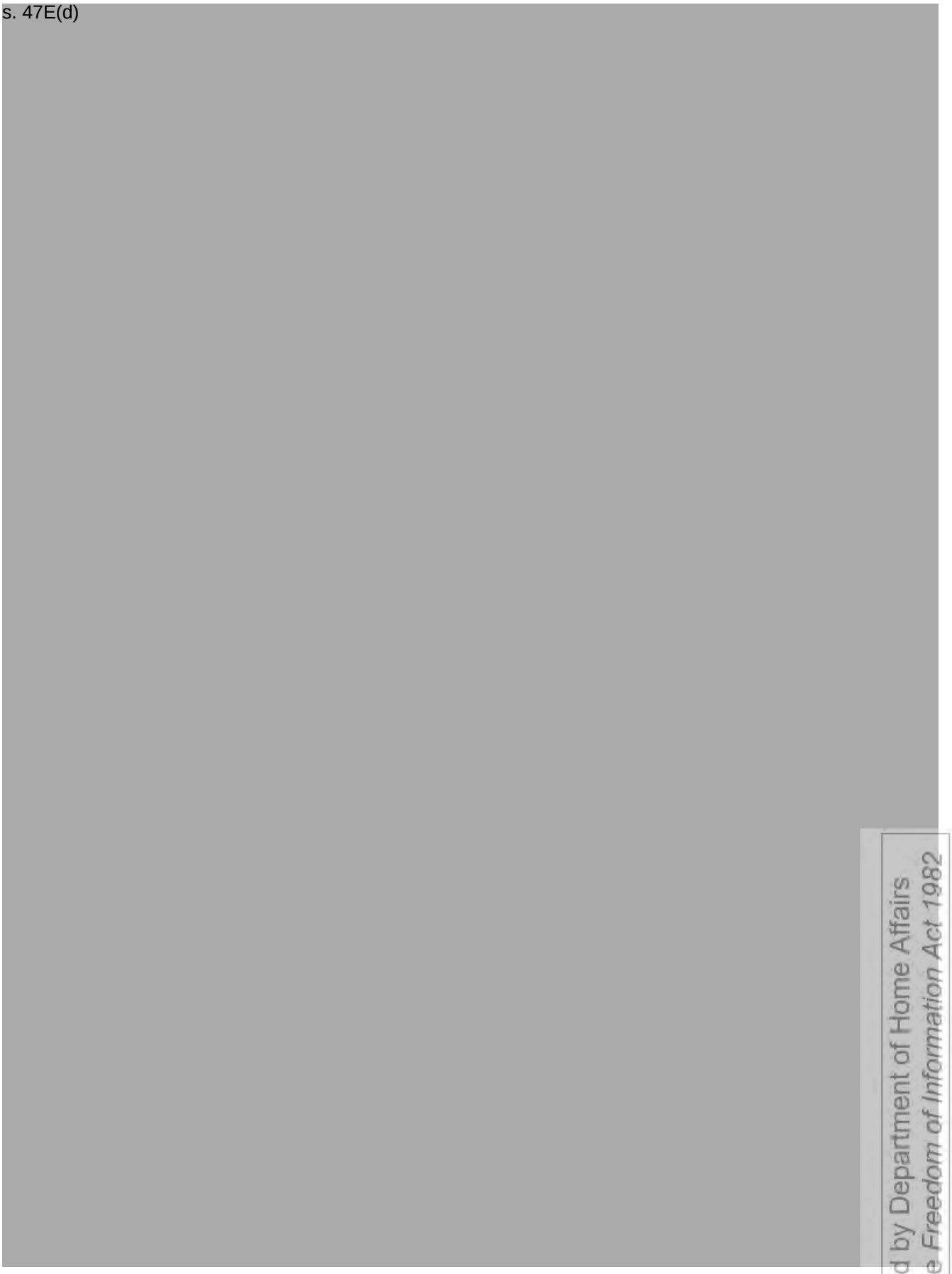

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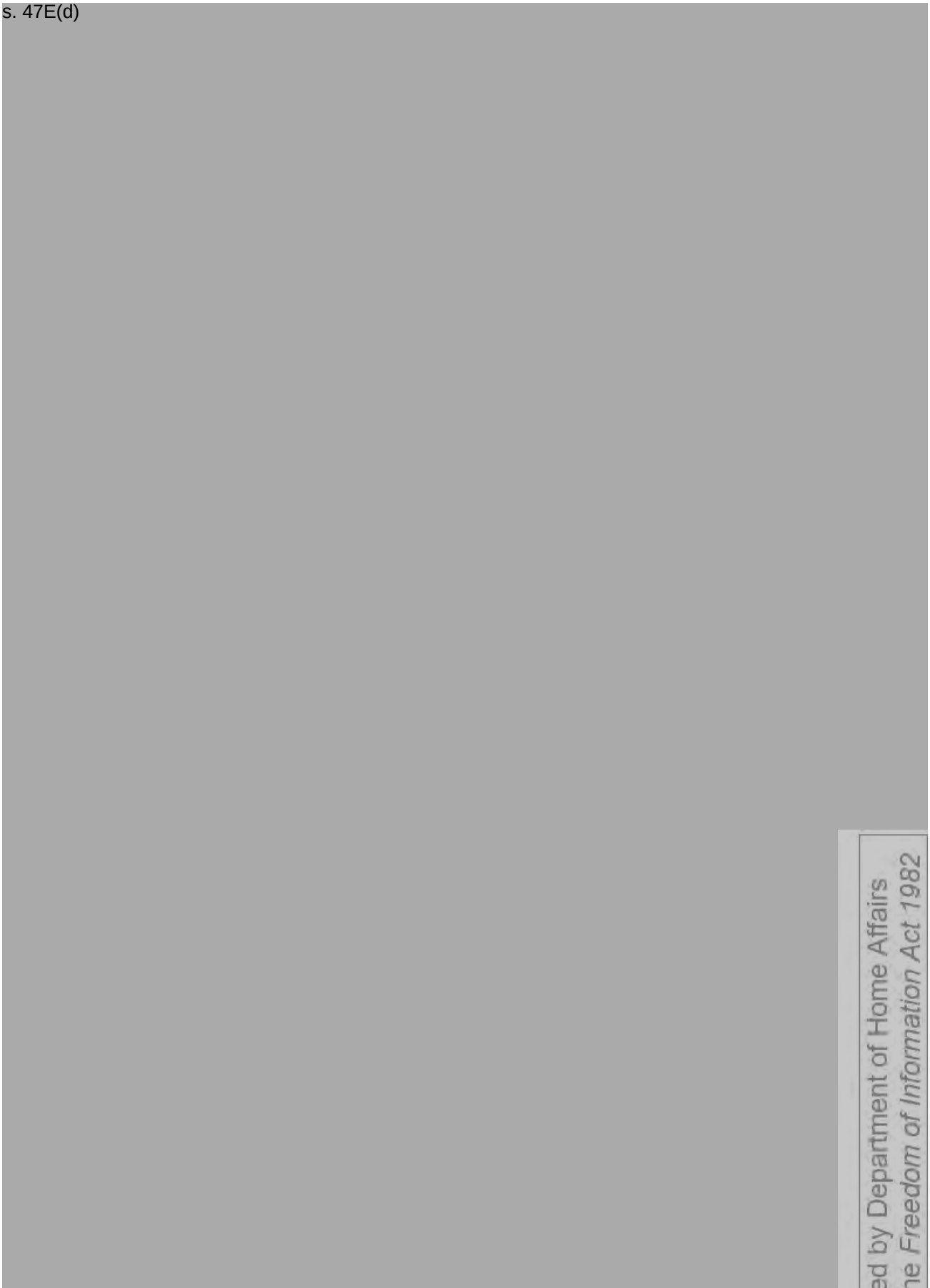

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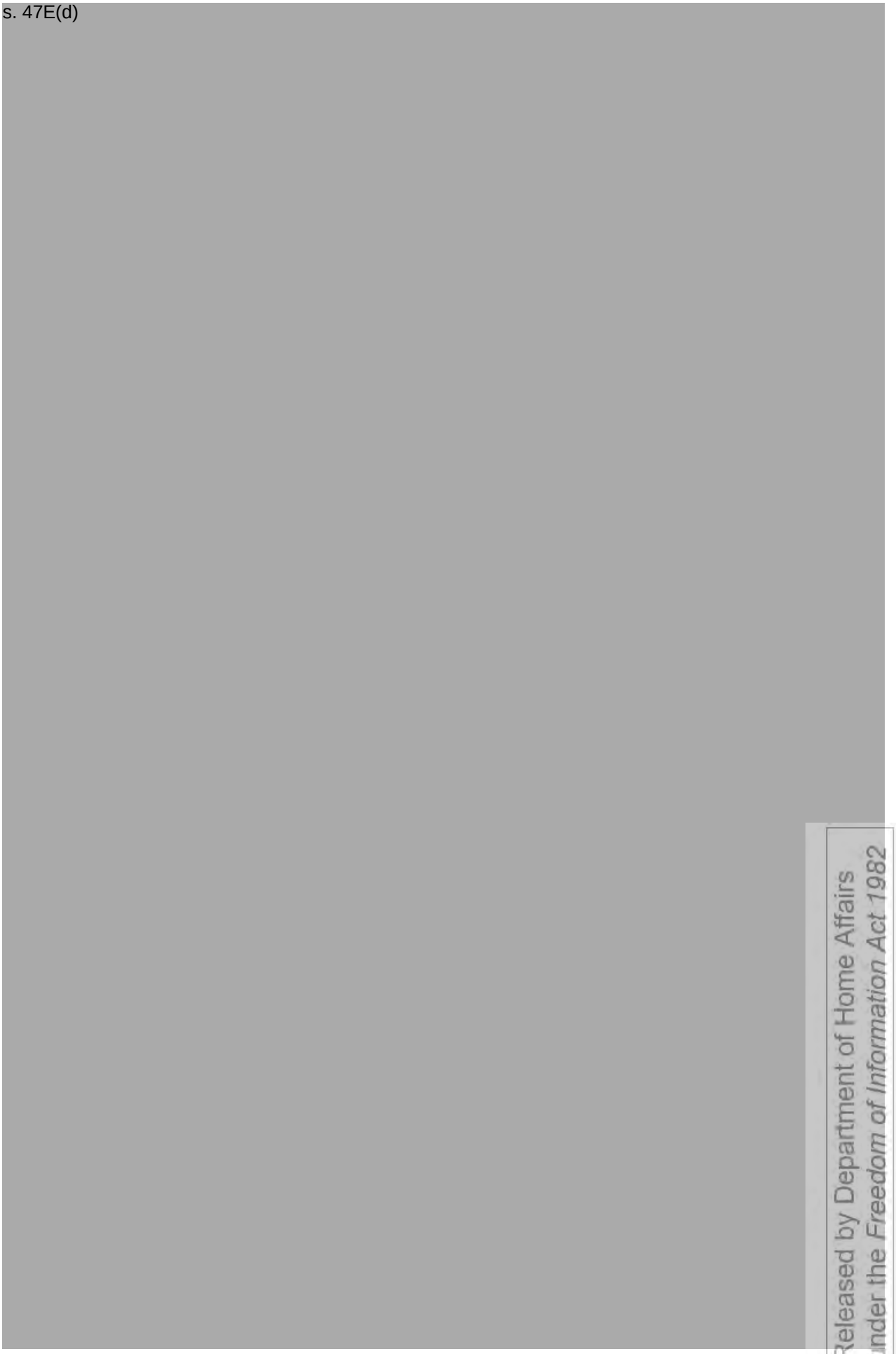

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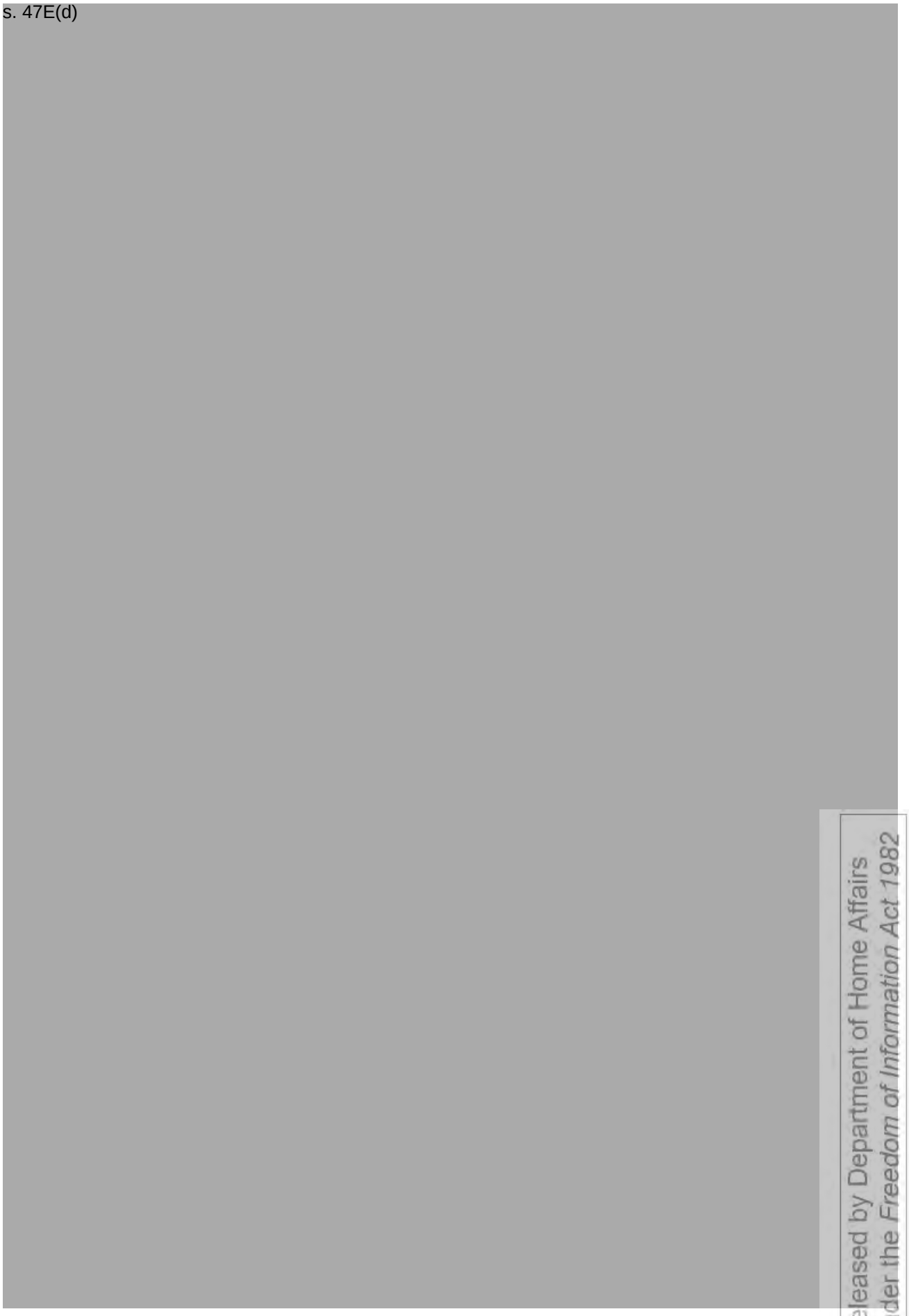

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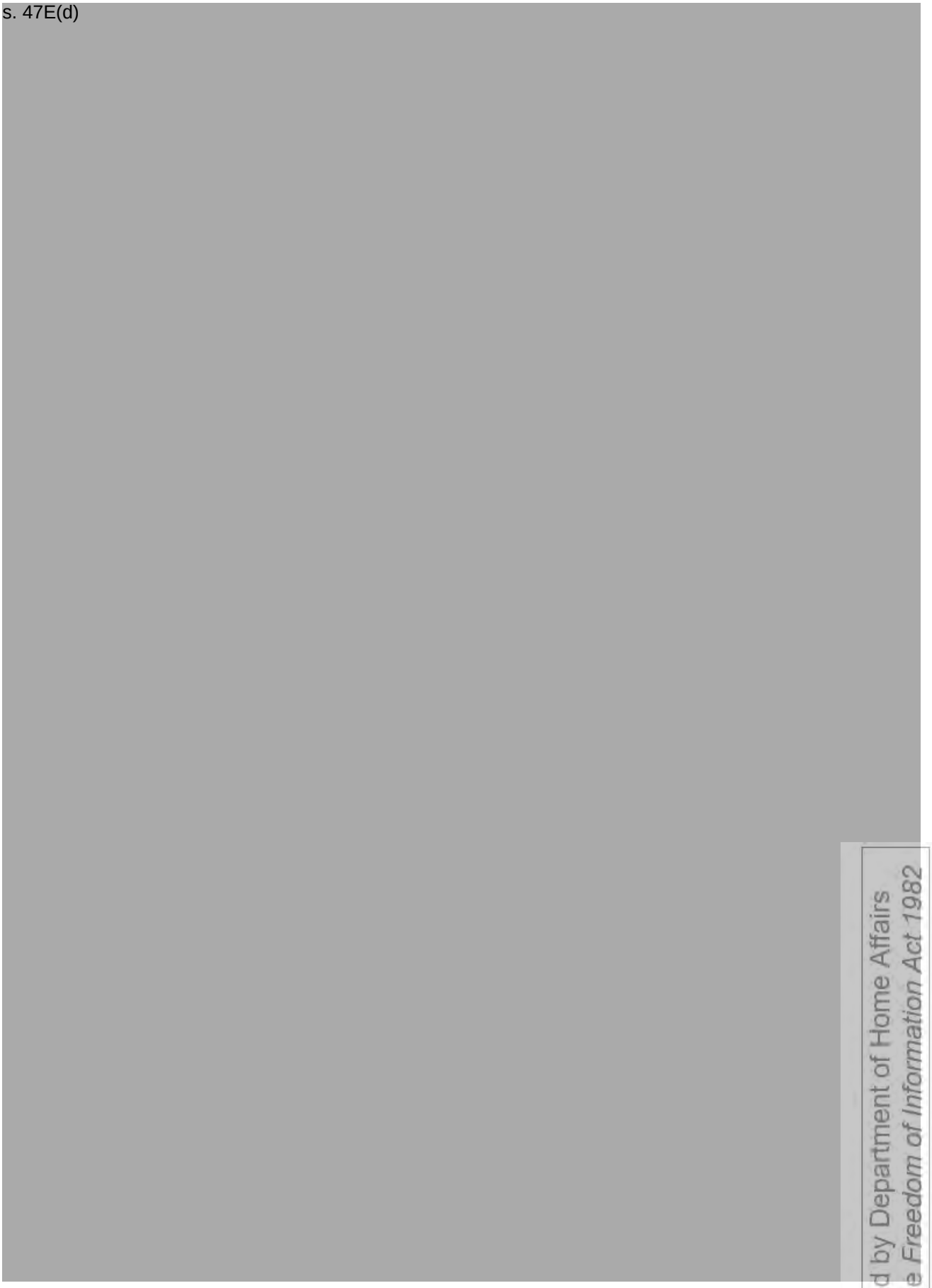

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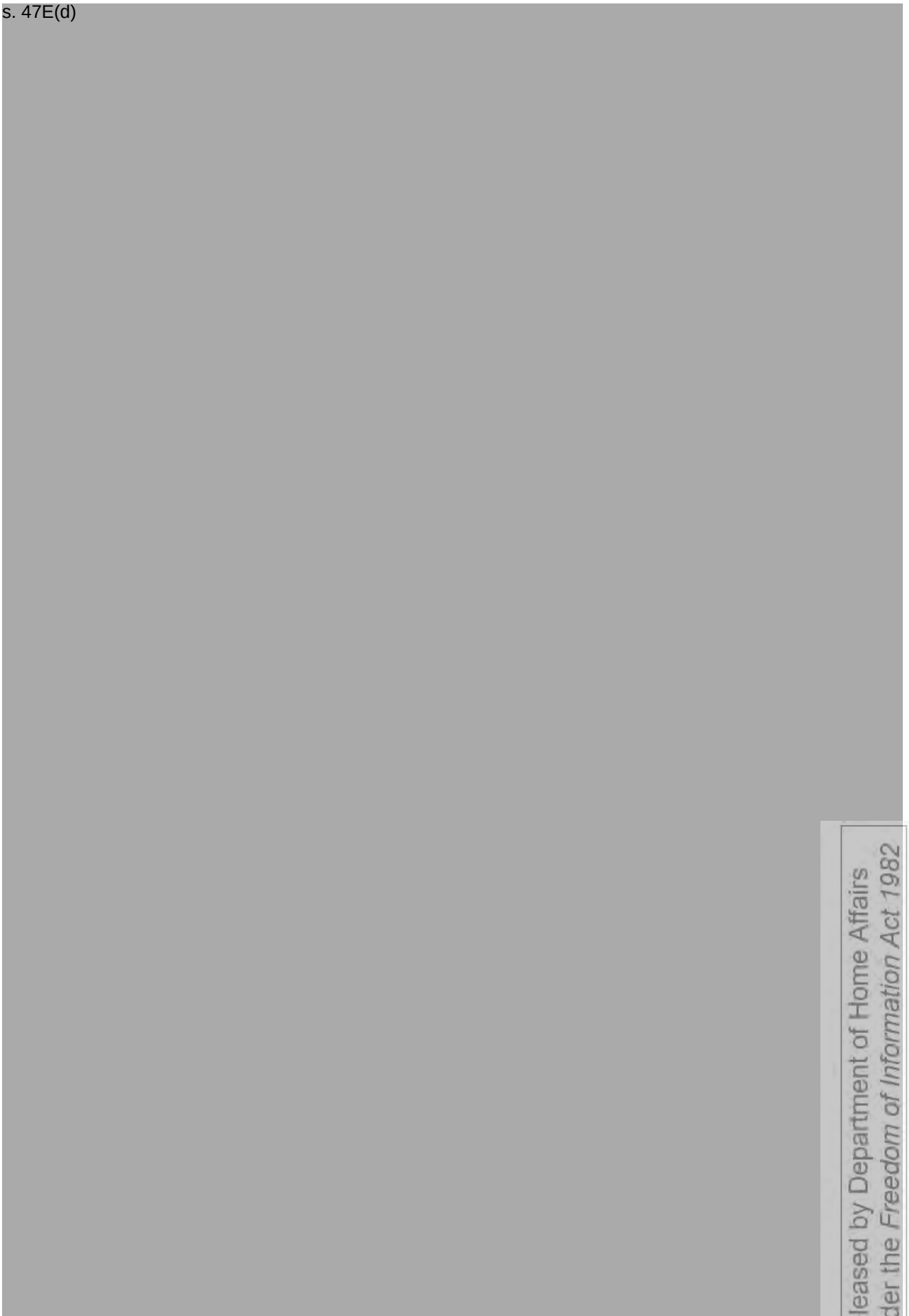

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Section 1: Understanding Risk Assessment of Immigration Detainees

1.1 Background

This section of the report addresses project aim 1, which is to understand the broader context of immigration detention in Australia. Specifically, it is necessary to understand:

- Who, why and for how long are people detained?
- What is the nature of their detention (with family, frequency of movement within the system, reason for detention)?
- What is the nature of the risk to themselves, other detainees and the Australian population more broadly (e.g. suicide, mental disorder, escape, violence)?
- Do these risks vary across the different populations in detention facilities?
- Do these risks vary across different detention facilities (contexts)?

To answer these questions, publicly available data and Australian Border Force (ABF) administrative data (as appropriate) will be used along with interviews with key stakeholders.

1.2 Methods

1.2.1 Quantitative method

Administrative data from the ABF were provided to the consultants. These data included all immigration detainees, incidents and incident participants across the immigration detention network for the period of January 2018 to October 2018. The analyses presented in the results describe the immigration detention cohort (Detainee Analyses) and incidents overall across the Australian detention facility network (Incidence Analyses), and then on each individual immigration detention facility in more detail (Detention Facility Analyses).

Immigration detainees are categorised as either Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMA), Air Arrivals, s501s, Visa Cancellations, Seaport Arrivals or Overstayers. IMAs are individuals who arrived in Australian territory via boat without a valid visa, whereas Air Arrivals arrive in an Australian airport with a visa and then claim asylum. s501s refers to individuals who have failed to meet a character test, usually as a result of being convicted of criminal offences, and in turn have had their visa cancelled. Other visa cancellations are not necessarily the result of being involved in criminal activity. Seaport Arrivals are again similar to Air arrivals in that they are people that have arrived in Australia, the only difference being they have arrived via a maritime vessel that is allowed to be in Australian waters. Finally, Overstayers, as the term suggests, are individuals that were once granted a visa, but when their visa expired, they remained in Australia rather than returning to their country of origin.

Incidents were classified by ABF into the following incident types: Assault Client < 18, Assault – Minor, Assault- Serious, Assault- Sexual, Contraband – Visitor, Contraband Found, Death, Disturbance – Major, Escape, Food/Fluid Refusal, Other, Self-Harm – Actual, Self-Harm – Threatened, Use Of Force, and Use Of Force Planned. These were recategorized into minor, major and critical incident types, as outlined below.

Minor Level Incident Types	Major Level Incident Types	Critical Level Incident Types
Planned Use Of Force	Use Of Force	Sexual Assault
Assault- Minor	Self-Harm- Threatened	Death
Contraband Found	Self-Harm- Actual	Escape
Contraband- Visitor	Assault- Serious	
Other	Food/Fluid Refusal	
	Assault Client < 18	
	Disturbance- Major	
	Other	

In terms of 'Other' incidents, the following table breaks down what minor level and major level 'Other' incidents consists of, although it is important to note there is some overlap between these two categories, depending on the severity of the incident.

Minor Level 'Other' Incidents	Major Level 'Other' Incidents
Abusive/ Aggressive Behaviour	Serious Accident
Minor Accident	Child Physical Abuse
Complaint	Serious Damage
Minor Damage	Offsite Demonstration
Minor Disturbance	Onsite Demonstration
I.T System Failure	Attempted Escape
Minor Industrial Action	Escape- Tools In Possession
Media Approach Staff/Clients	Power Failure
Property Missing	Security System Failure
Property Missing- Money	Sewerage/Water Failure
Minor Public Health Risk	Media- Unauthorised Presence
School Absenteeism	Notification By Welfare Authority
Substance Abuse	Removal Aborted
Theft	Serious Illness- Ambulance Required
Visitor- Client Denied	Threat- Bomb/Biologic/Chem
Visitor- Other Refused	Use Of Fire Equipment/ Fire Alarm
	Use Of Observation Room >24hrs

Minor Level 'Other' Incidents	Major Level 'Other' Incidents
	Visitor- Health Provider Denied
	Weapon- Client In Possession

The detention facilities examined include Adelaide ITA, Brisbane ITA, Mainland APODs (including hospitals, hotels etc), Maribyrnong IDC, Melbourne ITA, North West Point IDC, Perth IDC, Villawood IDC and Yongah Hill IDC.

1.2.2 Qualitative method

We conducted 11 focus groups ($M_{duration}$ = 80 minutes) with a total of 21 participants representing the three key stakeholder groups involved in the operation of immigration detention facilities across Australia, namely, ABF, Serco and IHMS. Participants were identified by ABF as appropriate based on their roles within the stakeholder groups as being able to provide a well-rounded understanding of risk in Australian immigration detention facilities. Below is a table that provides some information regarding these participants.

Participant	Organisation	Role/ Experience
1	ABF	In-depth operational experience- focus on security
2	ABF	In-depth operational experience- focus on security
3	ABF	In-depth operational experience- focus on security
4	ABF	In-depth operational experience- focus on security
5	ABF	In-depth operational experience- focus on security
6	ABF	Detention operations experience
7	ABF	Detention operations experience
8	ABF	Detention operations experience
9	ABF	Detention operations experience
10	ABF	Detention health operations experience
11	ABF	Governance experience
12	ABF	Detention operations experience
13	ABF	Strategy and risk experience
14	ABF	Placements experience
15	ABF	Placements experience

16	ABF	Placements experience
17	ABF	Policy and contract experience
18	ABF	Policy and contract experience
19	Serco	Operational experience
20	Serco	Intelligence experience
21	IHMS	Health services experience

Two researchers attended all interviews/focus groups to ensure reliability of recall. If agreed to, the interviews were taped. However, this was not possible for eight of the interviews/focus groups. In these situations, the second researcher acted as note taker. To address the aims of this research the focus groups were asked questions from a purpose designed interview schedule. However, as an unstructured interview process, the stakeholders were encouraged to expand on these questions.

These interviews were conducted according to the approval by the Griffith University Human Ethics Research Committee (protocol number 2018/952) which ensures appropriate informed consent and that no individual can be identified in the final presentation of the results.

The notes and interviews were analysed using a qualitative thematic analysis. Five key themes emerged that framed stakeholders' views, including: (1) changing makeup of cohorts, (2) organisational issues affecting risk management, (3) information on detainees, (4) management of risk, and (5) use of Security Risk Assessment Tool (SRAT).

1.3. Quantitative Results

1.3.1 Detainee Analyses - All Immigration Detainees in January-October 2018

During the period January- October 2018 there were 1,366 detainees across the facilities. Figure 1 illustrates the breakup of these individuals across the detention facilities, with the majority (*N*=496) of detainees being held in Villawood IDC. Yongah Hill IDC (*N*= 231) , Melbourne ITA (*N*=222) and Brisbane ITA (*N*=197) account for the majority of the remaining detainees, with a small number of individuals held in Maribyrnong IDC (*N*=108), Mainland APOD (*N*=49), Perth IDC (*N*=34) and Adelaide ITA (*N*=29).

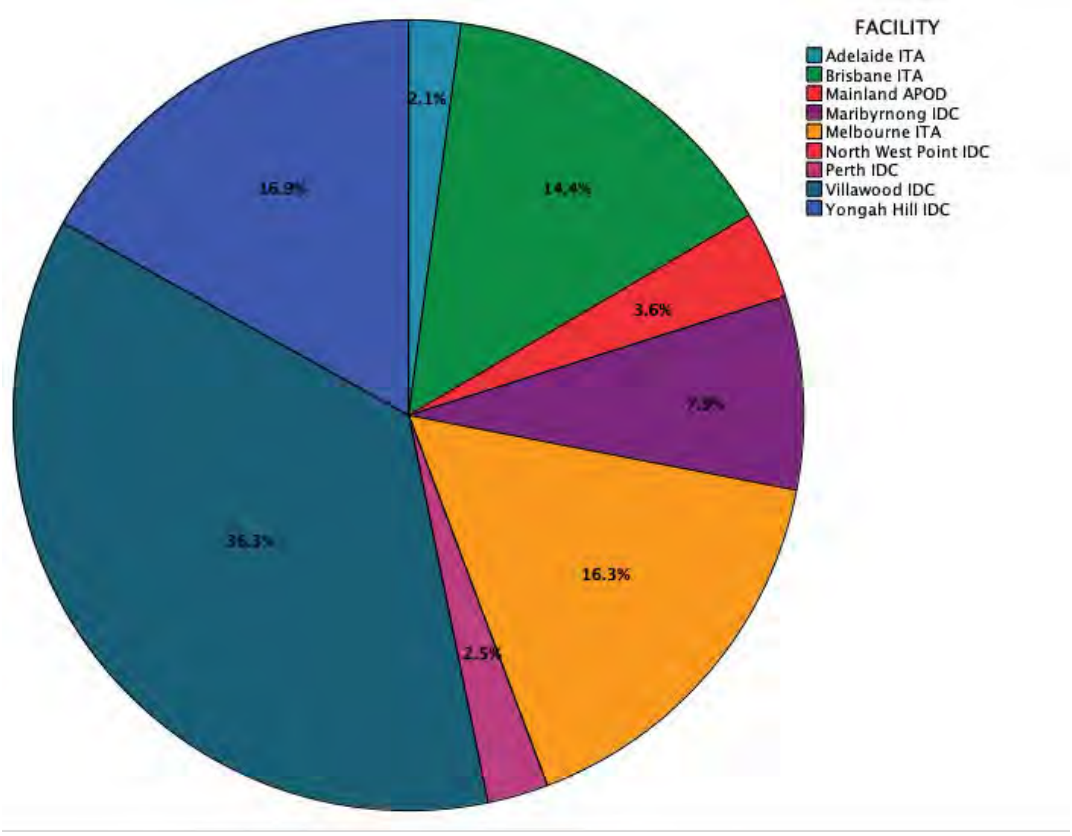

Figure 1. All Detainees Across Detention Facilities

These 1,366 detainees represented 129 different citizenships, including those considered 'Stateless'. As outlined in Figure 2 (and Appendix 1), the most prevalent detainee country of citizenship was Iran (13.2%), closely followed by New Zealand (11.1%), Vietnam and Sri Lanka (7.5%).

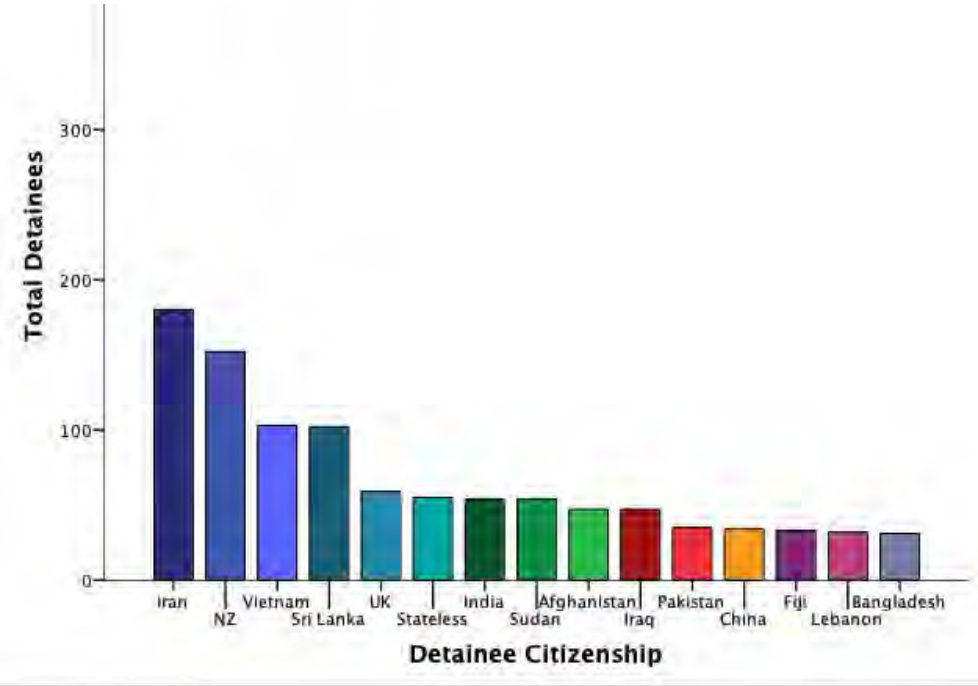

Figure 2. All Detainees by Citizenship

Nearly 90% of the detainees are male, and the ages of all the detainees ranged from 0 to 87, with a mean age of 35.7 years old (SD=11.8) (see Figure 3 and Appendix 1). The main age group represented across all of the immigration detention facilities is adults (31-60 years old), who made up 62.2% of the overall detainee population (see Figure 4 and Appendix 1).

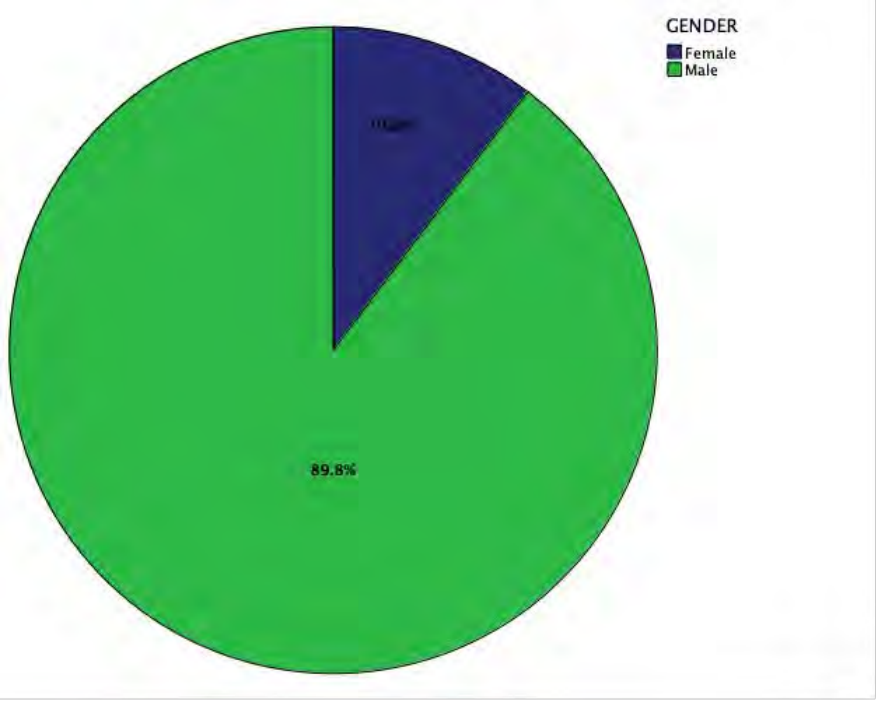

Figure 3. All Detainees by Gender

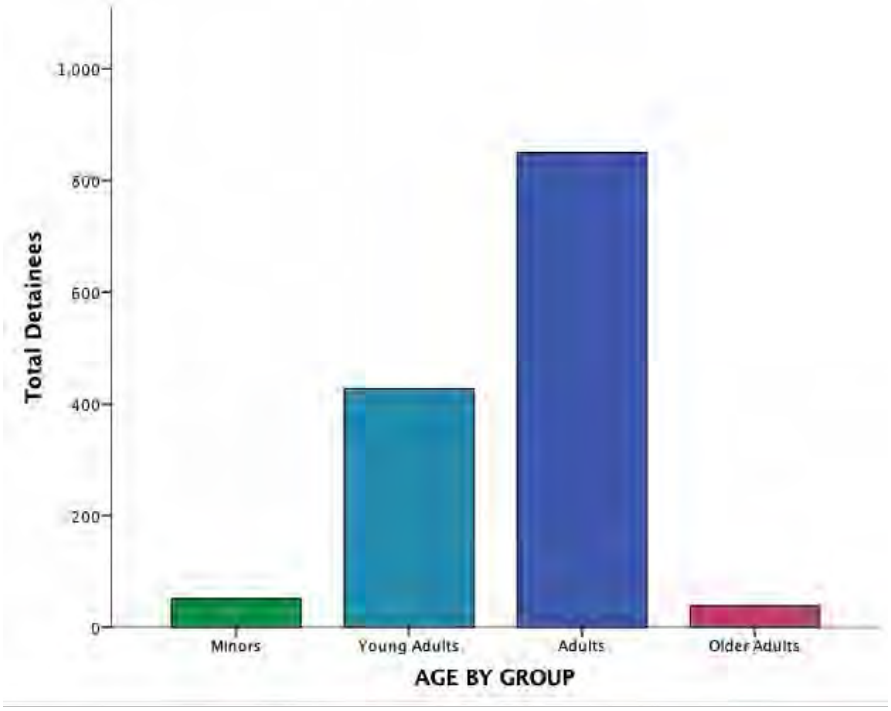

Figure 4. All Detainees by Age Group

Immigration detainees are categorised as either Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMA), Air Arrivals, s501s, Visa Cancellations, Seaport Arrivals or Overstayers. As demonstrated below in Figure 5, the main detention group represented across the detention facilities were IMAs (33%), closely followed by s501s (30.8%).

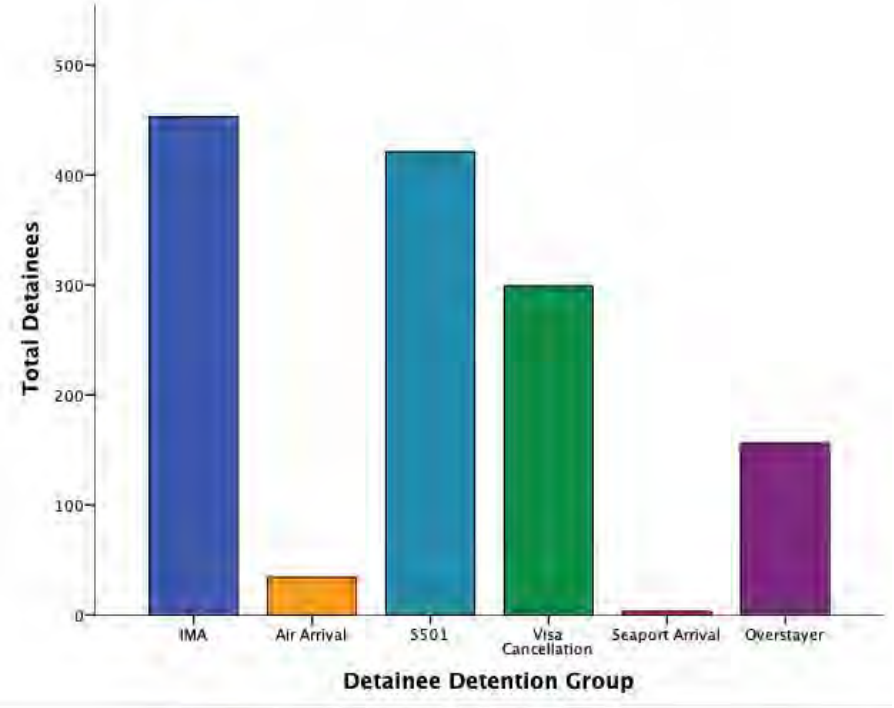

Figure 5. All Detainees by Detention Group

The length of time these individuals were detained for spanned from 1 to 4,154 days, with an average detention length of 530 days (*SD*= 626.6) (see Appendix 1). The average detention length of detainees in each of the detention facilities is as follows: Adelaide ITA- 280 days, Brisbane ITA- 328 days, Mainland APOD- 284 days, Maribyrnong IDC- 422 days, Melbourne ITA- 747 days, Perth IDC- 643 days, Villawood IDC- 484 days, and Yongah Hill IDC- 708 days. Data regarding the length of detention for individuals in North West Point was not available as there was no one detained in this facility at the 31st of October 2018. Figure 6 below shows that a large proportion (24.8%) of immigration detainees were detained for two years or longer, followed by 20.6% that were detained for 0-60 days, and 18.9% that were detained for 1-2 years.

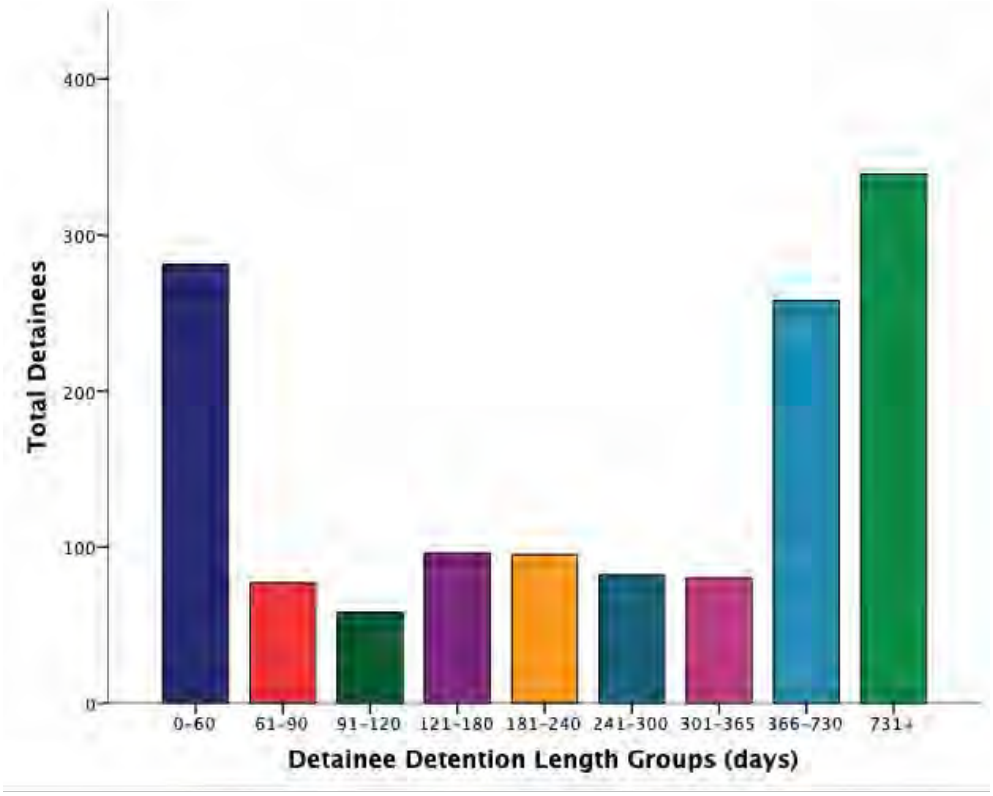

Figure 6. All Detainees by Detention Length Group

1.3.2 Incidence Analyses

1.3.2.1 All Incidents and Incident Participants in Immigration Detention

During the period of January - October 2018 there were 18,926 incidents across the immigration detention network. These incidents involved a total of 21,498 participants; consisting of 4,723 alleged[1] offenders, 1,027 alleged victims, and 15,748 detainees that were involved in some other capacity (Figure 7 and Appendix 2).

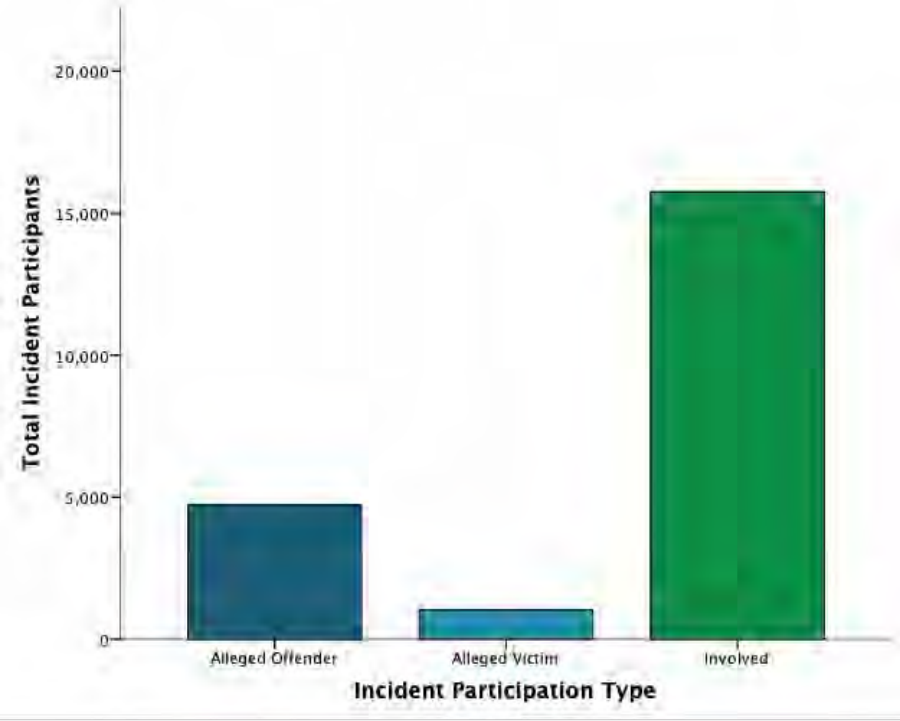

Figure 7. Incident Participants by Participation Type

1.3.2.2 Incidents: Facility

The spread of these incidents across the detention facilities, as displayed in Figure 8, reflects the number of detainees in each facility that are participating in these incidents (Figure 9). In order to examine this further, a chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .0055$) (see Appendix 3 for complete table) was used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain detention facilities. Minor level incidents

[1] The term 'alleged' when discussing incident participation type (i.e. alleged offender or alleged victim) is used as this is how the individuals are referred to in the original data provided to us.

were significantly more likely to occur in Adelaide ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 15743) =48.79, *p*<.001) and Brisbane ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 15743) =193.98, *p*<.001), and less likely in Melbourne ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 15743) =106.04, *p*<.001) and Maribyrnong IDC (x^2 (8, *N*= 15743) =119.90, *p*<.001). In contrast, major level incidents were significantly more likely in Melbourne ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 3142) =106.62 *p*<.001) and Maribyrnong IDC (x^2 (8, *N*= 3142) =119.03, *p*<.001), and less likely in Adelaide ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 3142) =50.90, *p*<.001) and Brisbane ITA (x^2 (8, *N*= 3142) =193.17, *p*<.001). The likelihood of critical level incidents occurring was not significantly impacted by any of the detention facilities (*p*'s > .0055).

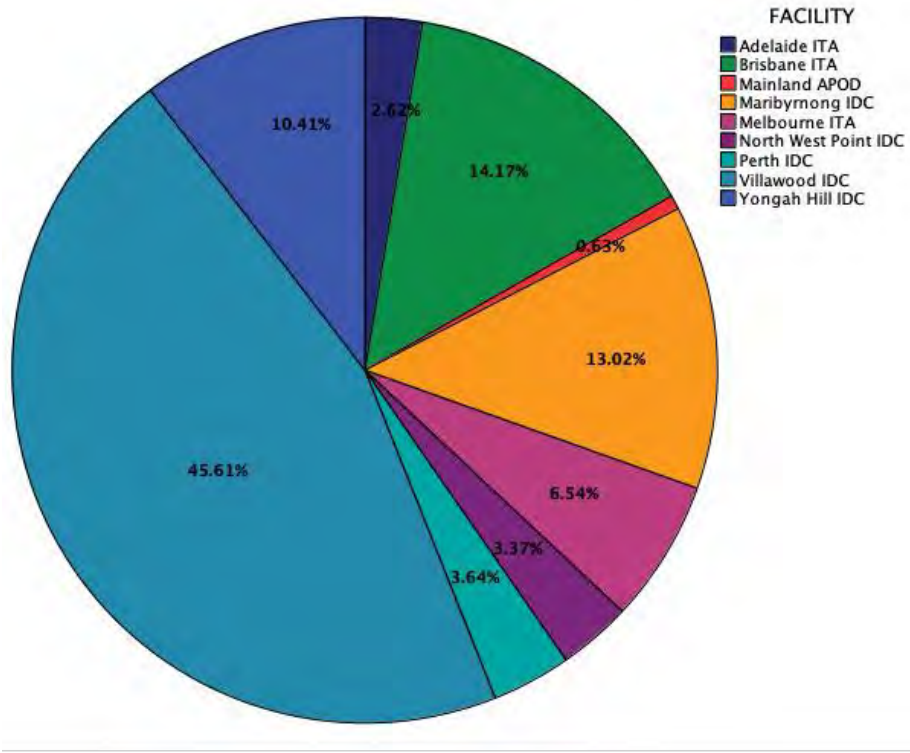

Figure 8. Incidents Across All Detention Facilities

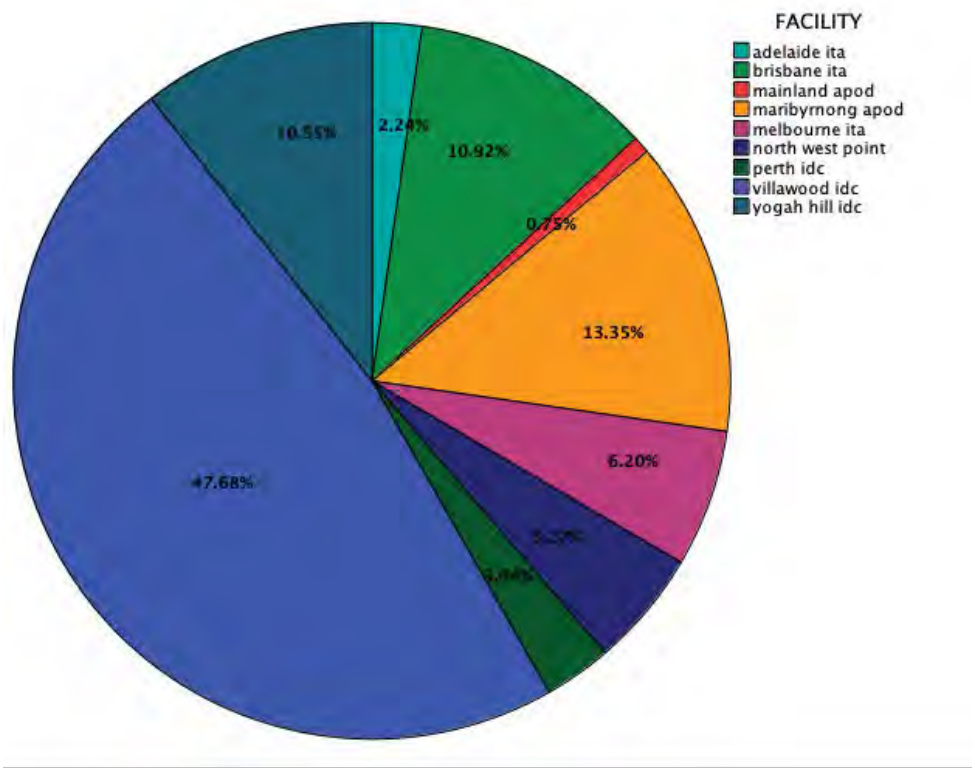

Figure 9. Incident Participants Across All Detention Facilities

1.3.2.3 Incident Participants: Incident Level

Most (85.7%) of the participants involved in incidents that occurred over the period of January - October 2018 were involved in minor incidents, with another 14% participating in major level incidents and the remaining 0.3% involved in critical level incidents, as is clearly depicted in Figure 10.

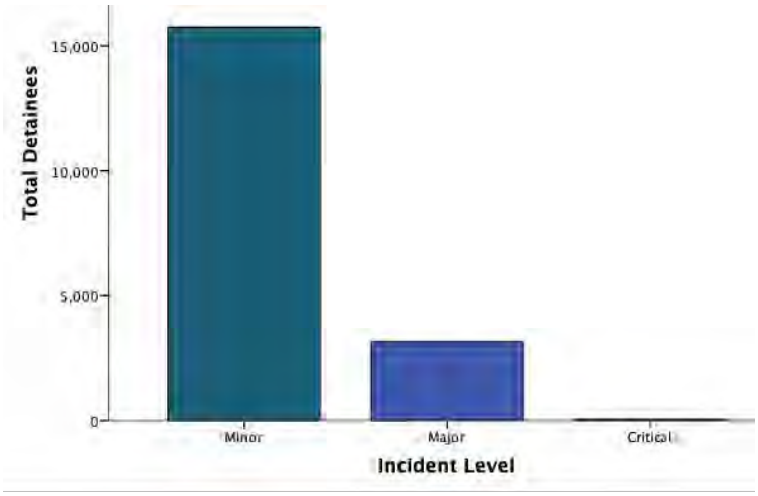

Figure 10. Incidents by Incident Level

1.3.2.4 Incidents: Incident Type

When breaking down the incidents, it is apparent in Figure 11 that Planned Use of Force[2] accounted for the largest number of incidents and incident participants overall. In particular it accounted for the largest number of detainees who acted as alleged offenders as well as the largest group of detainees who were involved in some other capacity. Assault- minor made up the largest group for detainees who were alleged victims in an incident.

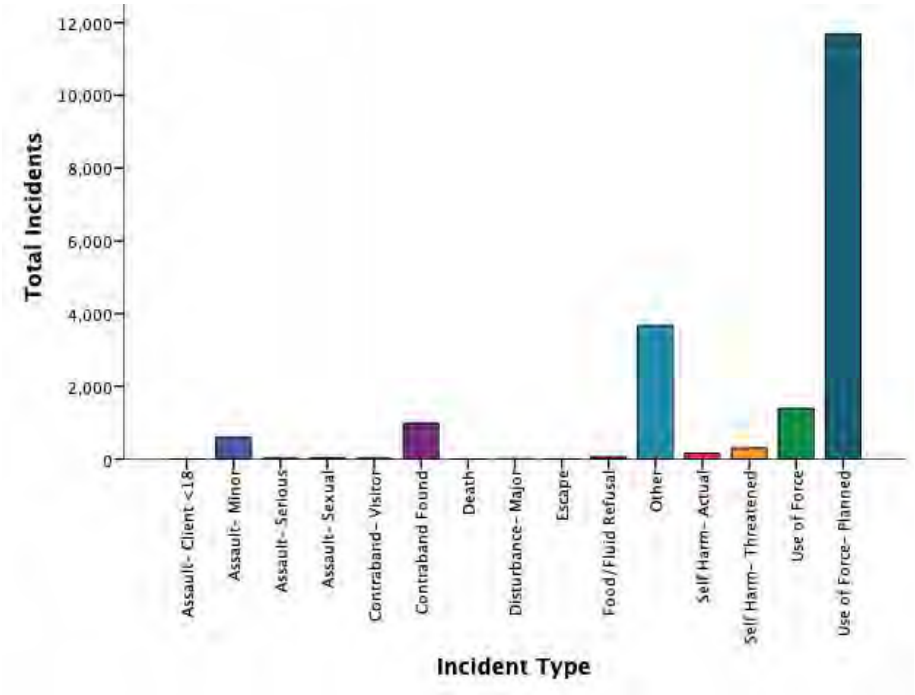

Figure 11. Incidents by Incident Type

1.3.2.5 Incidents: Month

Figure 12 shows the total incidents broken down according to the month the incidents occurred. May 2018 accounted for the month with the highest number of incidents with a total of 2,152 incidents, whilst January had the least number of incidents occur at 1760 incidents. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .005$) (see Appendix 3 for complete table) was used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months. Minor level incidents were most likely to occur in July (x^2 (9,

[2] Technically there are no 'alleged offenders' in these incidents (even though the data would suggest otherwise) as Planned Use of Force is an action that is decided upon and taken by Serco staff when escorting a detainee.

N= 15743) =12.35, *p*<.001) and least likely in March (x^2 (9, *N*= 15743) =16.10, *p*<.001), whereas major level incidents were more likely in March (x^2 (9, *N*= 3142) =16.44, *p*<.001) and least likely in July (x^2 (9, *N*= 3142) =13.96, *p*<.001). The month of year has no significant impact on the likelihood of critical level incidents occurring (*p*'s > .0055).

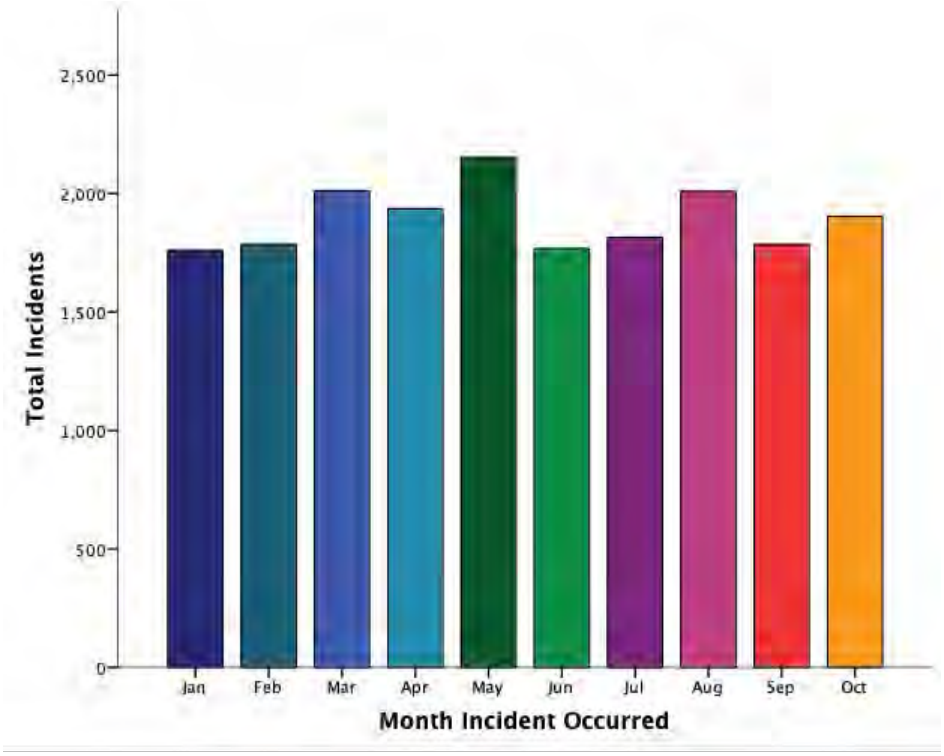

Figure 12. Incidents by Month

1.3.2.6 Incident Participants: Month

On a monthly level, May 2018 accounted for the month with the highest number of incident participants overall, as well has the highest number of alleged victims. October 2018 had the highest number of alleged offenders in incidents, and September 2018 saw the highest number of detainees involved in other capacities in incidents (see Appendix 2). In order to assess whether participation in these incidents was more or less likely to occur in certain months, another chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (see Appendix 4) was used. Detainee participation in minor level incidents was also most likely to occur in July (x^2 (9, *N*= 18426) =24.41, *p*<.001) but least likely in January (x^2 (9, *N*= 18426) =93.25, *p*<.001), whereas involvement in major level incidents was more likely in January (x^2 (9, *N*= 3012)

=95.75, *p*<.001) and least likely in July (x^2 (9, *N*= 3012) =26.33, *p*<.001). The month of year has no significant impact on the likelihood detainees participating in critical level incidents (*p*'s > .005).

1.3.2.7 Incidents: Day of Week

On a daily basis, whilst more incidents (regardless of detainee participation type) occurred overall on a Wednesday (see Figure 13), incidents that occurred on a Thursday involved more detainee participants overall (see Appendix 4). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Appendix 3) was used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur on certain days of the week. In terms of the frequency of incidents by incident level, minor level incidents were most likely to occur on a Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 15743) =17.55, *p*<.001) and least likely on a Saturday (x^2 (6, *N*= 15743) =74.27, *p*<.001). Comparatively, major level incidents were most likely to occur on a Saturday (x^2 (6, *N*= 3142) =64.89, *p*<.001) and least likely to occur on Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 3142) =17.16, *p*<.001). The day of the week had no significant impact on the likelihood of critical level incidents occurring.

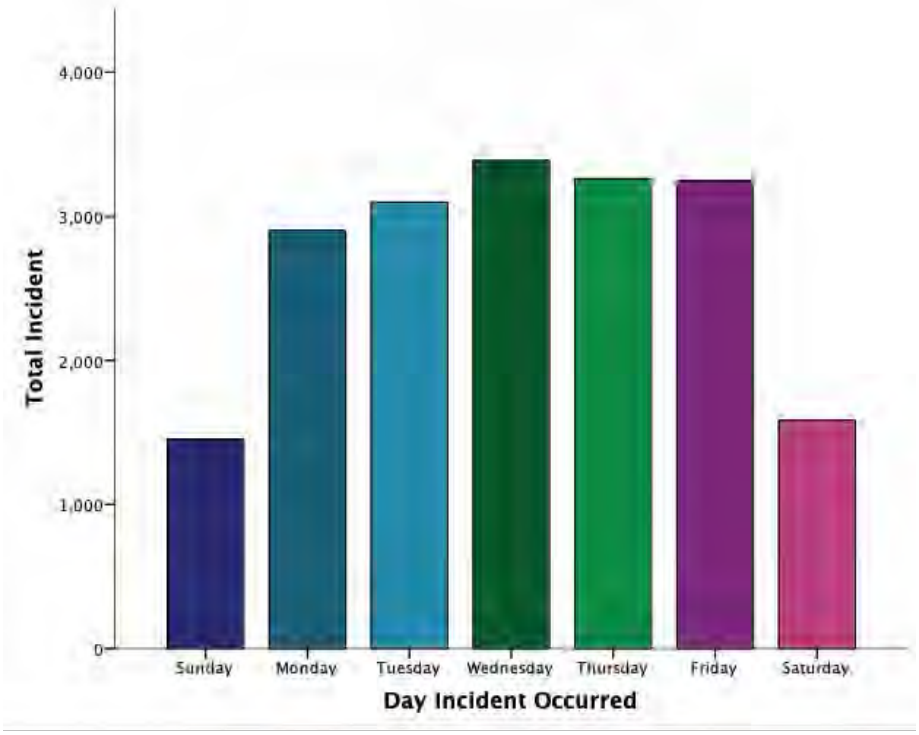

Figure 13. Incidents by Day of Week

1.3.2.8 Incident Participation: Day of Week

In order to assess whether incident participation was significantly more or less likely to occur on certain days of the week, another chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (see Appendix 4) was used. Detainee participation in minor level incidents was also most likely to occur on Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 18426) =19.18, *p*<.001) but least likely on Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 18426) =57.14, *p*<.001), whereas involvement in major level incidents was more likely on Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 3012) =54.45, *p*<.001) and least likely on Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 3012) =17.93, *p*<.001). The day of the week had no significant impact on the likelihood detainees participating in critical level incidents.

When considering the demographics of the incident participants, factors such age, gender, citizenship, detention group type and their detention length was examined to see if there was any relationship between these characteristics and the likelihood of detainee incident participation (i.e. a detainee was either an offender, victim or involved in a reported incident).

1.3.2.9 Incident Participation: Age Groups

Figure 14 shows that adults, specifically those aged between 31-60 years of age, made up the majority of the incident participants across the immigration detention network. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (Appendix 4) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely to occur for certain age groups. Minors, or those aged 18 years or younger, were significantly less likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (3, *N*= 18426) =16.24, *p*<.001) but significantly more likely to be involved in major level incidents than the other age groups (x^2 (3, *N*= 3012) =15.59, *p*<.001). Both young adults (18-30 years old) and adults were not significantly more or less likely to be involved in critical level incidents. Older adults (61 years and older) were not significantly more or less likely to participate in minor, major or critical level incidents compared to the other age groups.

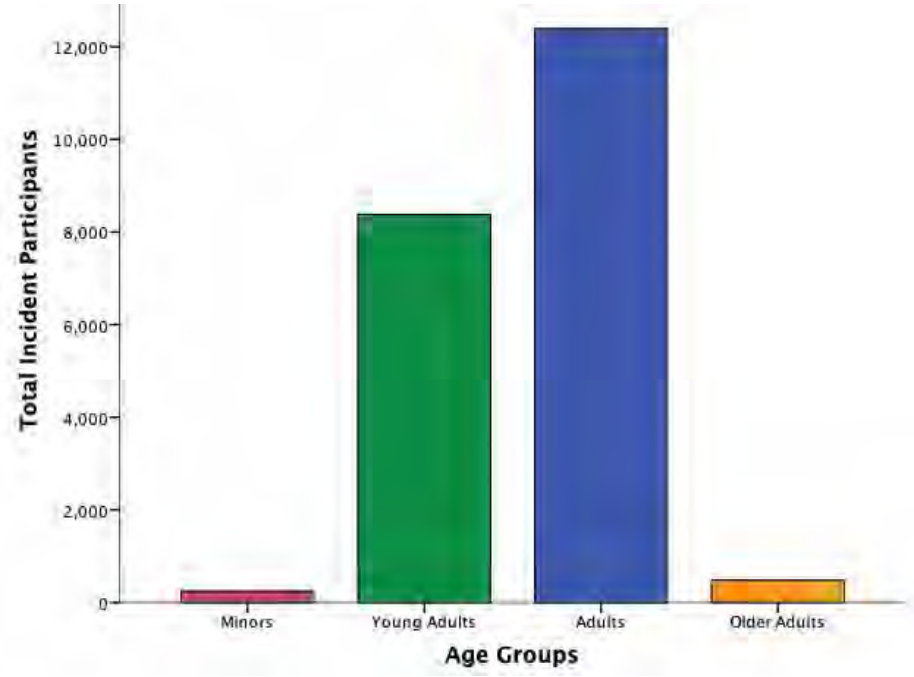

Figure 14. Incident Participants by Age Groups

1.3.2.10 Incident Participation: Gender

Figure 15 clearly captures the difference in incident participants according to gender. Males make up 89.6% of the incident participants across the immigration detention network, which is to be expected given that they make up the majority of the detainees (89.8%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .05$) (see Appendix 4) was used to determine whether incident participation was more or less likely to occur for either male or female detainees. Male detainees were significantly less likely than female detainees to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*= 18426) =19.18, *p*<.001) but more likely to participate in major level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*= 3012) =54.45, *p*<.001). Gender had no significant impact on the likelihood detainees participating in critical level incidents.

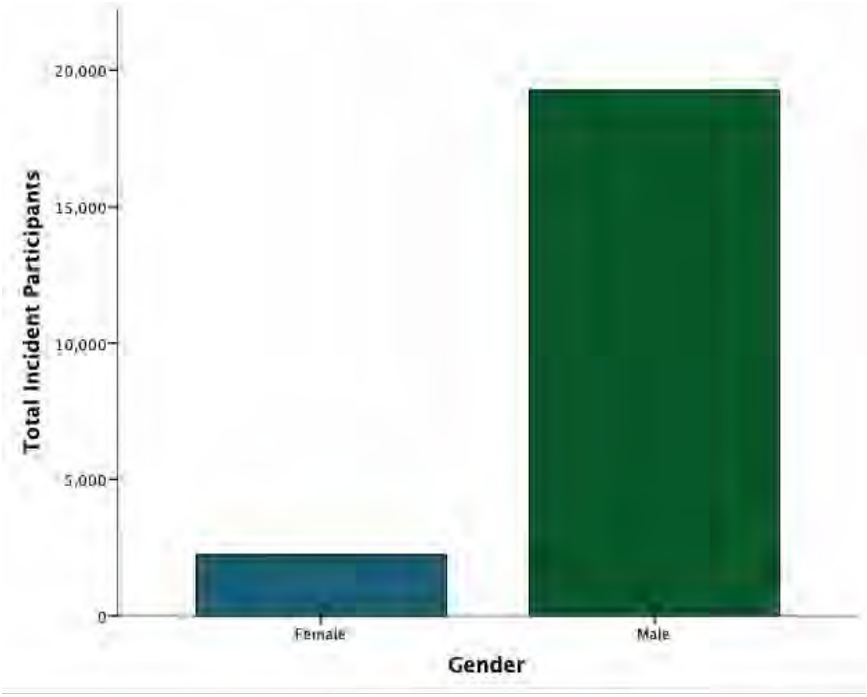

Figure 15. Incident Participants by Gender

1.3.2.11 Incident Participation: Citizenship

The most prevalent detainee country of citizenship amongst incident participants overall was New Zealand (see Figure 16). Detainees from New Zealand made up the largest group of alleged offenders and other types of involvement in incidents that occurred in immigration detention, whilst Iranians accounted for the largest group of alleged victims across all incidents.

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Appendix 4) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely for certain detainee citizenships. New Zealand detainees were significantly more likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (14, *N*= 18426) =44.10, *p*<.001) but significantly less likely to be involved in major level incidents (x^2 (14, *N*= 3012) =43.22, *p*<.001). Stateless detainees were significantly less likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (14, *N*= 18426) =48.77, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to participate in major (x^2 (14, *N*= 3012) =42.63, *p*<.001). Detainee citizenship had no significant impact on the likelihood detainees participating in critical level incidents.

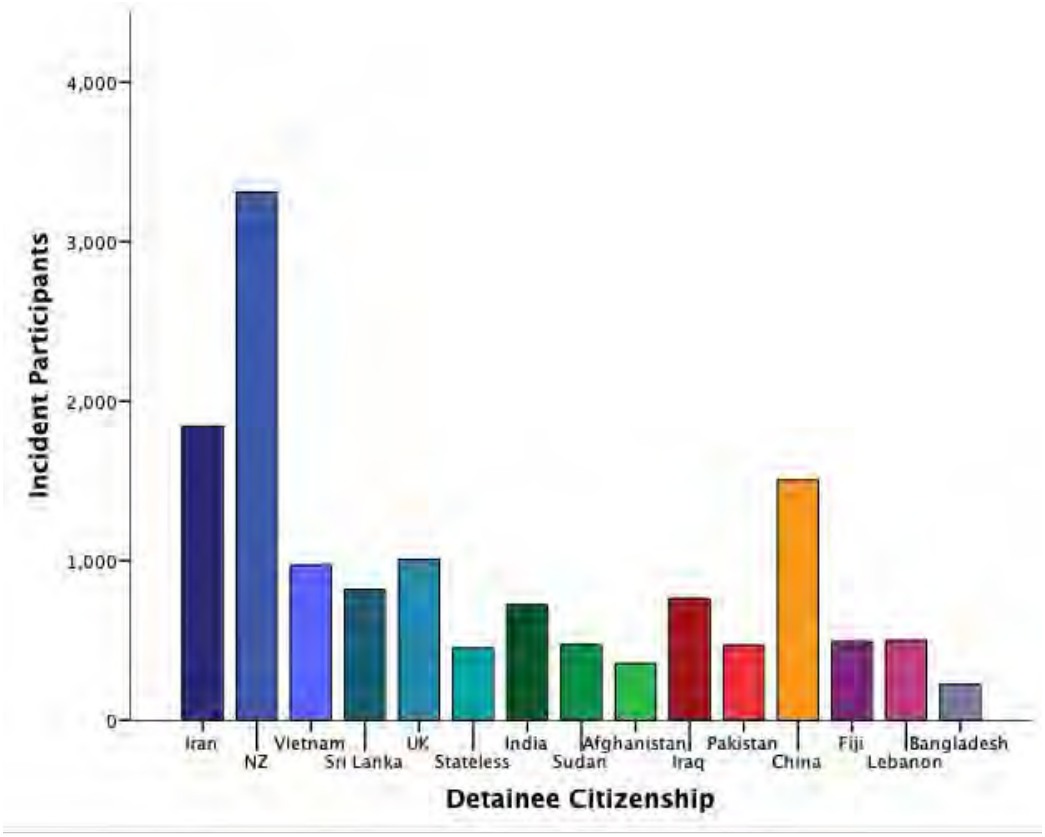

Figure 16. Incident Participants by Citizenship

1.3.2.12 Incident Participation: Detention Group

Figure 17 shows that s501s were the largest detainee group involved in incidents across the immigration detention network, followed by Visa Cancellations and Overstayers. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Appendix 4) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely to occur for certain detention groups. Overstayers were significantly less likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*= 18426) =107.99, *p*<.001). This suggests that overstayers are more likely to be involved in major incidents than minor/critical incidents than most detention groups. Air Arrivals were significantly more likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*= 18426) =53.35, *p*<.001), but less likely to be involved in major level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*= 3012) =48.27, *p*<.001). Illegal Foreign Fishers were significantly more likely to participate in major level incidents (x^2 (6, *N*=

3012) =12.36, p<.001)[3], whilst IMAs were significantly more likely to participate in critical level incidents (x^2 (6, N= 60) =12.40, p<.001), compared to the other detention groups.

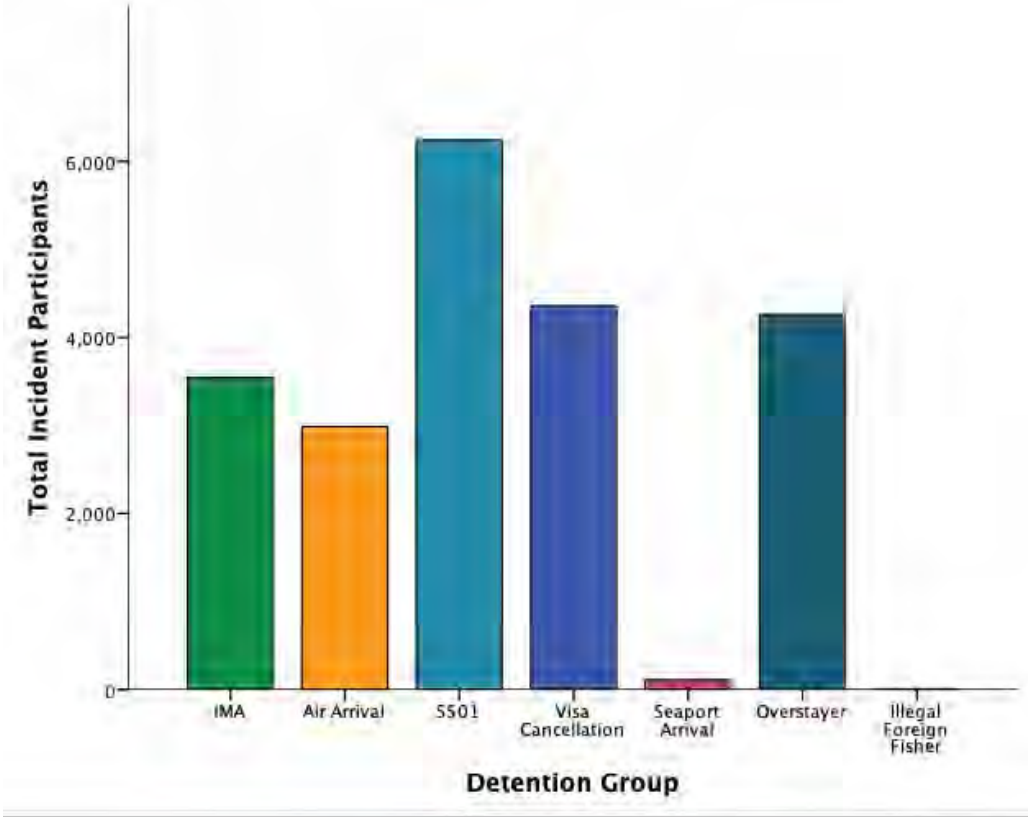

Figure 17. Incident Participants- Detention Group

1.3.2.13 Incident Participation: Detention Length

Detention length (with α = .05) is important as it was found to have a significant impact on the likelihood of detainee participation in incidents. Individuals detained for less than the average detention length of 530 days were significantly more likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (1, N= 18426) =45.03, p<.001), but less likely to engage in both major (x^2 (1, N= 3012) =39.87, p<.001) and critical (x^2 (1, N= 60) =8.84, p<.05) level incidents. Comparatively, those detained for longer than 530 days were significantly less likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (1, N= 18426) =45.03, p<.001), but more likely to engage in both major (x^2 (1, N= 3012) =39.87, p<.001) and

[3] It is important to note that there were three Illegal Foreign Fishers involved in major incidents (out of a total of four Illegal Foreign Fisher incident participants), and that these major level incidents all consisted of 'Removal Aborted' incidents. Whilst these are classified as major level incidents, they are not a major concern to ABF.

critical (x^2 (1, *N*= 60) =8.84, *p*<.05) level incidents (see Appendix 4). This highlights that the longer individuals are held in detention, the more serious their incidents become.

1.3.3 Detention Facility Analyses

1.3.3.1 Adelaide ITA

1.3.3.1.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 29 individuals detained in Adelaide ITA. The ages of these detainees ranged from 1-87 years old, with an average age of 29 years (SD= 16.06). The main age group in Adelaide ITA was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 48% of the population of this detention facility. In terms of gender, 86% of the detainees in Adelaide ITA were male, but these men accounted for only 1.6% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 8, the main detention group type was IMA's, who made up 76% of the detention population in this facility. Individuals detained in Adelaide ITA varied in terms of the length of their detention, with their total detention length ranging from 3-1,299 days, but their average detention length was 280.2 days (SD=307.8). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 24% of Adelaide ITA detainees were detained for 121-180 days, 21% were detained for 0-60 days, 17% for 181-240 days, and another 17% for 366-730 days in total. There were 20 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Sri Lanka (34.5%), followed by Iran (24%).

1.3.3.1.2 Incidents

496 incidents occurred at Adelaide ITA over January- October 2018. The frequency of incidents overall at Adelaide ITA spiked in January, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was September (see Appendix 10). In terms of days of the week,

Tuesdays saw the greatest number of incidents compared to any other day of the week at Adelaide ITA, whilst Saturdays had the least incident participants (see Appendix 10).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 10 shows that January accounted for 16.8% of the 470 minor incidents, whilst September had the least amount of minor incidents at 6.6%. Appendix 10 also shows that Friday had the most minor level incidents occur (20.2%) in comparison to Sunday (4.7%) which had the least. For the 24 major level incidents (see Appendix 10), the greatest number of them occurred in April (16.7%) and the least occurred in July and September, which each accounted for 4.2% of all major incidents in Adelaide ITA. Tuesday and Thursday each accounted for 25% of all major incidents. Only two critical level incidents occurred at Adelaide ITA, one in both June and October, and both occurring on a Tuesday (see Appendix 10).

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (see Appendix 10) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007), but neither the month nor day had any significant impact on the likelihood of a minor, major or critical incident occurring.

1.3.3.1.3 Incident Participants

Adelaide ITA accounted for 482 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 482, 61 incident participants were alleged offenders, 20 were alleged victims and 401 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (96%) of incident participation that occurred at Adelaide ITA was in minor level incidents and Use of Force- Planned (78%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (14%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (5%), Accident/Injury- Minor (4.4%), Minor Damage (1.2%), Visitor- Other Refused (1.2%) and Serious Illness- Ambulance Required (1%). Apart from Use of Force- Planned and Other, the main

incidents of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Assault- Minor (2.7%), and Contraband Found (2%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 1) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that minor, major and critical level incident participation were not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month.

In terms of days of the week, Friday (20.75%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Adelaide ITA, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (5.6%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (see Appendix 11) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

The main age group involved in incidents at Adelaide ITA was young adults (19-30 years old), whom accounted for 49% of the incident participants in this facility, even though the majority of the Adelaide ITA population is made up of adults (31-60 years old). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (Appendix 11) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. No age group was found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

The majority (86%) of the individuals involved in incidents at Adelaide ITA were male, which is the same percentage of detainees who were male in this facility. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (see Appendix 11) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Neither male nor female gender was found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

Overstayers were the main detention group type that was involved in Adelaide ITA incidents at 33%, even though they only accounted for 6.9% of the Adelaide ITA

population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 1) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

All citizenships represented across the Adelaide ITA detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but Indian detainees in were the main group involved in incidents overall (nearly 15%), although they accounted for 6.9% of the Adelaide detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 1) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in minor, major or critical level incidents.

Table 1. Adelaide ITA Incident Participants (N=482) by Incident Level (see Appendix 11 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=464)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=14)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	$\chi 2$	Proportion of Current Characteristic	$\chi 2$
Month				
January (*N*=82)	98.8% (81)	1.74	1.2% (1)	.995
February (*N*=34)	97.1% (33)	.064	2.9% (1)	.000
March (*N*=33)	97% (32)	.049	3.0% (1)	.002
April (*N*=42)	95.2% (40)	.135	4.8% (2)	.563
May (*N*=53)	94.3% (50)	.614	5.7% (3)	1.6
June (*N*=46)	93.5% (43)	1.10	4.3% (2)	.376
July (*N*=64)	98.4% (63)	.97	1.6% (1)	.47
August (*N*=42)	100% (42)	1.79	0% (0)	1.38
September (*N*=32)	100% (32)	1.33	0% (0)	1.02
October (*N*=54)	88.9% (48)	9.21*	5.6% (3)	1.52
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=123)	92.7% (114)	5.90*	5.7% (7)	4.55*

Air Arrival (*N*=91)	97.8% (89)	.737	2.2% (2)	.199
s501 (*N*=44)	90.9% (40)	3.86*	6.8% (3)	2.63
Visa Cancellation (*N*=63)	96.8% (61)	.063	1.6% (1)	.446
Seaport (*N*=1)	100% (1)	.039	0% (0)	.03
Overstayer (*N*=160)	99.4% (159)	6.44*	0.6% (1)	4.413*
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=22)	81.8% (18)	13.38**	13.6% (3)	9.41*
New Zealand (*N*=12)	91.7% (11)	.72	8.3% (1)	1.28
Vietnam (*N*=23)	95.7% (22)	.025	0%	.723
Sri Lanka (*N*=35)	97.1% (34)	.08	0%	1.29
U.K. (*N*=30)	93.3% (28)	.77	6.7% (2)	1.606
Stateless (*N*=20)	100% (20)	.81	0%	.62
India (*N*=72)	100% (72)	3.28	0%	2.53
Sudan (*N*=3)	100% (3)	.117	0%	.09
Afghanistan (*N*=21)	90.5% (19)	2.05	4.8% (1)	.269
Iraq (*N*=1)	100% (1)	.04	0%	.03
Pakistan (*N*=31)	87.1% (27)	7.75*	12.9% (4)	11.75*
China (*N*=27)	92.6% (25)	1.07	7.4% (2)	2.06
Fiji (*N*=1)	100% (1)	.04	0%	.03
Lebanon (*N*=2)	100% (2)	.08	0%	.06

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.2 Brisbane ITA

1.3.3.2.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 197 individuals detained in Brisbane ITA. The ages of these detainees ranged from 0-80 years old, with an average age of 31 years (SD= 12.53). The main age group in Brisbane ITA was adults (31-60 years old), who made up nearly 48% of the detention facilities population. In terms of gender, 80% of the detainees in Brisbane ITA were male, and these men accounted for almost 12% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 12, the main detention group type was IMAs, who made up nearly 48% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Brisbane ITA, with their total detention length ranging from 1-2,203 days, but their average detention length was 328 days (SD=487.2). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that almost 40% of Brisbane ITA detainees were detained for 0-60 days. There were 63 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Iran (16.7%), followed by New Zealand (14%).

1.3.3.2.2 Incidents

2,681 incidents occurred at Brisbane ITA over January-October 2018. The frequency of incidents overall at Brisbane ITA spiked in February, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was July (see Appendix 14). In terms of days of the week, Friday saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Brisbane ITA, whilst Sunday had the least incident participants (see Appendix 14).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 14 shows that February accounted for 12.6% of the 2,480 minor incidents, whilst July had the least amount of minor incidents at 7.9%. Appendix 14 also shows that Wednesday had the most minor level incidents occur (19.1%) in comparison to Sunday (5.6%) which had the least. For

the 197 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred in October (20.3%) and the least occurred in May, which accounted for 3% of all major incidents in Brisbane ITA. 18.8% of major incidents occurred on a Friday in comparison to Thursday which had the least quantity of major incidents at 11.7%. Only four critical level incidents occurred at Brisbane ITA, one in each month of March, April, July and September (see Appendix 14). Two of these critical incidents occurred on a Tuesday, with the other two occurring on a Wednesday and a Friday.

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 2) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with $\alpha = .005$) or days of the week (with $\alpha = .007$), and it was found that both certain months and days of the week had a significant impact on the likelihood of a minor or a major incident occurring. For minor level incidents, they were significantly more likely to occur in May (x^2 (9, N= 2480) =13.28, p<.001), but significantly less likely in October (x^2 (9, N= 2480) =31.96, p<.001) or on a Sunday (x^2 (6, N= 2480) =13.31, p<.001). In comparison, major level incidents were significantly more likely in October (x^2 (9, N= 197) =33.62, p<.001) or on a Sunday (x^2 (6, N= 197) =14.12, p<.001), whilst they were significantly less likely in May (x^2 (0, N= 197) =12.79, p<.001). No significant relationship was found between either the month or day of the week and the likelihood critical level incidents occurring (Appendix 14).

Table 2. Incident Types in Brisbane ITA (N=2681) by Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 14 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=2480)		Major Incidents (*N*=197)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=263)	95.1% (250)	2.74	4.9% (13)	2.48
February (*N*=325)	96% (312)	6.52*	4% (13)	6.09*
March (*N*=291)	92.1% (268)	.078	7.6% (22)	.022
April (*N*=316)	94.9% (300)	3.06	4.7% (15)	3.56
May (*N*=284)	97.9% (278)	13.28**	2.1% (6)	12.79**
June (*N*=236)	96.6% (228)	6.30*	3.4% (8)	5.96*

July (*N*=218)	89.4% (195)	3.19	10.1% (22)	2.62
August (*N*=263)	92.8% (244)	.031	7.2% (19)	.007
September (*N*=245)	83.7% (205)	30.31**	15.9% (39)	29.09**
October (*N*=240)	83.3% (200)	31.96**	16.7% (40)	33.62**
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=395)	92.9% (367)	.112	7.1% (28)	.046
Tuesday (*N*=389)	92.8% (361)	.059	6.7% (26)	.295
Wednesday (*N*=502)	94.2% (473)	2.64	5.6% (28)	2.84
Thursday (*N*=476)	95.2% (453)	5.93*	4.8% (23)	5.38*
Friday (*N*=506)	92.7% (469)	.031	7.3% (37)	.001
Saturday (*N*=251)	87.3% (219)	11.01*	12.4% (31)	10.18*
Sunday (*N*=162)	85.2% (138)	13.31**	14.8% (24)	14.12**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.2.3 Incident Participants

Brisbane ITA accounted for 2,348 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these, 2,348, 143 incident participants were alleged offenders, 21 were alleged victims and 2,184 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (92.6%) of incident participation that occurred at Brisbane ITA was in minor level incidents and Use of Force- Planned (82%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (10%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (3.4%), Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (2.1%), and Serious Illness- Ambulance Required (1%). Apart from Use of Force- Planned and Other, the main incidents of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Contraband Found (2.4%), and Assault- Minor (2.3%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 3) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that minor level incident participation was significantly more likely to occur in May (x^2 (9, *N*= 2175) =19.14, *p*<.001) and less likely to occur in October (x^2 (9, *N*= 2175) =51.25, *p*<.001). Meanwhile major incident participation was significantly more likely to occur in October (x^2 (9, *N*= 168) =54.55, *p*<.001) and less likely to occur in May (x^2 (9, *N*= 168) =18.42, *p*<.001), and critical incident participation was not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month (Appendix 15).

In terms of days of the week, Friday (19%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Brisbane ITA, whilst Sunday had the least incident participants (6.39%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 3) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. Minor level incident participation was statistically less likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 2175) =23.32, *p*<.001), whereas with major level incidents participation was more likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 168) =24.99, *p*<.001). None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to critical level incident participation by detainees (Appendix 15).

The main age group involved in incidents at Brisbane ITA was Adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 52% of the incident participants in this facility, which is fairly consistent with them making up 48% of the Brisbane ITA population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (Table 3) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Young adults were significantly less likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (3, *N*= 2175) =23.81, *p*<.001) but more likely to participate in major level incidents (x^2 (3, *N*= 168) =23.12, *p*<.001), whereas adults were significantly more likely to be involved in minor level incidents (x^2 (3, *N*= 2175) =26.01, *p*<.001) but less likely to participate in major level incidents (x^2 (3, *N*= 168) =25.49, *p*<.001).

Almost all (87%) individuals involved in incidents at Brisbane ITA were male, which is similar to the percentage of detainees who were male in this facility (81%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (Appendix 15) was used to assess whether

detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Neither male nor female gender was found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

Visa Cancellation detainees were the main detention group type that was involved in Brisbane ITA incidents at 39%, even though they were the second largest detention group at Brisbane ITA. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 3) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that IMA's were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 2175) =49.08, *p*<.001) but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 168) =41.42, *p*<.001). In comparison, Air Arrivals were significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 2175) =23.92, *p*<.001) but significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 168) =22.48, *p*<.001). Additionally, Overstayers were also significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 168) =12.18, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (Appendix 15).

All 63 citizenships represented across the Brisbane ITA detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but New Zealand detainees in Brisbane were the main group involved in incidents overall (nearly 39%), although they accounted for 14.2% of the Brisbane detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 3) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Iraqi detainees were found to be significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 2175) =66.30, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely than other citizenships to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 168) =69.11, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to participation in critical level incidents (Appendix 15).

Table 3. Brisbane ITA Incident Participants (N=2348) by Incident Level (see Appendix 15 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=2175)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=168)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=204)	95.1% (194)	1.99	4.9% (10)	1.71
February (*N*=254)	96.5% (245)	6.10*	3.5% (9)	5.59*
March (*N*=252)	92.9% (234)	.02	6.7% (17)	.07
April (*N*=263)	97.3% (256)	9.61*	2.3% (6)	10.59*
May (*N*=265)	99.2% (263)	19.14**	0.8% (2)	18.42**
June (*N*=205)	97.1% (199)	6.49*	0.3% (6)	6.05*
July (*N*=179)	93.3% (167)	.125	6.1% (11)	.297
August (*N*=253)	92.9% (235)	.027	7.1% (18)	.001
September (*N*=250)	80.8% (202)	57.39**	18.4% (46)	53.26**
October (*N*=223)	80.7% (180)	51.25**	19.3% (43)	54.55**
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=111)	75.7% (84)	49.08**	22.5% (25)	41.42**
Air Arrival (*N*=527)	97.5% (514)	23.92**	2.5% (13)	22.48**
s501 (*N*=429)	89.7% (385)	6.42*	10.3% (44)	7.60*
Visa Cancellation (*N*=919)	91.5% (841)	2.77	8.3% (76)	2.83
Seaport (*N*=3)	100% (3)	.24	0%	.231
Overstayer (*N*=359)	96.9% (348)	11.50*	2.8% (10)	12.18**
Age Group				
Minor (*N*=5)	60% (3)	-	40% (2)	-
Young Adult (*N*=1010)	89.6% (905)	23.81**	10.1% (102)	23.12**
Adult (*N*=1291)	95.1% (1228)	26.01**	4.7% (61)	25.49**
Older Adult (*N*=42)	92.9% (39)	.003	7.1% (3)	-
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=50)	70% (35)	38.34**	30% (15)	40.14**
New Zealand (*N*=912)	94.2% (859)	5.29*	5.7% (52)	4.74*

Vietnam (*N*=102)	97.1% (99)	3.06	2.9% (3)	2.85
Sri Lanka (*N*=18)	88.9% (16)	.37	5.6% (1)	.07
U.K. (*N*=90)	92.2% (83)	.023	7.8% (7)	.055
Stateless (*N*=14)	64.3% (9)	16.58**	35.7% (5)	17.29**
India (*N*=99)	90.9% (90)	.45	8.1% (8)	.133
Sudan (*N*=48)	68.8% (33)	40.95**	31.3% (15)	42.83**
Afghanistan (*N*=13)	84.6% (11)	1.23	15.4% (2)	1.33
Iraq (*N*=52)	63.5% (33)	66.30**	36.5% (19)	69.11**
Pakistan (*N*=11)	100% (11)	.88	0%	.85
China (*N*=120)	98.3% (118)	6.02*	1.7% (2)	5.73*
Fiji (*N*=30)	96.7% (29)	.73	0%	2.34
Lebanon (*N*=1)	100% (1)	.08	0%	.077
Bangladesh (*N*=8)	100% (8)	.64	0%	.619
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=337)	94.4% (318)	1.73	5.6 (19)	1.36
Tuesday (*N*=333)	93.1% (310)	.12	6.3% (21)	.42
Wednesday (*N*=442)	92.5% (409)	.008	7% (31)	.016
Thursday (*N*=416)	96.6% (402)	11.87*	3.4% (14)	10.93*
Friday (*N*=446)	92.6% (413)	.001	7.4% (33)	.049
Saturday (*N*=224)	88.8% (199)	5.22*	10.3% (24)	4.72*
Sunday (*N*=150)	82.7% (124)	23.32**	17.3% (26)	24.99**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.3 Mainland APOD

1.3.3.3.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 49 individuals detained in Mainland APOD. The ages of these detainees ranged from 1-53 years old, with an average age of 22 years (SD= 14.37). This lower mean age of detainees, when compared to the other facilities is explained when looking at the main age group in Mainland APOD. The main age group was minors (<18 years old), who made up nearly 39% of the detention facilities population. Gender distribution was almost even in Mainland APOD, with 55% of the detainees being male, and these males accounted for almost 2% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 16, the main detention group type was IMA's, who made up 98% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Mainland APOD, with their total detention length ranging from 10-1,926 days, but their average detention length was 284.3 days (SD=452.9). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 36.7% of Mainland APOD detainees were detained for 0-60 days, and 20% for 181-240 days in total. There were 25 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Iran (32.7%), followed by Sri Lanka (22.5%) and Stateless (18.4%).

1.3.3.3.2 Incidents

Between January-October 2018, 120 incidents occurred at Mainland APOD. The frequency of incidents overall at Mainland APOD peaked in September, whilst the months with the least incidents occurring was June. In terms of days of the week, Friday saw the greatest number of incidents compared to any other day of the week at Mainland APOD, whilst Saturday had the least incidents (see Appendix 18).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 18 shows that September accounted for 23.8% of the 105 minor incidents, whilst June had the least

amount of minor incidents at 3.8%. Appendix 18 also shows that Friday had the most minor level incidents occur (23.8%) in comparison to Saturday (4.8%) which had the least. For the 15 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred equally in both January (26.7%) and March (26.7%), whilst none occurred in February. Saturday accounted for 26.7% of all major incidents, and there were no major level incidents on a Sunday. No critical level incidents occurred at Mainland APOD.

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Appendix 18) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months or days of the week, but no significant relationship was found between either the month or day of the week and the likelihood critical level incidents occurring in Mainland APOD.

1.3.3.3.3 Incident Participants

Mainland APOD accounted for 162 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 162, eight incident participants were alleged offenders, two were alleged victims and 152 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (93%) of incident participation that occurred at Mainland APOD was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (81%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (9%) and Contraband Found (5.6%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (3%), Removal Aborted (2.5%), Accident/Injury- Minor (2.5%) and Child- Physical Abuse (1.2%). Other than Use of Force- Planned, Other and Contraband Found, the main incident of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others was Assault- Client<18 (3%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 4) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of January, minor level incident participation was significantly less likely to occur (x^2 (9, *N*= 150) =30.94, *p*<.001), but major incident participation was significantly more likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 12) =30.94, *p*<.001).

In terms of days of the week, Friday (26.5%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Mainland APOD, whilst Sunday had the least incident participants (4.3%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 4) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. The day of the week was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident at Mainland APOD.

The main age group involved in incidents at Mainland APOD was Adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 75.3% of the incident participants in this facility, even though the majority of the Mainland APOD population is made up of minors. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (Appendix 19) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

85% of the individuals involved in incidents at Mainland APOD were male, which is much higher than the 55% of detainees who were male in this facility. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (Appendix 19) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Neither male nor female gender was found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

Seaport Arrivals were the main detention group type that was involved in Mainland APOD incidents at 42%, followed by Overstayers (19.8%) and Air Arrivals (12.9%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 4) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that Illegal Foreign Fishers were significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 12) =27.13, *p*<.001) but significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 150) =27.13, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to

play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (see Appendix 19).

All 25 citizenships represented across the Mainland APOD detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but Pakistani detainees in were the main group involved in incidents overall (42%), followed by detainees from the United Kingdom at 9.9%. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (see Appendix 19) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in minor, major, or critical level incidents.

Table 4. Mainland APOD Incident Participants (N=162) by Incident Level (see Appendix 19 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=150)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=12)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ^2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ^2
Month				
January (*N*=13)	53.8% (7)	30.94**	46.2% (6)	30.94**
February (*N*=6)	100% (6)	.498	0%	.498
March (*N*=13)	76.9% (10)	5.06*	23.1%(3)	5.06*
April (*N*=5)	100% (5)	.41	0%	.431
May (*N*=11)	100% (11)	.94	0%	.944
June (*N*=5)	60% (3)	7.99*	40%(2)	7.99*
July (*N*=22)	95.5% (21)	.30	4.5%(1)	.304
August (*N*=11)	100% (11)	.94	0%	.94
September (*N*=71)	100% (71)	10.11*	0%	10.11*
October (*N*=5)	100% (5)	.41	0%	.41
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=14)	85.7% (12)	1.04	14.3% (2)	1.038
Air Arrival (*N*=21)	95.2% (20)	.254	4.8% (1)	.25
s501 (*N*=7)	85.7% (6)	.495	14.3% (1)	.495

Visa Cancelation (*N*=15)	100% (15)	1.33	0%	1.33
Seaport (*N*=68)	100% (68)	9.48*	0%	9.48*
Overstayer (*N*=32)	84.4% (27)	3.87*	15.6% (5)	3.866*
Fisher (*N*=4)	25% (1)	27.13**	75% (3)	27.13**
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=32)	93.8% (30)	.078	6.3% (2)	.078
Tuesday (*N*=38)	94.7% (36)	.333	5.3% (2)	.33
Wednesday (*N*=21)	95.2% (20)	.246	4.8% (1)	.25
Thursday (*N*=13)	92.3% (12)	.002*	7.7% (1)	.002*
Friday (*N*=43)	93% (40)	.016*	7% (3)	.016*
Saturday (*N*=8)	62.5% (5)	11.11	37.5% (3)	11.11
Sunday (*N*=7)	100% (7)	.59	0%	.585

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.4 Maribyrnong IDC

1.3.3.4.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 108 individuals detained in Maribyrnong IDC. The ages of these detainees ranged from 20-65 years old, with an average age of 34.8 years (*SD*= 8.96). The main age group was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 63% of the Maribyrnong IDC detention population. 100% of the detainees were male, but these males accounted for almost 8% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 20, the main detention group type was s501s, who made up 48% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Maribyrnong IDC, with their total detention length ranging from 2-2,291 days, but their average detention length was 421.5 days (*SD*=436.7). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 19% of Maribyrnong IDC detainees were detained for over 731 days, and 17.6% were detained for 0-60 days in total. There were 44 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Sudan (12%), followed by New Zealand (11%), Vietnam (11%) and Iran (10%).

1.3.3.4.2 Incidents

Between January-October 2018 2,464 incidents occurred at Maribyrnong IDC. The frequency of incidents overall at Maribyrnong IDC peaked in May, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was January. In terms of days of the week, Wednesday saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Maribyrnong IDC, whilst Sunday had the least incident participants (see Table 5 and Appendix 22).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 22 shows that May accounted for 12.7% of the 1,860 minor incidents, whilst January had the least number of minor incidents at 7.4%. Appendix 22 also shows that Wednesday had the most minor level incidents occur (19.4%) in comparison to Sunday (5.1%) which had the

least. For the 597 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred in March (18.6%) and the least occurred in October, which accounted for 4.9% of all major incidents in Maribyrnong IDC. Friday accounted for 17.8% of all major incidents compared to the 10.9% that occurred on a Sunday. Seven critical level incidents occurred at Maribyrnong IDC, two in both March and August each, and another incident occurring in each month of May, June, and July. Three of these critical level incidents occurred on a Tuesday, two on a Saturday, one on a Wednesday and another on a Sunday.

Two chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 5) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007). Minor level incidents were significantly less likely to take place on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 1860) =25.90, p<.001). Comparatively, major level incidents were significantly more likely to take place on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 597) =25.06, p<.001). Neither the month nor day had any significant impact on the likelihood of a critical incident occurring (see Appendix 22).

Table 5. Incident Types in Maribyrnong IDC (N=2464) by Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 22 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=1860)		Major Incidents (*N*=597)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=188)	73.4% (138)	.477	26.6% (50)	.621
February (*N*=227)	70.9% (161)	2.81	29.1% (66)	3.20
March (*N*=285)	60.4% (172)	39.90**	38.9% (111)	38.03**
April (*N*=269)	67.3% (181)	10.98*	32.7% (88)	11.84*
May (*N*=306)	77.1% (236)	.51	22.5% (69)	.537
June (*N*=258)	76% (196)	.04	23.6% (61)	.054
July (*N*=210)	84.3% (177)	9.60*	15.2% (32)	10.11*
August (*N*=267)	81.3% (217)	5.42*	18% (48)	6.37*
September (*N*=230)	81.3% (187)	4.64*	18.7% (43)	4.23*

October (*N*=224)	87.1% (195)	17.82**	12.9% (29)	17.09**
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=334)	77.8% (260)	1.16	22.2% (74)	.91
Tuesday (*N*=390)	79.5% (310)	4.00*	19.7% (77)	5.08*
Wednesday (*N*=459)	78.6% (361)	3.05	21.1% (97)	2.95
Thursday (*N*=446)	77.6% (346)	1.29	22.4% (100)	.969
Friday (*N*=455)	76.7% (349)	.446	23.3% (106)	.264
Saturday (*N*=220)	63.6% (140)	18.33**	35.5% (78)	16.58**
Sunday (*N*=160)	58.8% (94)	25.90**	40.6% (65)	25.06**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.4.3 Incident Participants

Maribyrnong IDC accounted for 2,869 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 2,869, 494 incident participants were alleged offenders, 87 were alleged victims and 2,288 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (80%) of incident participation that occurred at Maribyrnong IDC was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (53%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (18%) and Use of Force (14%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (7.6%), Visitor- Other Refused (3.5%), Disturbance- Minor (1.9%) and Serious Illness- Ambulance Required (1.1%). Apart from Use of Force- Planned, Other, and Use of Force, the main incident type of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others was Contraband Found (8%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 6) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of March, minor level incident participation was significantly less likely to occur (x^2 (9, *N*= 2303) =39.26, *p*<.001) and major level incident participation was more likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 557) =34.56, *p*<.001), whilst in October

detainee participation in minor level incidents was significantly more likely to occur (x^2 (9, *N*= 2303) =33.28, *p*<.001) and major level incident participation was less likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 557) =31.95, *p*<.001). Critical level incident participation was not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month (see Appendix 23).

In terms of days of the week, Wednesday (20.4%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Maribyrnong IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (6.4%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 6) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. Minor level incident participation was significantly more likely on a Tuesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 2303) =14.76, *p*<.001) but less likely on Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 2303) =49.39, *p*<.001), whereas for major level incidents the opposite was true, with participation more significantly more likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 557) =46.19, *p*<.001) and less likely on a Tuesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 557) =17.18, *p*<.001). None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to critical level incident participation by detainees (see Appendix 23).

The main age group involved in incidents at Maribyrnong IDC was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 57% of the incident participants in this facility, even though they made up nearly 63% of the Maribyrnong IDC detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (Table 6) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Adult detainees were significantly more likely to be participate in minor level incidents than any other age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a major or critical level incident (Appendix 23).

93.4% of the individuals involved in incidents at Maribyrnong IDC were male. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (Appendix 23) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Gender was not found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

s501s were the main detention group type that was involved in Maribyrnong IDC incidents at 27.4%, even though they accounted for 48% of the Maribyrnong IDC population. Visa Cancellations (26%) were the next most involved detention group in incidents, followed by Overstayers (22%) A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 6) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that s501s were significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 2303) =83.56, *p*<.001) but significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 557) =83.68, *p*<.001). In comparison, Air Arrivals were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 2303) =393.21, *p*<.001) but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 557) =403.05, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (see Appendix 23).

All 44 citizenships represented across the Maribyrnong IDC detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but New Zealand detainees were the main group involved in incidents overall (13%), whom also accounted for 11% of the Maribyrnong IDC population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 6) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Sudanese detainees were found to be significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 2303) =17.15, *p*<.001), but significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 557) =16.56, *p*<.001), as were Iranian detainees (x^2 (14, *N*= 557) =13.91, *p*<.001). Comparatively, Bangladeshi detainees were significantly less likely to participate in minor level incidents (x^2 (14, *N*= 2303) =14.68, *p*<.001) but were more likely to participate in major level incidents (x^2 (14, *N*= 557) =15.12, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in critical level incidents (see Appendix 23).

Table 6. Maribyrnong IDC Incident Participants (N=2869) by Incident Level (see Appendix 23 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=2303)	Major Incident Participants (*N*=557)

	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=208)	78.8% (164)	.288	21.2% (44)	.434
February (*N*=246)	72.4% (178)	10.64*	27.6% (68)	11.64*
March (*N*=343)	67.6% (232)	39.26**	31.2% (107)	34.56**
April (*N*=279)	71.7% (200)	14.39**	28.3% (79)	15.65**
May (*N*=352)	79.5% (280)	.134	20.2% (71)	.147
June (*N*=282)	78.4% (221)	.715	21.3% (60)	.693
July (*N*=236)	89.4% (211)	13.55**	10.2% (24)	14.048**
August (*N*=326)	86.2% (281)	8.15*	13.2% (43)	9.107*
September (*N*=273)	86.8% (237)	8.15*	13.2% (36)	7.48*
October (*N*=324)	92.3% (299)	33.28**	7.7% (25)	31.95**
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=469)	75.1% (352)	9.64*	24.3% (114)	8.58*
Air Arrival (*N*=232)	30.6% (71)	393.21**	69.4% (161)	403.05**
s501 (*N*=785)	91.3% (717)	83.56**	8.4% (66)	83.68**
Visa Cancellation (*N*=740)	89.2% (660)	50.07**	10.4% (77)	51.73**
Seaport (*N*=4)	100% (4)	.98	0%	.97
Overstayer (*N*=639)	78.1% (499)	2.47	21.8% (139)	2.87
Age Group				
Minor (*N*=11)	0%	-	0%	-
Young Adult (*N*=1012)	78.6% (795)	2.90	20.9% (212)	2.35
Adult (*N*=1787)	81.5% (1456)	4.35*	18.4% (328)	3.40
Older Adult (*N*=70)	74.3% (52)	1.62	24.3% (17)	1.09
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=202)	89.1% (180)	10.72*	9.4% (19)	13.91**
New Zealand (*N*=376)	85.4% (321)	7.11*	14.6% (55)	6.34*
Vietnam (*N*=223)	80.3% (179)	.000	19.7% (44)	.015
Sri Lanka (*N*=208)	86.1% (179)	4.74*	13.5% (28)	5.08*
U.K. (*N*=148)	78.4% (116)	.353	21.6% (32)	.486

Stateless (*N*=83)	68.7% (57)	7.26*	31.3% (26)	7.75*
India (*N*=180)	83.9% (151)	1.59	16.1% (29)	1.339
Sudan (*N*=143)	93.7% (134)	17.15**	6.3% (9)	16.56**
Afghanistan (*N*=36)	88.9% (32)	1.71	11.1% (4)	1.607
Iraq (*N*=16)	75% (12)	.28	25% (4)	.321
Pakistan (*N*=125)	60% (75)	33.92**	39.2% (49)	32.70**
China (*N*=110)	71.8% (79)	5.16*	26.4% (29)	3.53
Fiji (*N*=31)	90.3% (28)	1.99	9.7% (3)	1.90
Lebanon (*N*=59)	89.8% (53)	3.48	10.2% (6)	3.29
Bangladesh (*N*=18)	44.4% (8)	14.68**	55.6% (10)	15.12**
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*= 347)	79.8% (277)	.049	20.2% (70)	.145
Tuesday (*N*=537)	86.2% (463)	14.76**	13% (70)	17.18**
Wednesday (*N*=585)	84.1% (492)	6.81*	15.7% (92)	6.388*
Thursday (*N*=512)	82.2% (421)	1.504	17.8% (91)	1.07
Friday (*N*=480)	80.2% (385)	.001	19.8% (95)	.05
Saturday (*N*=224)	68.8% (154)	20.37**	30.4% (68)	18.596**
Sunday (*N*=184)	60.3% (111)	49.39**	38.6% (71)	46.19**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.5 Melbourne ITA

1.3.3.5.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 222 individuals detained in Melbourne ITA. The ages of these detainees ranged from 17-77 years old, with an average age of 39 years (SD= 12.20). The main age group in Melbourne ITA was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 67% of the detention facilities population. In terms of gender, nearly 93% of the detainees in Melbourne ITA were male, and these men accounted for 15% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 24, the main detention group type was IMA's, who made up nearly 35% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Melbourne ITA, with their total detention length ranging from 1-3,248 days, but their average detention length was 746.9 days (SD=804.1). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 36% of Melbourne ITA detainees were detained for 2 years or longer, followed by 16% that were detained for 1-2 years and 16% that were detained for 0-60 days. There were 78 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent country of citizenship being Sri Lanka (16.7%), but it is also worth noting that 51% of all the Pakistani detainees were also held in Melbourne ITA.

1.3.3.5.2 Incidents

Between January-October 2018 1,237 incidents occurred at Melbourne ITA. The frequency of incidents overall at Melbourne ITA peaked in October, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was January. In terms of days of the week, Friday saw the greatest number of incidents compared to any other day of the week at Melbourne ITA, whilst Sunday had the least incidents.

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 26 shows that October accounted for 18.3% of the 898 minor incidents, whilst January had the least number of minor incidents at 4.5%. Appendix 26 also shows that Wednesdays had the most

minor level incidents occur (18.9%) in comparison to Sunday (6.7%) which had the least. For the 336 major level incidents, the greatest number of them also occurred in October (15.2%) and the least occurred in July (7.1%). Sunday accounted for 37.5% of all major incidents in contrast to Thursday which had the least number of major incidents occur (23.1%). Only three critical level incidents occurred at Melbourne ITA, one in January, April and August each, with two of them occurring on a Monday and the other on a Tuesday.

Two chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 7) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007). Neither the month nor day had any significant impact on the likelihood of a minor, major or critical incident occurring (see Appendix 26).

Table 7. Incidents in Melbourne ITA (N=1237) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 26 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=898)		Major Incidents (*N*=336)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=70)	57.1% (40)	8.91*	41.4% (29)	7.63*
February (*N*=103)	61.2% (63)	7.38*	38.8% (40)	7.74*
March (*N*=79)	63.3% (50)	3.67	36.7% (29)	3.89*
April (*N*=115)	74.8% (86)	.31	24.3% (28)	.51
May (*N*=146)	74% (108)	.158	26% (38)	.108
June (*N*=111)	77.5% (86)	1.46	22.5% (25)	1.33
July (*N*=112)	78.6% (88)	2.21	21.4% (24)	2.05
August (*N*=138)	75.4% (104)	.598	23.9% (33)	.829
September (*N*=148)	73.6% (109)	.09	26.4% (39)	.056
October (*N*=215)	76.3% (164)	1.78	23.7% (51)	1.56
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=168)	69% (116)	1.23	29.8% (50)	.66

Tuesday (*N*=223)	73.5% (164)	.123	26% (58)	.18
Wednesday (*N*=222)	76.6% (170)	2.16	23.4% (52)	1.91
Thursday (*N*=199)	76.9% (153)	2.19	23.1% (46)	1.96
Friday (*N*=228)	74.1% (169)	.328	25.9% (59)	.233
Saturday (*N*=101)	65.3% (66)	2.90	34.7% (35)	3.12
Sunday (*N*=96)	62.5% (60)	5.33*	37.5% (36)	5.62*

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.5.3 Incident Participants

Melbourne ITA accounted for 1,333 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 1,333, 289 incident participants were alleged offenders, 107 were alleged victims and 937 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (75%) of incident participation that occurred at Melbourne ITA was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (40%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (28%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (7.8%), Visitor- Other Refused (5.6%), Disturbance- Minor (5.1%), Accident/Injury- Minor (4%), Serious Illness-Ambulance Required (1.6%), and Removal- Aborted (1.4%). Apart from Use of Force-Planned and Other, the main incident types of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Contraband Found (7.2%) and Assault- Minor (2.9%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 6) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of January, minor level incident participation was significantly less likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 1003) =13.69, *p*<.001). Participation in major or critical level incidents was not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month (see Appendix 27).

In terms of days of the week, Friday (18.8%) saw the greatest involvement of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Melbourne ITA, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (7.6%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (see Appendix 27) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

The main age group involved in incidents at Melbourne ITA was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 50% of the incident participants in this facility, even though they make up 67% of the Melbourne ITA population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (see Appendix 27) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

The majority (83%) of the individuals involved in incidents at Melbourne ITA were male, which is under the percentage of detainees who were male in this facility (93%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (see Appendix 27) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Neither male nor female gender was found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

Overstayers were the main detention group type that was involved in Melbourne ITA incidents at 55.6%, even though they only accounted for 18.5% of the Melbourne ITA population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 8) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that Air Arrivals were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, N= 1003) =12.39, p<.001) but significantly more likely to participate in major incidents (x^2 (6, N= 326) =12.90, p<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a

significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident.

Whilst all 78 citizenships represented across the Melbourne ITA detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, Lebanese detainees were the main group involved in incidents overall (10%), although they accounted for 3.6% of the Melbourne ITA detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 6) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in minor, major or critical level incidents (see Appendix 27).

Table 8. Melbourne ITA Incident Participants (N=1333) by Incident Level (see Appendix 27 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=1003)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=326)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=69)	56.5% (39)	13.69**	40.6% (28)	10.24*
February (*N*=107)	61.7% (66)	11.49*	38.3% (41)	12.10*
March (*N*=84)	65.5% (55)	4.59*	34.5% (29)	4.92*
April (*N*=134)	78.4% (105)	.776	20.9% (28)	1.02
May (*N*=145)	72.4% (105)	.700	27.6% (40)	.86
June (*N*=131)	83.2% (109)	4.94*	16.8% (22)	4.62*
July (*N*=127)	82.7% (105)	4.16*	17.3% (22)	3.87*
August (*N*=153)	79.7% (122)	1.88	19.6% (30)	2.20
September (*N*=160)	75% (120)	.006	25% (40)	.03
October (*N*=223)	79.4% (177)	2.45	20.6% (46)	2.12
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=302)	75.8% (229)	.063	23.8% (72)	.07
Air Arrival (*N*=62)	56.5% (35)	12.39**	43.5% (27)	12.90**
s501 (*N*=75)	84% (63)	3.25	16% (12)	3.05

Visa Cancellation (*N*=132)	84.8% (112)	7.21*	14.4% (19)	7.98*
Seaport (*N*=19)	73.7% (14)	.026	26.3% (5)	.038
Overstayer (*N*=741)	74.1% (549)	1.28	25.6% (190)	1.36
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=62)	88.7% (55)	6.33*	9.7% (6)	7.69*
New Zealand (*N*=47)	89.4% (42)	5.21*	10.6% (5)	5.04*
Vietnam (*N*=56)	71.4% (40)	.46	28.6% (16)	.536
Sri Lanka (*N*=105)	79% (83)	.89	21% (22)	.76
U.K (*N*=41)	97.6% (40)	11.31*	2.4% (1)	11.10*
Stateless (*N*=11)	72.7% (8)	.038	27.3% (3)	.048
India (*N*=61)	62.3% (38)	5.75*	34.4% (21)	3.44
Sudan (*N*=10)	80% (8)	.122	20% (2)	.108
Afghanistan (*N*=16)	100% (16)	5.33*	0%	5.24
Iraq (*N*=7)	71.4% (5)	.055	28.6% (2)	.07
Pakistan (*N*=43)	88.4% (38)	4.11*	11.6% (5)	3.96*
China (*N*=80)	65% (52)	4.79*	35% (28)	5.12*
Fiji (*N*=9)	66.7% (6)	.36	33.2% (3)	.387
Lebanon (*N*=135)	75.6% (102)	.008	24.4% (33)	.000
Bangladesh (*N*=34)	91.2% (31)	4.76*	8.8% (3)	4.62*

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.6 North West Point IDC

1.3.3.6.1 Incidents

Between January-October 2018 637 incidents occurred at North West Point IDC. The frequency of incidents overall at North West Point IDC spiked in May, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was October. In terms of days of the week, Thursday saw the greatest number of incidents compared to any other day of the week at North West Point IDC, whilst Sunday had the least incidents.

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 29 shows that May accounted for 14.1% of the 483 minor incidents, whilst October had the least number of minor incidents at 1.9%. Appendix 29 also shows that Thursday had the most minor level incidents occur (22.8%) in comparison to Sunday (9.1%) which had the least. For the 153 major level incidents, the greatest number of them also occurred in May (18.6%) and the least occurred October (0.7%). Thursday accounted for 20.9% of all major incidents, whilst only 7.2% of major level incidents occurred on a Sunday. Only one critical level incident occurred at North West Point IDC, which fell in September on a Saturday.

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 9) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007). Neither the day of the week nor month had a significant impact on the likelihood of a minor, major or critical incident occurring (see Appendix 29).

Table 9. Incidents in North West Point IDC (N=637) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 29 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=483)		Major Incidents (*N*=153)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=92)	83.7% (77)	3.64	16.3% (15)	3.51
Tuesday (*N*=96)	78.1% (75)	.326	21.9% (21)	.285

Wednesday (*N*=86)	77.9% (67)	.235	22.1% (19)	.202
Thursday (*N*=142)	77.5% (110)	.268	22.5% (32)	.22
Friday (*N*=89)	68.5% (61)	3.00	31.5% (28)	3.14
Saturday (*N*=77)	63.6% (49)	7.09*	35.1% (27)	5.86*
Sunday (*N*=55)	80% (44)	.57	20% (11)	.533

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.6.2 Incident Participants

North West Point IDC accounted for 1,132 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 1,132, 258 incident participants were alleged offenders, 57 were alleged victims and 817 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (88%) of incident participation that occurred at North West Point IDC was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (47%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (28%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Disturbance- Minor (9.3%), Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (9.2%), Accident/Injury- Minor (3.1%), and Damage- Minor (2.6%). Apart from Use of Force-Planned, the main incident types of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Assault- Minor (10.3%) and Contraband Found (5.7%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 10) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of September major level incident participation was significantly less likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 132) =12.20, *p*<.001). None of the months were found to be significantly linked to minor or critical level incident participation by detainees (see Appendix 30).

In terms of days of the week, Thursdays (36.1%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at North West Point IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (7.95%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 10) was used to assess whether detainee participation in

an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

The main age group involved in incidents at North West Point IDC was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for nearly 64% of the incident participants in this facility. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (see Appendix 30) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

100% of the individuals involved in incidents at North West Point IDC were male, which is the same percentage of detainees who were male in this facility. Consequently, a chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender was not utilised (see Appendix 30).

s501s were the main detention group type that was involved in North West Point IDC incidents at 47.3%. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 10) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that IMA's were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 999) =28.29, *p*<.001) but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 132) =27.18, *p*<.001). In comparison, s501s were significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 999) =13.48, *p*<.001) but significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 132) =12.93, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (see Appendix 30).

All citizenships represented across the North West Point IDC detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but Iranian detainees were the main group involved in

incidents overall (17.2%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (see Table 10) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Iranian detainees were found to be significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 999) =26.58, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 132) =27.19, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in critical level incidents (see Appendix 30).

Table 10. North West Point IDC Incident Participants (N=1132) by Incident Level (see Appendix 30 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=999)		Major Incidents (*N*=132)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=103)	81.6% (84)	4.90*	18.4% (19)	5.07*
February (*N*=93)	90.3% (84)	.419	9.7% (9)	.387
March (*N*=98)	86.7% (85)	.238	13.3% (13)	.268
April (*N*=87)	81.6% (71)	4.009*	18.4% (16)	4.14*
May (*N*=150)	81.3% (122)	7.98*	18.7% (28)	8.24*
June (*N*=70)	78.6% (55)	6.74*	21.4% (15)	6.91*
July (*N*=140)	92.1% (129)	2.33	7.9% (11)	2.24
August (*N*=167)	94% (157)	6.27*	6% (10)	6.12*
September (*N*=223)	94.6% (211)	10.86*	4.9% (11)	12.20**
October (*N*=1)	100% (1)	-	0%	.132
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=411)	81.5% (335)	28.29**	18.2% (75)	27.18**
Air Arrival (*N*=2)	100% (2)	.267	0%	.26
s501 (*N*=535)	92% (492)	13.48**	8% (43)	12.93**
Visa Cancelation (*N*=121)	92.6% (112)	2.43	7.4% (9)	2.35
Overstayer (*N*=63)	92.1% (58)	.94	7.9% (5)	.898
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=195)	77.4% (151)	26.58**	22.6% (44)	27.19**

New Zealand (*N*=159)	95.6% (152)	9.63*	4.4% (7)	9.46*
Vietnam (*N*=69)	100% (69)	9.78*	0%	9.699*
Sri Lanka (*N*=68)	86.8% (59)	.154	13.2% (9)	.174
U.K. (*N*=20)	100% (20)	2.71	0%	2.69
Stateless (*N*=15)	100% (15)	2.02	0%	2.00
India (*N*=43)	83.7% (36)	.885	16.3% (7)	.925
Sudan (*N*=58)	86.2% (50)	.246	13.8% (8)	.270
Afghanistan (*N*=63)	92.1% (58)	.935	7.9% (5)	.898
Iraq (*N*=68)	86.8% (59)	.154	11.8% (8)	.001
Pakistan (*N*=31)	93.5% (29)	.863	6.5% (2)	.84
China (*N*=6)	100% (6)	.803	0%	.796
Fiji (*N*=29)	86.2% (25)	.12	13.8% (4)	.131
Lebanon (*N*=39)	74.4% (29)	7.52*	25.6% (10)	7.66*
Bangladesh (*N*=13)	100% (13)	1.75	0%	1.74
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=113)	91.2% (103)	1.02	8.8% (10)	.96
Tuesday (*N*=113)	88.5% (100)	.007	11.5% (13)	.003
Wednesday (*N*=170)	88.8% (151)	.063	11.2% (19)	.046
Thursday (*N*=409)	91.2% (373)	5.36*	8.8% (36)	5.08*
Friday (*N*=130)	81.5% (106)	6.38*	18.5% (24)	6.59*
Saturday (*N*=130)	72.2% (65)	24.23**	26.7% (24)	21.37**
Sunday (*N*=107)	94.4% (101)	4.299*	5.6% (6)	4.20*

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.7 Perth IDC

1.3.3.7.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 34 individuals detained in Perth IDC. There were no minors detained in this facility, and the ages of the detainees ranged from 22-76 years old, with an average age of 41.5 years (SD= 12.38). The main age group in Perth IDC was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 76% of the detention facilities population. In terms of gender, 65% of the detainees in Perth IDC were male, but these men accounted for only 1.6% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 31, the main detention group type was s501s, who made up 26.5% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Perth IDC, with their total detention length ranging from 1-3,054 days, but their average detention length was 643 days (SD=799.2). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 32% of Perth IDC detainees were detained for 0-60 days, 29% for over 2 years, and 23.5% for 1-2 years. There were 26 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Iran (14.7%), followed by Vietnam (11.7%).

1.3.3.7.2 Incidents

Between January-October 2018 688 incidents occurred at Perth IDC. The frequency of incidents overall at Perth IDC spiked in October (16%), whilst the months with the least incidents occurring was both February (4%) and April (4%). In terms of days of the week, Thursday (17.7%) and Friday (17.7%) equally saw the greatest number of incidents compared to any other day of the week at Perth IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incidents (8.1%).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 33 shows that October accounted for 16.2% of the 525 minor incidents, whilst April had the smallest number of minor incidents at 3.4%. Appendix 33 also shows that Friday had the most minor level incidents occur (18.1%) in comparison to Saturday (8.4%) which had the least.

For the 163 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred equally in July (13.5%) and September (13.5%), with the least occurring in February (4.3%). The largest number of major level incidents occurred on Thursday (19.6%), and the least occurred on Saturday (7.4%).

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (see Appendix 33) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007), but neither the month nor day had any significant impact on the likelihood of a minor or major incident occurring. No critical level incidents occurred at Perth IDC.

1.3.3.7.3 Incident Participants

Perth IDC accounted for 654 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 654, 130 incident participants were alleged offenders, 91 were alleged victims and 433 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (78%) of incident participation that occurred at Perth IDC was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (47%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (26%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (7.8%), Disturbance- Minor (5.5%), Accident/Injury- Minor (2.5%), Removal- Aborted (2.3%), Damage- Minor (2%), and Serious Illness- Ambulance Required (1.8%). Apart from Use of Force- Planned, the main incidents of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Assault- Minor (6.6%), Self-Harm- Threatened (6.3%), and Contraband Found (4.7%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (see Appendix 34) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that detainee participation in minor, major or critical incidents was not significantly different any month.

In terms of days of the week, Thursday (17.7%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Perth IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (8.4%) (Appendix 32). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .007$) (see Appendix 34) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

The main age group involved in incidents at Perth IDC was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 55% of the incident participants in this facility, even though they make up 76% of the Perth IDC population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .0125$) (see Appendix 34) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

The majority (77%) of the individuals involved in incidents at Perth IDC were male, which greater than the percentage of detainees who were male in this facility (64.7%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .05$) (see Appendix 34) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Gender was not found to be significantly linked to either minor, major or critical level incident participation by detainees.

s501s were the main detention group type that was involved in Perth IDC incidents at 42%, even though they only accounted for 26.5% of the Perth IDC population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with $\alpha = .0071$) (Table 11) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that Air Arrivals were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, N= 511) =27.71, p<.001) but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, N= 143) =27.71, p<.001). Membership to any detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (see Appendix 34).

All citizenships represented across the Perth IDC detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but Iranian detainees in were the main group involved in incidents overall (nearly 17.6%), whom also accounted for 14.7% of the Perth detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 11) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Lebanese detainees were found to be significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 511) =21.31, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 143) =21.31, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in critical level incident.

Table 11. Perth IDC Incident Participants (N=654) by Incident Level (see Appendix 34 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=511)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=143)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=159)	79.9% (127)	.37	20.1% (32)	.372
Air Arrival (*N*=32)	40.6% (13)	27.71**	59.4% (19)	27.71**
s501 (*N*=276)	80.4% (222)	1.48	19.6% (54)	1.48
Visa Cancellation (*N*=101)	71.3% (72)	3.28	28.7% (29)	3.28
Overstayer (*N*=86)	89.5% (77)	7.53*	10.5% (9)	7.53*
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*= 115)	83.5% (96)	2.33	16.5% (19)	2.33
New Zealand (*N*=57)	86% (49)	2.24	14% (8)	2.24
Vietnam (*N*=13)	53.8% (7)	4.58*	46.2% (6)	4.58*
Sri Lanka (*N*=9)	77.8% (7)	.001	22.2% (2)	.001
U.K. (*N*=25)	84% (21)	.523	16% (4)	.523
Stateless (*N*=14)	78.6% (11)	.002	21.4% (3)	.002
India (*N*=2)	100% (2)	.561	0%	.56

Sudan (*N*=12)	66.7% (8)	.941	33.3% (4)	.941
Afghanistan (*N*=25)	76% (19)	.069	24% (6)	.069
Iraq (*N*=24)	79.2% (19)	.016	20.8% (5)	.016
Pakistan (*N*=1)	-	-	100%(1)	3.579
China (*N*=16)	87.5% (14)	.842	12.5% (2)	.84
Fiji (*N*=3)	66.7% (2)	.232	33.3% (1)	.23
Lebanon (*N*=36)	47.2% (17)	21.31**	52.8% (19)	21.31**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.8 Villawood IDC

1.3.3.8.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 496 individuals detained in Villawood IDC. There were no minors detained in this facility, and the ages of the detainees ranged from 19-81 years old, with an average age of 36 years (SD= 10.24). The main age group in Villawood IDC was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 64% of the detention facilities population and nearly 23% of the overall detention population. In terms of gender, 90% of the detainees in Villawood IDC were male, and these men accounted for nearly 33% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 35, the main detention group type was s501s, who made up nearly 35% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Villawood IDC, with their total detention length ranging from 1-4,154 days, but their average detention length was 483.9 days (SD= 567.4). When breaking down this length of detention, it was found that 22% of Villawood IDC detainees were detained for two years or longer, 21% for 1-2 years, and 17% that were detained for 0-60 days. There were 136 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Iran (15%), followed by New Zealand (14%).

1.3.3.8.2 Incidents

There were 8,632 incidents at Villawood IDC over January-October 2018. The frequency of incidents overall at Villawood IDC peaked in March (11.7%), similar to April (11.2%), May (11.4%) and January (11.2%), whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was September (8.5%) (Appendix 36). In terms of days of the week, Tuesday (18.4%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Villawood IDC, whilst Saturday and Sunday equally had the least incident participants (7.7%).

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 37 shows that May accounted for 11.7% of the 7,346 minor incidents, whilst September had the least amount of minor incidents at 8.3%. Appendix 37 also shows that Wednesday had the most minor level incidents occur (18.8%) in comparison to Saturday (6.9%) which had the least. For the 1,257 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred in January (11.9%) and the least occurred in July, which accounted for 7.8% of all major incidents in Villawood IDC. Thursday accounted for 16.6% of all major incidents. Only 11 critical level incidents occurred at Villawood IDC.

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 12) were used to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007), which found that minor level incidents were significantly less likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 7364) =35.70, *p*<.001), and major level incidents were significantly more likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 1257) =34.41, *p*<.001). Month had any significant impact on the likelihood of a minor, major or critical incident occurring, and day of the week had no significant impact on the likelihood of a critical level incident occurring (see Appendix 37).

Table 12. Incidents in Villawood IDC (N=8632) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 37 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=7364)		Major Incidents (*N*=1257)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=70)	82.5% (710)	6.19*	17.3% (149)	5.79*
February (*N*=103)	83.4% (695)	2.59	16.6% (138)	2.98
March (*N*=79)	84.8% (824)	.25	15.1% (147)	.277
April (*N*=115)	86.4% (817)	.94	13.5% (128)	.908
May (*N*=146)	85.3% (865)	.000	14.4% (146)	.025
June (*N*=111)	85.9% (674)	.21	14.1% (111)	.124
July (*N*=112)	87.9% (726)	4.86*	11.9% (98)	5.34*
August (*N*=138)	85.6% (75)	.073	14.3% (125)	.067
September (*N*=148)	84.5% (611)	.404	15.4% (111)	.396

October (*N*=215)	86.9% (692)	1.85	13.1% (104)	1.58
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=1417)	86.8% (1230)	3.01	13.2% (187)	2.54
Tuesday (*N*=1467)	85.8% (1259)	.368	14% (206)	.384
Wednesday (*N*=1571)	87.9% (1381)	10.32*	12% (189)	9.89*
Thursday (*N*=1471)	85.7% (1260)	.169	14.2% (209)	.179
Friday (*N*=1387)	87.2% (1210)	4.90*	12.5% (174)	5.40*
Saturday (*N*=649)	77.8% (505)	31.49**	22% (143)	31.49**
Sunday (*N*=670)	77.5% (519)	35.70**	22.2% (149)	34.41**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.8.3 Incident Participants

Villawood IDC accounted for 10,250 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 10,250, 2,609 incident participants were alleged offenders, 447 were alleged victims and 7,194 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (86%) of incident participation that occurred at Villawood IDC was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (66%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (11%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (3.8%), Serious Illness-Ambulance Required (1.6%), Disturbance- Minor (1%), and Visitor- Other Refused (1.8%). Apart from Use of Force- Planned, the main incidents of interest that detainees were involved in more frequently than others were Use of Force (7%), Contraband Found (6.7%), and Assault- Minor (5%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 13) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of January, minor level incident participation was significantly less likely to occur (x^2 (9, *N*= 8866) =135.84, *p*<.001). Comparatively, major level incident participation was significantly more likely in January (x^2 (9, *N*= 1367) =134.91,

p<.001). Critical level incident participation was not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month (see Appendix 38).

In terms of days of the week, Tuesday (18.4%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Villawood IDC, whilst both Saturday and Sunday had the least incident participants (7.7%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 13) was used to assess whether detainee participation in an incident was more or less likely on certain days of the week. All days other than Thursday were significantly associated to the likelihood of incident participation in both minor and major events, but some more than other. In the case of minor incidents, detainee participation in these events was significantly less likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 8866) =20.37, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely on a Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 8866) =21.11, *p*<.001). Comparatively, major incident participation was significantly less likely on a Wednesday (x^2 (6, *N*= 1367) =19.97, *p*<.001), and significantly more likely on a Sunday (x^2 (6, *N*= 1367) =18.94, *p*<.001). None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to critical level incident participation by detainees (see Appendix 38).

The main age group involved in incidents at Villawood IDC was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 64.5% of the incident participants in this facility, which is the almost identical to the proportion they make up of the Villawood IDC population (64.1%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (see Appendix 38) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

The majority (87%) of the individuals involved in incidents at Villawood IDC were male, which is similar to the percentage of detainees who were male in this facility (90%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .05) (Table 13) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender. Male detainees were found to be significantly less likely to participate in minor level incidents (x^2 (1, *N*= 8866) =7.87, *p*<.05), but more likely to be involved in major

(x^2 (1, *N*= 1367) =8.41, *p*<.05) incidents than female detainees. Gender was not found to be significantly linked to critical level incident participation by detainees (see Appendix 38).

s501s were the main detention group type that was involved in Villawood IDC incidents at nearly 28%, which was also the main detention group of the Villawood IDC population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 13) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that Overstayers were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 8866) =184.197, *p*<.001) and significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 1367) =184.64, *p*<.001). In comparison, Air Arrivals were significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 8866) =209.448, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident (see Appendix 38).

All citizenships represented across the Villawood IDC detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but New Zealand detainees were the main group involved in incidents overall (14%), which is almost identical to the proportion they make up of the Villawood IDC detention population (13.9%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 13) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Stateless detainees were found to be significantly less likely to be minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 8866) =26.52, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 1367) =27.41, *p*<.001). Chinese detainees were found to be significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 8866) =16.43, *p*<.001) and significantly less likely to be major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 1367) =15.96, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in critical level incidents (see Appendix 38).

Table 13. Villawood IDC Incident Participants (N=10250) by Incident Level (see Appendix 38 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=8866)		Major Incident Participants (*N*=1367)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=1147)	75.4% (865)	135.84**	24.3% (279)	134.91**
February (*N*=933)	86.2% (804)	.092	13.8% (129)	.21
March (*N*=1202)	88.4% (1062)	4.013*	11.6% (139)	3.70
April (*N*=1149)	89.4% (1027)	9.219*	10.3% (118)	10.53*
May (*N*=1173)	87.3% (1024)	.726	12.3% (144)	1.29
June (*N*=898)	87.6% (787)	1.098	12.4% (111)	.811
July (*N*=983)	89.6% (881)	9.097*	10.2% (100)	9.415*
August (*N*=986)	87.5% (863)	.987	12.4% (122)	.876
September (*N*=875)	86.4% (756)	.008	13.5% (118)	.02
October (*N*=904)	88.2% (797)	2.357	11.8% (107)	1.93
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=1528)	84.5% (1291)	6.199*	15.2% (232)	5.298*
Air Arrival (*N*=2004)	96.4% (1932)	209.448**	3.5% (71)	206.72
s501 (*N*=2849)	86.2% (2455)	.361	13.7% (391)	.513
Visa Cancellation (*N*=1901)	87.9% (1671)	3.936*	11.9% (226)	4.234*
Seaport (*N*=4)	75% (3)	.453	25% (1)	.471
Overstayer (*N*=1964)	77.1% (1514)	184.197**	22.7% (446)	184.64**
Gender				
Male (*N*=8984)	86.1% (7739)	7.87*	13.7% (1231)	8.41*
Female (*N*=1266)	89% (1127)	-	10.7% (136)	-
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=953)	83.2% (793)	9.72*	16.7% (159)	10.187*
New Zealand (*N*=1371)	86.8% (1190)	.122	13.1% (179)	.108
Vietnam (*N*=381)	88.7% (338)	1.664	11.3% (43)	1.440
Sri Lanka (*N*=325)	82.2% (267)	5.422*	17.5% (57)	5.127*

U.K. (*N*=482)	90% (434)	5.44*	10% (48)	4.99*
Stateless (*N*=142)	71.8% (102)	26.52**	28.2% (40)	27.41**
India (*N*=237)	92.8% (220)	8.32*	7.2% (17)	7.97*
Sudan (*N*=151)	85.4% (129)	.149	13.9% (21)	.043
Afghanistan (*N*=143)	77.6% (111)	9.78*	21% (30)	7.33*
Iraq (*N*=398)	86.9% (346)	.068	12.3% (49)	.376
Pakistan (*N*=103)	89.3% (92)	.71	10.7% (11)	.636
China (*N*=1116)	90.4% (1009)	16.43**	9.5% (106)	15.96**
Fiji (*N*=365)	88.2% (322)	.96	11.8% (43)	.793
Lebanon (*N*=202)	81.7% (165)	4.09*	17.8% (36)	3.59
Bangladesh (*N*=127)	86.6% (110)	.001	12.6% (16)	.061
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=1640)	88.7% (1454)	7.81*	11.3% (186)	6.72*
Tuesday (*N*=1887)	82.2% (1551)	36.68**	17.7% (334)	38.10**
Wednesday (*N*=1779)	89.9% (1599)	21.11**	10.1% (179)	19.97**
Thursday (*N*=1728)	87.1% (1505)	.635	12.7% (219)	.79
Friday (*N*=1640)	89.3% (1465)	13.40**	10.5% (172)	13.71**
Saturday (*N*=788)	82.7% (652)	10.31*	16.8% (132)	8.61*
Sunday (*N*=788)	81.2% (640)	20.37**	18.4% (145)	18.94**

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.9 Yongah Hill IDC

1.3.3.9.1 General Descriptives

During the period of January-October 2018 there were 231 individuals detained in Yongah Hill IDC. There were no minors detained in this facility, and the ages of the detainees ranged from 20-71 years old, with an average age of 38 years (SD= 10.23). The main age group in Yongah Hill IDC was adults (31-60 years old), who made up 72% of the detention facilities population. In terms of gender, 100% of the detainees in Yongah Hill IDC were male, and these men accounted for nearly 17% of general detention population across the immigration detention network.

As evident in Appendix 39, the main detention group type was s501s, who made up 47.6% of the detention population in this facility. Individual detention length varied for those detained in Yongah Hill IDC, with their total detention length ranging from 1-3,189 days, but their average detention length was 707.6 days (SD=659.4). When breaking down the length of detention statistics, it was found that 38.5% of Yongah Hill IDC detainees were detained for two years or longer, and 21% were detained for 1-2 years. There were 76 different citizenships represented by detainees in this facility, with the most prevalent countries of citizenship being Vietnam (12.6%) and New Zealand (12.6%).

1.3.3.9.2 Incidents

1,971 incidents occurred at Yongah Hill IDC over January-October 2018. The frequency of incidents overall at Yongah Hill IDC peaked in October, whilst the month with the least incidents occurring was February. In terms of days of the week, Friday saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Yongah Hill IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants.

When considering the three different incident levels, Appendix 41 shows that October accounted for 14.2% of the 1558 minor incidents, whilst February had the least number of minor incidents at 6.8%. Appendix 41 also shows that Wednesday had the most minor level incidents occur (16.9%) in comparison to Saturday (9%) which had the

least. For the 400 major level incidents, the greatest number of them occurred in January (13.5%) and the least occurred in October, which accounted for 7% of all major incidents in Yongah Hill IDC. Friday accounted for 17.8% of all major incidents, whilst Sunday had the least number of major incidents (11%). Only 13 critical level incidents occurred at Yongah Hill IDC, most of them occurring in September (30.8%), and on a Tuesday (30.8%).

Chi-square tests for goodness of fit (Table 14) were conducted to assess whether incidents were more or less likely to occur in certain months (with α = .005) or days of the week (with α = .007). Minor level incidents were less likely to occur in January (x^2 (9, *N*= 1558) =16.33, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely in October (x^2 (9, *N*= 1558) =15.12, *p*<.001). Comparatively, major level incidents were significantly more likely to occur in January (x^2 (9, *N*= 400) =18.55, *p*<.001), but significantly less likely in October (x^2 (9, *N*= 400) =14.64, *p*<.001) and August (x^2 (9, *N*= 400) =12.77, *p*<.001). The month had no significant impact on the likelihood of a critical incident occurring, and the day of the week had no significant impact on the likelihood of a minor, major or critical level incident occurring (see Appendix 41).

Table 14. Incident Types in Yongah Hill IDC (N=1971) by Month and Day of Week (see Appendix 41 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incidents (*N*=1558)		Major Incidents (*N*=400)	
	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=162)	66.7% (108)	16.33**	33.3% (54)	18.55**
February (*N*=140)	75.7% (106)	1.01	23.6% (33)	1.00
March (*N*=188)	71.8% (135)	6.57*	28.2% (53)	8.01*
April (*N*=142)	75.4% (107)	1.26	24.6% (35)	1.79
May (*N*=191)	72.8% (139)	5.02*	26.7% (51)	5.37*
June (*N*=206)	80.6% (166)	.328	18.9% (39)	.264
July (*N*=212)	83.5% (177)	2.83	15.1% (32)	3.97*

August (*N*=247)	87.4% (216)	12.04*	11.7% (29)	12.77**
September (*N*=233)	78.5% (183)	.041	19.7% (46)	.05
October (*N*=250)	88.4% (221)	15.12**	11.2% (28)	14.64**
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=303)	82.2% (249)	2.12	17.2% (52)	2.17
Tuesday (*N*=309)	79.3% (245)	.013	19.4% (60)	.174
Wednesday (*N*=330)	80% (264)	.218	19.1% (63)	.355
Thursday (*N*=300)	80% (240)	.194	19.3% (58)	.202
Friday (*N*=331)	78.5% (260)	.059	21.5% (71)	.329
Saturday (*N*=192)	72.9% (140)	4.83*	27.1% (52)	6.06*
Sunday (*N*=206)	77.7% (160)	.263	21.4% (44)	.161

*p= <.05

**p=<.001

1.3.3.9.3 Incident Participants

Yongah Hill IDC accounted for 2,268 of the total 21,498 incident participants across the immigration detention network facilities over the period of January-October 2018. Of these 2,268, 731 incident participants were alleged offenders, 195 were alleged victims and 1,342 were involved in some other manner.

The majority (86.2%) of incident participation that occurred at Yongah Hill IDC was in minor level incidents, and Use of Force- Planned (47%) was the main type of incident detainees were involved in, followed by Other (25.6%), and Contraband Found (12.4%). More specifically, Other consisted mainly of Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (11.6%), Use of Observation Room for 24 hours or longer (3.6%), Damage- Minor (2.7%), Accident/ Injury- Minor (2.4%), Disturbance- Minor (1.8%), and Serious Illness-Ambulance Required (1.5%).

A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .005) (Table 14) was used to assess whether incident participation was more or less likely in certain months. This analysis found that in the month of May, minor level incident participation was significantly less likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 1955) =18.34, *p*<.001), and that major level incident participation was significantly more likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 293) =19.27, *p*<.001). Meanwhile in October detainee participation in minor level incidents was significantly more likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 1955) =19.85, *p*<.001), and in major level incidents it was significantly less likely (x^2 (9, *N*= 293) =18.07, *p*<.001). Critical level incident participation was not significantly more or less likely to occur in any month.

In terms of days of the week, Tuesday (16.7%) saw the greatest number of incident participants compared to any other day of the week at Yongah Hill IDC, whilst Saturday had the least incident participants (9.9%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .007) (Table 14) was used to assess whether detainee incident participation was more or less likely on certain days of the week. Detainee participation in minor level incidents was significantly less likely on a Friday (x^2 (6, *N*= 1955) =0.00, *p*<.001). None of the days of the week were found to be significantly linked to major or critical level incident participation by detainees (see Appendix 42).

The main age group involved in incidents at Yongah Hill IDC was adults (31-60 years old), whom accounted for 65% of the incident participants in this facility, whom also make up 72.3% of the Yongah Hill IDC population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0125) (see Appendix 42) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their age group. Age group was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a minor, major or critical level incident.

100% of the individuals involved in incidents at Yongah Hill IDC were male, which is the same percentage of detainees who were male in this facility. Consequently, a chi-square test for goodness of fit to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their gender was not utilised (see Appendix 42).

s501s were the main detention group type that was involved in Yongah Hill IDC incidents at 55%, followed by IMAs (19%) and Visa Cancellations (16%). A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0071) (Table 14) was used to assess whether detainee participation in incidents was more or less likely depending on their detention group type. This found that IMAs were significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 1955) =44.99, *p*<.001). In comparison, Overstayers were significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 1955) =20.286, *p*<.001) and significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (6, *N*= 293) =17.86, *p*<.001). Membership to any of the detention group types was not found to play a significant role in determining whether an individual participated in a critical level incident.

All citizenships represented across the Yongah Hill IDC detainees were involved in incidents at this facility, but New Zealand detainees in were the main group involved in incidents overall (16.5%), although they accounted for 12.5% of the Yongah Hill IDC detention population. A chi-square test for goodness of fit (with α = .0033) (Table 15) was used to assess whether detainees were more or less likely to participate in an incident depending on their citizenship. Stateless detainees were found to be significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 1955) =18.85, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 293) =12.62, *p*<.001). Iraqi detainees were also found to be significantly less likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 1955) =52.57, *p*<.001), but significantly more likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 293) =54.47, *p*<.001). Comparatively, Vietnamese detainees were found to be significantly more likely to be involved as minor incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 1955) =15.10, *p*<.001), but significantly less likely to be involved as major incident participants (x^2 (14, *N*= 293) =13.85, *p*<.001). No detainee citizenship was significantly associated to the participation in critical level incidents (see Appendix 42).

Table 15. Yongah Hill IDC Incident Participants (N=2268) by Incident Level (see Appendix 42 for full table).

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants (*N*=1955) Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Major Incident Participants (*N*=293) Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month				
January (*N*=178)	80.3% (143)	5.58*	19.7% (35)	7.81*
February (*N*=150)	82% (123)	2.38	16.7% (25)	2.005
March (*N*=194)	85.1% (165)	.235	14.9% (29)	.777
April (*N*=155)	87.7% (136)	.333	12.3% (19)	.065
May (*N*=219)	76.7% (168)	18.34**	22.4% (49)	19.27**
June (*N*= 241)	87.1% (210)	.199	11.6% (28)	.41
July (*N*=225)	88.4% (199)	1.058	9.8% (22)	2.19
August (*N*=294)	91.5% (269)	7.97*	7.1% (21)	10.01*
September (*N*=289)	82.4% (238)	4.119*	16.3% (47)	3.29
October (*N*=323)	94.1% (304)	19.85**	5.6% (18)	18.07**
Detainee Type				
IMA (*N*=427)	76.1% (325)	44.99**	22.5% (96)	42.77**
Air Arrival (*N*=15)	86.7% (13)	.003	13.3% (2)	.002
s501 (*N*=1241)	86.9% (1079)	1.29	12.2% (152)	1.096
Visa Cancellation (*N*=363)	89.3% (324)	3.395	9.6% (35)	4.13*
Seaport (*N*=7)	100% (7)	1.12	0%	1.04
Overstayer (*N*=215)	96.3% (207)	20.286**	3.7% (8)	17.86**
Citizenship				
Iran (*N*=244)	77% (188)	19.24**	22.1% (54)	20.63**
New Zealand (*N*=375)	89.3% (335)	3.71	9.6% (36)	4.40*
Vietnam (*N*=104)	99% (103)	15.10**	1.0% (1)	13.85**
Sri Lanka (*N*=49)	83.7% (41)	.269	16.3% (8)	.517
U.K. (*N*=155)	87.1% (135)	.113	12.9% (20)	.000
Stateless (*N*=153)	74.5% (114)	18.85**	22.2% (34)	12.62**
India (*N*=29)	100% (29)	4.70*	0%	4.36*

Sudan (*N*=49)	89.8% (44)	.545	8.2% (4)	1.007
Afghanistan (*N*=38)	76.3% (29)	3.17	21.1% (8)	2.27
Iraq (*N*=189)	68.8% (130)	52.57**	30.2% (57)	54.47**
Pakistan (*N*=57)	75.4% (43)	5.69*	21.1% (12)	3.44
China (*N*=24)	87.5% (21)	.034	12.5% (3)	.004
Fiji (*N*=22)	90.9% (20)	.414	9.1% (2)	.289
Lebanon (*N*=26)	92.3% (24)	.825	7.7% (2)	.639
Bangladesh (*N*=25)	84% (21)	.103	16% (4)	.213
Day of Week				
Monday (*N*=355)	89.6% (318)	4.04*	9% (32)	5.70*
Tuesday (*N*=378)	84.7% (320)	.908	13.8% (52)	.283
Wednesday (*N*=369)	87% (321)	.233	12.2% (45)	.205
Thursday (*N*=345)	89% (307)	2.66	10.1% (35)	2.78
Friday (*N*=362)	86.2% (312)	.000**	13.8% (50)	.306
Saturday (*N*=226)	80.1% (181)	7.88*	19.9% (45)	10.91*
Sunday (*N*=233)	84.1% (196)	.944	14.6% (34)	.65

*p= <.05

**p= <.001

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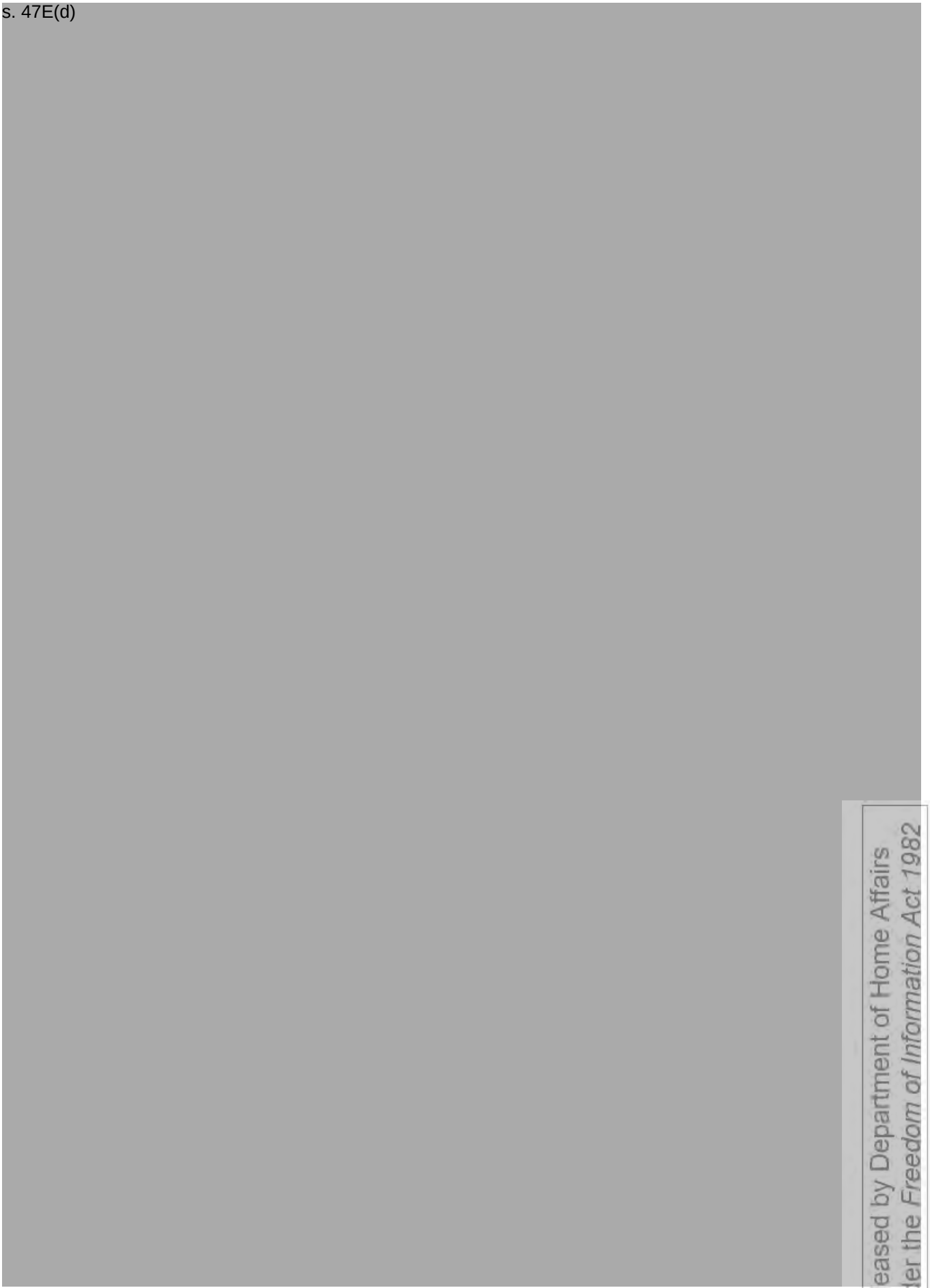

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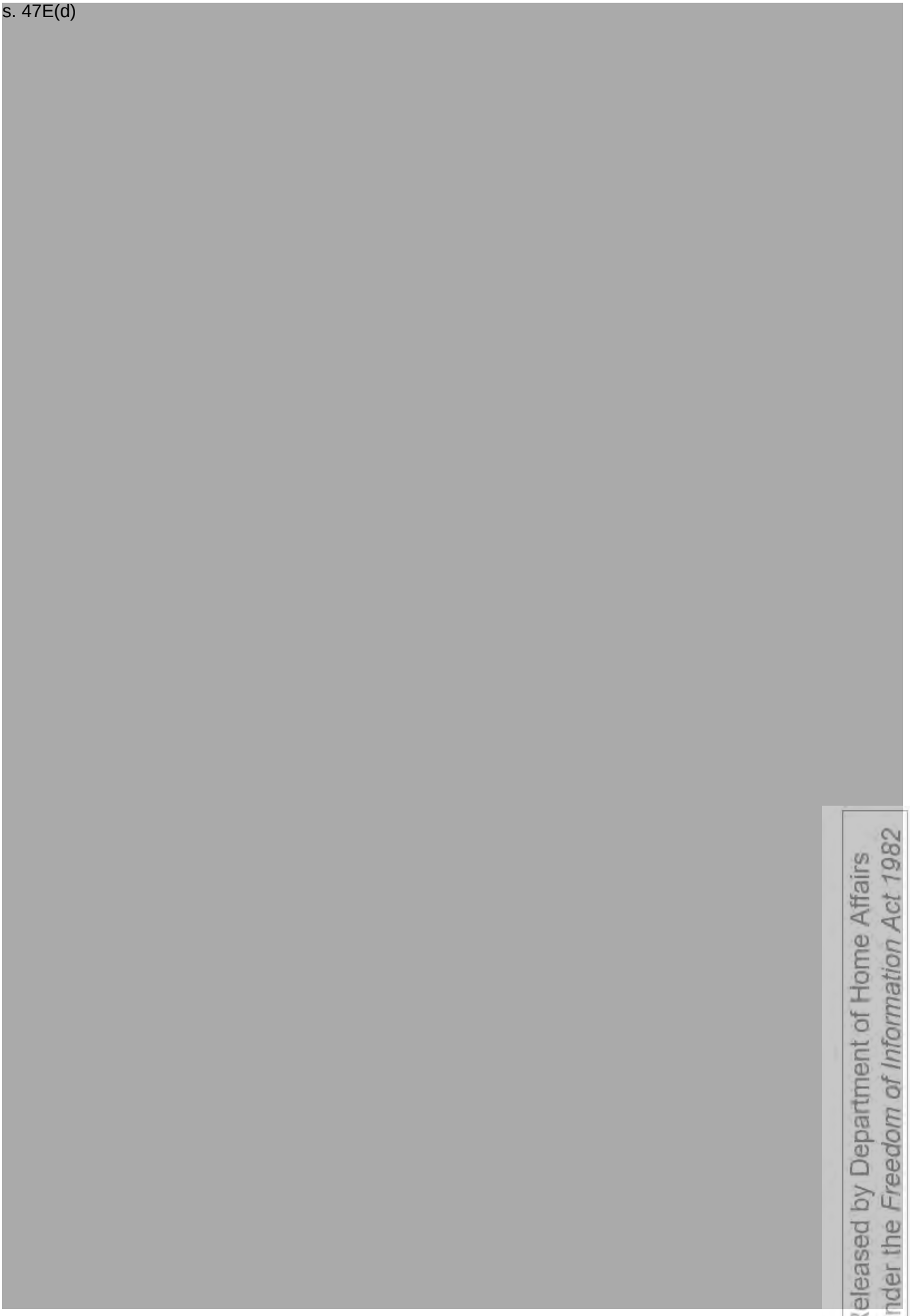

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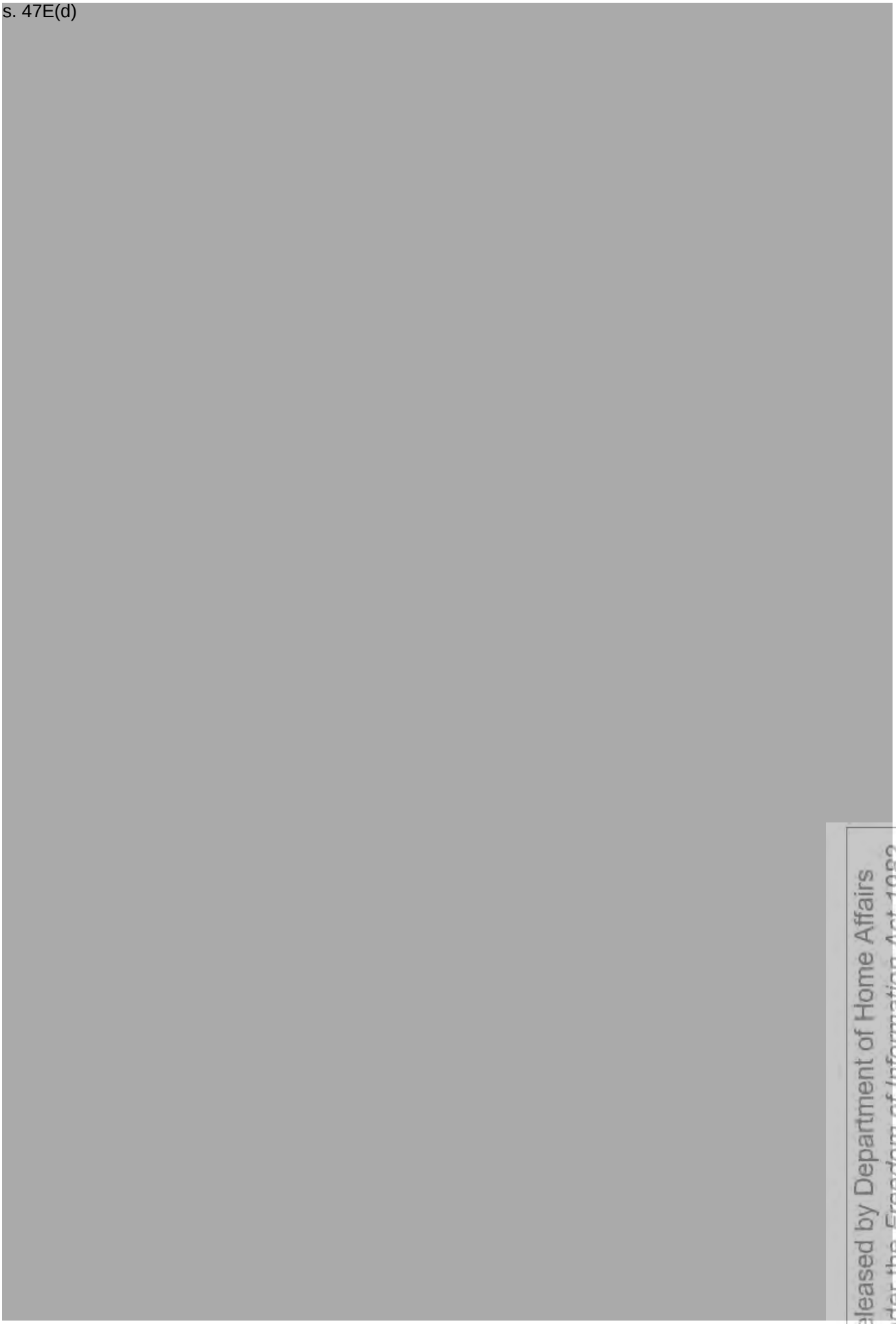

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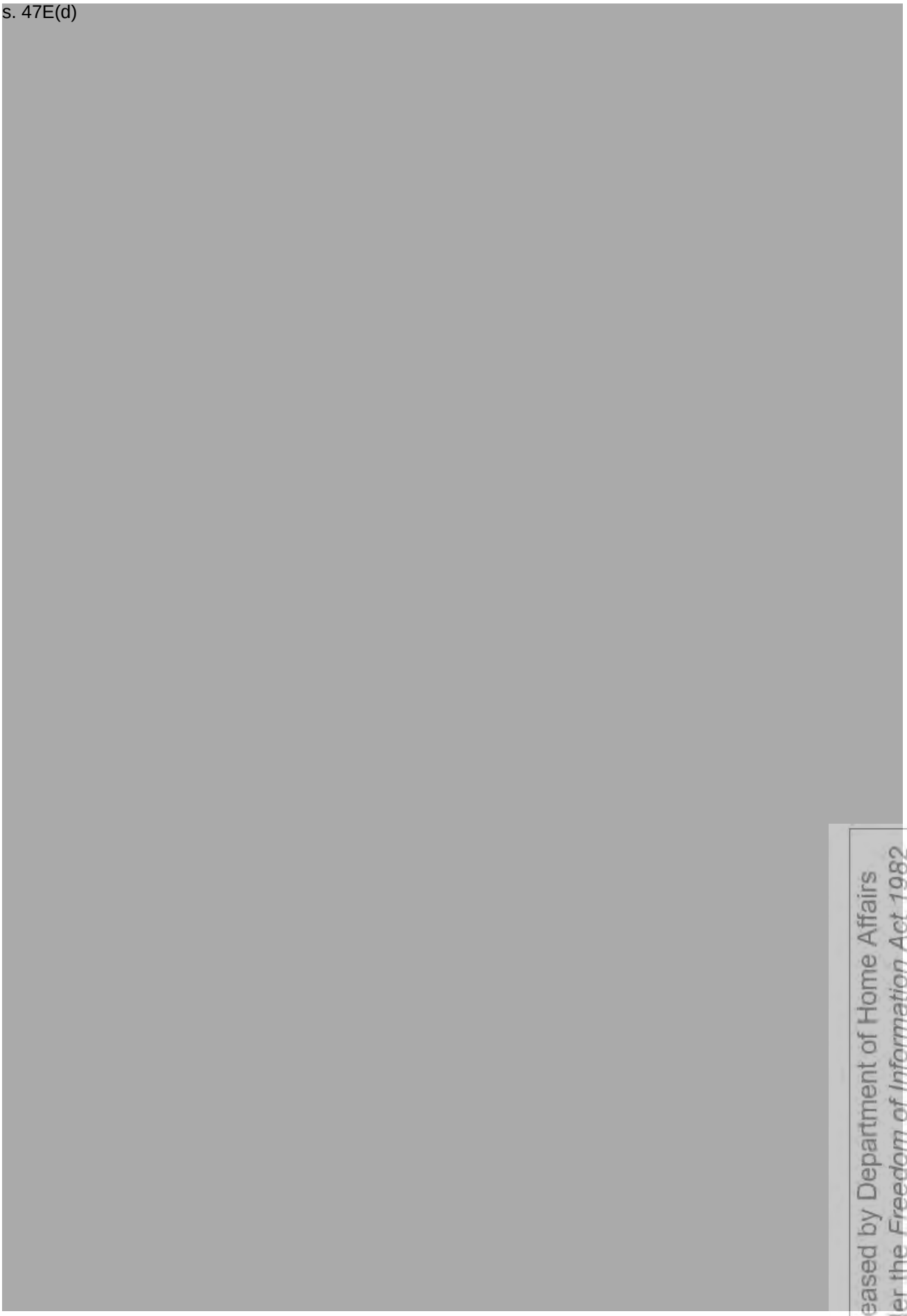

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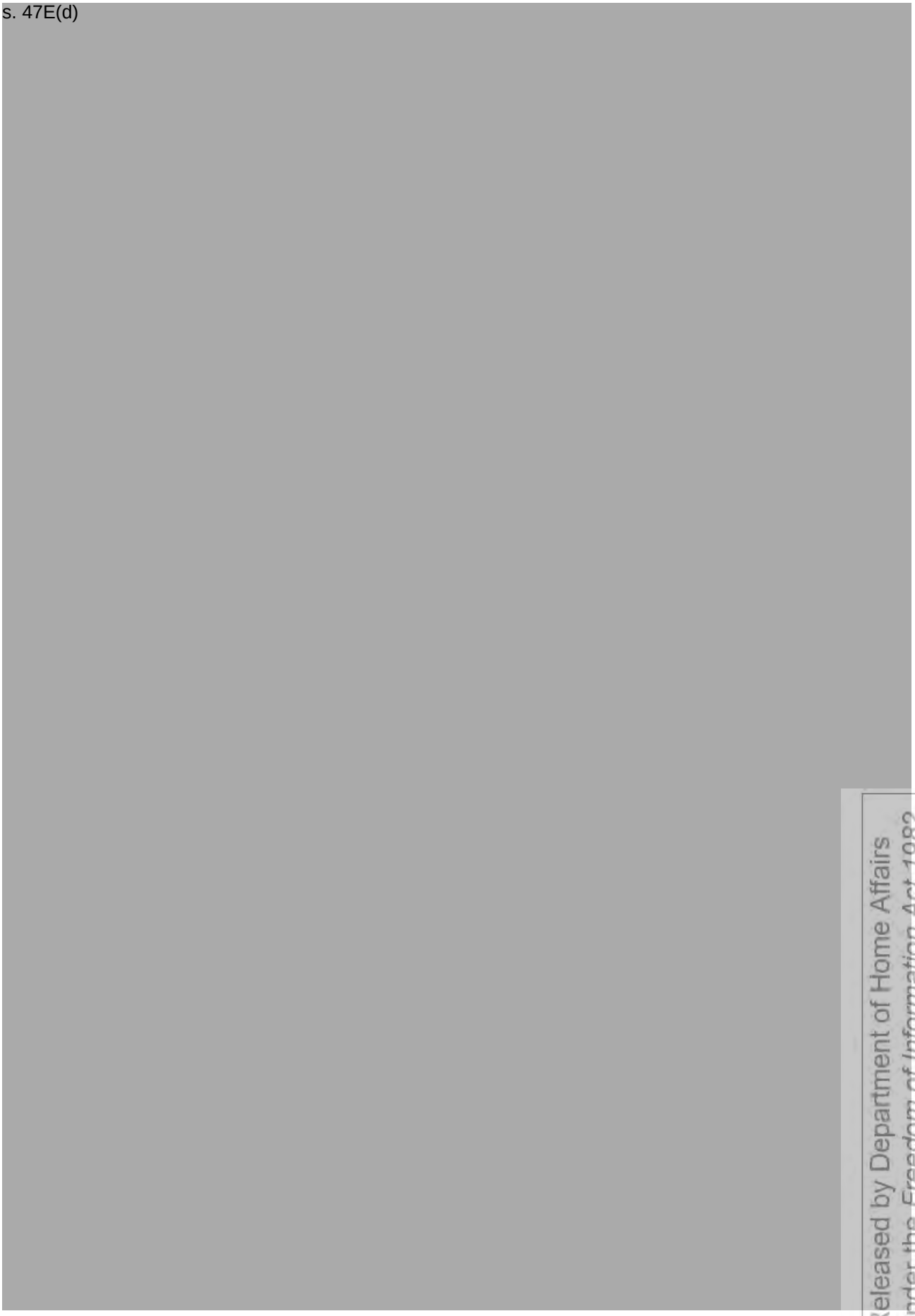

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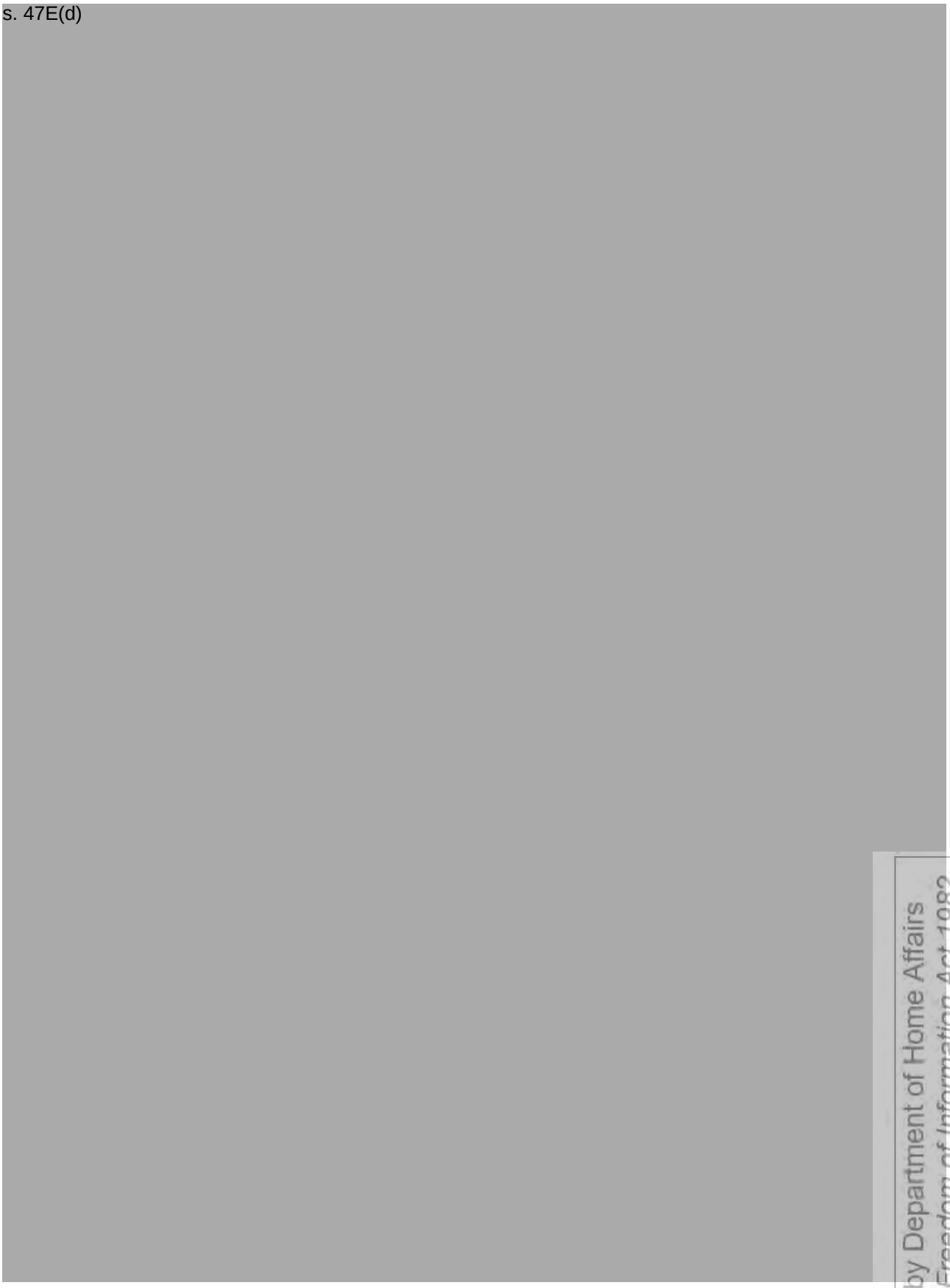

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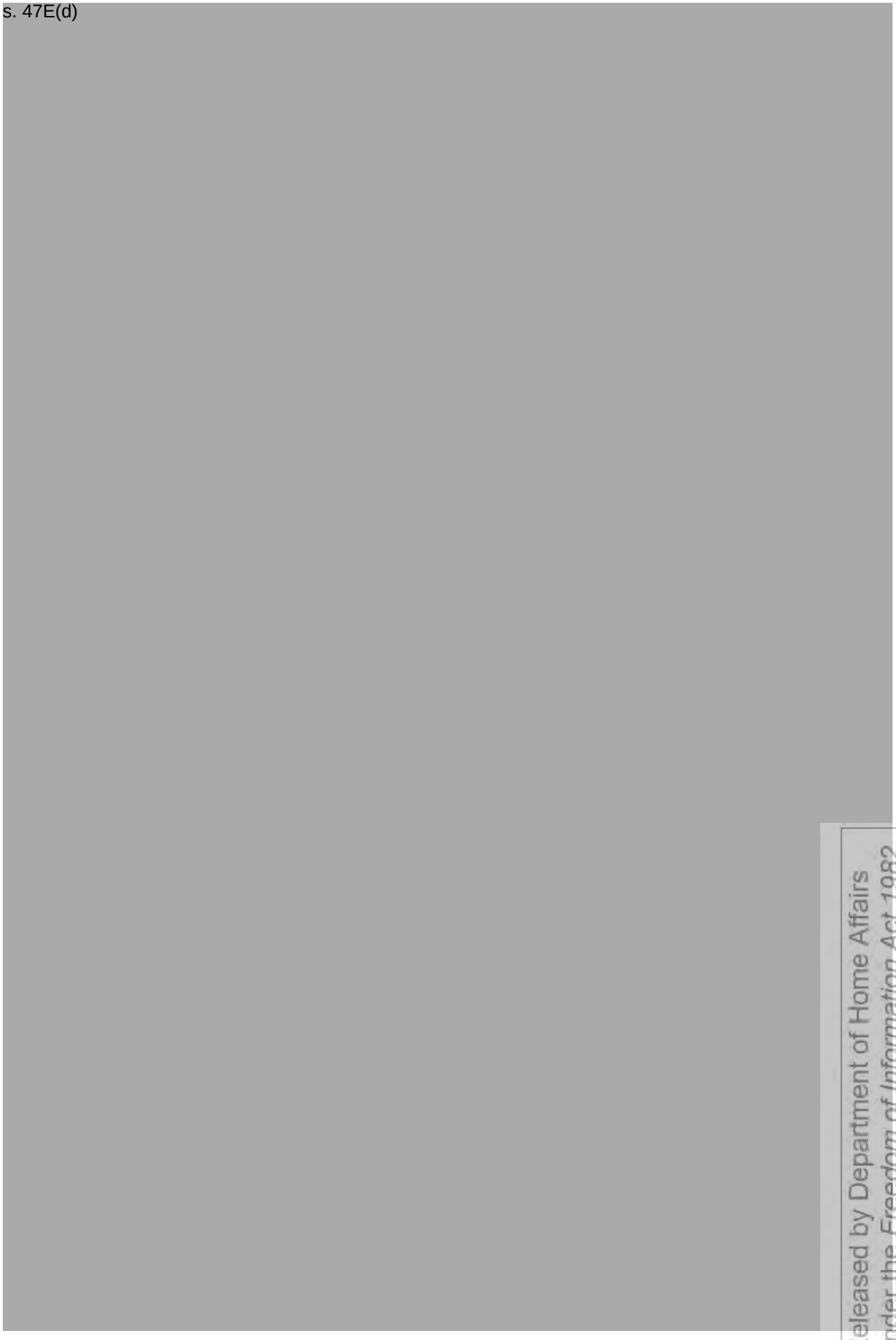

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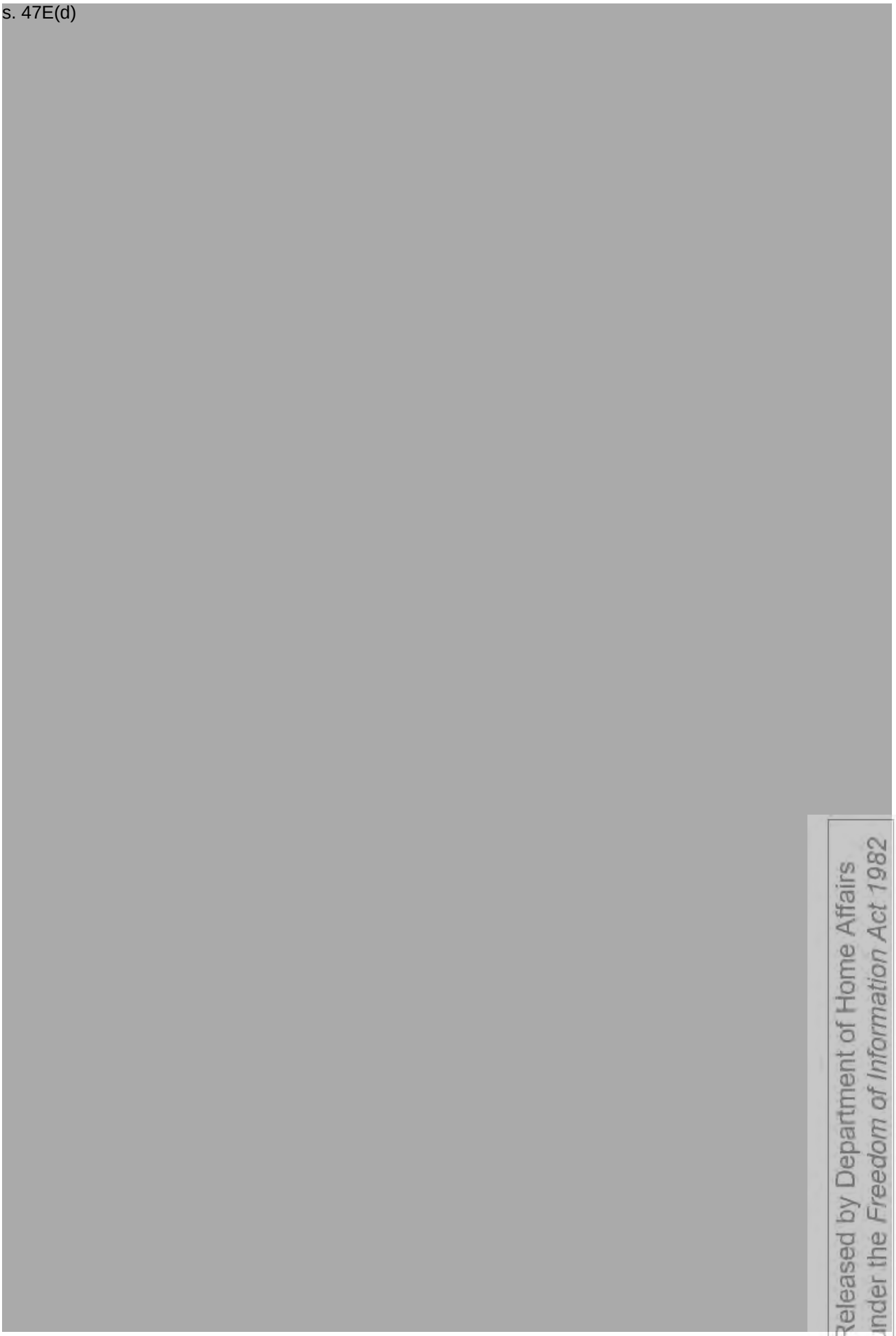

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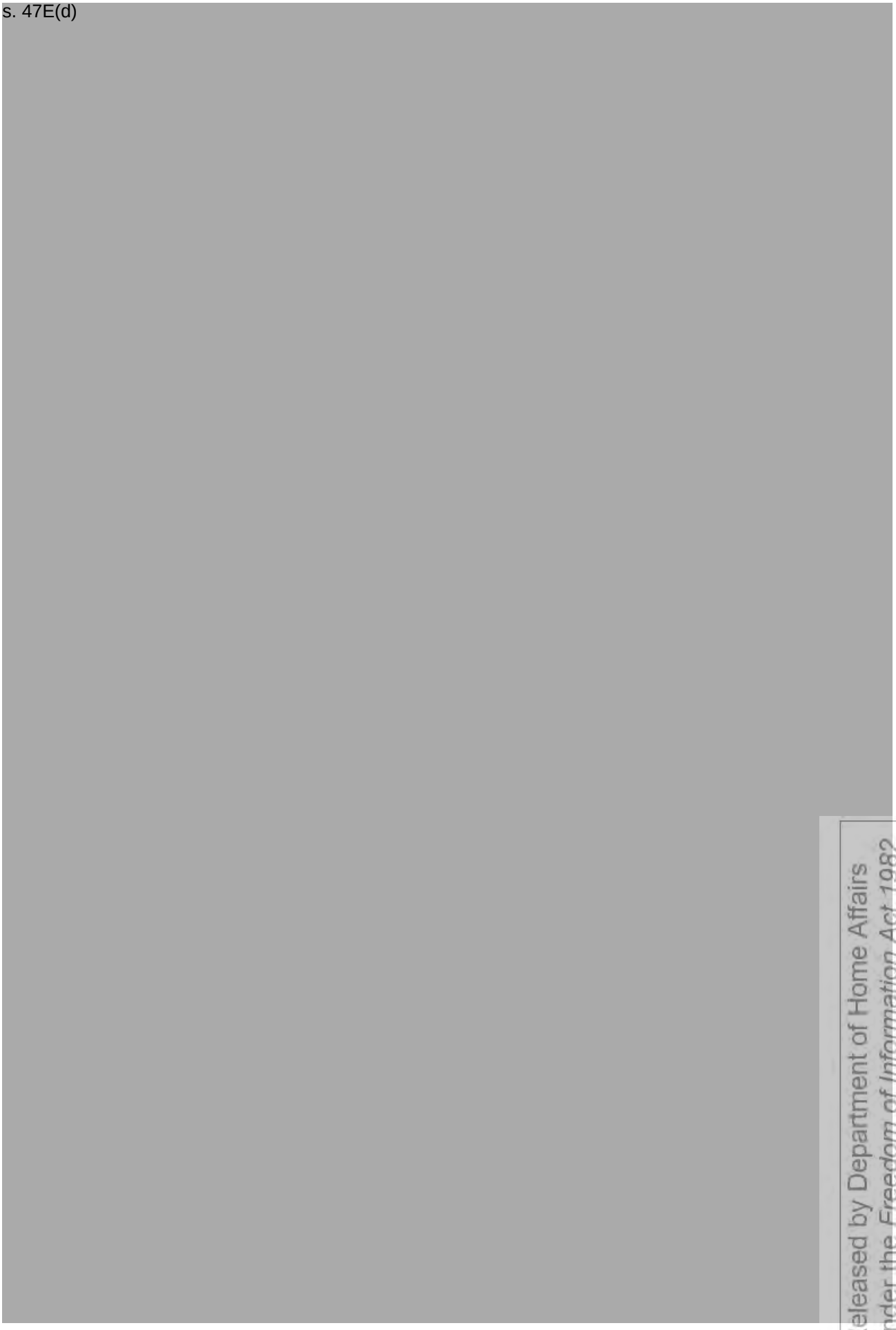

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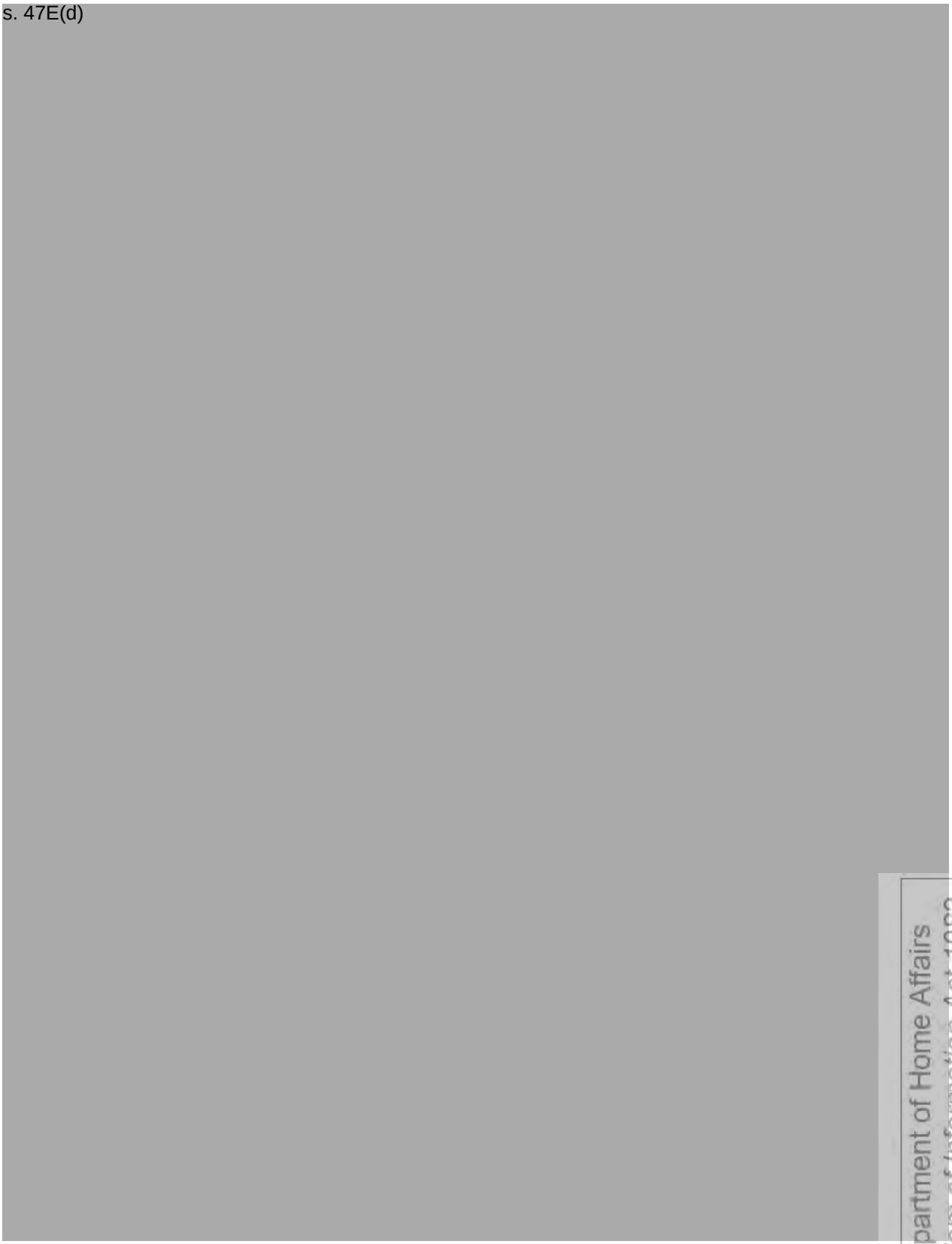

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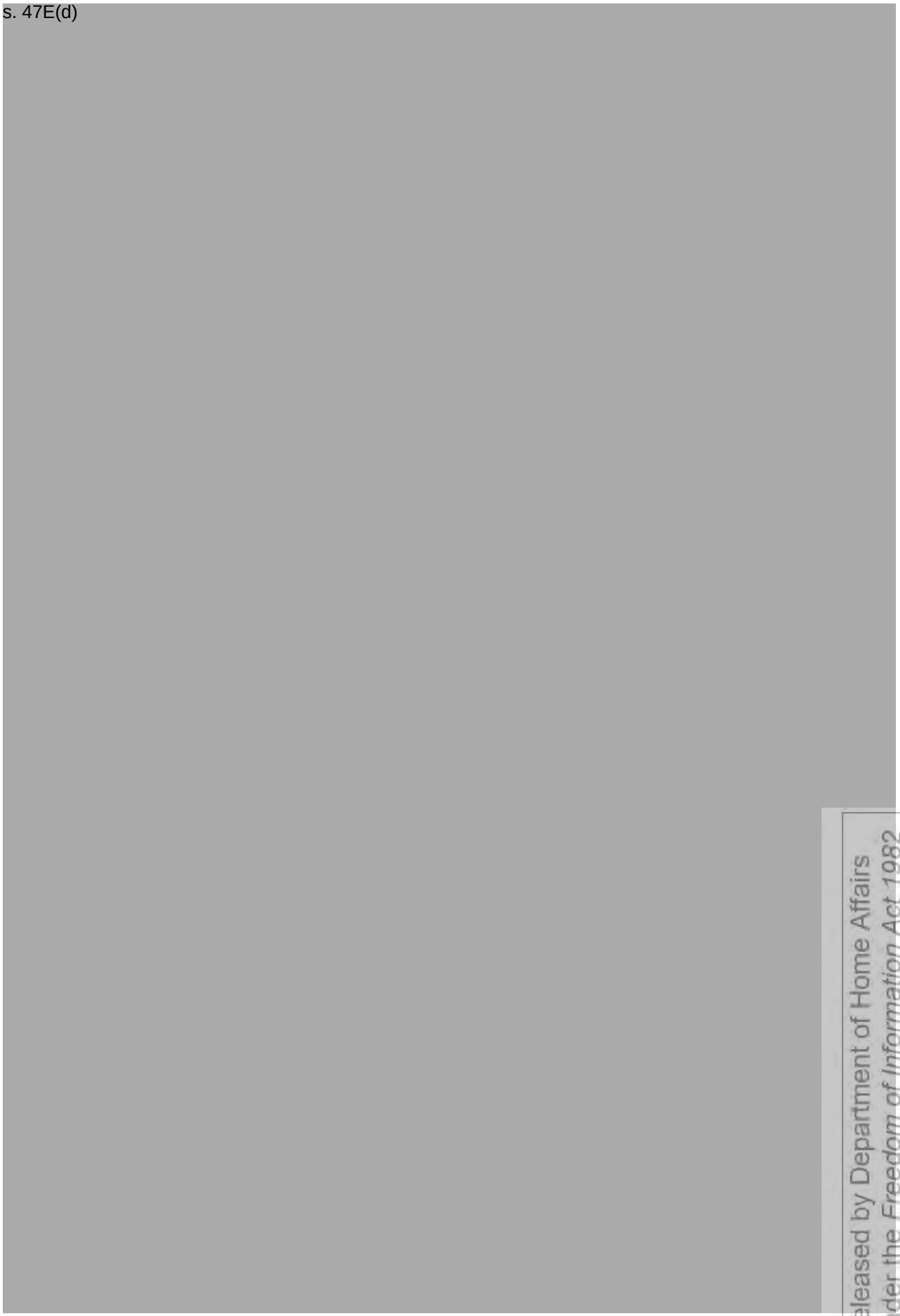

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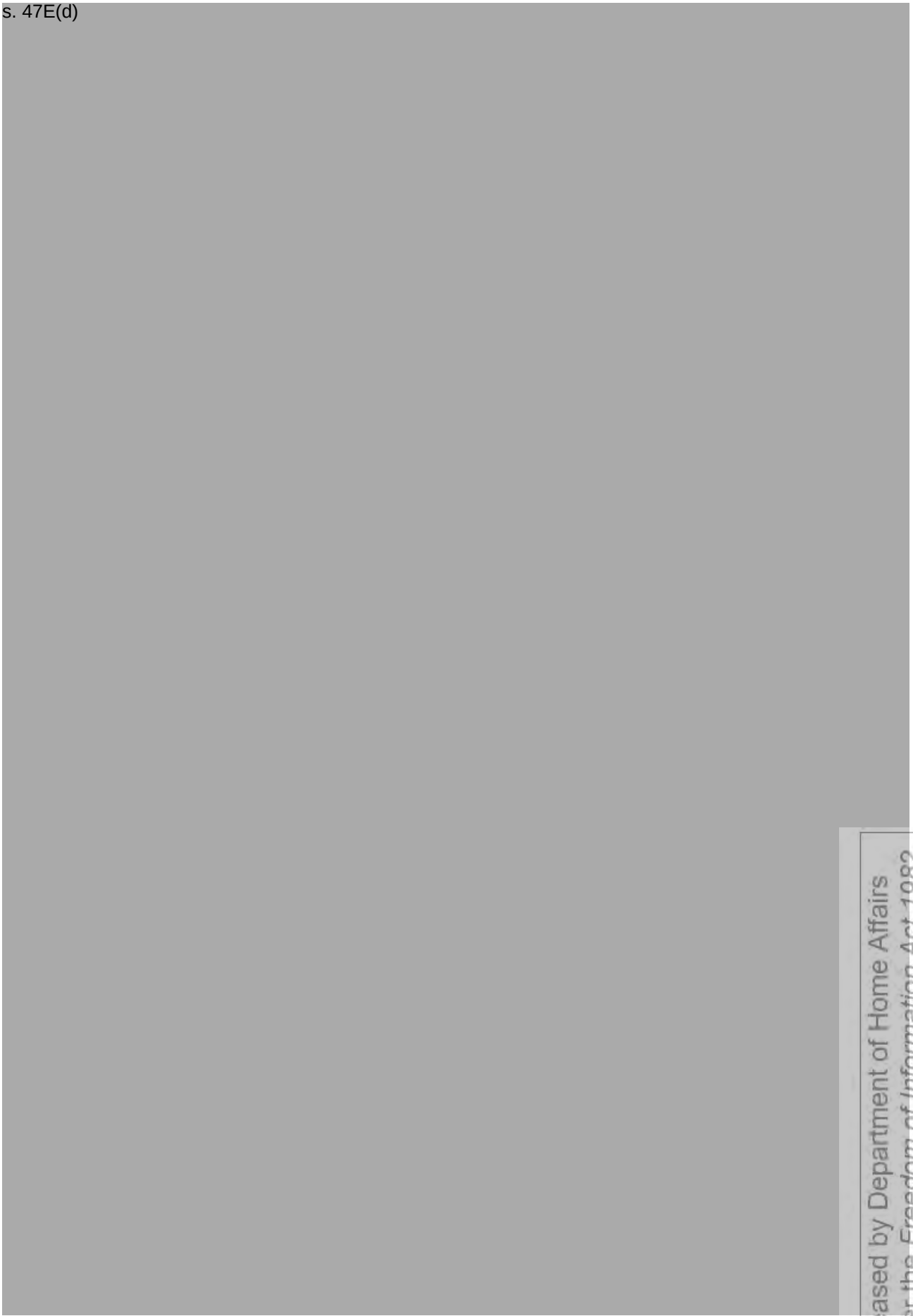

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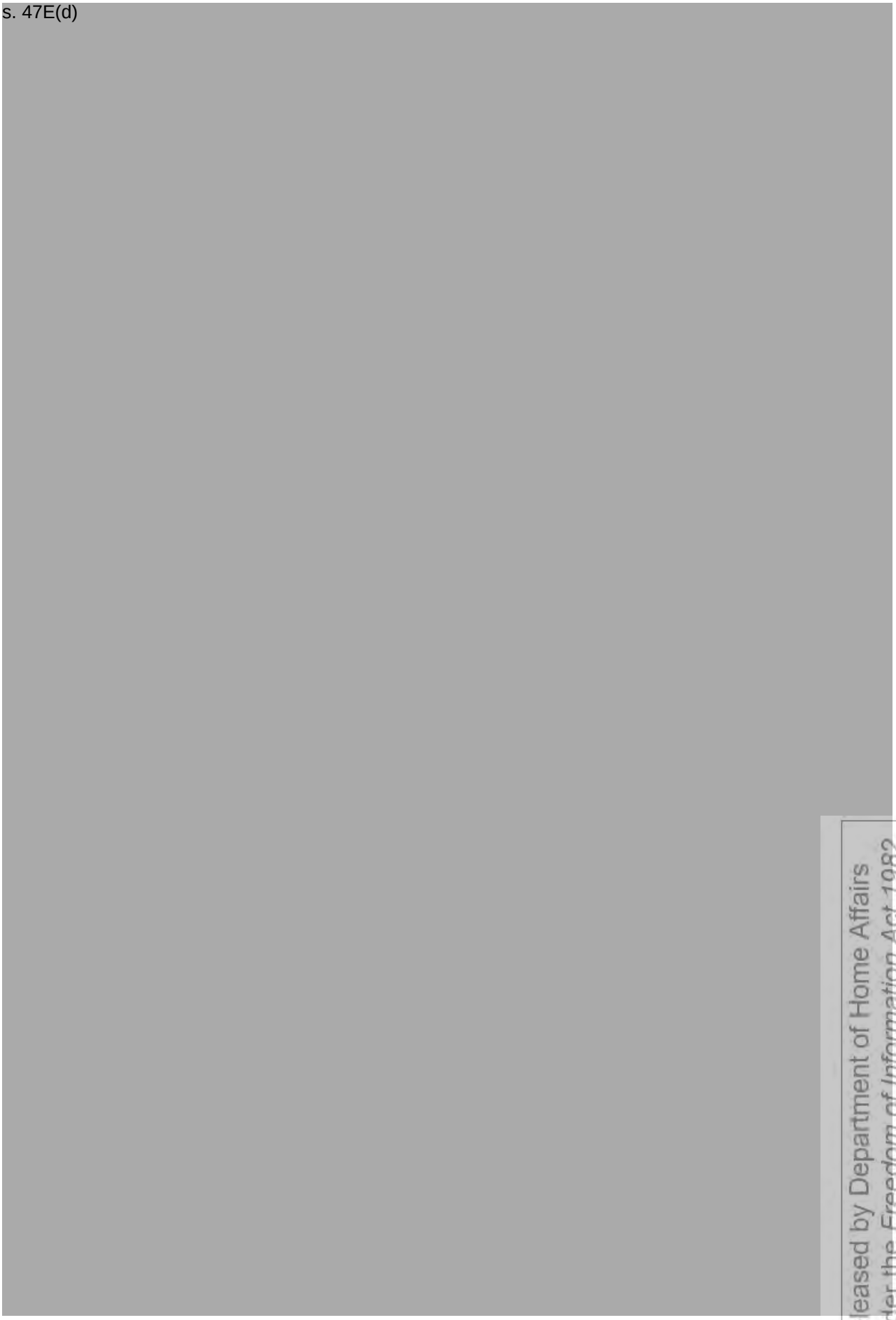

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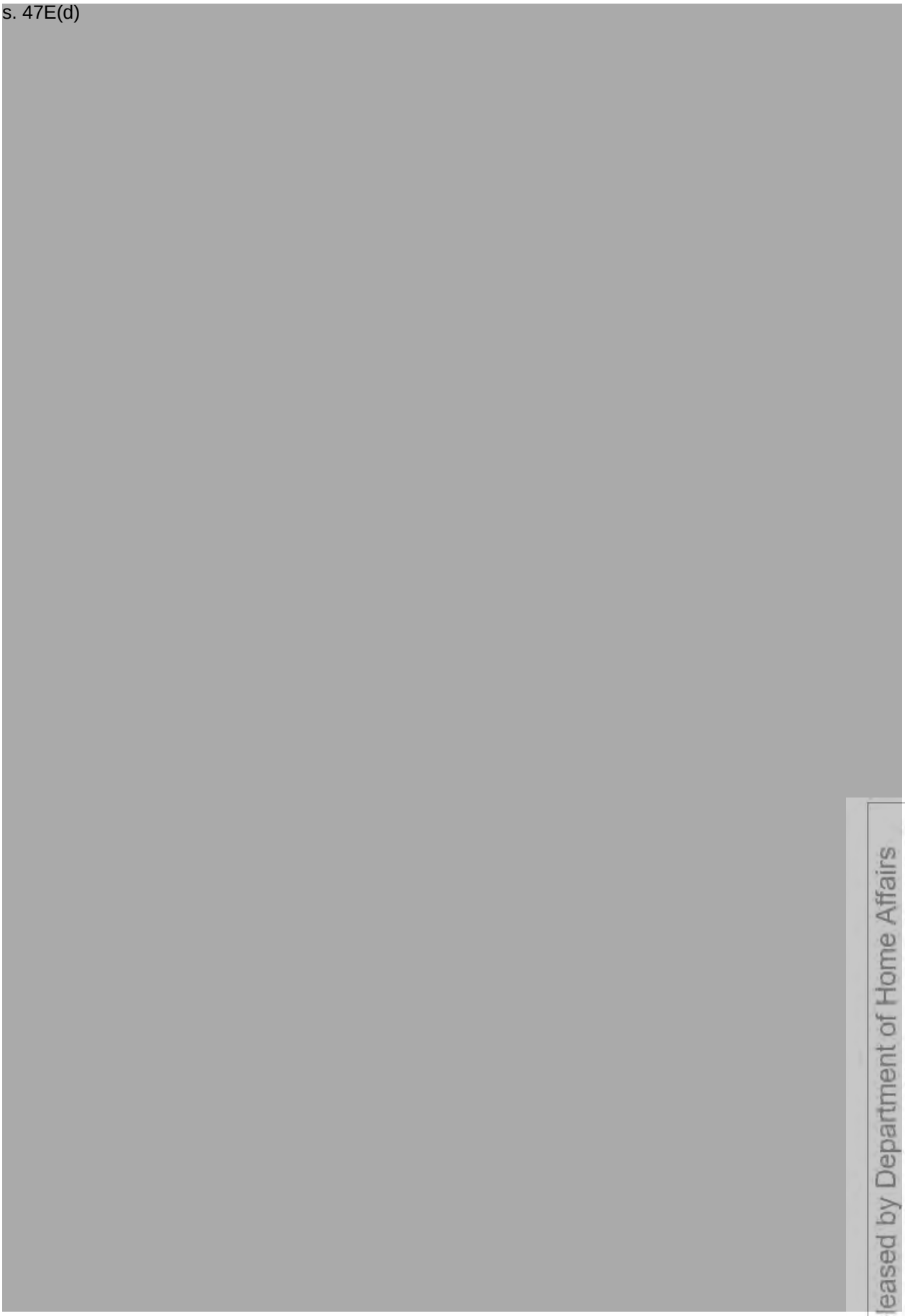

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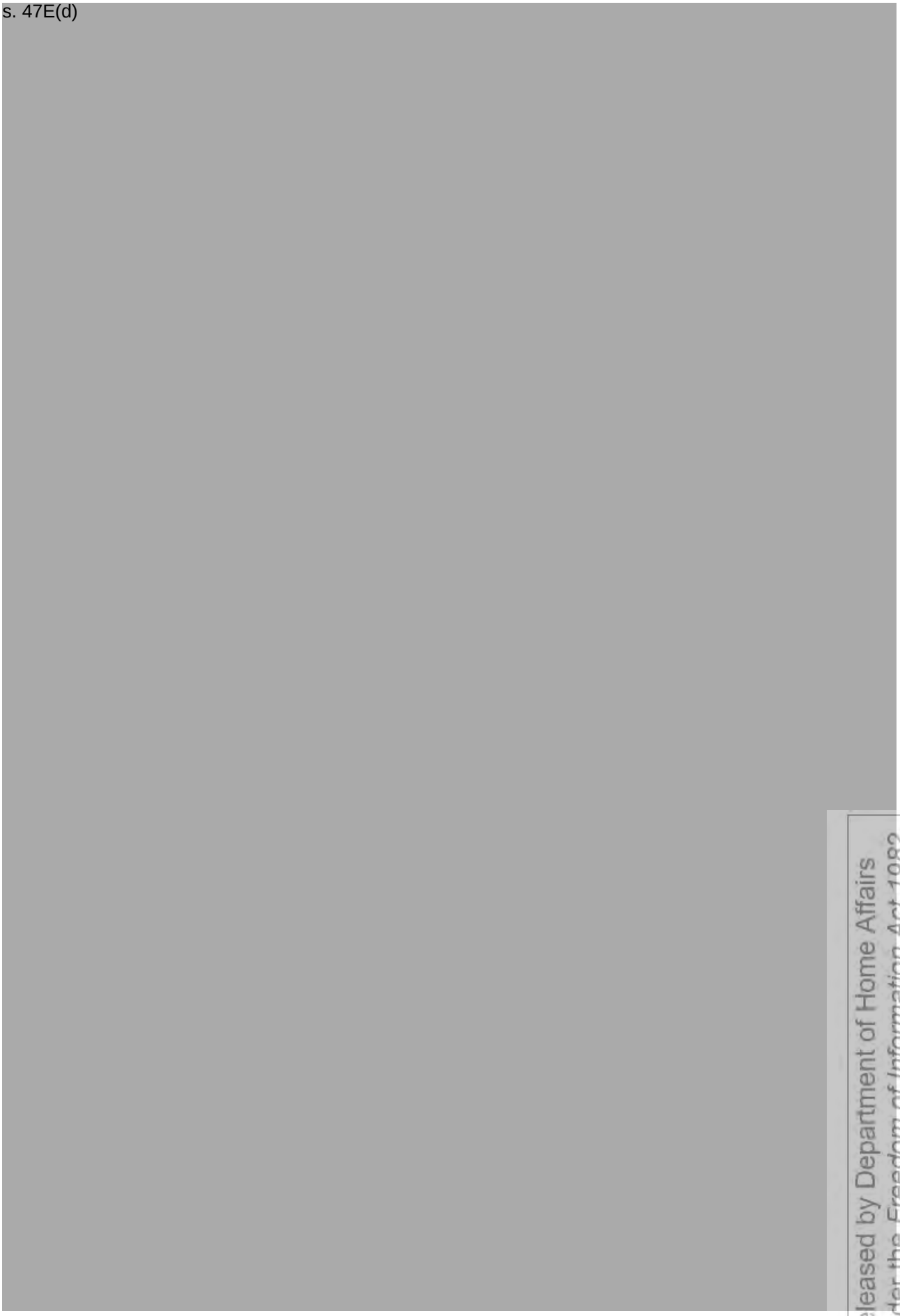

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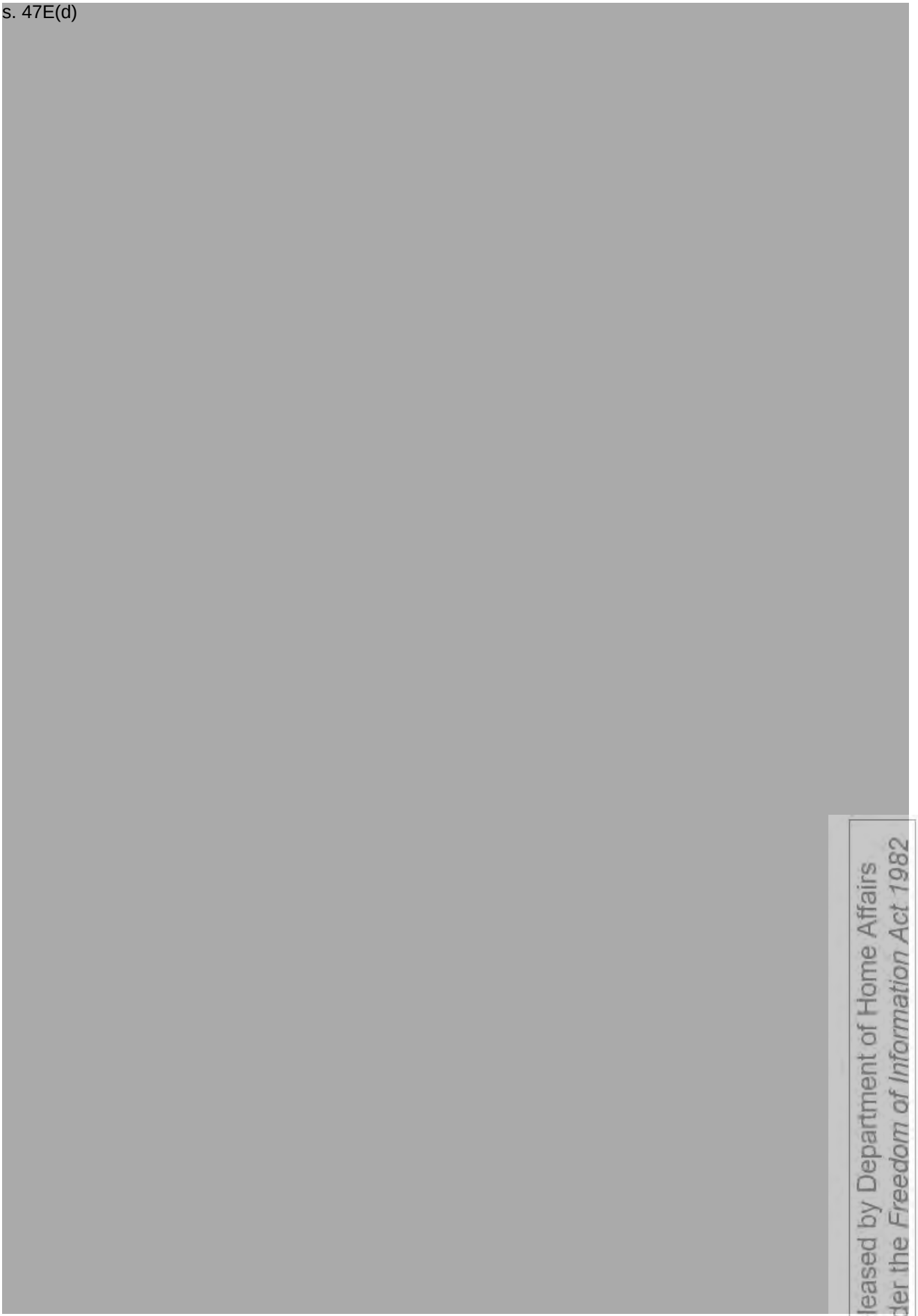

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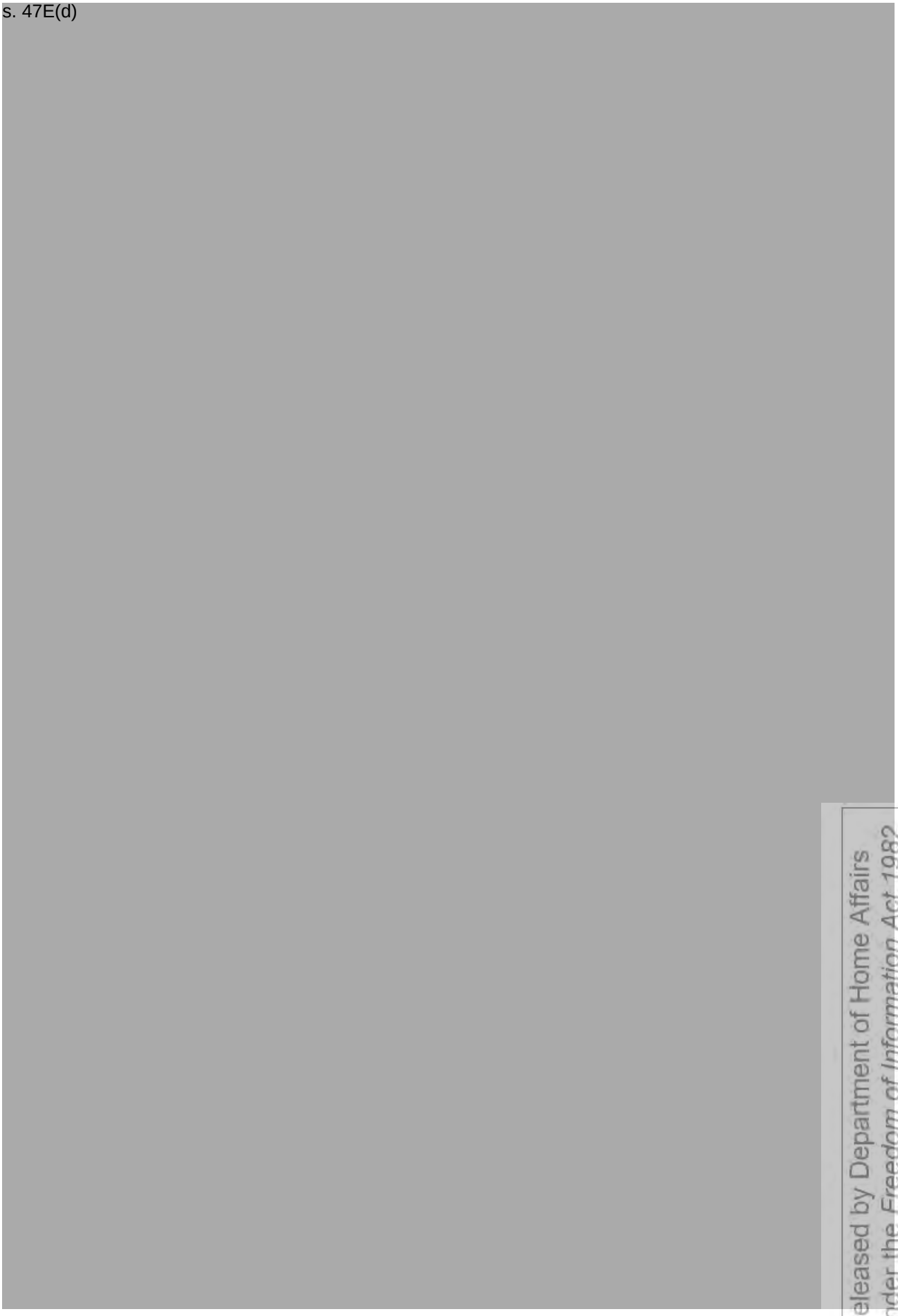

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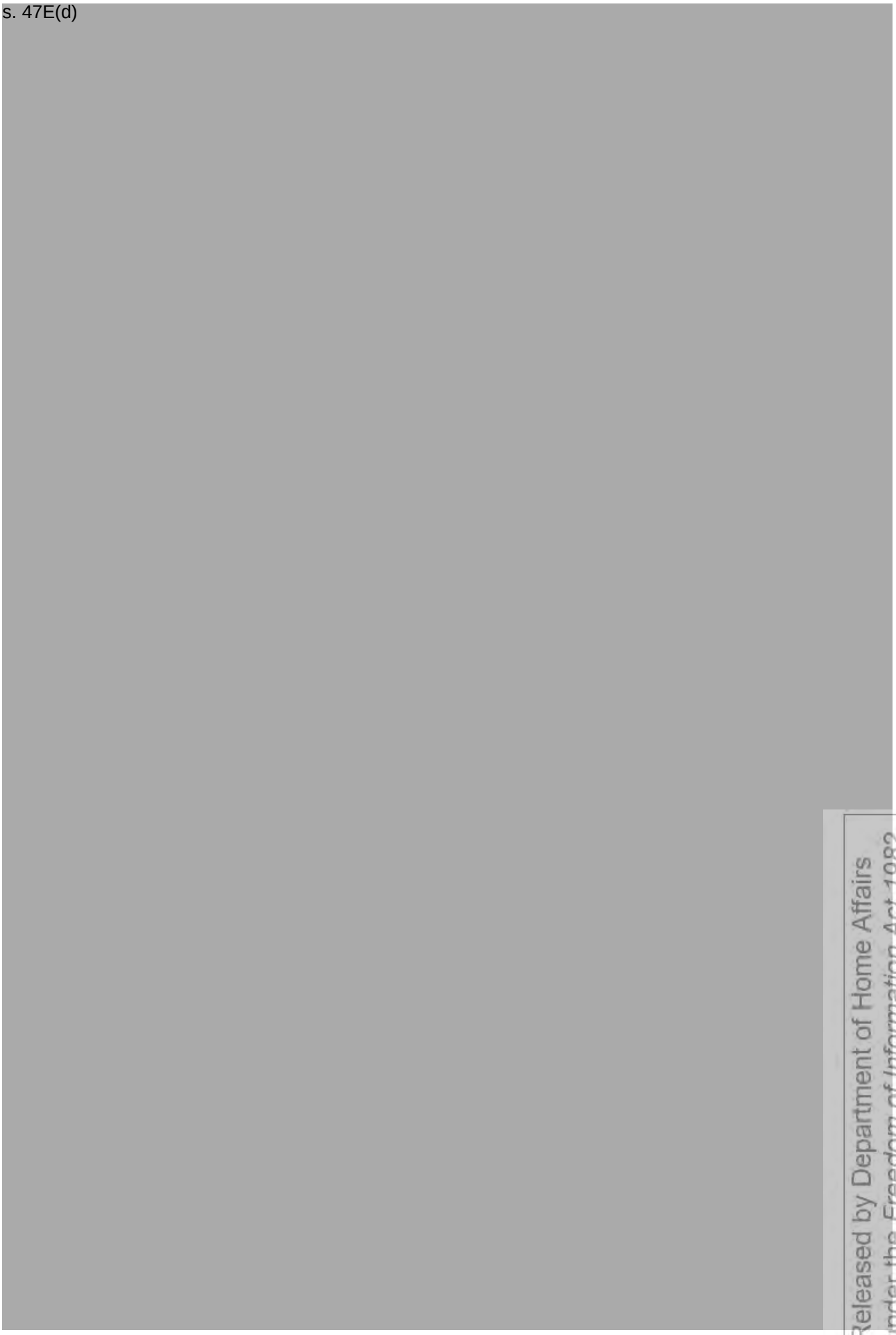

1.5 Conclusion

The participants that took part in these focus groups provided useful insight into some of the current challenges they encounter in the assessment and management of risk within the various immigration detention facilities in Australia. Although the current processes utilised by ABF when identifying and managing do satisfy current objectives, there are some aspects which warrant attention. This analysis reveals that the most pertinent aspect that requires attention is the need to critically consider the obligations that are included in contracts with service providers to better understand the financial implications for additional services Serco provides.

While the SRAT has been the risk assessment tool of choice for the service providers contracted by the ABF, it is clear that the tool is not borne out of sound scientific research, s. 47E(d)

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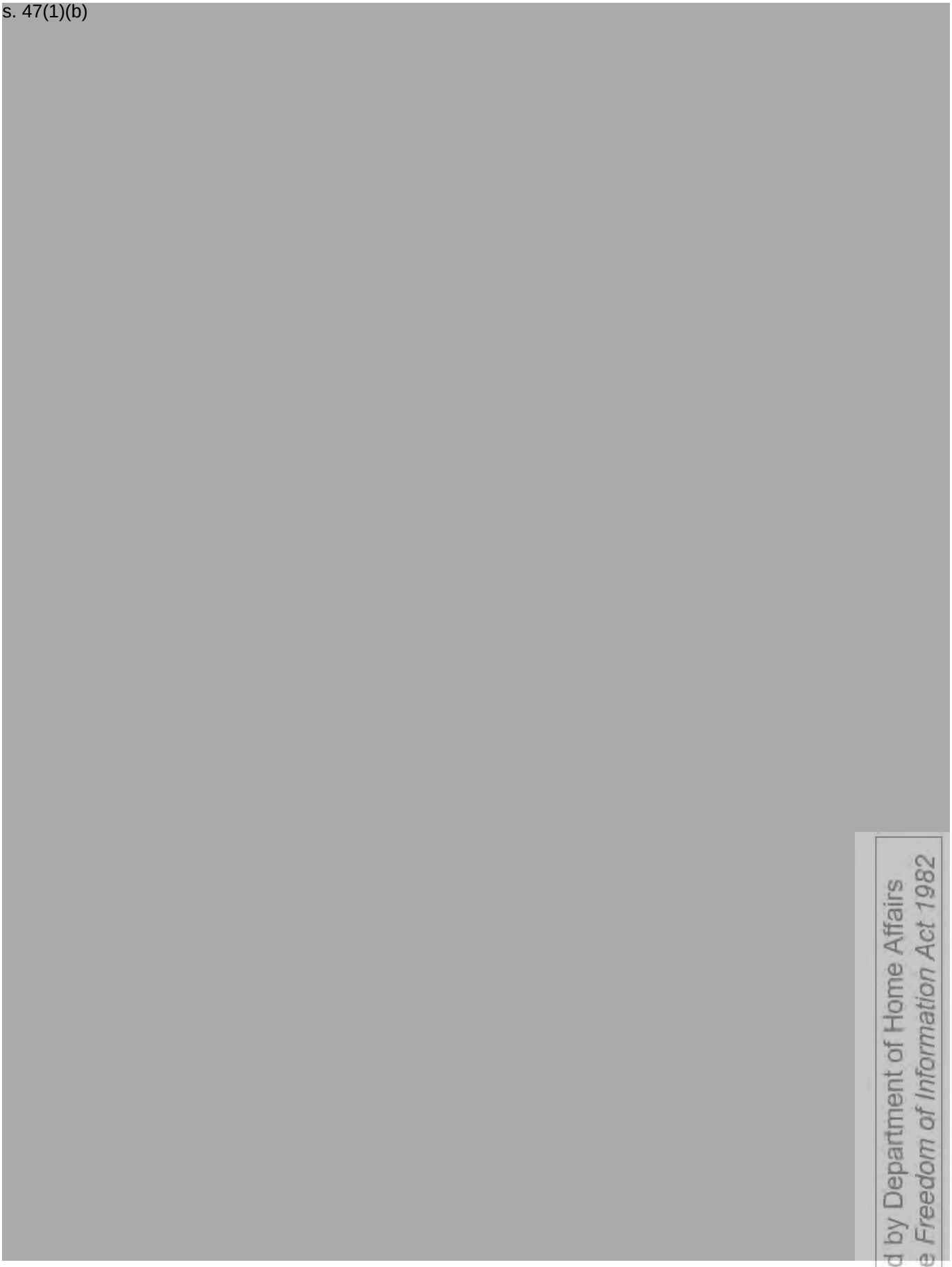

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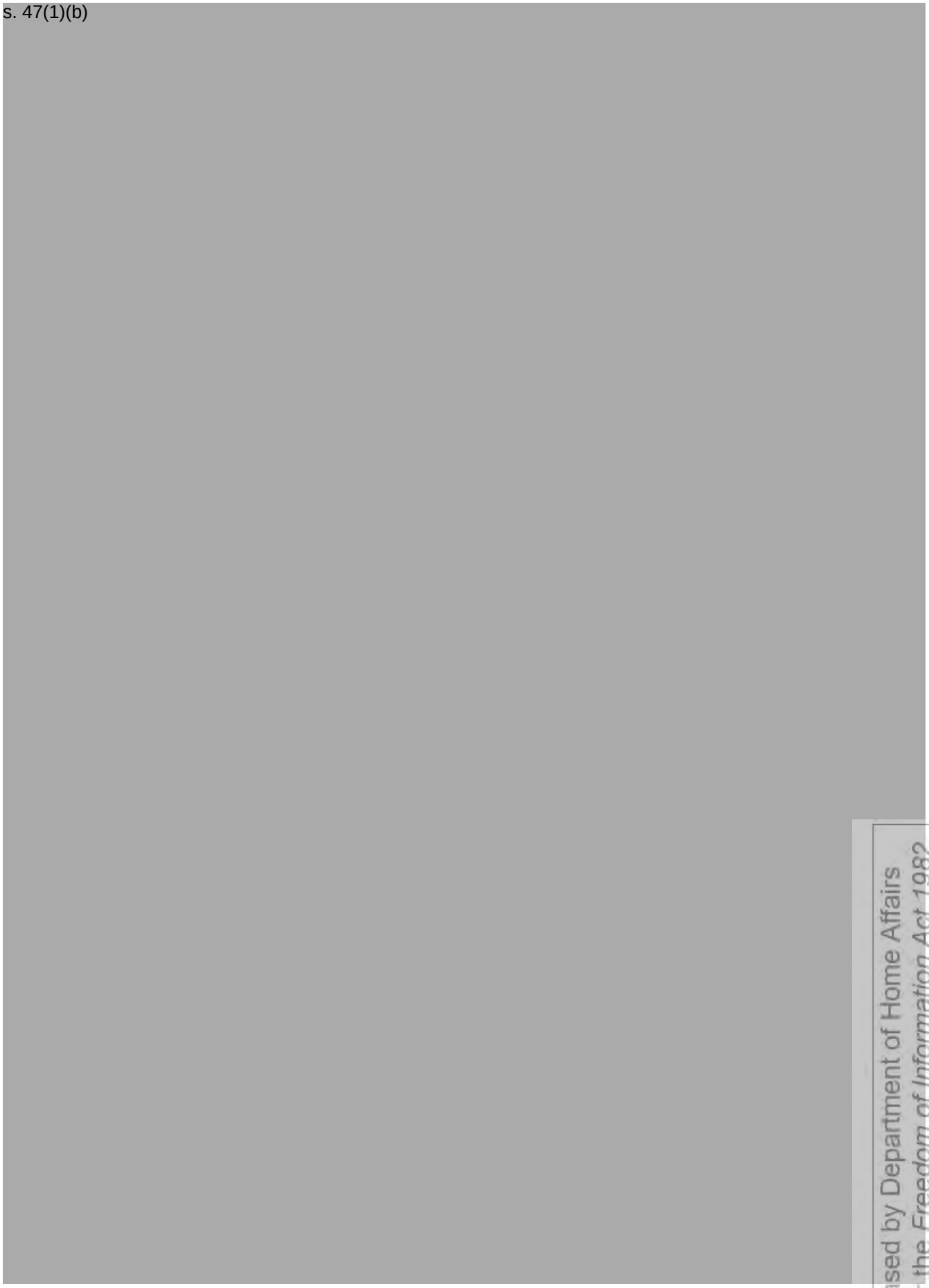

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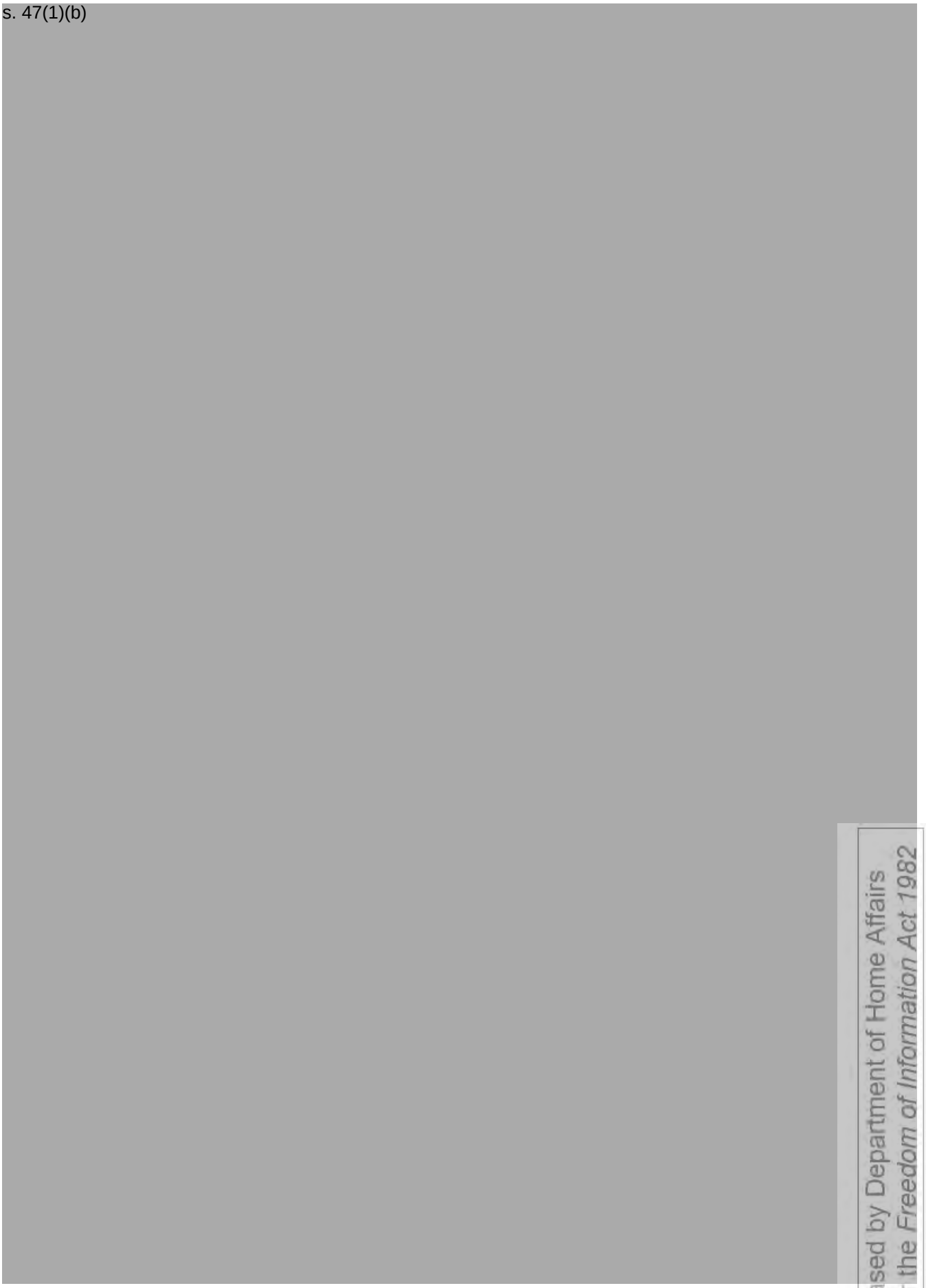

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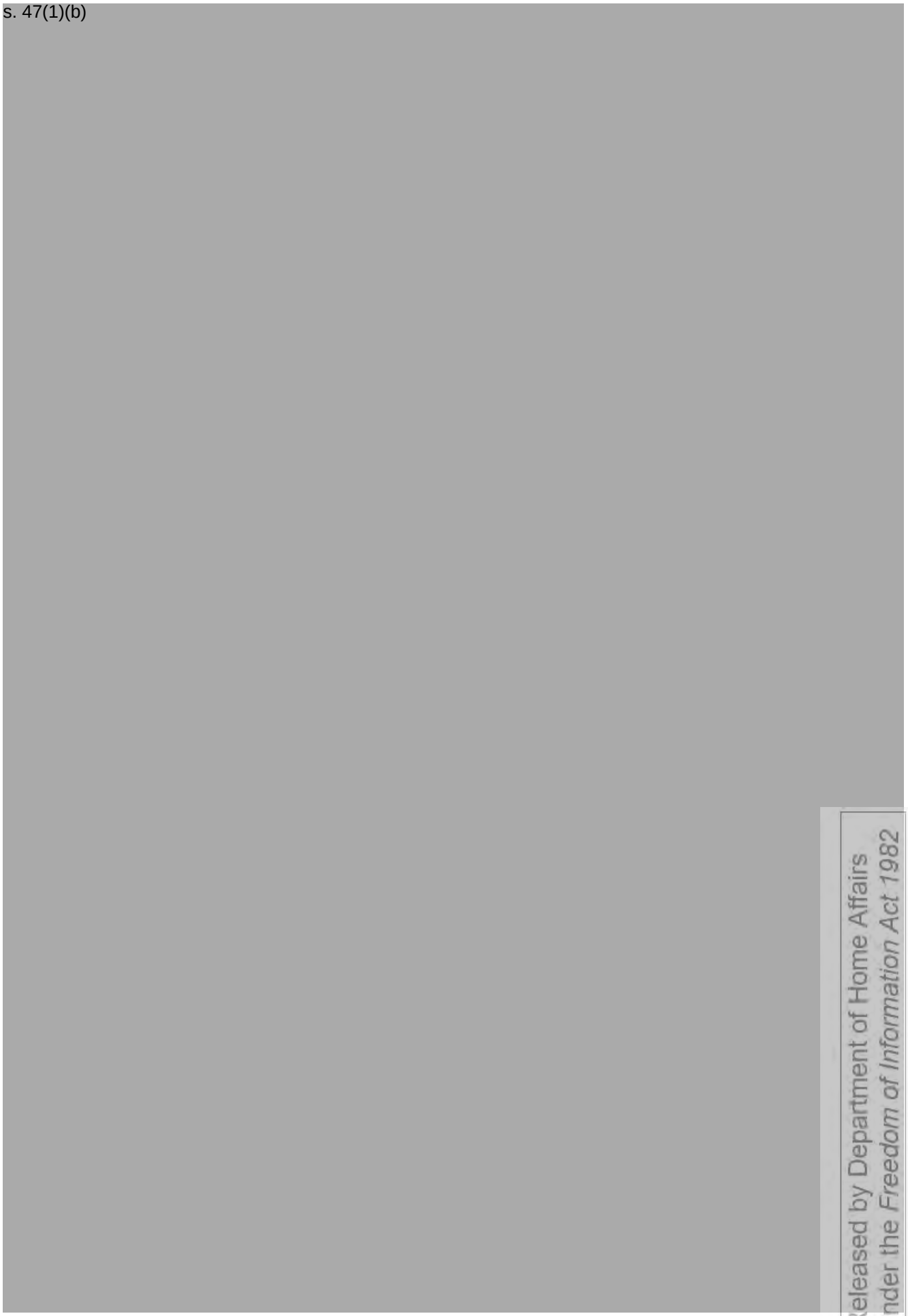

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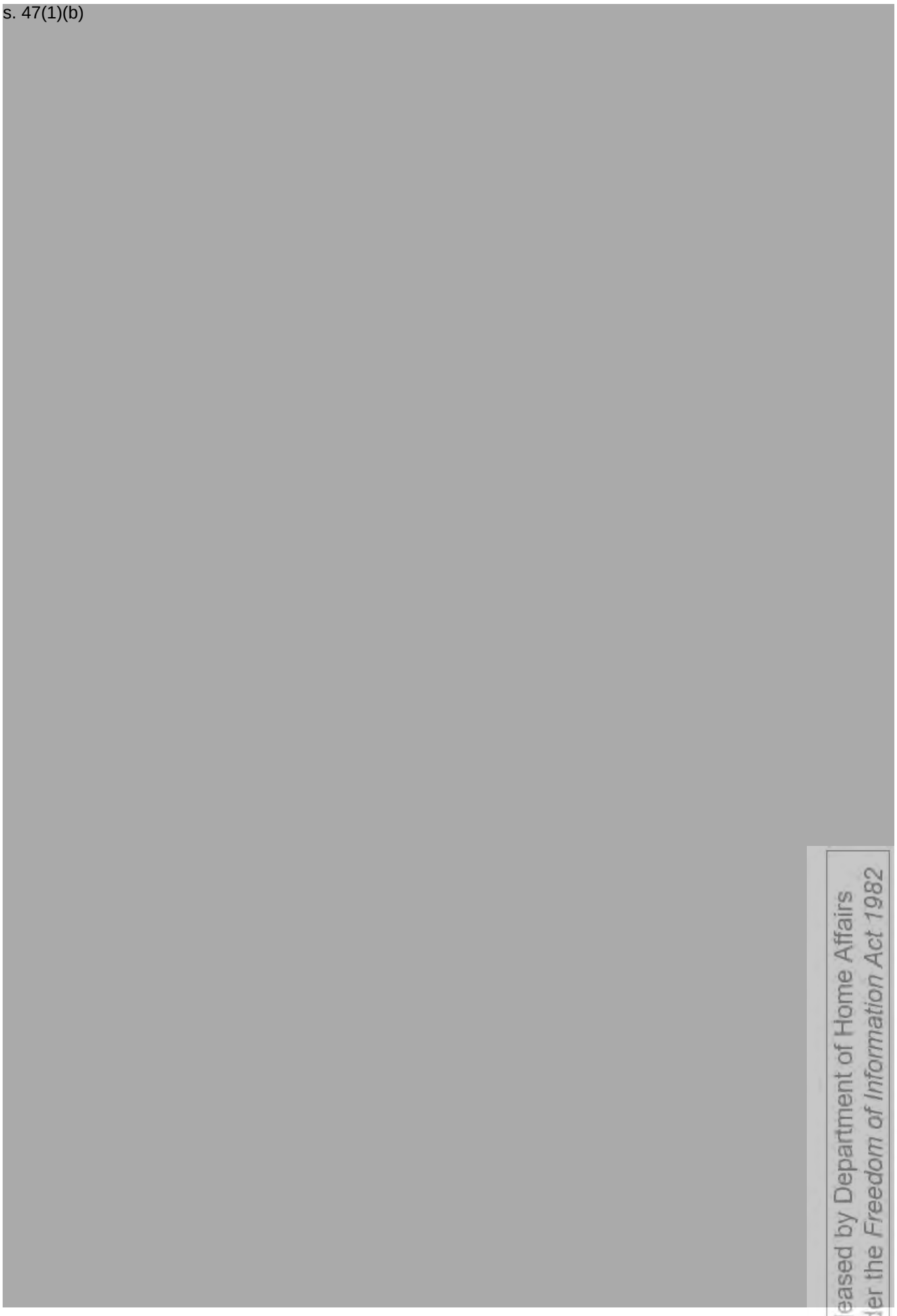

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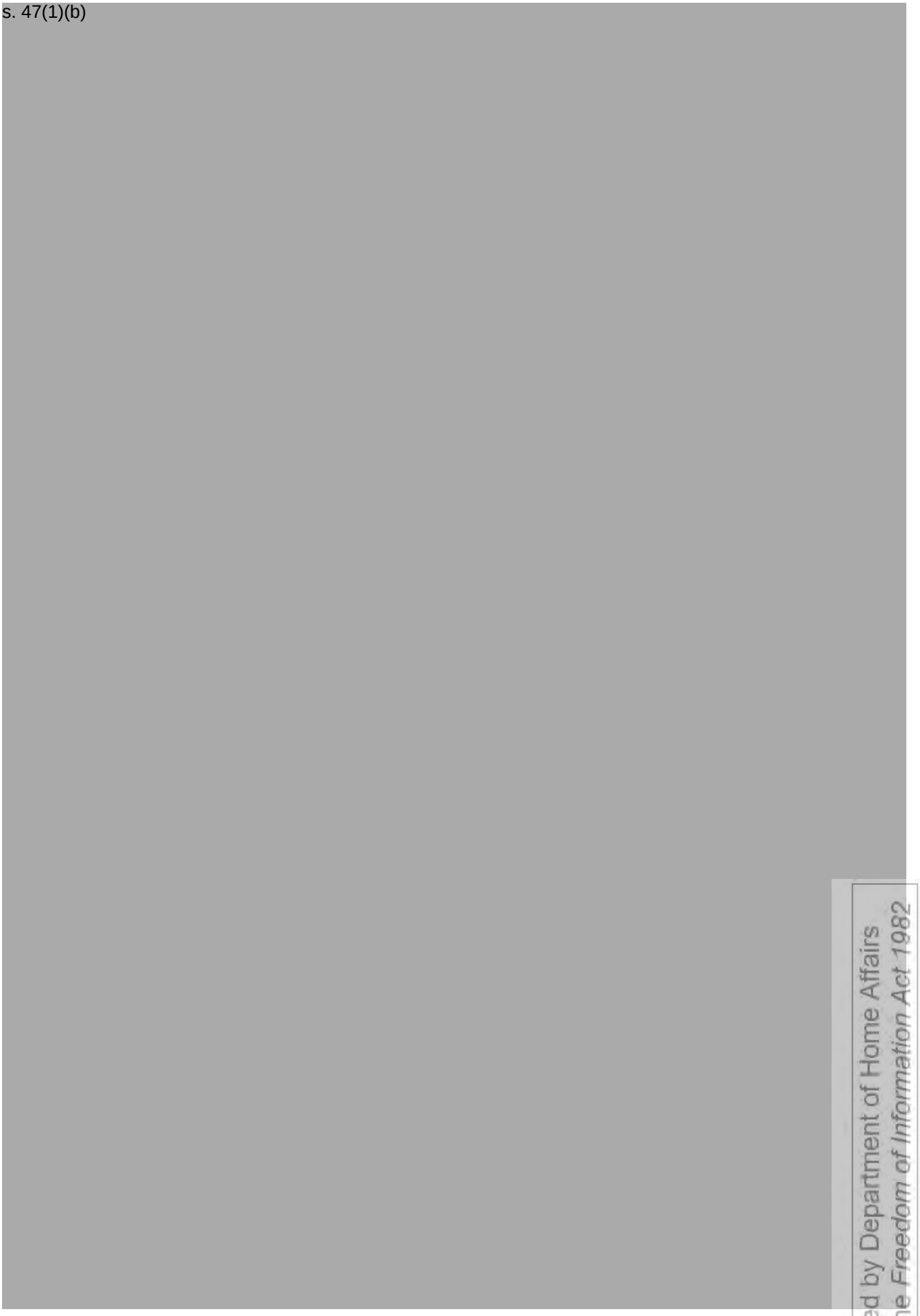

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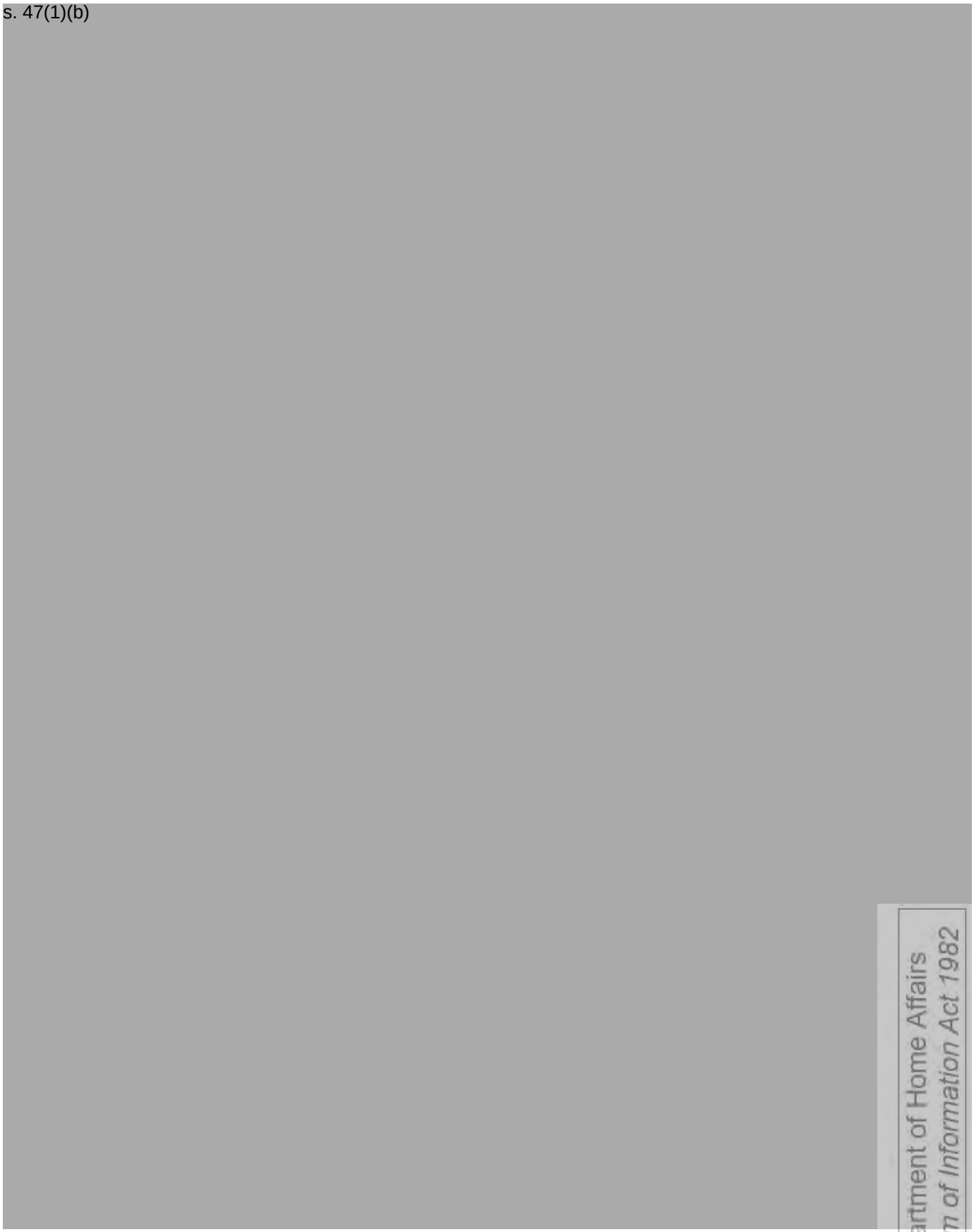

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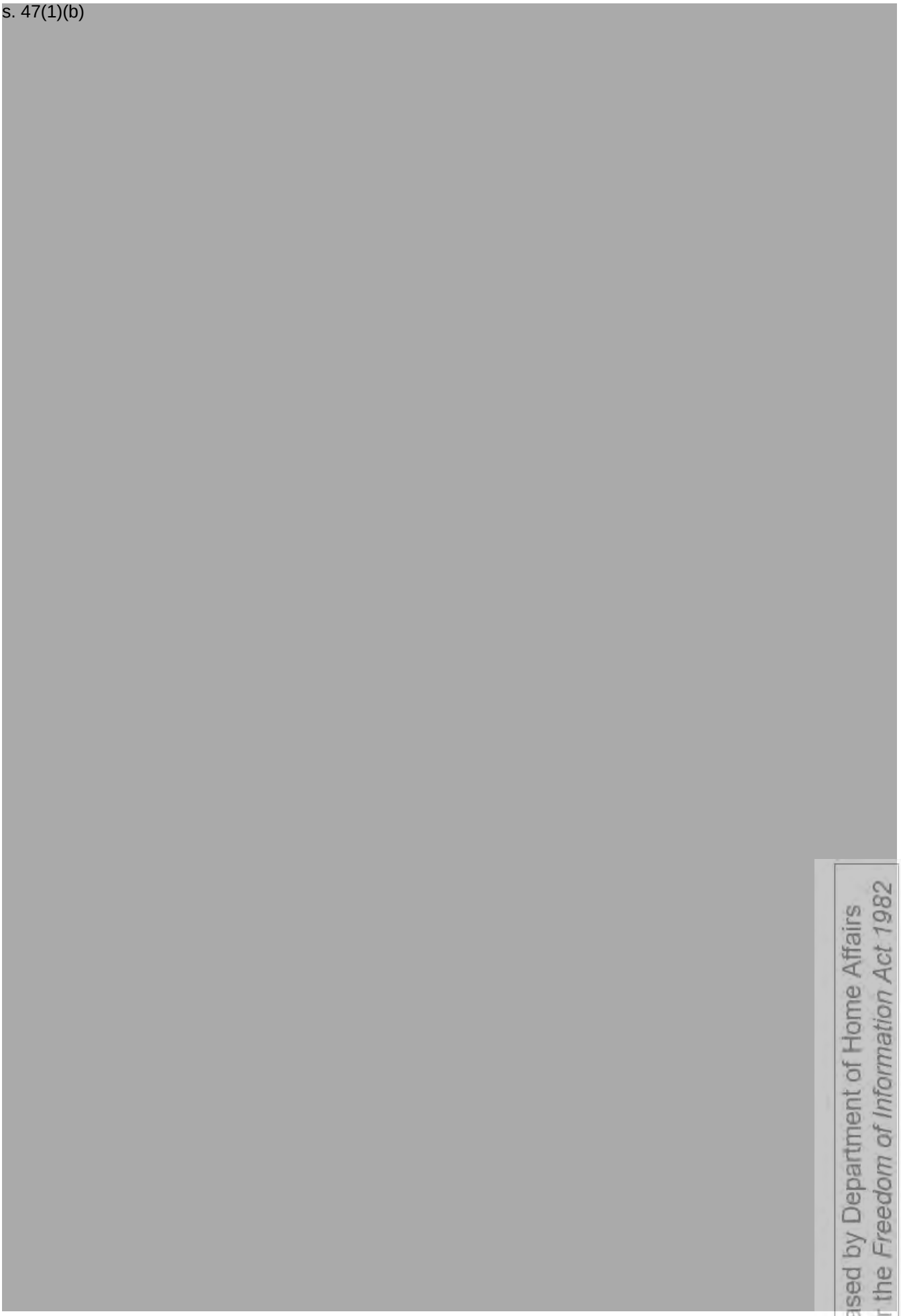

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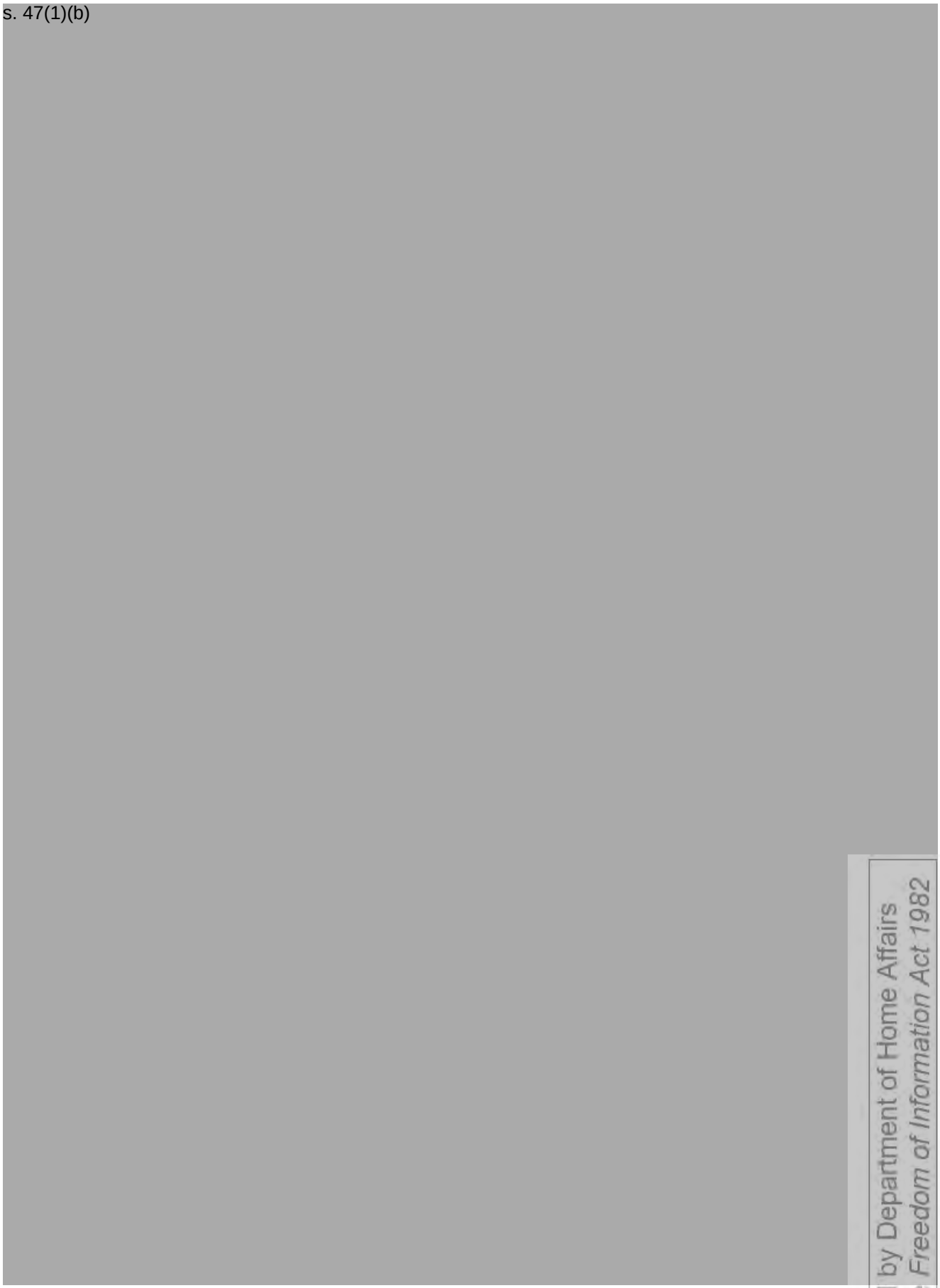

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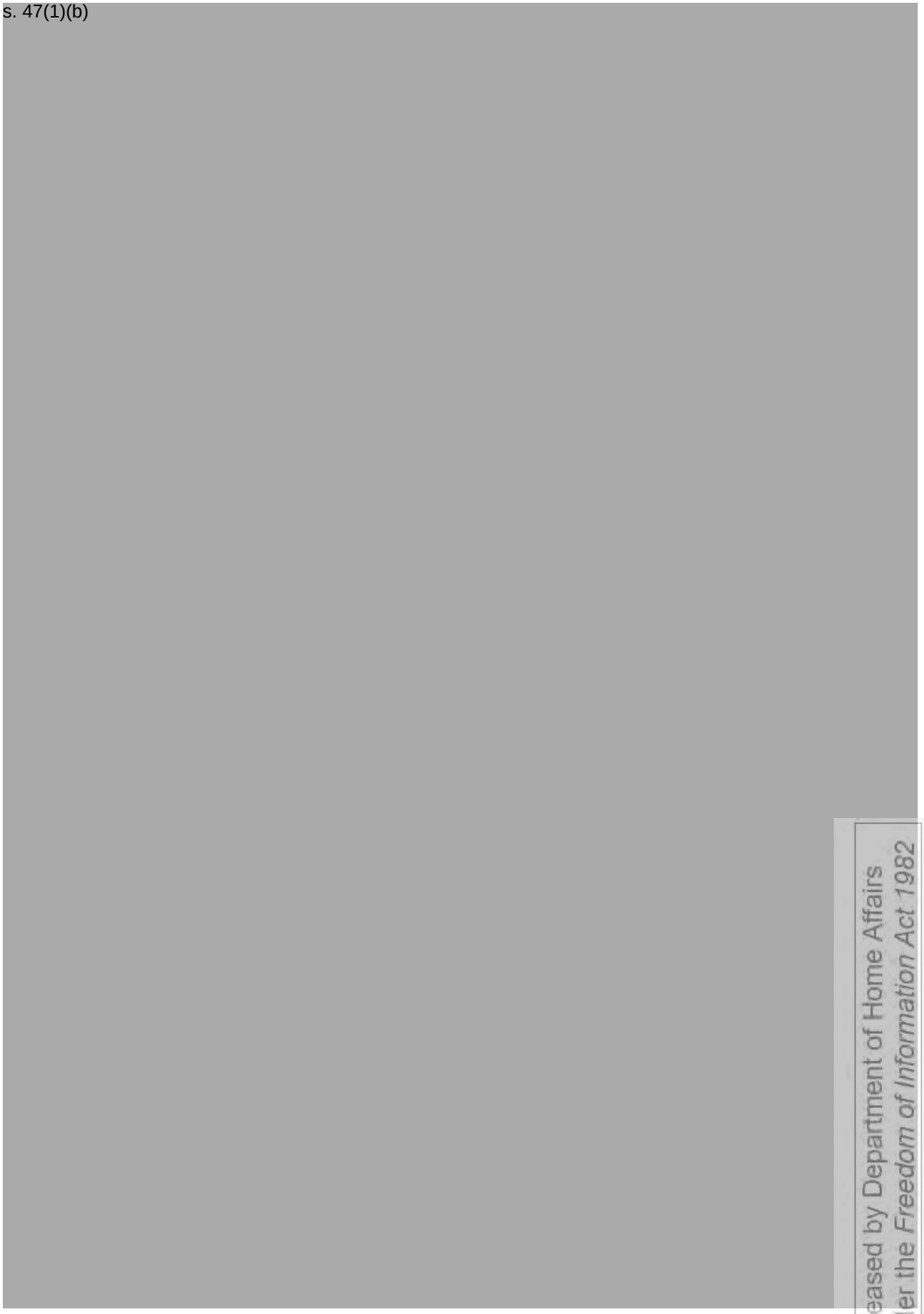

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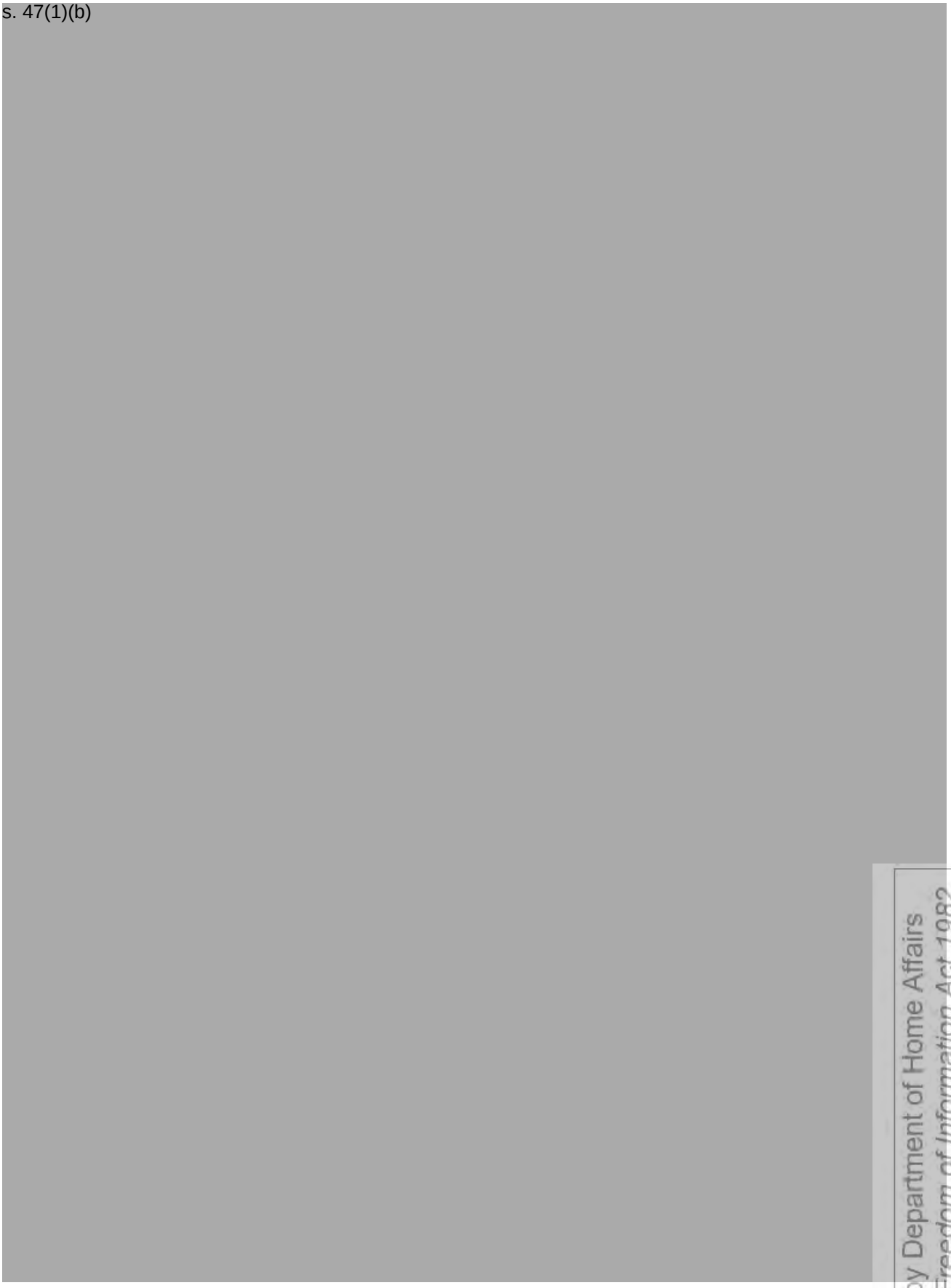

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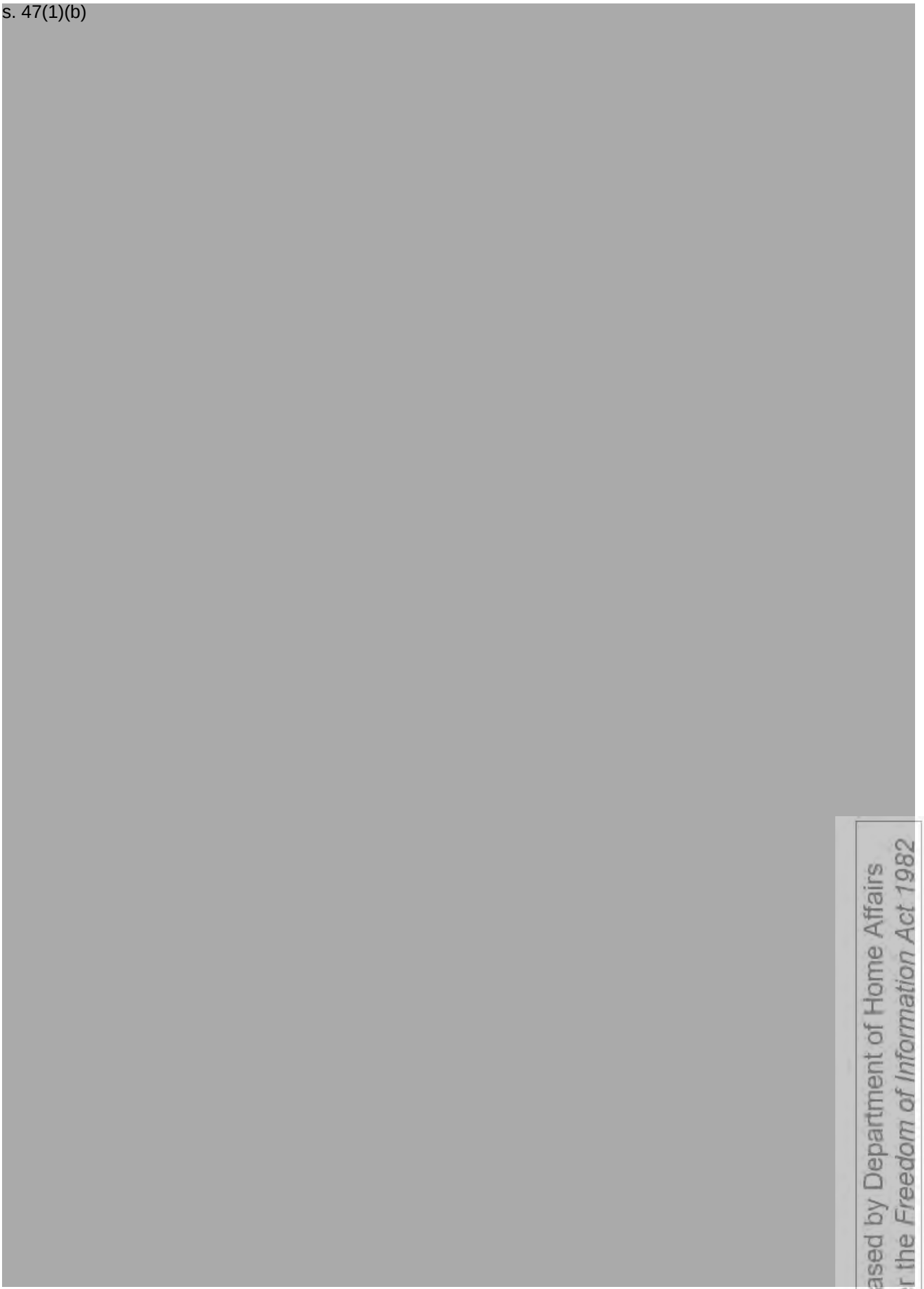

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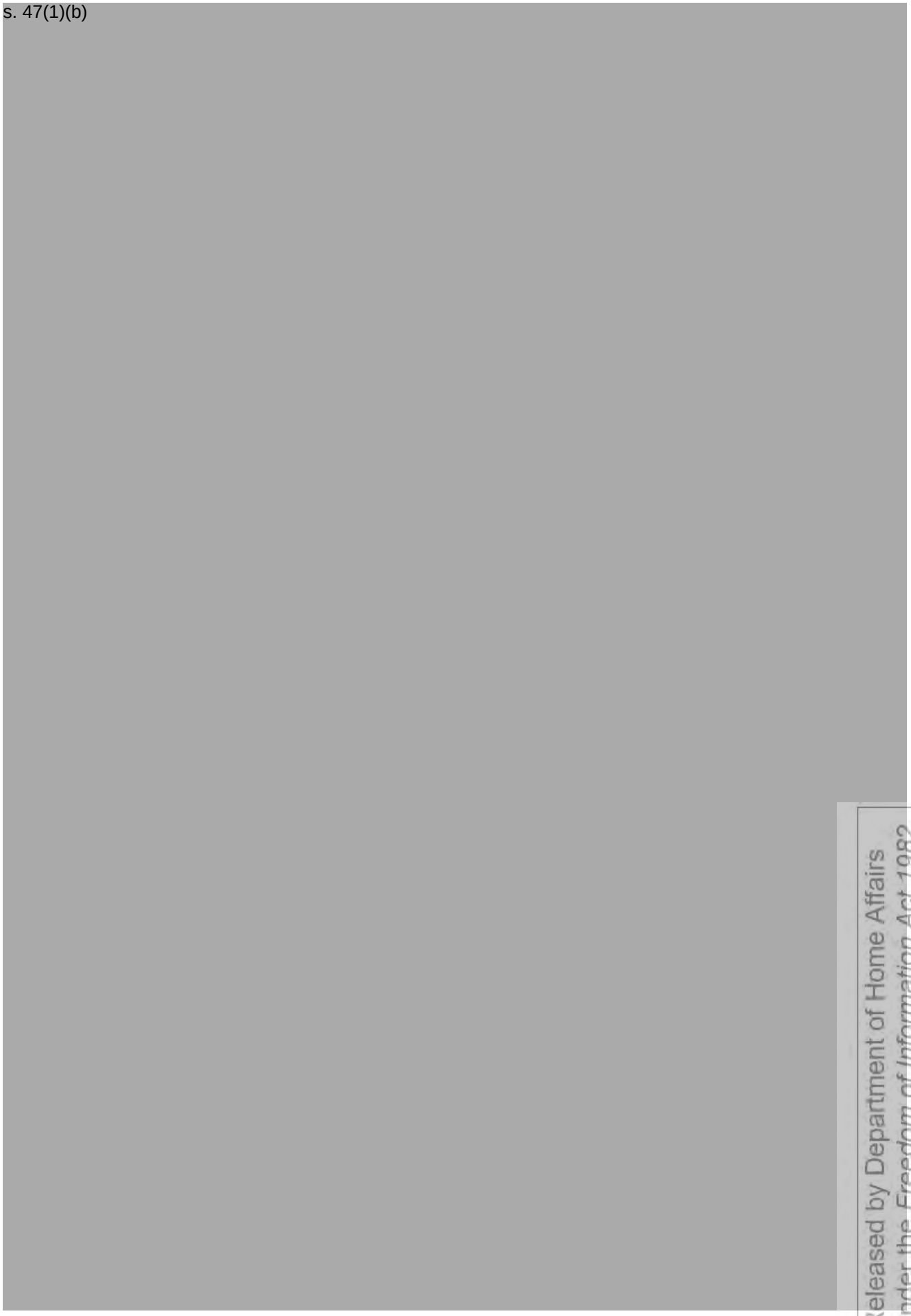

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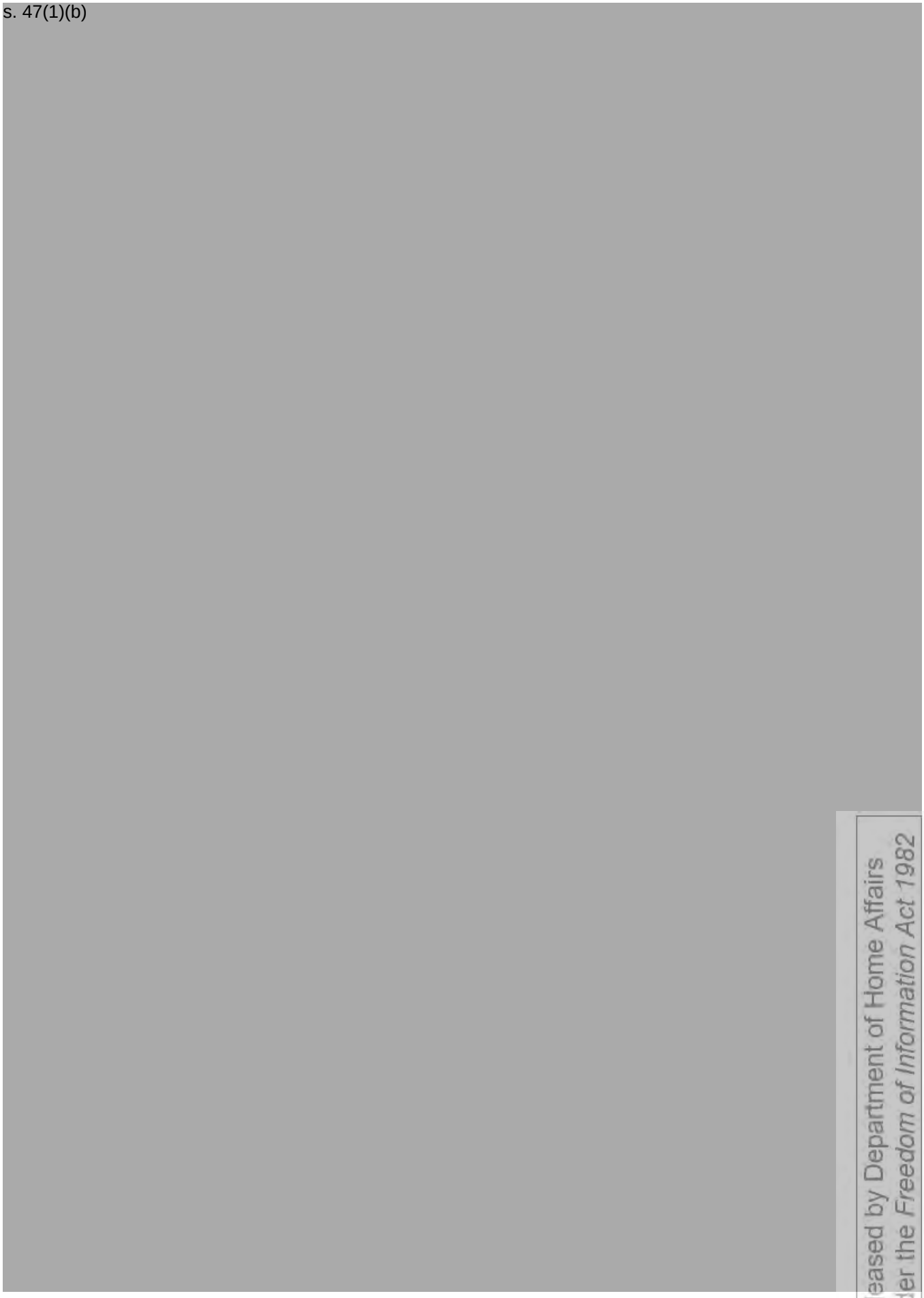

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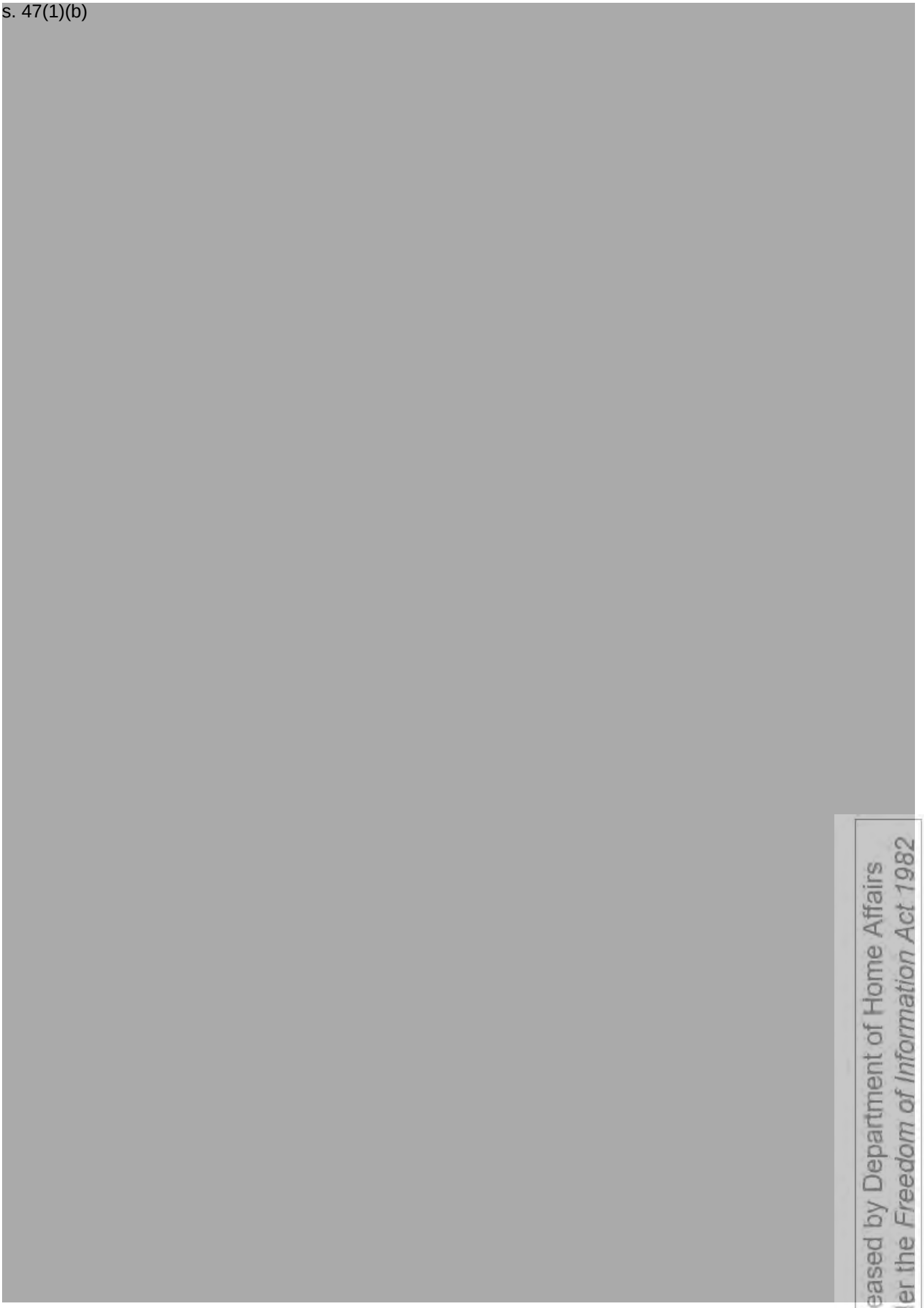

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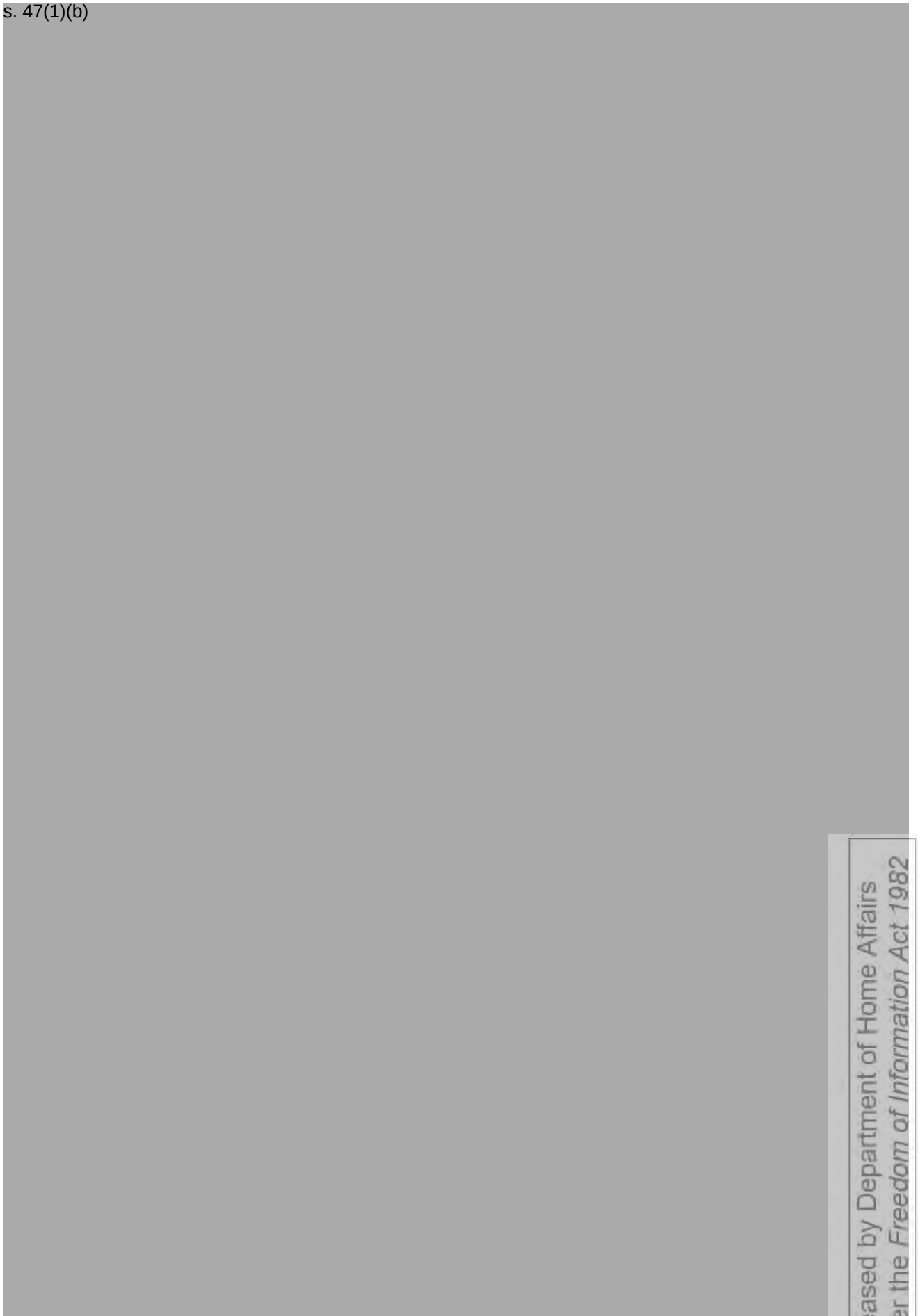

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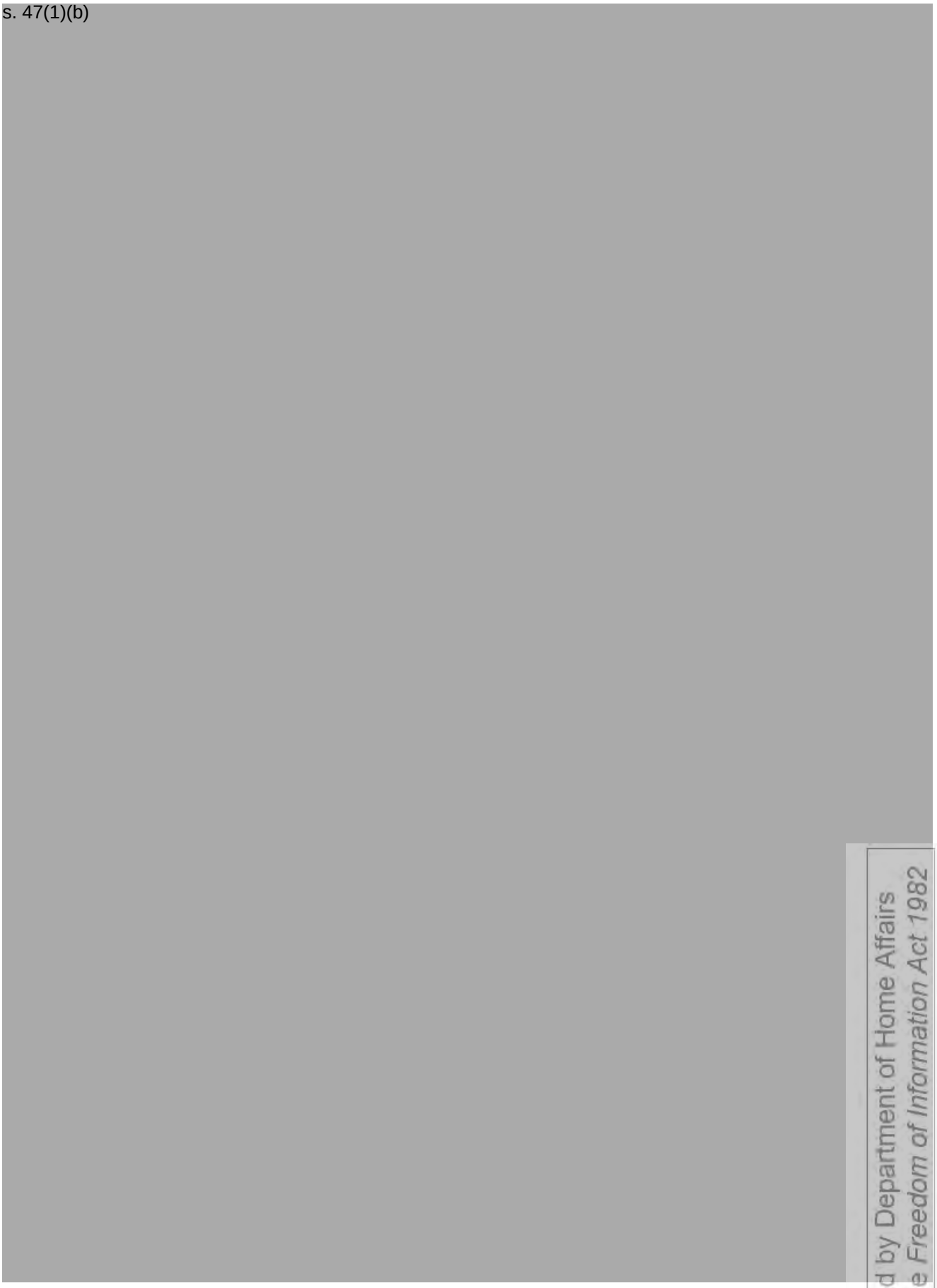

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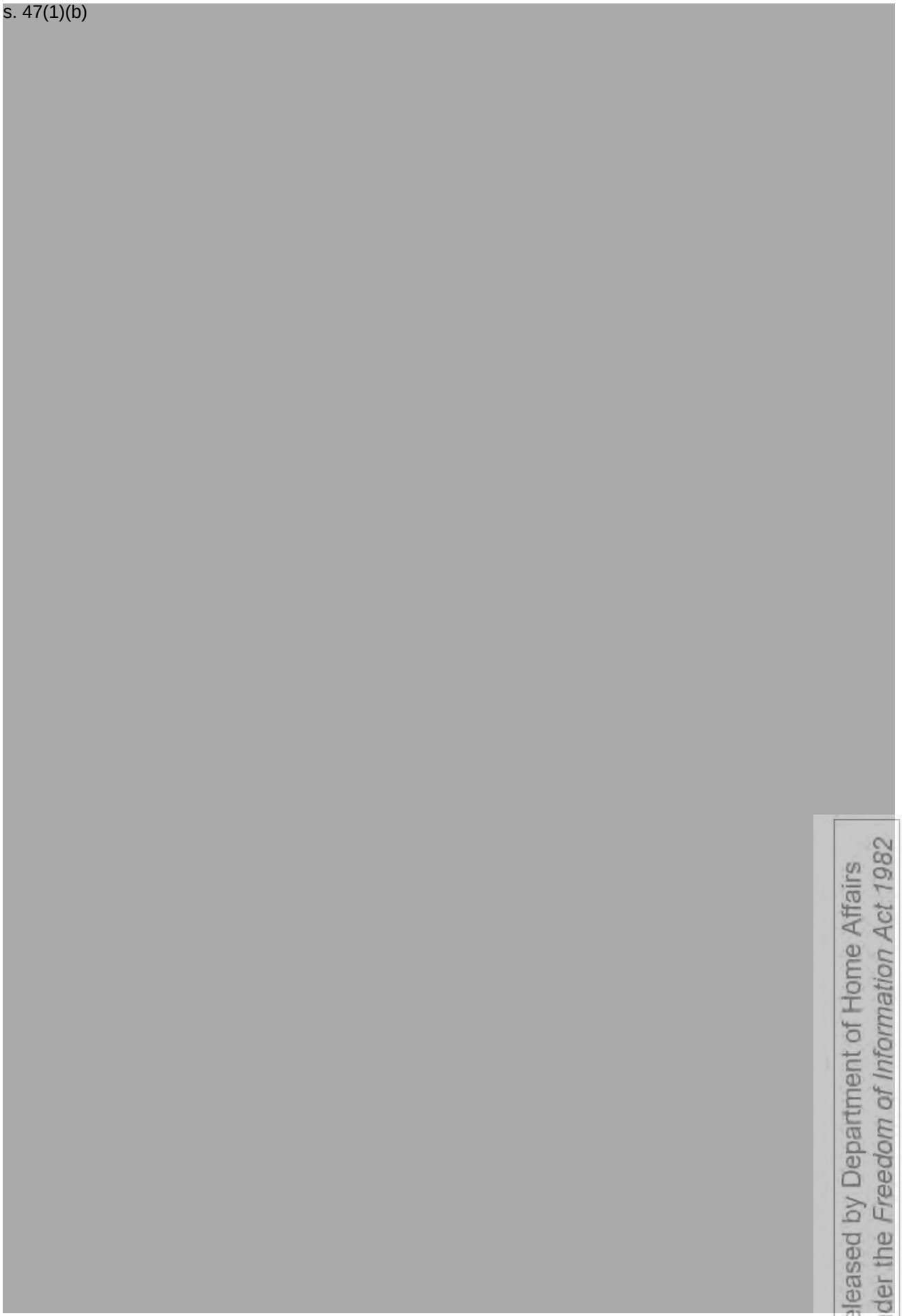

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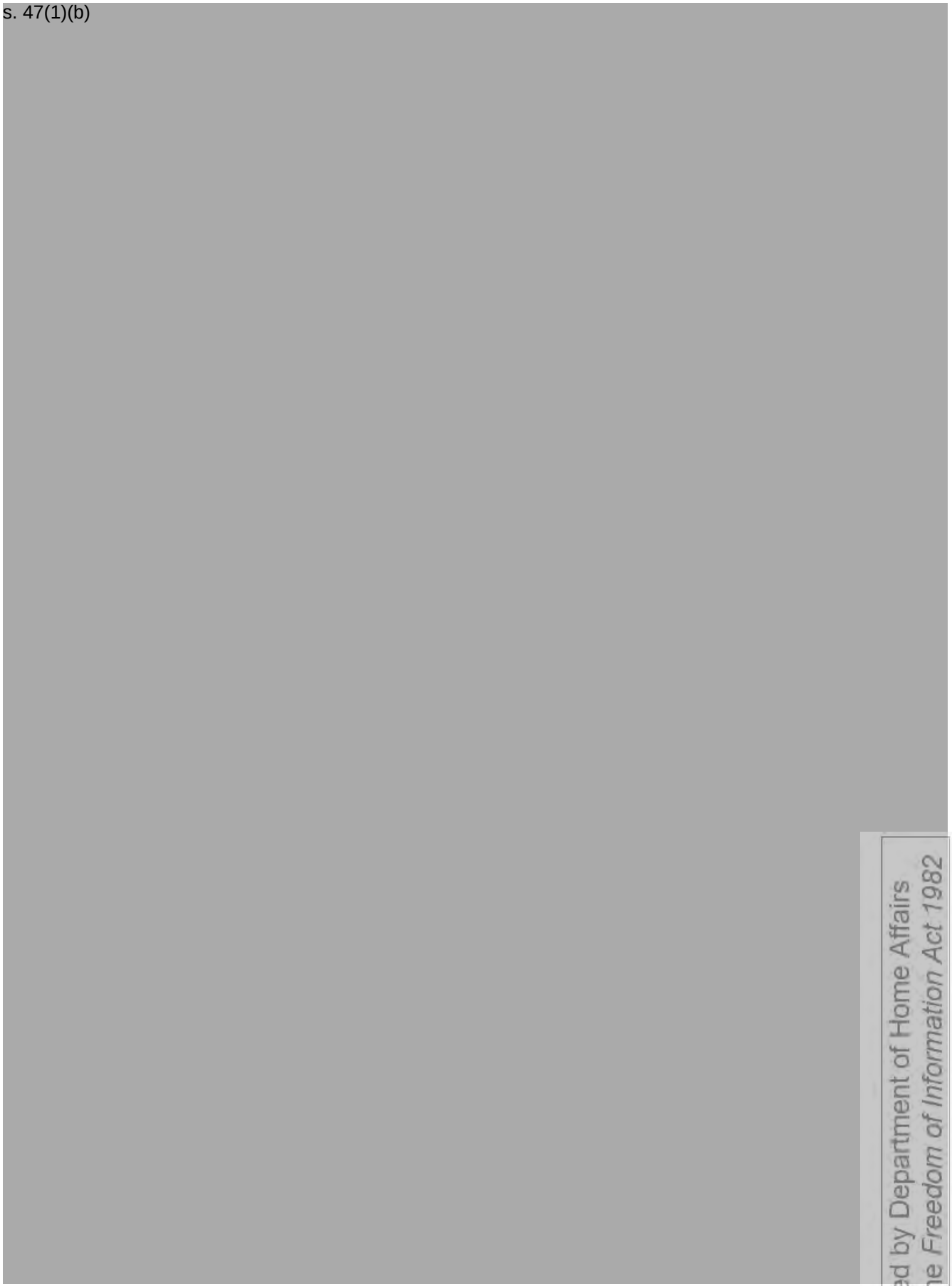

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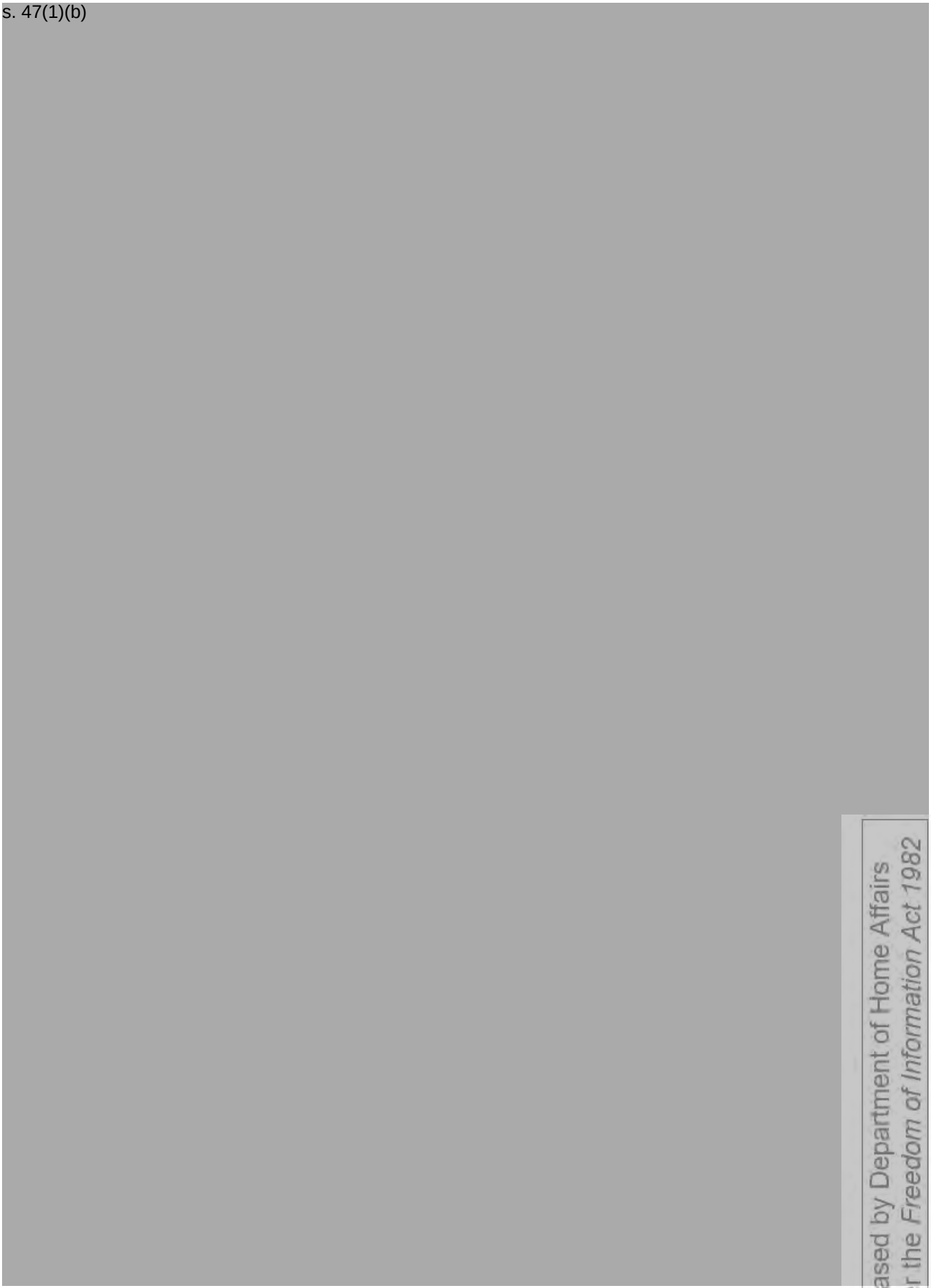

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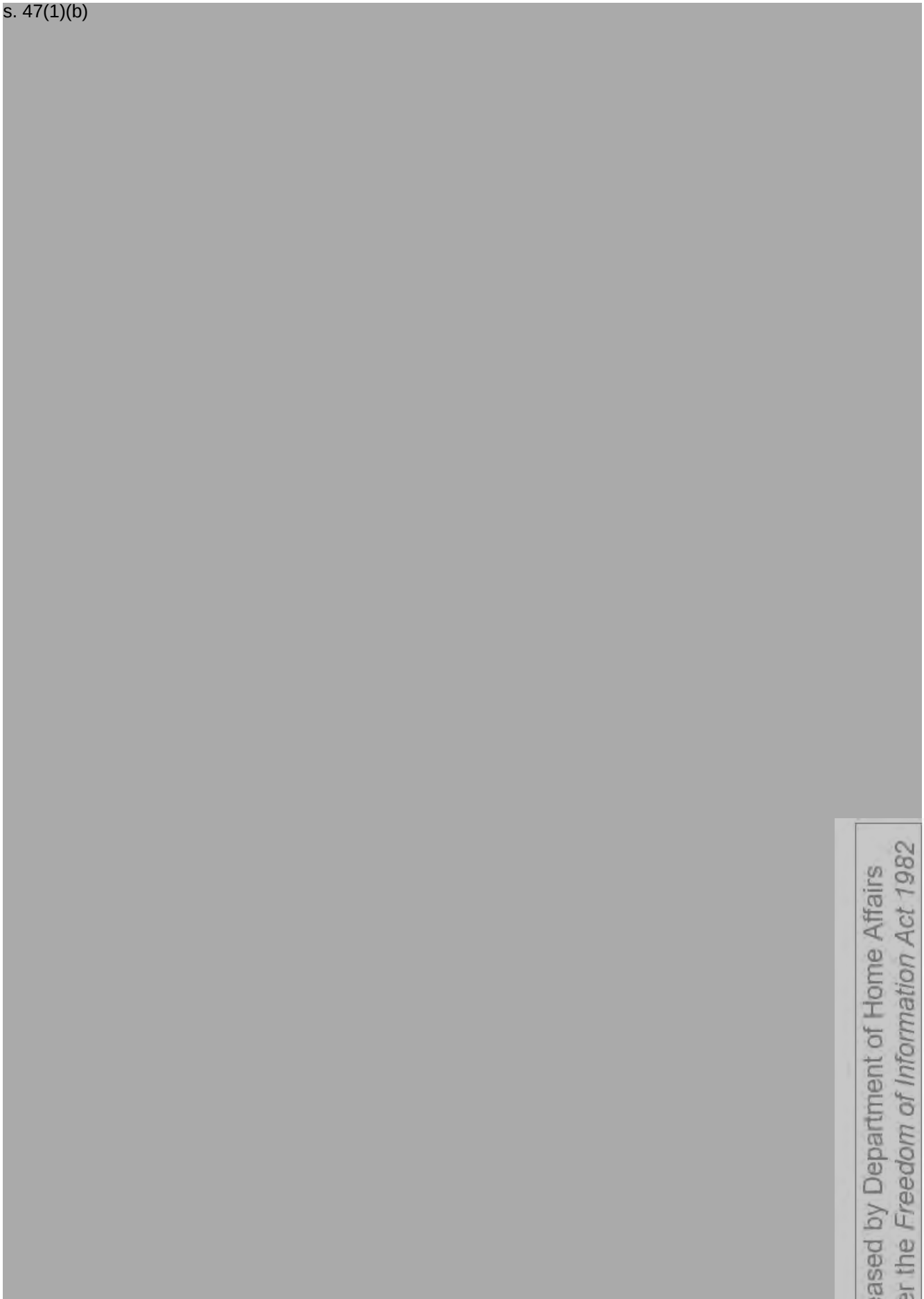

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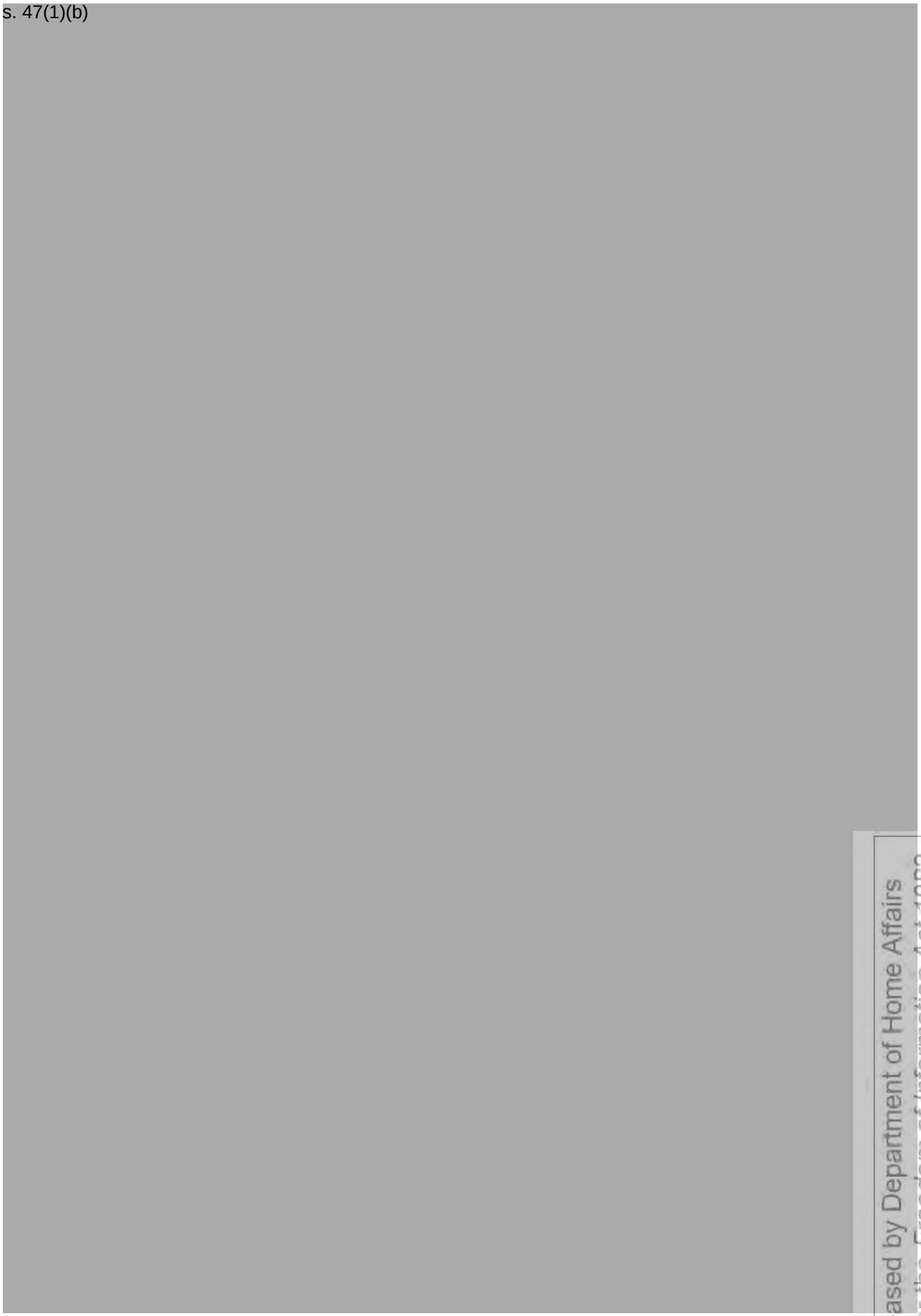

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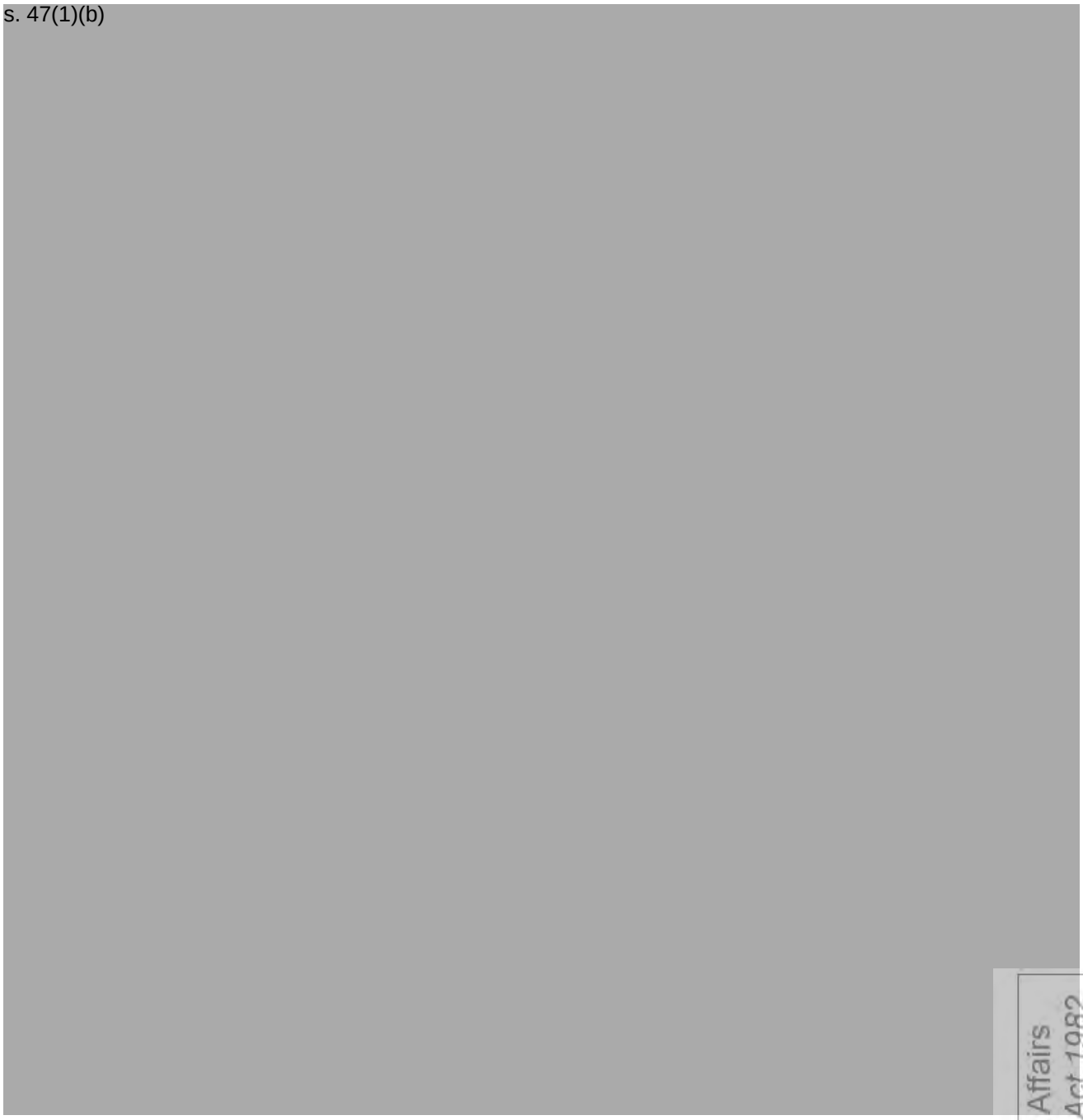

Section 3: Overview of Psychometric Risk Assessment Tools

3.1 Background

This section addresses project aim 3, to provide a background to the development, function and psychometric properties of actuarial risk assessment tools.

To address this aim in this section we provide a summary of:

a. the development of risk assessment tools, including an understanding of the four generations of tools,
b. the psychometric properties of risk assessment tools (reliability and validity); and
c. the limitations and considerations associated with the use of psychometric risk assessment tools

The section will provide the necessary background to ensure awareness of what is involved in the development of a psychometrically sound risk assessment tool.

3.2 Introduction

This section begins by discussing the development of risk assessment instruments used in correctional settings, and explores the characteristics of four generations of these tools. Strategies for assessing the psychometric properties of risk tools, such as reliability and validity, are outlined, and limitations in regard to the risk assessment research literature are discussed. The focus of this literature review is a detailed exploration of the empirical evidence on performance of risk assessment tools in relation to suicide, mental disorder, violence and offending. This summary of the validation literature explores differences in risk assessment performance for special populations, including violent and mentally disordered offenders, and compares validity across gender, race, location and setting.

3.3 Violence risk assessment in the correctional system

Risk assessment tools are used for the identification and management of individuals likely to engage in antisocial or dangerous behaviours. In the field of corrections, risk assessment aids decision-making in regard to such things as degrees of case management, rehabilitation plans and crucially, decisions pertaining to parole and release, based on likelihood of reoffending. The rise in the use of risk assessment measures, and the consequences of inaccurate prediction reinforces the need for instruments that are proven to be reliable and valid.

Underlying the concept of risk assessment as a whole are the three "What Works" principles of risk, needs, and responsivity (often collectively referred to RNR) – identifying whom to target, what to target, and matching interventions to offenders to ensure successful rehabilitation (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006). With limited resources to service an increasing population, initial risk screening instruments are a cost and time effective strategy for assessing offenders on entry into the criminal justice setting (Latessa & Lovins, 2010). They provide the ability to triage responses based on degree of risk, with resources focused where they are needed, and not directed towards low risk cases where they will be less useful or impactful

(Christensen, Jannetta, & Buck Willison, 2012). This is important in light of research demonstrating that treatment of high risk offenders reduces recidivism, whereas treatment of low risk offenders increases recidivism (Labrecque et al., 2014; Lowenkamp, Latessa, & Holsinger, 2006). Initial risk screening instruments therefore prioritise accurate prediction of reoffending as the leading measure of performance (Schwalbe, 2008). The importance of risk screening instruments as primary assessment measures that determine whether follow up occurs or not, emphasises the need for these risk screening tools to be reliable and valid measures.

Following initial screening, more comprehensive risk assessment measures can be utilised for those users identified as at-risk by the screening tool. This follow-up testing should incorporate assessments that identify dynamic risk factors, amenable to change, to guide treatment strategies (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006). Addressing these dynamic risks, known as criminogenic needs, through treatments and interventions reduces the likelihood of future offending. The responsivity element of RNR approaches posits that programs must be appropriate for the personality, motivation levels and abilities of the offender in order to be effective (Putninis, 2004; van der Knaap et al., 2012). Research confirms that targeting criminogenic risk factors through intervention is more effective in reducing recidivism than targeting noncriminogenic risks, particularly when treatments are tailored to match specific offender characteristics (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Labrecque et al., 2014).

Not only do actuarial risk assessment tools classify offenders to determine appropriate custodial security levels, and inform decision-making in regard to release suitability, but they also offer organisational benefits to correctional services. For example, risk assessment tools can be used in evaluation of program success, provide a basis for structuring workloads and prioritising expenditure, and ultimately provide knowledge that can improve organisation service delivery by aiding best decision making in regards to supervision and treatment (Flores et al., 2006).

3.3.1 Development of actuarial risk assessment measures

The process of assessing risk and classifying offenders accordingly is not a new phenomenon in the criminal justice system, although the procedures for doing so have evolved considerably over time. Moving on from judgements of future criminal potential sometimes based on physical characteristics alone (eg. Lombroso, 1876/1912), the early 20th century brought psychological explanations of offending, with factors such as personality and attitude considered important markers for rehabilitation (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Hannah-Moffit and Shaw, 2001; Zinger, 2004). These classifications were largely based on observation and theorisation, and were therefore not quantitative in nature (Brennan & Austin, 1987). The lack of empirical validation, combined with a tendency towards oversimplification and reductionism meant that many criminal justice practitioners became disillusioned with the usefulness of risk assessments, and instead reverted to making subjective judgements of offender risk (Brennan, 1987, Hannah, Moffit & Shaw, 2001). The emergence of new methodological techniques in other disciplines provided criminologists with the opportunity to improve risk assessment processes in the latter half of the 20th century through the use of quantitative methods that emphasised objective decision-making, and allowed for investigation of the reliability, validity and predictive capability of instruments used (Hannah, Moffit & Shaw, 2001).

The debate at the forefront of risk assessment practices, largely initiated by Meehl (1954) when he published on the benefit of statistical prediction, therefore lies in the division between making decisions based on clinical experience, compared to the use of actuarial instruments. The clinical decision-making process is subjective in nature, relying on experience and intuition (Vose, Cullen & Smith, 2008). As such, it is vulnerable to cognitive biases, with success highly dependent on the skill of the clinician. The innate subjectivity of clinical decision-making means that judgements are frequently inconsistent across clinicians, with research suggesting that clinical methods are inconsistent, unreliable and have poor predictive validity (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2009; Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011).

In contrast, actuarial tools are instruments that have been developed based on statistical findings. Exploration of quantitative studies on crime and antisocial

behaviours highlight where the presence or absence of specified variables increase (or decrease) the likelihood of offending. Statistical markers that increase offending likelihood are categorised as risk factors, and can be fixed (unable to be changed) or dynamic (able to be changed) in nature. Actuarial decision making is therefore objective in nature, and (in theory) consistent across decision-makers.

Research comparing the effectiveness of clinical versus actuarial decision-making does suggest that actuarial methods are more consistent and reliable, with greater predictive validity (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006; Grove, Zald, Lebow, Snitz, & Nelson, 2000; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2009; Mills, Kroner, & Morgan, 2011). These results are observed across a variety of decision-making contexts (Gambrill & Shlonsky, 2000; Hanson & Bussière, 1998). Further benefits of actuarial decision-making over clinical lie in the reduced time and expenses associated with assessment (Hoge, 2002; Upperton & Thompson, 2005), as well as greater transparency in decision making (Thompson, 2005). Lastly, because actuarial instruments are fixed and available to researchers, studies can be replicated, explored in greater depth and expanded upon, providing the opportunity for actuarial tools to be continually refined and improved.

3.3.2 Four generations of risk assessment tools

In the criminal justice system, risk assessment has been described as progressing through four generations, largely reflecting changes in societal views of justice and institutional priorities. Historically, risk assessment began with clinical decision-making based on professional expertise and intuition (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006). Most often there were no structured tools to guide decision-making. Consequently, reliability and validity of the tools were unable to be assessed. The rise of empirical methods, in combination with criticisms of the ethicality of subjective judgements (Ayers, 2007) saw the emergence of actuarial risk assessment instruments.

Thus, first generation instruments were superseded by second and third generation risk assessment tools -- evidence based measures which predict likelihood of reoffending according to statistical associations between variables and observed

outcomes (Bonta,1996; Schwalbe, 2008). These actuarial instruments have been demonstrated to frequently outperform clinical judgments of risk (Brennan, 1993; Whiteacre, 2006). Second generation risk assessment tools included risk factors that were largely fixed or static in nature. Historical events in the offender's life, such as previous arrests and age of first conviction were the key determinants of future offending likelihood (Smith, Cullen & Latessa, 2009). Consequently, second generation risk instruments did not allow for reductions in risk scores due to changes in the individual's attitude or behaviours (Douglas & Kropp, 2002; Putninš, 2004; Rogers, 2000). While demonstrated to be useful in predicting future offending, the focus on fixed risk factors provided little guidance for rehabilitation efforts to prevent the likelihood of future offending, meaning that these instruments frequently acted as screening tools to identify levels of risk only (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006; Ferguson, 2002; Vose, Cullen & Smith, 2008).

As Desmarais and Singh (2013) emphasised, risk assessment should not only be about identifying likelihood of future risk, but should also endeavor to reduce that recidivism likelihood, meaning that a selected instrument must also be effective in informing case management and treatment strategies. The desire to incorporate factors relevant to rehabilitation of offenders led researchers such as Andrews and Bonta to include dynamic risk factors (characteristics that increase the likelihood of offending, but that have the capability of change) in what would become third generation risk instruments.

In an RNR framework, dynamic risk factors are criminogenic needs and include individual attributes such as aggressiveness, impulsivity and pro-criminal attitude, as well as factors related to family and social interactions, including family functioning and association with antisocial peers (Smith, Cullen & Latessa, 2009). The inclusion of these factors, which tended to be theoretically informed, meant that in addition to assessing likelihood of reoffending, third generation instruments could aid decision making in formulating treatment plans (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006;Schwalbe, 2008), by providing guidance for resource allocation as well as supervision and intervention strategies. In addition, continued assessment using third generation tools allowed for monitoring of change in the offender's pathway (Douglas & Kropp,2002; Putninš, 2004; Rogers, 2000). Studies have indicated that the inclusion of

criminogenic needs in third generation instruments has resulted in improved predictive validity (Brown, 2002; Flores et al., 2006; Lowenkamp, Holsinger & Lotessa, 2001; Smith, Cullen & Latessa, 2009).

The final stage in the development of risk assessment measures has been the recent introduction of fourth generation tools, characterised by a focus on the responsivity part of the RNR framework. These instruments are proffered to guide supervision of the offender from intake to release, and assess risks, strengths, needs, and responsiveness to interventions. Fourth generation instruments allow for a stronger relationship between assessment and case management by identifying how intervention strategies might be modified to ensure maximum risk reduction and treatment benefit (Prince & Butters, 2013). They extend the usefulness of risk assessments to rehabilitation by exploring specific factors such as access to transportation, or mental health problems, that may impede the change process (Vose, Cullen & Smith, 2008). These tools are therefore highly useful in guiding case management strategies, to ensure that case plans meet the individualised needs of clients (Vose, Cullen & Smith, 2008).

3.4 Psychometric properties of risk assessment tools

The benefits of risk assessment tools have resulted in a growth in their use across a variety of settings, with a large number of instruments available. However, there are marked differences in instrument performance (Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011). The psychometric properties of risk assessment instruments are not intrinsic (Lowder et al., 2017), meaning that effectiveness in making accurate predictions varies considerably not only across instruments, but also across populations and settings (Gendreau, Goggin & Smith, 2002; Schwalbe, 2008; Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011). A leading criticism of the use of risk assessments is the tendency for agencies to adopt measures without sufficiently validating their use within their own specific context (Whiteacre, 2006). Ensuring a selected measure performs adequately for the population within which it is intended to be used is critical, particularly in situations where the ramifications of poor predictive accuracy can have far-reaching effects, such as in the field of corrections. This includes the need for investigation of

performance across groups that vary by age, gender, demographics and cultural status (Gottfredson & Moriaty, 2006; Holsinger, Lowenkamp, & Latessa, 2006). It is therefore essential to ensure that a risk assessment measure has been validated for a specific setting and shown to have sound psychometric properties for all anticipated participants, before putting it into use.

Validation needs to be performed not only prior to implementation, but also periodically thereafter, as research has shown that some risk assessment instruments provide inconsistent performance over time (Schlager & Pacheco, 2011; Thompson & Stewart, 2006). In addition, changes in laws, legal terms, behavioural trends and community concern over time can affect measures of recidivism (Girard & Wormith, 2004). In any case, repeated administration of risk assessments has been shown to improve the ability of the instrument to predict recidivism. In fact, change in risk scores over time may be a better indicator of recidivism potential than a once-only administered risk assessment (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Kelly & Welsh, 2008).

The need for ongoing risk assessment is particularly emphasised when using instruments that include offender needs, or dynamic risks. By their very nature, dynamic risks are anticipated to change, whether in response to interventions undertaken, or as a consequence of pathways in, or out of crime. Regular and ongoing delivery of risk assessments that captures change over time allows for fine-tuning of offender treatment. Vose, Smith and Cullen (2013) suggest that dynamic risk assessments have a 'shelf life' that requires regular administration, preferably annually, to determine whether supervision levels should be altered according to changes in degree of risk, if offender needs have changed, and whether treatment programs are working to rehabilitate the offender. Ongoing test administration is therefore highly beneficial where risk assessments are used to guide case management decisions.

3.4.1 Reliability

Reliability of a test refers to the overall consistency of a measure and provides confidence in the accuracy of test results (McHugh, 2012). A test is said to be reliable

if it produces similar results time after time (provided conditions remain consistent). Ensuring that a risk assessment instrument is reliable means that decisions are equitable across all populations being assessed (Thompson & Stewart, 2006). In regard to risk assessments, there are three areas in which a test should be reliable.

First and foremost, the internal consistency of the test itself is paramount. This is determined by the consistency of correlation amongst items making up the test scale. Internal consistency is most often designated by Cronbach's alpha, which provides a correlation score ranging from -1 to 1. Scores of .6 are deemed acceptable (Schmidt, Hoge & Gomes, 2005), .7 good and .8 or above considered very good (Rose, Glaser, Calhoun, & Bates, 2004). Assessment instruments should also be consistent over time. Test-retest reliability assesses the degree to which test results fluctuate from one test to another, for the same participant (Gregory, 2000). While some temporary factors (such as health, fatigue, emotional stability, as well as environmental conditions) may influence test results to an extent, there should be a degree of stability in test outcomes for those factors not expected to change over time.

Lastly, research exploring risk assessment measures often investigates the consistency of test results for the same participants, across different test administrators, known as inter-rater reliability (Gregory, 2000). With one of the primary benefits of actuarial risk assessment being increased objectivity and transparency of judgements, inter-rater reliability should be higher for actuarial instruments when compared to clinical judgements. Inter-rater reliability is frequently measured as Cohen's kappa, where .6 is considered moderate and .8 considered strong (McHugh, 2012). Alternatively, intraclass correlation coefficients may be provided, where values between .6 and .74 are considered good, and those greater than .75 are rated as excellent (Lowder et al., 2017).

3.4.2 Validity

Validity relates to the credibility of an instrument and whether the measure is doing what it claims to do. Measurement of validity includes content validity – that items in the test are relevant to the construct being measured; as well as convergent and

divergent validity – that the test performs in a consistent way across similar populations, and in congruence with tests of the same construct but differing from tests of different constructs, that it should differ from (Gregory, 2000). Criterion-related validity includes concurrent and predictive validity.

Concurrent validity is determined by comparing test scores to results of previously established and validated measures of the same construct (Gregory, 2000). Predictive validity, which is central to risk assessment instruments, is the ability of the test to predict scores or outcomes on a future measure of the criterion. In terms of risk assessment in the criminal justice system, predictive validity is concerned with accurately identifying those offenders most likely to be recidivists.

3.4.2.1 Predictive validity

Several techniques can be utilised to test the predictive accuracy of a risk assessment tool. Critical to all is a record of recidivism at some point following the test. Researchers can then compare overall risk scores as well as risk categorisations (eg. low, medium, high risk), to observed recidivism, to determine how successfully the tool predicted recidivism.

Examination of predictive validity frequently includes reporting correlations between test scores (as well as subscale scores) and recidivism. Correlation coefficients must be significant to indicate that the observed relationship is not likely to be due to chance. While useful for identifying the magnitude and direction of the relationship, correlations are not sufficient for making determinations of test effectiveness (Whiteacre, 2006). A more crucial factor in test success is the comparison of the proportion of accurate predictions of recidivism, compared to inaccurate predictions, which can be explored in numerous ways.

3.4.2.2 Sensitivity, specificity and predictive values

No assessment tool can predict with 100% accuracy. Test performance is a balance between sensitivity (the ability to correctly predict positive cases) and specificity (the

ability to correctly predict negative cases) (Lalkhen & McCluskey, 2008). Sensitivity and specificity are characteristics of the test itself, and test selection is often related to which of these tasks is prioritised. When an instrument is used to predict future behaviours, it is also liable to two types of errors—false positives and false negatives (Zara & Farrington, 2016). In the case of offender risk assessments, false positives are where the instrument predicts individuals will reoffend, when in actuality they do not, whereas false negatives are where the instruments predicts individuals will not offend, but they do.

A test's accuracy can be determined by the proportion of true positives compared to false positives (overclassification errors), as well as true negatives compared to false negatives (underclassification errors) (Zara & Farrington, 2016). If a risk assessment results in a high proportion of overclassification errors, the consequence will be unnecessary restriction of low-risk offenders, and wasting of resources dedicated to them, whereas a test resulting in a high rate of underclassification errors means that high-risk offenders will not be suitably dealt with, resulting in risk to the community (Whiteacre, 2006). Examination of the sensitivity, specificity, and overall accuracy of an assessment instrument can be achieved through the production of 2 x 2 contingency tables which show the numbers and rates of false positives, false negatives, true positives, and true negatives for a specified risk category.

Predictive values provide further information about the ability of a test to predict accurately. While sensitivity and specificity are characteristics of the test itself, the predictive performance of a test is affected by the prevalence in the community (often referred to as the base rate) of the behaviour in question. Rare events are much more difficult to predict than common ones (Gregory, 2000), meaning that accuracy of prediction varies according to base rates of behaviours, despite how sensitive or specific a test might be. Test accuracy can be measured as positive predictive value (PPV), which in the case of recidivism is the proportion of individuals who were predicted to offend and did offend, as well as negative predictive value (NPV) which represents the proportion of individuals who were predicted to not offend and did not offend. There are no general guidelines for interpreting the effect size of PPV and NPV values, as strength or weakness may vary according to the behavior being predicted (Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011).

3.4.2.3 Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves

Arguably the foremost measure of predictive accuracy used for validating risk assessment instruments used by correctional organisations is the Area Under the Curve (AUC) calculated from a Receiver-Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve (Singh, Grann & Fazel 2011; Swets, Dawes & Monahan, 2000). The AUC provides an indication of the effectiveness of an assessment instrument in discriminating between future offenders and non-offenders. A key advantage of ROC curves is that, unlike predictive values, the analysis does not depend on base rates of the outcome in question, and is also unaffected by changes in sample size (Zara & Farrington, 2016). The ROC curve plots the true positive rate (sensitivity) against the false positive rate (1 - specificity) for all cut-off values on the test instrument (Lalkhen & McCluskey, 2008).

Chance prediction (where true positives and false positives are equal) is represented by a line running diagonally across the plot. A curve deviating from this line represents the success of the test in predicting beyond chance. If the area under the curve (AUC) is significantly different from chance, this provides a measure of success in group discrimination (Ferguson, Ogloff & Thomson, 2009). AUC scores range from 0 (perfect negative prediction) to 1.0 (perfect positive prediction), although interpretation of AUC scores focuses on the range between 0.5 and 1.0, given that an AUC of 0.5 is equivalent to chance prediction, such as by tossing a coin (Lalkhen & McCluskey, 2008). Rice and Harris (2005) rate performance as fair for scores over .54, good for .64 and excellent for .71 (Canales et al., 2014; Desmarais & Singh, 2013) although other researchers are more stringent – for example, Nicholls, Ogloff and Douglas (2004) considered an AUC in the range of .75 to .80 to constitute a moderate to large effect size (Daffern, 2007). Zara and Farrington (2016) state that an instrument that can produce an AUC of .75 demonstrates utility as a diagnostic test with high discriminative accuracy. Interpretation of AUC scores reflect the probability of exhibiting the behavior in question. Therefore, an AUC of .70 would mean a 70% likelihood that a randomly selected recidivist would score higher on the test than a randomly selected non-recidivist.

While ROC curves analyses avoid the dependence on base rates observed when calculating PPVs and NPVs, Manchak, Skeem and Douglas (2008) argue that even ROC analyses are affected by very low base rates of the outcome in question, to the point where single positive cases can be highly influential in influencing AUCs. In such situations (for example, where recidivism is seen in less than 5 cases) ROC results may not be stable or reliable. Therefore, if using ROC analyses for rare events such as serious violent reoffending, higher-risk samples that yield larger prevalence rates should be sought (Manchak, Skeem & Douglas).

3.5 Limitations and considerations in psychometric assessment of risk instruments

When evaluating the performance of a risk assessment instrument by exploring psychometric research literature, there are several considerations that must be kept in mind. Primarily, these are related to the intended purpose of the risk assessment, whether that be screening out low risk cases, determining security levels for prisoners, or identifying areas of need to reduce recidivism likelihood, and so on. It is especially important to ensure risk assessment instruments are valid across all populations they are intended to be used with, as utility may vary across locations, groups and settings.

The following section outlines some factors for consideration, including how recidivism is defined, the target population (geographically as well as in terms of characteristics), and establishing relevant cut-scores for classification.

3.5.1 Operationalising Recidivism

As a predictive instrument, the effectiveness of a risk assessment tool depends on the measurement of the construct it is trying to predict. The way in which 'recidivism' is defined will therefore affect the performance of the test. Risk assessment research explores the ability for instruments to predict outcomes ranging from general antisocial behaviours, through breach of parole, to general reoffending, violent and sexual reoffending and re-imprisonment. Determining which specific outcome or outcomes are of primary interest to the assessor is necessary before selecting a risk assessment

measure. While some instruments are demonstrated to be more effective than others in predicting specific outcomes, a balance needs to be struck between versatility and accuracy.

Due to the nature of research, many studies examining the predictive validity of risk assessment tools incorporate short-term follow up periods, frequently of 1 to 2 years. While some meta-analyses suggest that follow-up time does not influence effect size, the research evidence regarding the relationship between predicting recidivism and follow up periods tends to be inconsistent. Some studies suggest tools perform best at predicting short-term recidivism, while other studies suggest better performance over longer follow up periods (Bauer et al., 2003; Blair, Marcus & Boccaccini, 2008; Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011; Smith, Cullen & Latessa, 2009). Short-term prediction, which may align best with practical goals and servicing, is best assessed with instruments incorporating dynamic risk factors which are fast-changing, rather than slow-changing dynamic risks, or fixed historical factors (Andrews & Dowden, 2007). Selection of the most appropriate risk assessment instrument therefore requires ensuring that the tool adequately predicts recidivism within the desired follow-up time.

3.5.2 Population differences- Geography, and settings

Reliability and validity of a risk assessment instrument is not necessarily transferable across settings and populations (Desmaris, Johnson & Singh, 2016). Differences between countries in such things as cultural practices, socio-political beliefs, and laws and legislation can influence risk instrument predictive validity in numerous ways, possibly impacting on the reliability and validity of the tool (Mihalaides, Jude & Van den Bossche, 2005). Risk assessment instruments tend to perform best within the countries and for the populations on which they were developed and initially validated (Hsu, Caputi & Byrne, 2009). Even when populations within countries using an instrument are thought to be equivalent, performance of the tool may vary. For example, Wright, Clear and Dickson (1986) found a risk assessment model to be effective on probationers from Wisconsin, but not for those from New York or Ohio (Flores et al., 2006), and O'Keefe and colleagues (1998) found that a tool that performed adequately with one group of Colorado offenders, but poorly with a second

group of similar persons, from the same location. Generalising results from similar populations can result in overestimations of the tool's effectiveness (Gottfredson & Moriarty, 2006; Lowenkamp & Betchel, 2007).

Any risk assessment that is being considered for use should therefore be validated for the specific population it is intended to be used with, particularly when determining cut scores for risk classification (Mihalaides Jude & Van den Bossche, 2005).

3.5.3 Group differences- Ethnicity and gender

Research is not consistent in determining whether risk assessments are equally valid for all sectors of the population, with some studies suggesting poorer performance in assessing risk for those from minority backgrounds, for some tools. However, while White/Caucasian populations tend to produce the most accurate risk predictions, studies examining validity of various risk assessment instruments for populations including African American, Hispanic, Asian and Aboriginal individuals do not always suggest limited predictive capabilities for these groups (Singh, Grann & Fazel, 2011).

Concerns are sometimes expressed however, around possible bias when using risk assessment tools with ethnic or racial minorities (Desmarais, Johnson & Singh, 2016; Whiteacre, 2006), due to the frequent inclusion of risk-related items whose greater prevalence amongst minority offenders results in judgements of higher risk (Gutierrez, Wilson, Rugge & Bonta, 2013; Rugge, 2006). Failing to investigate validity for specific ethnic or cultural groups within the target population therefore raises the possibility of discrimination against groups who are economically disadvantaged, or over-represented for risks related to education and employment status (Whiteacre, 2006).

Given risk assessment tools are often created and validated with male samples, their applicability to female offenders is also frequently questioned. While numerous theories of offending suggest that both male and female reoffending likelihood can be predicted from a common set of risk factors, ensuring that risk assessment instruments capture gender-specific needs is paramount in an RNR framework to ensure that female offenders receive interventions targeting those factors most relevant to their

risk of recidivism (van der Knaap et al., 2012). Research findings on differences in predictive validity of risk assessments according to sex are also mixed, although meta-analyses tend to suggest instruments perform more strongly for males compared to females (Desmarais, Johnson & Singh, 2016; Leistico et al., 2008).

3.5.4 Suitability for special populations

In practice, risk assessments are delivered to a broad spectrum of clients. Not only does this include people of differing age, gender, and cultural status, but given their use in the field of corrections will likely also include individuals with specific characteristics, such as mental health problems, intellectual challenges, substance abuse disorders, histories of abuse, and so on. In addition, some research suggests that consideration should be given to offence type when utilising risk assessments, with the possibility that instruments may vary in predictive accuracy according to the nature of the participant's offending. For example, Harris, Rice, and Cormier (2002) found that clinical risk assessment outperformed an actuarial measure in predicting violent recidivism amongst offenders with mental health problems. It is therefore necessary to ensure that a risk instrument has been validated with any special populations with which it is intended to be used, as research frequently demonstrates differences in performance dependent on participant characteristics.

3.5.5 Determining cut scores

While risk assessment manuals frequently publish recommended cut scores for classifying participants, these scores reflect the population on which the instrument was initially developed and normed and therefore may not be transferable to other settings.

Norms may need to be adjusted in terms of resource allocation that may impact cutpoints based on service delivery. Further, norms will vary in accordance with characteristics of the population. For example, cut scores for classifying an offender as high risk for future offending will differ between prison populations and community corrections populations. Examination of normative statistics specific to the target

population, including comparisons to other jurisdictions, is necessary for establishing relevant cut-scores that accurately classify offenders according to degrees of risk (Gottfredson & Moriaty, 2006). This process of norming and validation becomes even more important in situations where the population of interest is over-represented in a specific subgroup in comparison to the general population (Holsinger, Lowenkamo & Latessa, 2006), for example, in a prison population where the rate of Indigenous prisoners far exceeds the rate observed outside of prison.

3.6 Limitations and considerations of risk instruments for immigration detention

From a (systemic) perspective, it is important to note that most risk assessment tools are targeted at assessing the specific risk factor of the individual. Consideration of the broader physical, social, and institutional environment of the immigration detention is essential as these factors are likely to impact any risk assessment within this setting. Specifically, factors such as non-purpose built facilities to house detainees, diversity of population (differing county of origin, potential violence risk levels, mental health concerns), and uncertainty regarding length of detention are likely to impact on an individual's violence, mental health, suicide and/or offence risk.

3.6.1 Mental health concerns

A systematic review of research suggests that the detention environment contributes to mental health risk independently to the impact of prior traumatic experiences (von Werthern, et al, 2018). Six studies have compared detainees to non-detained refugees or migrants from a similar background. All six studies showed higher symptom scores and higher rates of clinical threshold for mental disorders (PTSD, depression, anxiety) in detainees. In addition, the majority of studies found that pre-migration trauma did not differ between the groups, indicating that detention has an independent impact on detainee mental health. von Werthern, et al (2018) also identified eight studies which examined the influence of detention duration and/or quality of life. Results indicated mixed findings with regards to the relationship between mental disorder and duration

of detention, however the research conducted in Australia (Green & Eagar, 2010; indicated that psychological functioning deteriorates with prolonged detention.

3.6.2 Validation of tools for use with culturally diverse populations

Measures are developed and tested (validated) on specific populations, which in turns affects the populations to which the measures can be appropriately applied. For example, a test norms validated on an adult sample should not be used to assess a child. Similarly, measures validated on predominately white US populations may not validity predict risk on individuals from other countries or cultures.

Shepard and Lewis Fernandez (2016) state that the cross-cultural generalizability of existing risk instruments rests on uncertain ground, thus a number of precautions should be taken when using extant instruments. First, an acknowledgement and transparency with regard to current cross-cultural limitations of risk instruments. Second, risk assessments with minority clients should be conducted by an assessor with either a proven cultural safety skillset, or considerable experience in working effectively with clients of the relevant cultural background, or possible share the same cultural background as the client.

Risk assessment tools are designed to identify individuals at risk of harmful behaviour. Over 120 different risk assessment tools are currently in use in general and psychiatric settings (Singh & Fazel, 2010). The risk assessment tool literature is extensive however validation samples predominantly comprise White participants (Olver, Stockdale & Wormith, 2014). Of validation samples that do include diverse populations, few examine within-sample validation estimates for differing cultural backgrounds, particularly with regard to violent outcomes. One issue of relevance to assessment of immigration detainees, is whether risk assessment tools predict the likelihood of violence and offending with similar validity across demographic backgrounds (Singh, Grann and Fazel, 2011).

Uncertainty in the literature remains with regards to this question. Research from both individual studies and meta-analyses indicates that risk assessment tools provide

more accurate assessments for White participants than for other ethnic backgrounds. Proposed reasons for this discrepancy include differing offending base rates across various ethnic backgrounds. By contrast, other reviews have indicated no differences in predictive validity across White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Aboriginal participants and have found no difference. A systematic review and metaregression analysis of 68 violence risk assessment tool studies found that instruments produced higher rates of predictive validity in predominately white samples, most likely reflecting the fact that most risk assessment tools were calibrated on predominately White samples (Singh et al, 2011).

Outcomes of risk assessment can have high stakes for the individuals assessed. As such, it is important, in so far as possible, to avoid unintended negative consequences. “It is imperative that issues of test fairness be addressed so no individual or group is disadvantaged in the testing process based upon factors unrelated to the areas measured by the test” (Committee on Psychological Testing, 2015) . Relevant considerations pertain to issues of equivalence in psychological testing as characterized by the following (Suzuki et al., 2014, p. 260):

1. *Functional*: Whether the construct being measured occurs with equal frequency across groups;
2. *Conceptual*: Whether the item information is familiar across groups and means the same thing in various cultures;
3. *Scalar*: Whether average score differences reflect the same degree, intensity, or magnitude for different cultural groups;
4. *Linguistic*: Whether the language used has similar meaning across groups; and
5. *Metric*: Whether the scale measures the same behavioral qualities or characteristics and the measure has similar psychometric properties in different cultures.

These factors must be taken into account when constructing and validating a psychometrically sound risk assessment tool.

3.6.3 Administration of assessment tools.

One component of the administration of clinical assessment tools is the clinical interview. Clinical interviews can vary in complexity and length dependent upon the instrument used and access to the client. The clinical interview involves eliciting information from the client through a series of questions so that the items on the instrument can be scored, leading to a determination of level of risk. Administration of risk measures varies with regard to the level of skill, expertise and professional qualifications required. Some risk items may only require an examination of collateral information (e.g. number of prior offences from file review), whereas other items may require deeper questioning from the assessor (e.g. lack of empathy, lack of insight, mental illness symptoms) (Shepherd & Lewis-Fernandez, 2016). The potential for misinterpretation is potentially increased if the assessor has no experiencing assessing individuals from a different cultural background. Factors such as cultural differences regarding individuality versus collective identities, appropriate levels of emotional expression, and varying cultural expressions of illness are some examples of factors which may lead to misinterpretation if appropriate cultural knowledge is lacking (Shephard & Lewis-Fernandez, 2016). Thus, two key factors can influence the quality of the risk-assessment interview: the clinician's cross-cultural knowledge and application, and the cooperation of the client, both of which will impact on the accuracy of the information obtained.

3.6.4 Risk Assessment and environmental risk (static and dynamic risk factors in closed institutions)

"*Thus the key task in many risk assessment and management contexts is to evaluate risk factors and their variability over time, rather than assuming that point estimates will remain valid indefinitely* "(Douglas & Skeem, 2005 p348).

As previously described, risk assessment tools are generally comprised of static risk factors, dynamic risk factors, or a combination of both static and dynamic risk factors. "Inherent in most conceptualisations of dynamic risk is a distinction between risk status and risk state. **Risk status** refers to inter-individual differences in risk level, which are

largely based on static factors that are invariant over time (Blanchard, 2013).” Risk status tells us about both the individual’s baseline level of risk and the required intensity of intervention. “Conversely, **risk state** refers to the risk level of a particular individual at a particular time, taking into account biological, psychological, social and situational variables (Douglas & Skeem, 2005 in Klepfisz, Daffern & Day, 2016). Risk state variables can then be further subdivided into stable or acute dynamic state risk factors. *Stable dynamic state risk factors* are learned behaviour or personal skills, deficits or self-management skills that are not expected to change over months or years. *Acute dynamic state risk factors* (e.g. angry mood), can change rapidly (within minutes, hours, days).

The difficulty of conducting risk assessments within closed institutions such as detention centres and prisons is that many of the risk assessment tools focus on risk factors that are defined through pre-incarceration behaviour and background (Morgan, Kroner & Mills, 2007). Thus, these historical risk factors represent old, albeit important information. The focus on historical variables precludes key factors of: (a) current psycho/social functioning, (b) predictors sensitive to measuring community functioning, and (c) details of the releasing social situations. Consequently, the limitations with regards to their ability to predict future behaviour will likely need to be taken into consideration.

3.7 Administration of Risk Assessment Tools

Risk assessment tools vary with regards to format of administration. For example self-administered, clinical interview, completion of risk assessment tool by qualified professional, file review, and so forth. Consideration of the population on whom the assessment tool is to applied must occur with regards to language issues, cultural differences in understanding of both basic language and specific terminology, and proficiency in oral/written language.

Many of the contexts, such as detention centres, in which risk assessments are now requested do not employ professionals who are suitably qualified to perform risk

assessment such as forensic mental health professionals or clinical mental health professionals. Forensic mental health professionals are those clinicians with specific training in and expertise in conducting evaluations for the legal system (Conroy & Murrie, 2007). Clinical psychologists are psychologists with specific training in clinical assessment and treatment of mental disorders. Many of the psychometrically sound risk assessment tools can only able to purchased and administered by a Registered Psychologist. A range of test guidelines for test user qualifications was published by the American Psychological Association (2007) and (Turner, DeMers, Roberts Fox & Reed, 2017). These guidelines specify the required level of training and membership in professional organisations, educational qualifications and areas of knowledge within domain of assessment (e.g., ethical administration, scoring, and interpretation of clinical assessment). Specifically, they require psychometric knowledge and skills as well as training regarding the responsible use of tests (e.g., ethics), psychometric and measurement knowledge (i.e., descriptive statistics, reliability and measurement error, validity), the selection of appropriate tests and test administration procedures, and meaning and interpretation of test scores. In addition, test user guidelines highlight the importance of understanding the impact of ethnic, racial, cultural, gender, age, educational, and linguistic characteristics in the selection and use of psychological tests.

Section 4: Review of Psychometric Risk Assessment Tools

4.1 Background

This section addresses project aim 4, to identify what psychometrically sound risk assessment tools are available and are they appropriate for detention centre populations.

There are already psychometrically sound assessment tools to assess the risk of suicide, mental disorder, violence and offending. In this section we will identify these risk assessment tools (and tools to assess other identified forms of risk), examine their psychometric properties and address whether these tools are appropriate for detainees in immigration detention centres.

In particular, we will assess the population samples used to validate existing risk assessment tools to determine their generalisability to an immigration detention population. We will pay attention to the feasibility of using existing risk assessment tools with the immigration detention population given issues such as:

- potential language issues,
- cultural differences in the understanding,
- expression of mental disorder,
- vulnerability, and
- symptom presentation.

In addition, we will consider the most effective timing for assessment(s) of risk (if possible).

4.2 Introduction

There are already psychometrically sound assessment tools to assess the risk of violence and offending, mental disorder, and suicide. In this report, we will identify these risk assessment tools, examine their psychometric properties and address whether these tools are appropriate for detainees in immigration detention centres. We will also summarise the immigration risk assessment processes in the USA and the UK. Finally issues specific to using risk assessment measures in an Australian Immigration detainee population will be noted.

4.3 Violence and Offending Risk Assessment Tools

There are two key challenges to accurate violence prediction (Yang, Wong & Coid, 2010):

1) Violence is a relatively low-frequency event. Predicting any low-frequency event is difficult and error prone, and tends to overidentify suspected perpetrators (false positive errors).
2) Identification of valid predictors of violent behaviours. The use of actuarial tools has become an accepted standard of forensic risk assessment practice. Mostly, actuarial tools are created by the combining empirically or theoretically derived constructs that are predictive of violence or antisocial activities to guide the prediction of future antisocial or violent acts.

There are over 200 structured violence risk assessment tools within the fields of forensic psychiatry and criminal justice (Douglas, Pugh, Singh, Savulescu & Fazel, 2017). The current report will focus on commonly used violence and offence risk assessment measures.

Singh, Grann and Fazel (2011) conducted a systematic review and meta-regression analysis in order to determine the predictive validity of nine commonly used risk assessment tools. Information was collected on 25 980 participants from 68 studies across 13 countries (Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, UK, and USA). The mean age of participants was 31.6 (SD = 7.6) years. Information on participant ethnic backgrounds was only

available for 38.6% of samples. Of these samples, 31.8% were predominately white with over 50% White participants, and predominately male (90.9% were composed of over 50% male participants). Regarding offending, of the 25 980 participants in the included samples, 8 155 (31.4%) went on to reoffend. Outcome criteria was general offending in 52.3% of samples, violent offending in 45.5% samples, and non-violent offending in 1.1% samples. Participant samples were community persons (4.5% samples), prisoners (42.0%), psychiatric patients (37.5%), and participants from a range of different settings (15.9%).

Table 16 describes the risk assessment measures included in Singh et al's analysis.

Table 16. Description of Risk Assessment Measures in Singh et al (2011)

Measure	Act vs SCJ	Number of items	Description	Types of Offending predicted	Authors	Domains
LSI-R	Act	54	Designed to use psychosocial status to predict the likelihood of general recidivism in adult offenders. The tool is designed to assist professionals making decisions regarding level of supervision and treatment.	General	Andrews and Bonta (1995)	1) Criminal history 2) Leisure/Recreation 3) Education/Employment 4) Companions 5) Financial 6) Alcohol/Drug problem 7) Family/Marital 8) Emotional/Personal 9) Accommodation 10) Attitudes/Orientation
PCL-R	Act	20	Designed to diagnose psychopathy as operationally defined in Cleckley's (1941) The Mask of Sanity.	n/a (Tool not developed for the purpose of forensic risk assessment)	Hare (1991, 2003)	1) Selfish, callous and remorseless use of others 2) Chronically unstable and antisocial lifestyle
SORAG	Act	14	Designed to assess the l kelihood of violent (including sexual) recidivism specifically in previously convicted sex offenders.	Violent	Quinsey, Harris, Rice and Cormier (1998, 2006)	n/a
Static-99	Act	10	Designed to predict the long-term probability of sexual recidivism amongst adult male offenders who have committed a sexual offence.	Sexual	Hanson and Thornton (1999), Harris, Phenix, Hanson and Thornton (2003)	n/a
VRAG	Act	12	Designed to be used to predict risk of violence in previously violent mentally disordered offenders.	Violent	Quinsey, Harris, Rice and Cormier (1998, 2006)	n/a

Measure	Act vs SCJ	Number of items	Description	Types of Offending predicted	Authors	Domains
HCR-20	SCJ	20	Designed to assess violence risk in forensic, criminal justice and civil psychiatric settings.	Violent	Webster, Eaves, Douglas, and Wintrup (1995), Webster, Douglas, Eaves and Hart (1997)	1) Historical risk factors 2) Social/Contextual risk factors 3) Individual/Clinical risk factors
SVR-20	SCJ	20	Designed to predict the risk of violence (including sexual violence) in sex offenders)	Violent	Boer, Hart, Kropp and Webster (1997)	1) Historical risk factors 2) Social/contextual risk factors 3) Individual/Clinical risk factors 4) Protective factors
SARA	SCJ	20	Designed to predict future violence in men arrested for spousal assault.	Violent	Kropp and Hart (1994, 1995, 1999)	1) General violence 2) Spousal violence
SAVRY	SCJ	24	Designed to assess the risk of violence in adolescents.	Violent	Borum, Bartel and Forth (2002, 2003)	1) Historical risk factors 2) Social/Contextual risk factors 3) Individual/Clinical risk factors 4) Protective factors

Note: Act = actuarial instrument; SCJ = structured clinical judgement instrument

The predictive ability of the various tests was reported using diagnostic odds ratio (DOR). The DOR is the ratio of the odds of a positive test result in an offender (true positive) relative to the odds of a positive test result in a non-offender (false positive). Assessment tools can be used for screening purposes (requiring high sensitivity) or for specific case identification (requiring high specificity). Singh et al (2011) employed two binning strategies to analyse the predictive accuracy of the risk assessment instruments. The high *sensitivity* strategy grouped participants who were low or moderate risk, and compared this group with high risk participants (high risk vs. low/moderate risk binning strategy). The high *specificity* method grouped participants who were moderate or high risk, and compared them with participants who were low risk (moderate/high risk vs. low risk strategy).

Table 17. Pooled diagnostic odds ratios for risk assessment tools ranked in order of strength

Binning	Model	Tool	N	K	DOR (95%CI)
First	FE	SAVRY	1026	9	6.93 (4.93-9.73)
First	FE	VRAG	2703	12	3.84 (2.85-5.16)
First	FE	HCR-20	1374	9	3.48 (2.62-4.62)
First	FE	SARA	2305	4	3.42 (2.72-4.29)
First	FE	Static-99	8555	14	3.12 (1.94-5.02)
First	RE	SORAG	1637	7	2.52 (2.15-2.96)
First	FE	PCL-R	3854	20	2.08 (1.14-3.81)
First	RE	LSI-R	4005	8	1.75 (0.96-3.22)
First	RE	SVR-20	521	5	1.56 (0.36-6.84)
Second	RE	SARA	465	3	7.87 (3.12-19.87)
Second	FE	SAVRY	1026	9	6.40 (4.40-9.32)
Second	FE	SORAG	1599	6	5.54 (4.09-7.50)
Second	FE	VRAG	2602	11	5.21 (3.61-7.53)
Second	FE	HCR-20	1302	8	4.90 (3.65-6.56)
Second	FE	Static-99	8097	10	2.95 (2.38-3.66)
Second	RE	PCL-R	3854	20	2.08 (1.14-3.81)
Second	RE	LSI-R	4005	8	1.26 (0.77-2.06)
Second	RE	SVR-20	268	3	1.21 (0.18-8.32)

Note. First = high risk vs. low/moderate risk binning strategy; Second = moderate/high risk vs. low risk binning strategy; RE = random effects model; FE = fixed effects model (where I^2<75%); n = sample size; k = number of samples; DOR = diagnostic odds ratio.

In order to assess which risk assessment tool produced the highest level of predictive validity across outcome statistics, Singh et al (2011) also used a ranking system which collated results from the median area under the curve (AUC), PPV, NPV and pooled DOR (Explained in Section 3). The tools were ordered into from worst to best based on their DORs, AUCs, PPVs and NPVs, then each tool was given a score based on their ranking within an outcome statistic (1 = poorest performing, 9 = highest performing). This strategy was repeated for both binning strategies.

Table 18. Summary performance scores of risk assessment tools across four outcome statistics

	Summary performance score		
Tool	First binning strategy	Second binning strategy	Total
SAVRY	31	29	60
VRAG	28	23	51
SARA	22	25	47
HCR-20	23	23	46
SORAG	20	25	45
Static-99	18	16	34
SVR-20	15	15	30
PCL-R	13	13	26
LSI-R	11	11	22

The study found substantial differences between the predictive validity of the measures in three of the four outcome statistics used. For example, pooled DORs varied from 1.2 to 7.9. This suggests that it may in fact matter what instrument is used for violence risk assessment. Using a ranking system which collated results from median AUC, PPV, NPV and pooled DOR, the SAVRY produced the highest rates of overall predictive validity (Table 3). The VRAG and the SARA also produced high rates. Ranked lowest were the LSI-R and the PCL-R. In both binning strategies, the pooled DOR, alone, accurately identified the three most and least accurate risk assessment tools. Overall, the findings indicated that instruments designed to assess violence risk in specific populations produced higher rates of predictive validity than tools designed for more general populations.

Based on their study findings, Singh et al (2011) recommend caution in using measures outside the samples on which the tool had been validated. Specifically, the measures showed greater validity on older white participants, which reflected the sample bias of the measures' validation studies. The findings of Singh et al (2011) should be interpreted in the context of the study limitations. The meta-analysis included studies regardless of their methodological quality in order to analyse a representative sample of the literature. A second limitation of the meta-analysis is that

some outcomes were grouped together (e.g. sexual and violent offending) whereas some of the measures evaluated were designed to assess sexual offending only.

Yang, Wong & Coid (2010) conducted meta-analysis of nine commonly used risk assessment tools (see Table 19) to compare their predictive efficacy for violence.

Table 19. Nine Risk Assessment Measures evaluated by Yang et al (2010).

Measure	Abbreviation	Author, year
Psychopathy Checklist – Revised	PCL-R	Hare, 2003
Psychopathy Checklist – Screening Version	PCL-SV	Salekin, Rogers & Sewell, 1996
Historical, Clinical and Risk Management Violence Risk Assessment	HCR-20	Webster, Douglas, Eaves Hart, 1997
Violence Risk Assessment Guide	VRAG	Harris, Rice & Quinsey, 1993
Offender Group Reconviction Scale	OGRS	Copas & Marshall, 1998
Risk Matrix 2000 for Violence	RM2000V	Thornton, 2007
Level of Service Inventory/Level of Service Inventory-Revised	LSI/LSI-R	Andrews & Bonta, 1995)
General Statistical Information for Recidivism	GSIR	Bonta, Harman, Hann & Cormier, 1996
Violence Risk Scale	VRS	Wong & Gordon, 2006

All nine tools and their subscales predicted violence and about the same moderate level of predictive efficacy with the exception of the PCL-R Factor 1 (not predictive beyond chance levels in men). *The moderate level of predictive efficacy of these tools*

suggest that they should not be used as the sole means of decision making which requires a very high level of accuracy, such as preventative detention.

Although no appreciable differences were found between the nine tools with regards to their ability to predict violence risk, Yang et al. stated that measures should be selected with a mind to their design focus. For example, tools with dynamic factors can assess change in risk, PCL-R was designed for assessing a personality construct, and the LSI/LSI-R can inform case management.
In addition, Yang et al (2010) found that the country of study, mean time of follow up, type of study and sex of participants significantly affected the predictive efficacy for violent outcomes. This finding again highlights the importance of *validating selected violence risk assessment measures on the population to which they will be applied*.

4.3.1 Violent Extremist Risk Assessment

Terrorism and violent extremism differ from ordinary crime (Pressman, 2009). Ordinary crime is motivated by financial gain, aggressive narcissism or other personal motivation. Terrorism and violent extremism are motivated by larger ideological issues. Although terrorist acts and violent extremist acts are violations of criminal law, the underlying motivation renders these acts significantly different from other criminal violence.

An assessment measure, the Violent Extremist Risk Assessment (VERA) been developed for risk of violent extremism (Noferi & Koulish, 2014). The VERA is a structured professional judgement (SPJ) measure focused on assessing risk of "violent political extremism". The VERA includes factors identified in empirical research as being associated with the process of radicalization leading to violent extremism, as well as committed political terrorists. Items on the VERA have been supported by the results of research undertaken in the area of radicalization and terrorism, are based on previous work undertaken in collaboration with RCMP personnel having operational experience with criminal violent extremists, have followed from discussions with professionals in the security and intelligence fields and

have used relevant information obtained from interviews and self-report questionnaire data on radicalization.

However clinical and empirical trials are ongoing to determine the usability and feasibility of his instrument (e.g. Beardsley & Beech, 2013). At this stage of development, the VERA is intended for consultative purposes only. After further development and trials, this measure may be considered in further assessment batteries for ABF.

4.4 Mental Disorder Risk Assessment Tools

A range of measures has been used in empirical research in Australian and international studies with immigration populations and are considered valid and reliable in these populations.

4.4.1 The Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)

The Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ) is a cross-cultural screening instrument that documents trauma exposure, head trauma and trauma-related symptoms in refugees and others exposed to potentially traumatizing experiences (Berthold, et al., 2019). The Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ) is a checklist written by Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma. The HTQ assesses a variety of trauma events, as well as the emotional symptoms considered to be uniquely associated with trauma. There are currently six versions of this questionnaire: Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian (written for Southeast Asian refugees), Japanese (written for 1995 Kobe earthquake), the Croation Veterans' version (written for surviving soldiers of the Balkan convict) and the Bosnian version, written for civilian Balkan conflict survivors).

Screening instruments should be administered by health care workers under the supervision and support of a psychiatrist, medical doctor, and/or psychiatric nurse. They were not designed to be used as a self-report; no checklist can replace the role of a mental health professional.

The HTQ comprises four parts: (i) experiences of torture and other traumas frequently experienced by refugees, (ii) a subjective description of the most severe traumatic event(s) experienced, (iii) events associated with head injuries, and (iv) symptoms of PTSD and refugee-specific expressions of functional distress (Berthold, et al., 2019). It was originally validated for three Indochinese refugee populations (Mollica et al, 1992) and exhibited strong psychometric properties in both clinic and low prevalence community samples (Silove et al 2007). The HTQ has been adapted and norms established for a wide range of refugee populations.

The HTQ is relatively brief, easy to administer and score, easy to adapt and translate for different refugee populations and has been well received amongst bicultural workers/professionals, study participants, and refugee patients and communities (Berthold et al., 2019); Mollica et al, 2004). Although the HTQ has been widely used in large-scale population studies (Mollica et al, 1993; Mollica et al, 2001), clinicians can also use it as an outcome rating scale during treatment, relying on change (if any) in the total score over time and on individual symptom items (Berkson, et al, 2014).

The HTQ is the most widely used screening measure for trauma-related symptoms in clinical and research work among refugees worldwide (Morina, Akhtar, Barth & Schnyder, 2018; Sigvardsdotter, et al, 2016). The HTQ has been used in numerous studies with forced migrant populations, has been validated in several non-Western populations and met four of five criteria in a critical evaluation of instruments used to measure refugee trauma and health status (Hocking, Mancuso & Sundram, 2018; Hollifield, et al 2002). The Harvard Trauma Questionnaire has been used in a number of Australian studies of asylum seekers (Sinnerbrink, Silove, Field, Steel & Manicavasagar, 1997; Silove, Steel, McGorry, & Mohan, 1998; Steel, Momartin, Silove, Coello, Aroche, WeiTay, 2011) .

The HTQ has demonstrated excellent statistical properties, including high interrater reliability (K = 0.93), scale test-retest reliability (1 week, $r = 0.89$); and internal scale consistency ($\alpha = 0.90$) for the traumatic events sale (Part I) (Hocking, Mancuso & Sundram, 2018). The trauma symptoms scale (Part IV) has demonstrated high interrater reliability (K = 0.98), scale test-retest reliability (1 week, $r = 0.92$); and internal scale consistency ($\alpha = 0.96$). The PTSD items (Part IV, 1–16) have exhibited

reasonable SN (0.78) and SP (0.65) as a screening instrument for PTSD, however, the additional 'refugee specific' items (Part IV) increased the SP to 0.78 (SN remained unchanged). According to Berthold et al (2019), clinicians can also use it as an outcome rating scale during treatment, relying on change (if any) in the total score over time and on individual symptom items (e.g. Berkson, et al, 2014).

Notably, the HTQ has recently been revised to reflect the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders – 5 (DSM-5) (Berthold et al 2019). Validity and reliability testing of the new HTQ-5 is underway. Both the HSCL-25 and HTQ are considered to be gold standard self-report measures of psychiatric symptomatology in forced migrant populations, having demonstrated robust psychometric properties, and are among the most widely used self-report measures for psychological distress in forced migrants (Hocking et al, 2018).

4.4.2 Hopkins Symptoms Checklist – 25 (HSCL-25)

The Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-25 (HSCL-25) comprises a 15-item depression symptom scale, and a 10-item anxiety symptom scale, and is considered a valid and reliable instrument for measuring levels of psychological symptoms associated with war-related torture and trauma in culturally diverse communities (Mollica et al., 1992; Mollica, Wyshak, de Marneffe, Khuon & Lavelle, 1987). The depression and anxiety dimensions of the HSCL were validated by Mollica et al.(26) on Southeast Asian refugees.

The HSCL-25 has been used with refugee (Lavik, Laake, Hauff, & Solberg, 1999) and asylum-seeker populations (Jakobsen, Thoresen, & Johansen, 2011) to screen for anxiety and depression symptoms. Researchers have also translated and adapted it to specific languages so that it can be used with vulnerable populations from refugee backgrounds (Baird & Skariah, 2016).

4.4.3 Kessler Screening Scale for Psychological Distress (K6)

The Kessler Screening Scale for Psychological Distress (K6) (Kessler et al., 2002, 2003) is a widely used short scale that screens for the presence of serious mental

illness. The K6 was developed for use in community epidemiological needs assessment surveys in the USA but has subsequently been validated and used in surveys in a number of other countries.

Rules for optimal scoring of the K6 were proposed by Kessler et al (2010) based on analyses of representative general population surveys carried out in 14 countries throughout the world in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO) World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative (Kessler and Üstün, 2008). Scoring rules are provided separately for each country to convert K6 scores into predicted probabilities of serious mental illness. However as the K6 is a broad screener for mental disorder, further analyses of specific disorders is required for treatment planning purposes and so forth.

The Australian K6 has values ranging from 6 to 30. Respondents with scores of 19 and above are classified as having probable severe mental illness (Australian Bureau of Statistics). In the Communities for Children programme (Edwards et al., 2009), the internal consistency of K6 was more than 0·80, and the area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve of K6 for any 30-day DSM-IV mood and anxiety disorder was 0·89 (95% CI 0·88–0·90) (Furukawa, Kessler, Slade, & Andrews, 2003). Shen, Hall, Ling and Renzaho (2017) found the internal consistency reliability of the K6 was 0·93 in a sample of 2399 immigrants to Australia (Chen, Hall, Ling & Renzaho, 2017).

4.4.4 Screening tools for mental disorder in low and middle-income countries (LMIC): a systematic review

Ali, Ryan & De Silva (2016) conducted a systematic review all screening tools designed to detect common mental disorders which were validated against a gold standard diagnostic interview in low and middle-income countries. A total of 153 studies fulfilled final study inclusion criteria comprising 273 separate screening tool validations against gold standard diagnostic criteria. Ali et al. noted that the validity of the screening tool varied according to the country in which it was validated. Notably, some of the best performing tools were designed for specific populations. Thus when

applying a screening tool to a new population, the tool must be tested on the local population.

Of the screening tools that were validated in multiple settings, Ali et al (2016) made the following broad recommendations:

Mental disorder	Recommended measure
General common mental disorders	Self-reporting Questionnaire-20 (SRQ-20) (World Health Organization, 1994).
Common mental disorders in populations with physical illness	GHQ 12-item Questionnaire (GHQ-12) (Goldberg, 1978)
Depressive disorders	The Depression subscale of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-D) (Zigmond & Snaith,1983).
Depressive disorders in populations with good literacy levels	Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) (Spitzer, Kroenke, Williams, & The Patient Health Questionnaire Primary Care Study Group, 1999)
Perinatal depressive disorders	Edinburgh (EPDS) (Cox, Holden & Sagovsky,1987)
Anxiety disorders	The Depression subscale of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-A) (Zigmond & Snaith,1983).

Recommendation: We recommend that, wherever possible, a chosen screening tool should be validated against a gold standard diagnostic assessment in the specific context in which it will be employed.

4.5 Suicide Risk and Self-Harm Risk Assessment Measures

Psychological symptoms like anxiety, depression, PTSD, self-harm and suicidal ideas can be worsened by immigration detention (Keller et al. 2003; Steel et al. 2006; Robjantet al. 2009a; Procter et al.2013). Time in detention, uncertainty of immigration status, time in prison and having been the victim of interpersonal violence are significantly associated with severity of mental health problems, as well as with increased risk of self-harm among this group (Momartinet al.2006; Hallaset al.2007; Robjantet al. 2009a,b; Griffiths,2013).

4.5.1 Population-based measures

Batterham et al (2015) conducted a systematic review and evaluation of adult self-report measures for suicidal ideation and behaviours in population-based research. Specifically, the study evaluated measures designed to assess severity of suicidal thoughts and of suicidal behaviours initiated with intent to die. Population studies are distinguished from clinical studies in that tend to focus on a wider range of outcomes and risk factors. Thus, there is a need for brief measures to reduce response burden and to allow data collection from a larger sample where clinician or interviewer assessment of individual participants is cost-prohibitive.

Batterham et al (2015) conducted an initial evaluation of measures based on six criteria:

1. Explicitly measured suicidal thoughts and behaviours, including at least one item that assessed suicidal ideation and one item that assessed suicidal behaviour (with intent to die).
2. Brief and easy to administer
3. Yields quantitative data
4. Has been scientifically scrutinised (i.e. published in at least one peer-reviewed journal
5. Has sound psychometric properties demonstrated in at least one population-based (non-clinical) study

6. No financial cost or restrictions for use in population research.

From an initial identification of 1,117 abstracts, 19 were retained for the review after the initial evaluation of the six criteria. Six were considered brief self-report measures (five items or less), while the remainder were considered to be more comprehensive measures. Measures included in the review were:

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors
Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire	ASIQ	Reynolds, 1991
Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation	BSSI	Beck & Steer, 1991
Concise Health Risk Tracking Scale	CHRT_SR	Trivedi et al, 2011
Firestone Assessment of Self-Destructive Thoughts	FAST	Firestone & Firestone, 1998
Harkavy-Asnis Suicide Scale	HASS	Friedman & Asnis, 1989
Inventory of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms – Suicide Subscale	IDAS-II	Watson et al 2012
Positive and Negative Suicide Ideation Inventory	PANSI	Osman et al 2002
Suicidal Ideation Scale	SIS	Rudd, 1989
Suicide Risk Scale	SRS	Plutchik, van Pragg, Conte & Picard, 1989
Sheehan Suicide Tracking Scale	S-STS	Coric, Stock, Pultz, Marcus & Sheehan, 2009
Suicide Probability Scale	SPS	Cull & Gill, 1988
Yale Evaluation of Suicidality	YES	Latham & Prigerson, 2004
Depressive Symptom Index Suicidality Subscale	DSI-SS	Joiner, Pfaff & Acres, 2002.
General Health Questionnaire Suicide Subscale	GHQ-28	Watson, Goldney, Fisher, & Merritt, 2001
P4 Screener from the Patient Health Questionnaire	P4 Screener	Dube, Kurt, Bair, Theobald & Williams, 2010

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors
Psychiatric Symptom Frequency Scale Suicide Subscale	PSF	Lindelow, Hardy, & Rodgers, 1997
Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire - Revised	SBQ-R	Osman et al., 2001
Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale	SIDAS	van Spijker et al., 2014
Self-Monitoring Suicide Ideation Scale	SMSIS	Clum & Curtain, 1993

After evaluation across all six criteria, it was determined that there was no standard, most-effective measure for assessing suicidal thoughts and behaviours in population-based studies. Batterham et al (2015) made provisional recommendations based on:

- how well measures satisfied the evaluation criteria
- the strength of their psychometric properties
- how well suited the measures might be to particular research designs.

4.5.2 Comprehensive measures:

Batterham et al (2015) did not recommend any of the reviewed comprehensive measures for use in population-based research. However, the BSSI and the ASIQ met all of the review criteria with the exception of restrictions on use (cost). If financially viable, the BSSI and ASIQ may be used to assess suicidal thoughts and behaviours, both having comprehensive psychometric data available. In addition, both measures have been used in a number of studies and exist in translated versions, although the BSSI has greater literacy demands than the ASIQ.

4.5.3 Brief Self-Report Measures

Batterham et al concluded that the DSI-SS, SBQ-R and SIDAS were the brief measures that best met the study evaluation criteria. The benefits of the measures were listed as: ease of administration, assessment of suicidal ideation and behaviour, free of cost, and adequate psychometric properties. However, all three measures were

considered to require further psychometric studies, particularly with regards to predictive validity and test-retest ability.

Notably, Batterham et al (2015) stated that there was limited data available on the scales in culturally diverse populations, as most of the scales were used exclusively in Western nations.

4.6 Clinical suicide risk assessment measures

Perlman et al (2011) reviewed clinical risk assessment tools designed to detect and assess suicide risk. Measures reviewed ranged from brief screening and research tools to global assessments of suicide risk to be embedded in larger mental health assessments.

Table 20. Characteristics of Suicide Risk Assessment Tools

Scale	Administration		# of items	Predictive Validity	Reliability	Potential Utility		Population Setting				Population Specific		
	Self-Report	Interview/ Observation				Global Assessment	Screening	Psychiatric			Non-Psychiatric	Adult	Child & Youth	Older Adult
								In	Out	ER				
BSS	x	x	21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	
BHS		x	20		x		x	x	x		X	x		X
C-SSRS		x				x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	
GSIS	x	x	31		x		x	x	x		X			X
interRAI-SOS		x	varies*		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
MHECC			114				x	x						
NGASR		x	15				x	x				x		
RFL	x		48		x		x	x	x		X	x	x	X
SAD PERSONAS		x	10				x	x	x	x	X	x		
SIS-MAP		x	108		x	x		x	x		X	x		
SSI-M		x	18		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
SBQ	x		34		x	x	x	x	x		X	x	x	
SIS		x	15	x	x			x	x		X	x		
SPS	x		36	x	x	x		x	x		X	x	x	
TASR			26				x	x	x	x	X	x	x	

Note. **BSS**® = Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation; **BHS** = Beck Hopelessness Scale; **C-SSRS** = Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale; **GSIS** = Geriatric Scale for Suicide Intent; **RAI-MH SOS** = interRAI Mental Health Severity of Self-harm Scale; **MHECC** = Mental Health Environment of Care Checklist; **NGASR** = Nurses Global Assessment of Suicide Risk; **RFL** = Reasons for Living Inventory; **SIS-MAP** = Scale for Impact of Suicidality – Management, Assessment and Planning of Care; **SSI-M** = Modified Scale for Suicide Ideation; **SBQ** = Suicidal Behaviours Questionnaire; **SIS** = Suicide Intent Scale; **SPS** = Suicide Probability Scale; **TASR** = Tool for the Assessment of Suicide Risk.
*The interRAI SOS scale is embedded in a larger mental health assessment system based on three different instruments. The number of items in each instrument varies as does the time to complete the entire assessment.
^ Adults (18-64), Older Adults (65+), Children & Youth (8-18)
Reproduced from:
Perlman, C., Neufeld, E., Martin, L., Goy, M. & Hirdes, J.P. (2011). *Suicide Risk Assessment Inventory: A resource guide for Canadian health care organizations*. Toronto: Ontario Hospital Association and Canadian Patient Safety Institute.

The conclusion of the review was that no consensus was reached in terms of a single most effective or common risk assessment tool. Evidence for most of the scales reviewed indicates that they provide adequate to strong internal consistency and are related to other indicators of suicide risk (Perlman et al 2011).

Perlman et al specifically noted a number of challenges in the evaluation of suicide risk assessment tools:

- "there is no evidence to support the use of summary scores as the sole basis of decision making on acute risk"
- "The ability to predict suicide based on the score (or scores) on a risk assessment tool is low" due the relatively rare occurrence of suicide and, "instead, research on the predictive value suicide risk assessment tools is forced rely on proxy outcome measures such as increase in risk factors or warning signs of suicide."(p.63).

Perlman et al state that due to the aforementioned challenges, the importance of using clinical judgement and collaboration in conjunction with suicide risk assessment tool. It was also noted that experts interviewed for the review consistently indicated that *summary scores on risk assessment tool are not commonly used in practice to make conclusive decisions regarding a person's suicide risk. Instead, expert's considered the scores useful in indicating severity or complexity of a person's distress*. In addition, the content within the specific items of the tools themselves was perhaps more valuable than the summary scores. For example, it is of greater importance with regards to risk that a person states that they have developed a suicide plan, than a numeric value indicating a level of risk.

A recent metanalysis of suicide risk measures found that all tools assessed had poor predictive value. Chan et al (2016) conducted a review of studies of people who presented to hospital following self-harm, irrespective of motive. For the risk scales review, studies examining the risk of suicide in people under specialist mental healthcare were also included to expand scope and number of studies under consideration. Studies that reported an effect estimate (adjusted or unadjusted odds ratios, risk ratios or hazard ratios (HRs) with their 95% confidence interval) for the

association between the examined risk factor and suicide following self-harm were included for metaanalysis.

Three scales were included in the final review, Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS; Beck et al,1985), Suicide Intent Scale (SIS: authors), and the Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI; authors). Meta-analysis was conducted on the BHS and SIS studies (there were insufficient data points to include SSI in the analysis. Results for predictive validity of the included scales are presented in the following table (Table 6).

Table 21. Results for predictive validity of scales

Study, scale, (cut-off score)	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	PPV %	NPV %	Prevalence n/N (%)
Beck et al (1985)					
BHS (≥10)	91	50.6	11.6	98.7[a]	11/165 (6.67)
Beck et al (1999)					
BHS(≥8)	90	42	1.3	99.7[a]	30/3701 (0.81)
SSI-W(>16)	80	78	2.8	99.7[a]	30/3701 (0.81)
SSI-C(≥2)	53	83	2.4	99.5[a]	30/3701 (0.81)
Nimeus et al (1997)					
BHS (9)	77	42	8	96.5[a]	13/212 (6.13)
BHS (13)	77	61.3	13	97.6[a]	13/212 (6.13)
Nimeus et al (2002)					
SIS (19)	59	77	9.7	97.8[a]	22/555 (3.96)
Suominen et al (2004)[b] BHS(≥9)	60	52	9.2	93.9[a]	17/224 (7.6)
Harriss & Hawton (2005)					
SIS(10, male)	76.7	48.8	4.2	98.6[a]	30/1049 (2.86)
SIS (14, female)	66.7	75.3	4	99.2[a]	24/1440 (1.67)
Stefansson et al (2012)					

Study, scale, (cut-off score)	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	PPV %	NPV %	Prevalence n/N (%)
SIS (16)	100	52	16.7	100[a]	7/80 (8.75)

a. Calculated score (not reported in original paper).

b. Not reported in original paper, but obtained by McMillan et al for their review by writing to the authors.

The analysis of the BHS for predicting suicide in high-risk groups comprised four studies (n = 4302 participants): two with patients receiving mental healthcare and two with people who had self-harmed. Meta-analysis showed moderate sensitivity (0.80; 95% CI 0.64–0.90) and low specificity (0.46, 95% CI 0.41–0.51). There was moderate to high heterogeneity for both sensitivity and specificity. The meta-analysis of the SIS as a whole (n = 3124 participants) found relatively low sensitivity (0.73, 95% CI 0.58–0.84) and specificity (0.64, 95% CI 0.50–0.76) based on four populations from three studies and 3124 participants.

Chen et al. concluded based on their review, *there was no robust evidence to support the use of one risk scale over another, and because all the scales reviewed had a low PPV with significant numbers of false positives these scales should not be used in clinical practice alone to assess the future risk of suicide*. Chen et al went to note that their findings cast doubt on the current approach to 'risk assessment' in which risk tools and scales have become the norm.

4.7 Suicide risk assessment measures in forensic settings

Determining suicide risk is difficult in any setting, with potential to inflate or minimise risk. According to Horon et al (2013), clinicians in correctional settings may be susceptible to such errors, as

> "(1) there has been little empirical study of correctional suicide risk assessment procedures; (2) prisons predominantly house individuals with externalizing psychopathology (e.g., antisocial personality disorder or psychopathic characteristics) that differs significantly from the internalizing psychopathology

commonly related to suicidality (Verona, Patrick, & Joiner, 2001; Young, Justice, & Erdberg, 2006); and (3) attributions of manipulative motivation associated with suicidal behavior may underestimate actual risk (Dear, Thomson, & Hills, 2000)".

Horon et al argue that is such settings, a risk assessment tool may assist in providing structure to their risk assessment process and inform their risk management strategies. Horon et al reviewed the following suicide risk assessment tools:

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors, year	Description
Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire	ASIQ	Reynolds, 1991	A 25-item questionnaire that directly assesses the frequency of thoughts about suicide desire, plans, and preparations in the past month on a 7-point scale (0–never had this thought to 6–almost every day). Reliability data included a 1-week test-retest reliability of .95, and an alpha reliability coefficient of .96. Criterion-related validity was measured by comparing ASIQ scores to clinician ratings and multiple symptom measures (e.g., of depression, hopelessness, etc.). Subsequently, the ASIQ has been shown to have predictive validity in large epidemiological studies (Fu, Liu, & Yip, 2007) and excellent reliability in samples of psychiatric inpatients (Bisconer

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors, year	Description
			& Gross, 2007; Osman et al., 1999).
Beck Hopelessness Scale	BHS	Beck & Steer, 1989	a 20-item true/false measure related to three factors: hopelessness about the future, loss of motivation, and negative expectations. A cut-off score of 9 was reported by the measure's authors as indicative of the need for a suicide-specific inquiry, as the measure does not ask direct questions about suicide. Previous studies have reported high internal consistency (e.g., Cronbach's alpha = .88; Steed, 2001) for the BHS, and the measure is often used as a predictor variable in validation samples of suicidal versus non-suicidal phenomenon (Osman et al., 1999).
Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation	BSS	Beck & Steer, 1991	a 21- item questionnaire with five screening items. Following standard administration of the BSS, if screening items no. 4 and no. 5 are endorsed, then an additional 14 items are given. These items include direct questions related to desire, means, plans, and preparation for suicide,

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors, year	Description
			deterrents to suicide, and willingness to share suicidal desire with others. The final two items assess the number of prior attempts and the degree of desire to die during the most recent attempt. Beck and Steer (1991) reported high concurrent validity coefficients between he BSS and the earlier Scale for Suicide Ideation, or SSI (.90 inpatient, .94 outpatients), and reported that no cut-off score has been empirically established for the measure. Reported reliability findings included high internal consistency (Cronbach alphas for two samples ranged from .87 to .91). Reliability and validity estimates have been moderate to high in subsequent studies, including international samples (Chioqueta & Stiles, 2006).
Reasons for Attempting Suicide Questionnaire	RASQ	Holden, Kerr, Mendonca, & Velamoor, 1998	The measure asks individuals to rate how much they agree with 14 statements regarding their motives for attempting suicide. However, the RASQ does not directly inquire

Measure	Abbreviation	Authors, year	Description
			about current suicidal ideation or desire. Respondents rate each statement along five options from completely agree to completely disagree. Results are interpreted along two scales: Internal Perturbation (e.g.,"to get relief from a terrible state of mind") and Extrapunitive/ Manipulative (e.g., "to make people understand how distressed I was"). Holden et al. (1998) reported alpha reliability coefficients of .71 and .80 for the two scales, respectively. These researchers found evidence of convergent validity between high Internal Perturbation scores and a wish to die, suicidal desire, and suicidal preparation. No such evidence of convergent validity existed between the Extrapunitive/Manipulative scale and related constructs, as hypothesized by Holden et al. Neither Holden et al. nor subsequent researchers have described a reliable cut-off score for the RASQ or for the measure's subscales.

Table 22. Areas Under the Curve (AUC) of Receiver Operating Characteristic Analyses for Standardized Suicide Risk Measures Regarding Classification as a Multiple Attempter

	AUC	SE	95% CI
ASIQ	.80	.029	.74-.85
ASIQ Critical	.69	.030	.63-.75
BHS	.63	.033	.56-.70
BSS	.74	.028	.68-.79
BSS screen	.71	.030	.65-.77
RASQ internal	.68	.038	.61-.76
RASQ extra	.53	.043	.44-.61

Note

- *N* = 328.
- CI, Confidence Interval; ASIQ, Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire; ASIQ Critical, Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire Critical Items; BHS, Beck Hopelessness Scale; BSS, Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation; BSS Screen, Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation Screening Items; RASQ Internal, Reasons for Attempting Suicide Questionnaire Internal Perturbation Scale; RASQ Extra, Reasons for Attempting Suicide Questionnaire Extrapunitive/Manipulative Scale.

The battery of suicide risk assessment measures (refer to Table 7) was given to a psychiatrically hospitalized correctional population of suicide single attempters (n = 38), multiple attempters (n = 248) and non-attempters (n = 46). The BSS and ASIQ each provided unique variance when all measures were regressed together with multiple attempter status. ROC analysis of the ASIQ, BSS, and the BSS screening items indicated classification of multiple attempter status was good. ROC analysis of the ASIQ critical items provided fair classification of this group. Although the BSS and ASIQ should not be relied on as the sole tool in an assessment of chronic risk, both measures demonstrated an ability to statistically differentiate a high suicide risk population from a relatively lower risk one. In addition, the BSS and ASIQ provide valuable clinical information regarding suicidal desire, suicidal preparation, and suicidal ideation or contemplation. Such information can be used to structure essential questions within an interview.

In sum, the study found that suicide risk assessment measures can be used in a valid and reliable manner within a correctional health sample. Notably, the BSS and ASIQ

were the best performing in identifying high risk (multiple attempters). Horon et al. noted that correctional inpatients may inflate or minimize their suicide history when reporting for a number of reasons, and assessment procedures should therefore include a process for evaluating consistency of responses across direct and indirect measures, interviews and chart data.

> "A review of standardized suicide risk assessment test responses and scores, combined with a careful, structured interview (including such factors as prior suicide attempt lethality, medical consequences to prior attempts, history of self-injurious behavior, history of manipulative reports of suicidality, and reported degree of intent during attempts) can be expected to yield significant clinical data on which to base professional judgments of suicide risk." P35, Horon et al (2013).

4.8 Suicide Risk and Immigration Detention

In 2013, the Commonwealth and Immigration Ombudsman report into suicide and self-harm across the Australian immigration detention network recommended that a specific suicide prevention strategy be created for people in detention that should:

- be targeted, integrated and coordinated
- identify the best place to position and deploy resources for prevention of self-harm and suicide
- take into account the closed and restricted nature of detention facilities and the explanatory model of detainee behaviour
- include universal, selective and indicated interventions.

Proctor, De Leo & Newmman (2013) stated that *"due to the indefinite and uncertain nature of immigration detention, all detainees, particularly those facing prolonged detention, are likely to require indicated interventions to prevent suicide. Indicated mental health interventions, while important, probably have a more limited role for detainees subject to prolonged detention. In such cases, these detainees must be transferred to appropriate facilities for mental health treatment."*

Proctor et al. also noted the importance of understanding cultural differences in the presentation of suicide risk. Specifically, how detainees understand the concepts of mental health and mental illness; how they perceive themselves and those around them; how they present symptoms; when, how and why they seek help; and what they perceive as a good outcome. Proctor et al also state that explanatory models (expression of thoughts, feelings and symptoms, sometimes expressed using metaphor and embodied in personal history and ethnic background) need to also be considered in the context of the culture and social processes of closed detention. Detainees who are feeling despair, distress or fear may struggle to express these feelings in words and may instead resort to expressing themselves in ways unfamiliar to staff and government officials. Thus, it is important that staff be trained to identify such expressions of distress so that they are not misinterpreted and mislabeled as "putting on a show" or "bad behaviour".

Proctor et al. also state that assessment of the physical consequences of suicidal behaviour and suicidal intent (intention to die or stop living), should be quantified as any degree that is greater than zero. This strategy takes into account that feelings of suicidal intent are subject to ambivalence, complexity, and may be either exaggerated or denied. Individuals may have difficulty recognizing their own suicidal intent, and recall of their motivations may change over time. Despite these challenges, increased understanding of the variations in presentation which may be indicative of suicidal intent or behaviour may help staff and clinicians identify and engage detainees for ongoing therapy and support as an integrated clinically informed response.

4.8.1 Immigration Detainee Risk Assessment Tools

Only one measure was identified that comprehensively addressed the construct of cultural risk for suicide. The Cultural Assessment of Risk for Suicide (CARS) tool was developed by Chu et al. (2013) to measure the comprehensive construct of cultural suicide risk according to the four constructs represented in the Cultural Theory and Model of Suicide: cultural sanctions, cultural idioms of suicidal distress, minority stress, and social discord (Chu et al., 2010). Specifically, the measure assesses these four theoretical constructs of cultural suicide risk via eight subscales: cultural

sanctions, idioms of distress-emotional/somatic, idioms of distress-suicidal actions, acculturative stress, non-specific minority stress, sexual and gender minority stress, family conflict, and social support.

The 39-item CARS demonstrated good psychometric properties in its published validation study (Chu et al, 2013), and demonstrated consistency, and convergent validity with scores on other suicide-related measures (the Suicide Ideation Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory suicide item, and the Beck Hopelessness Scale), and an ability to discriminate between participants with versus without history of suicide attempts. Regression analyses indicated that the CARS measure can be used with a general population, providing information predictive of suicidal behavior beyond that of minority status alone. Chu et al (2018) recently developed a screening version of the measure which also shows good psychometric properties in a published validation study.

However, given that only one study of the CARS and one of the CARS-S has been published to date, that both measures were validated on community samples, and that the measure is only currently available in English-language, it would be premature to recommend this tool for use with immigration detainee populations without further reliability and validity testing. The measure would also need to be specifically validated on the Australian Immigration detainee population.

4.8.2 Immigration Detainee Risk Assessment Tools in US and UK

4.8.2.1 US Immigration Detention Risk assessment

In 2013, the U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) began using an automated Risk Classification Assessment (RCA) nationwide (Nofferi & Koulish, 2014). ICE uses the RCA to assist in determining detention decisions. ICE inputs database records and interview information into the RCA which allocates a scoring system that produces public safety and flight risk assessments (low/medium/high) for each, and then recommends detention or release (with the capability to make attendant custody or supervision classifications. ICE officers conducting intake interviews are guided to collect certain dynamic information from the noncitizen (e.g.,

local ties, family ties, residency history, or substance abuse). ICE inputs that data into structured database fields, rather than entering free-text fields at their own discretion. It is unclear whether ICE officers collect different, new information, or simply record differently the information ICE officers were already collecting. After RCA makes a recommendation to detain or release, ICE officers make the final custody determination, after at least one level of supervisory review. The RCA Detailed Summary, which appears to be sent to detention facilities, reflects ICE's assessment for a given individual and the relevant underlying information. It has five sections, reflecting the RCA process: (1) an overview and decision history regarding detention or release, (2) a special vulnerabilities assessment, (3) a mandatory detention assessment, (4) a public safety risk assessment, and (5) a flight risk assessment.

A number of issues have identified regarding the RCA and its use in USA immigration. Most importantly, robust immigration risk assessment requires the same accuracy mechanisms that evidence-based criminal pretrial risk tools require: validation, transparent calibration towards specific populations, and updating. Regarding validation, ICE has not publicly explained RCA's scoring system nor its validation. It has also been suggested that the RCA (which was derived from criminal justice) is not suited to an immigrant population. For example, illegal immigrants are likely to be less dangerous than a criminal defendant; and are more likely to have families, but be unwilling to report them to ICE. Moreover, even if appropriately calibrated to an immigrant setting, structural and institutional factors would negate the tools impact. Courts may be more likely to detain immigrants as a higher burden and less access to legal representation. Immigration detention is often prolonged, yet risk assessments are not routinely readministered to assess change in risk status. Nofferi & Koulish (2014) argue that the risk assessment within the field of immigration has less transparency and Constitutional checks and thus may result in less accuracy and greater a potential for systemic biases.

It is also notable that any valid risk assessment tool must be supported by consistent policies and laws. In the US the RCA has not resulted in a decrease in immigration detention. A number of factors have been attributed to explain this issue: mandatory detention laws mean that risk assessments are not conducted on those individuals to whom these laws apply, courts may be more likely to detain immigrants as a higher

burden and less access to legal representation; and immigration detention is often prolonged, yet risk assessments are not routinely readministered to assess change in risk status.

4.8.2.2 United Kingdom Immigration Detention Risk assessment

According to the policy document of the UK Home Office Detention Services Order 08/2016 Management of Adults at Risk in Immigration Detention (updated July 2019), that aims to provide information for staff and suppliers on the care and management of detainees while in detention, essentially, the policy sets out a process for determining whether an individual would be particularly vulnerable to harm in detention and, if so whether they should be detained for the purpose of immigration removal. This is based on a weighing of the risk factors against immigration control considerations. The presumption is that adults at risk will not be detained and that, on a case-by-case basis, detention will only become appropriate at the point at which immigration control considerations outweigh the risk factors identified.

It appears from the Management of Adults at Risk in Immigration Detention policy document, that individuals are assessed as being at risk if they meet one or more of the specified risk criteria as defined below:

"Definition of an adult at risk

In accordance with the adults at risk policy, an adult will be regarded as being at risk:

- if they declare that they are suffering from a condition, or have experienced a traumatic event (such as trafficking, torture or sexual violence), that would be likely to render them particularly vulnerable to harm if they are placed in detention or remain in detention; or
- if a case owner considering or reviewing detention becomes aware of medical or other professional evidence, or observational evidence, which indicates that an individual is suffering from a condition, or has experienced a traumatic event (such as trafficking, torture or sexual violence), that would be likely to render them particularly vulnerable to harm if they are placed in detention or remain in detention. In these circumstances, the individual will be considered as an adult at risk, whether or not the individual has highlighted this themselves.

On the basis of the available evidence, the Home Office case owner will reach a view on whether a particular individual should be regarded as being "at risk". If so, the presumption will be that the individual will not be detained."

"Indicators of risk within detention

There are a number of factors or experiences which will indicate that an individual may be particularly vulnerable to harm in detention. These include:

- suffering from a mental health condition or impairment
- having been a victim of torture
- having been a victim of sexual or gender based violence, including female genital mutilation
- having been a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery
- suffering from post traumatic stress disorder (which may or may not be related to one of the above experiences)
- being pregnant
- suffering from a serious physical disability
- suffering from other serious physical health conditions or illnesses
- being aged 70 or over
- being a transsexual or intersex person.

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive. Any other relevant condition or experience that may render an individual particularly vulnerable to harm in immigration detention, and which does not fall within the above list, should be considered in the same way as in the indicators in that list. In addition, the nature and severity of a condition, as well as the available evidence of a condition or traumatic event can change over time.

If an individual is assessed as an adult at risk, consideration will be given to the level of evidence in support and the weight that should be afforded to the evidence in order to assess the likely risk of harm to the individual if detained for the period identified as necessary to effect their removal. The detention decision-maker will take this into account alongside the immigration considerations that apply in each individual case.

Detention decisions are subject to ongoing review in line with published Home Office detention policy, including when circumstances related to the individual's level of risk, or immigration considerations, change."

Thus it appears that the UK do not have a standardised risk assessment measures that is routinely used within the Immigration detention setting, rather a process of staff members individually assessing and determining risk.

4.9 Issues in Risk Assessment in Australian Immigration Detainees

From the reviewed literature on risk assessment, it is apparent that almost all risk assessments have benefits and limitations depending on the specific risk being assessed and targeted population. Selection of the appropriate risk assessment measure/s for an Australian Immigration Detainee population, should aim to meet the following criteria:

- Language – the measure should be easily understood, in the language of the intended population
- Account for cultural differences in expressing risk symptoms and distress
- Be capable of assessing change in risk over risk over time
- Account for the possibility that information from detainees may not be accurate – detainees may over or under exaggerate symptoms for a range of reasons.
- That whether a screening or full measure is used, most measures also require an additional comprehensive assessment.
- That staff have the appropriate qualifications, training and time to administer measures
- Any measures should be specifically validated on the Australian Immigration detainee population.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. All Immigration Detainees from January- October 2018

Characteristics	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366
Age	
Min	0
Max	87
Mean (SD)	35.7 (11.8)
Age Groups	
Minors (<18)	51 (3.7%)
Young Adults (19-30)	427 (31.3%)
Adults (31-60)	850 (62.2%)
Older Adults (61+)	38 (2.8%)
Gender	
Male	1226 (89.8%)
Female	140 (10.2%)
Detention Group	
IMA	453 (33.2%)
Air Arrival	34 (2.5%)
S501	421 (30.8%)
Visa Cancellation	299 (21.9%)
Seaport Arrival	3 (0.2%)
Overstayer	156 (11.4%)
Family Status	
FAM	194 (14.2%)
SAM	1096 (80.2%)
SAF	76 (5.6%)
Total Detention Length	
Min	1
Max	4154
Mean (SD)	529.5 (626.6)
Detention Length Groups	
0-60 days	281 (20.6%)
61-90 days	77 (5.6%)
91-120 days	58 (4.2%)
121-180 days	96 (7%)
181-240 days	95 (7%)
241-300 days	82 (6%)
301-365 days	80 (5.9%)
366-730 days	258 (18.9%)
731+ days	339 (24.8%)
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship	

Iran	180 (13.2%)
New Zealand	152 (11.1%)
Vietnam	103 (7.5%)
Sri Lanka	102 (7.5%)
United Kingdom	59 (4.3%)
Stateless	55 (4%)
India	54 (4%)
Sudan	54 (4%)
Afghanistan	47 (3.4%)
Iraq	47 (3.4%)
Pakistan	35 (2.6%)
China	34 (2.5%)
Fiji	33 (2.4)
Lebanon	32 (2.3%)
Bangladesh	31 (2.3%)
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	348 (25.5%)

Appendix 2. All Immigration Detention Incidents by Incident Participants from January- October 2018

Characteristics	Incident Participants- Participation Type			
	Offender (n=4723)	Victim (n=1027)	Involved (n=15748)	Total (n=21498)
Incident Level (by no. of incidents)				
Minor (n=15743)	3921	487	14018	18426
Major (n=3142)	774	516	1722	3012
Critical (n=41)	28	24	8	60
Incident Type (by no. of incidents)				
Assault- Client <18 (n=5)	3	3	3	9
Assault- Minor (n=592)	605	209	231	1045
Assault- Serious (n=23)	33	15	17	65
Assault- Sexual (n=31)	22	21	6	49
Contraband- By Visitor (n=23)	5	0	20	25
Contraband Found (n=981)	711	1	751	1463
Death (n=4)	0	3	1	4
Disturbance- Major (n=10)	21	0	19	40
Escape (n=6)	6	0	1	7
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=61)	96	85	15	196
Other (n=3662)	1503	429	1522	3454
Self Harm- Actual (n=162)	62	63	48	173
Self Harm- Threatened (n=306)	86	130	98	314
Use of Force (n=1384)	317	47	1111	1475
Use of Force- Planned (n=11676)	1253	21	11905	13179
Incident (by no. of incidents)				
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1016)	921	71	241	1233
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=259)	28	130	122	280
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=27)	5	18	10	33

Assault- Client <18 (n=5)	3	3	3	9
Assault- Minor (n=592)	605	209	231	1045
Assault- Serious (n=23)	33	15	17	65
Assault- Sexual (n=31)	22	21	6	49
Child- Physical Abuse (n=1)	1	1	0	2
Complaint- Re Incident (n=26)	1	4	23	28
Contraband- By Visitor (n=23)	5	0	20	25
Contraband Found (n=981)	711	1	751	1463
Damage- Minor (n=388)	158	5	82	245
Damage- Serious (n=13)	2	0	3	5
Death (n=4)	0	3	1	4
Demonstration- Offsite (n=6)	0	0	2	2
Demonstration- Onsite (n=3)	1	0	8	9
Disturbance- Major (n=10)	21	0	19	40
Disturbance- Minor (n=268)	219	14	197	430
Escape (n=6)	6	0	1	7
Escape- Attempted (n=9)	6	0	8	14
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=3)	5	0	0	5
Failure- IT Systems (n=26)	0	0	1	1
Failure- Power (n=32)	0	0	3	3
Failure- Security System (n=360)	0	0	5	5
Failure- Sewerage/Water (n=31)	0	0	0	0
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=61)	96	85	15	196
Industrial Action- Minor (n=1)	0	0	0	0
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=21)	3	1	15	19
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=17)	0	0	4	4
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	1	0	1
Property- Missing (n=9)	0	3	7	10

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	1	1	2
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	3	1	4
Removal- Aborted (n=87)	5	0	86	91
School Absenteeism (n=1)	0	0	3	3
Self Harm- Actual (n=162)	62	63	48	173
Self Harm- Threatened (n=306)	86	130	98	314
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=303)	15	143	146	304
Substance Abuse (n=7)	3	1	4	8
Theft (n=29)	9	21	13	43
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	1	0	0	1
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=121)	11	0	57	68
Use of Force (n=1384)	317	47	1111	1475
Use of Force- Planned (n=11676)	1253	21	11905	13179
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=141)	75	4	68	147
Visitor- Client Denied (n=9)	1	0	9	10
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=3)	0	0	2	2
Visitor- Other Refused (n=406)	4	2	392	398
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=31)	29	6	9	44
Month Incident Occurred (by no. of incidents)				
January (n=1760)	592	131	1330	2053
February (n=1786)	342	85	1425	1852
March (n=2012)	535	85	1674	2294
April (n=1936)	467	107	1567	2141
May (n=2152)	553	142	1719	2414
June (n=1767)	380	80	1469	1929
July (n=1815)	380	76	1606	2062
August (n=2009)	493	103	1734	2330

September (n=1785)	382	98	1785	2265
October (n=1904)	599	120	1439	2158
Weekday Incident Occurred (by no. of incidents)				
Monday (n=2901)	667	136	2363	3166
Tuesday (n=3097)	861	198	2671	3730
Wednesday (n=3387)	797	147	2824	3768
Thursday (n=3260)	776	138	2931	3845
Friday (n=3245)	726	158	2682	3566
Saturday (n=1583)	419	130	1195	1744
Sunday (n=1453)	477	120	1082	1679
Top 15 Frequent Detainee Citizenship				
Iran (n=180)	544	172	1127	1843
New Zealand (n=152)	734	130	2446	3310
Vietnam (n=103)	159	27	785	971
Sri Lanka (n=102)	183	63	573	819
United Kingdom (n=59)	223	47	737	1007
Stateless (n=55)	166	51	235	452
India (n=54)	93	14	616	723
Sudan (n=54)	152	22	300	474
Afghanistan (n=47)	94	25	236	355
Iraq (n=47)	271	69	422	762
Pakistan (n=35)	108	32	330	470
China (n=34)	251	23	1231	1505
Fiji (n=33)	108	17	367	492
Lebanon (n=32)	141	53	306	500
Bangladesh (n=31)	45	21	159	225
Gender of Incident Participants				

Male (n=19261)	4260	910	14091	19261
Female (n=2237)	463	117	1657	2237
Detention Group of Incident Participants				
IMA (n=3544)	980	299	2265	3544
Air Arrival (n=2986)	440	27	2519	2986
S501 (n=6241)	1676	324	4241	6241
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	877	210	3268	4355
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	6	2	98	106
Overstayer (n=4259)	744	165	350	4259
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	4	4

Appendix 3. Total Incidents (n=18926) by Characteristics

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Total Minor Incidents (n=15743)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Major Incidents (n=3142)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Critical Incidents (n=41)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=1760)	9%	80.9% (1423)	7.53**	10.6%	19% (334)	7.91*	7.3%	0.2% (3)	.19
February (n=1786)	9.3%	82.1% (1466)	1.70	10.2%	17.9% (319)	2.26	2.4%	0.1% (1)	2.35
March (n=2012)	10.2%	80% (1610)	16.10**	12.7%	19.8% (398)	16.44**	9.8%	0.2% (4)	.03
April (n=1936)	10.2%	83.1% (1608)	.024	10.3%	16.8% (325)	.05	7.3%	0.2% (3)	.379
May (n=2152)	11.4%	83.1% (1788)	.016	11.4%	16.7% (359)	.01	12.2%	0.2% (5)	.023
June (n=1767)	9.4%	84% (1485)	1.03	8.9%	15.8% (279)	.93	7.3%	0.2% (3)	.198
July (n=1815)	9.9%	86.1% (1563)	12.35**	7.8%	13.5% (245)	13.96**	17.1%	0.4% (7)	2.65
August (n=2009)	10.9%	85.3% (1713)	6.98*	9.2%	14.4% (290)	7.62*	14.6%	0.3% (6)	.70
September (n=1785)	9.3%	82.2% (1467)	1.40	9.9%	17.4% (311)	.96	17.1%	0.4% (7)	2.81
October (n=1904)	10.3%	85.1% (1620)	5.48*	9%	14.8% (282)	4.90*	4.9%	0.1% (2)	1.22
Day of Week									
Monday (n=2901)	15.7%	84.9% (2464)	7.54*	13.8%	14.9% (433)	6.95*	9.8%	0.1% (4)	.98
Tuesday (n=3097)	16.6%	84.2% (2607)	2.63	15.1%	15.4% (476)	4.06*	34.1%	0.5% (14)	9.49*
Wednesday (n=3387)	18.4%	85.6% (2900)	17.55**	15.3%	14.2% (481)	17.16**	14.6%	0.2% (6)	.298
Thursday (n=3260)	17.5%	84.3% (2748)	3.49	16.2%	15.6% (508)	2.95	9.8%	0.1% (4)	1.61
Friday (n=3245)	17.4%	84.2% (2733)	3.03	16.2%	15.7% (509)	2.37	7.3%	0.1% (3)	2.79
Saturday (n=1583)	7.6%	75.4% (1194)	74.27**	12.2%	24.3% (384)	73.14**	12.2%	0.3% (5)	.79
Sunday (n=1453)	7%	75.5% (1097)	66.41**	11.2%	24.2% (351)	64.89**	12.2%	0.3% (5)	1.18
Facility Group									
APOD (n=120)	0.7%	87.5% (105)	1.61	0.5%	12.5% (15)	1.47	0%	0%	
IDC (n=14329)	74.9%	81.9% (11790)	68.32**	81.8%	17.9% (2570)	68.41**	78%	0.2% (32)	.09

ITA (n=4414)	24.4%	87.2% (3848)	65.68**	17.7%	12.6% (557)	65.95**	22%	0.2% (9)	.04
Facility									
Adelaide ITA (n=496)	3%	94.8% (470)	48.79**	0.8%	4.8% (24)	50.90**	4.9%	0.4% (2)	.82
Brisbane ITA (n=2681)	15.8%	92.5% (2480)	193.98**	6.3%	7.3% (197)	193.17**	9.8%	0.1% (4)	.66
Mainland APOD (n=120)	0.7%	87.5% (105)	1.61	0.5%	12.5% (15)	1.47	0%	0%	-
Maribyrnong IDC (n=2464)	11.8%	75.5% (1860)	119.90**	19%	24.2% (597)	119.03**	17.1%	0.3% (7)	.60
Melbourne ITA (n=1237)	5.7%	72.6% (898)	106.04**	10.7%	27.2% (336)	106.62**	7.3%	0.2% (3)	-
North West Point IDC (n=637)	3.1%	75.8% (483)	25.51**	4.9%	24% (153)	26.19**	2.4%	0.2% (1)	-
Perth IDC (n=688)	3.3%	76.3% (525)	24.11**	5.2%	23.7% (163)	25.92**	0%	0%	-
Villawood IDC (n=8632)	46.8%	85.3% (7364)	51.40**	40%	14.5% (1257)	47.68**	26.8%	0.1% (11)	5.84
Yongah Hill IDC (n=1971)	9.9%	79% (1558)	26.90**	12.7%	20.3% (400)	21.67**	31.7%	0.7% (13)	19.97

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 4. Total Incident Participants (n=21498) by Characteristics

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants		
	Proportion of Total Minor Incident Participants (n=18426)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Major Incident Participants (n=3012)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Critical Incident Participants (n=60)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=2053)	8.8%	78.6% (1614)	93.25**	14.4%	21.1% (434)	95.75**	8.3%	0.2% (5)	.10
February (n=1852)	8.5%	84.4% (1563)	2.86	9.5%	15.5% (287)	3.72	3.3%	0.1% (2)	21.13
March (n=2294)	10.5%	84.5% (1939)	2.95	11.6%	15.2% (349)	3.09	10%	0.3% (6)	.03
April (n=2141)	10.1%	86.8% (1858)	2.23	9.2%	12.9% (277)	2.27	10%	0.3% (6)	.000
May (n=2414)	11.2%	85.3% (2059)	.385	11.5%	14.4% (347)	.299	13.3%	0.3% (8)	.27
June (n=1929)	9.0%	86.4% (1666)	.744	8.6%	13.4% (258)	.711	8.3%	0.3% (5)	.03
July (n=2062)	10%	89.3% (1842)	24.41**	7.0%	10.3% (212)	26.33**	13.3%	0.4% (8)	.97
August (n=2330)	11.1%	88.1% (2053)	12.30**	8.9%	11.5% (269)	13.19**	13.3%	0.3% (8)	.39
September (n=2265)	10.5%	85.8% (1943)	.01	10.4%	13.9% (314)	.05	13.3%	0.4% (8)	.50
October (n=2158)	10.3%	87.5% (1889)	6.52*	8.8%	12.3% (265)	5.96*	6.7%	0.2% (4)	.76
Detainee Type									
IMA (n=3544)	15.6%	81% (2869)	78.49**	21.8%	18.5% (655)	70.52**	33.3%	0.6% (20)	12.40**
Air Arrival (n=2986)	14.6%	90.1% (2689)	53.35**	9.8%	9.9% (296)	48.27**	1.7%	0% (1)	7.52*
S501 (n=6241)	29.6%	87.5% (5459)	22.17**	25.4%	12.3% (766)	21.96**	26.7%	0.3% (16)	.16
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	21%	88.8% (3868)	42.98**	15.7%	10.8% (472)	45.56**	25%	0.3% (15)	.84
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0.5%	94.3% (100)	6.47*	0.2%	5.7% (6)	6.62*	0%	0% (0)	.30
Overstayer (n=4259)	18.7%	80.7% (3438)	107.99**	27%	19.1% (813)	113.84**	13.3%	0.2% (8)	1.59
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0%	25% (1)	12.04*	0.1%	75% (3)	12.36**	0%	0% (0)	.01

Gender									
Male (n=19261)	89.4%	85.5% (16468)	6.74*	90.90%	14.2% (2739)	6.77*	90%	0.3% (54)	.01
Female (n=2237)	10.6%	87.5% (1958)	6.74*	9.1%	12.2% (273)	6.77*	10%	0.3% (6)	.01
Age Group									
Minor (n=246)	0.7%	75% (129)	16.24**	1.4%	24.4% (42)	15.59**	1.7%	0.6% (1)	.57
Young Adult (n=8378)	33.7%	85.5% (6203)	.595	34.1%	14.1% (1027)	.17	48.3%	0.4% (29)	5.71*
Adult (n=12389)	63.1%	86% (11629)	3.332	61.7%	13.8% (1859)	1.97	45%	0.2% (27)	8.23*
Older Adult (n=485)	2.5%	84.2% (465)	1.001	2.8%	15.2% (84)	.69	5%	0.5% (3)	1.42
Citizenship									
Iran (n=1843)	8.2%	82.3% (1516)	19.63**	10.6%	17.3% (319)	18.20**	13.3%	0.4% (8)	1.74
New Zealand (n= 3310)	16.1%	89.4% (2960)	44.10**	11.4%	10.4% (343)	43.22**	11.7%	0.2% (7)	.643
Vietnam (n= 971)	4.7%	88.3% (857)	5.40*	3.8%	11.6% (113)	4.75*	1.7%	0.1% (1)	1.13
Sri Lanka (n= 819)	3.7%	83.8% (686)	2.64	4.3%	15.8% (129)	2.14	6.7%	0.5% (4)	1.34
U.K. (n=1007)	4.8%	88.5% (891)	6.62*	3.9%	11.5% (116)	5.44*	0%	-	-
Stateless (n= 452)	1.8%	74.3% (336)	48.77**	3.7%	24.6% (111)	42.63**	8.3%	1.1% (5)	11.35*
India (n= 723)	3.5%	88.2% (638)	3.92*	2.7%	11.3% (82)	4.42*	5%	0.4% (3)	.496
Sudan (n= 474)	2.2%	86.3% (409)	.13	2.1%	13.3% (63)	.208	3.3%	0.4% (2)	.355
Afghanistan (n= 355)	1.6%	83.1% (295)	2.01	1.9%	15.8% (56)	.93	6.7%	1.1% (4)	9.32*
Iraq (n= 762)	3.3%	80.3% (612)	18.78**	4.8%	18.9% (144)	15.66**	10%	0.8% (6)	7.33*
Pakistan (n= 470)	2.1%	81.5% (383)	6.99*	2.8%	17.9% (84)	5.95*	5%	0.6% (3)	2.23
China (n= 1505)	7.2%	88.4% (1330)	9.36*	5.7%	11.4% (172)	8.96*	5%	0.2% (3)	.37
Fiji (n=492)	2.4%	88.4% (435)	3.00	1.9%	11.4% (56)	2.89	1.7%	0.2% (1)	.104
Lebanon (n= 500)	2.1%	78.6% (393)	21.13**	3.5%	21.2% (106)	21.96**	1.7%	0.2% (1)	.115
Bangladesh (n= 225)	1.0%	84.9% (191)	.125	1.1%	14.7% (33)	.081	1.7%	0.4% (1)	.223
Day of Week									
Monday (n=3166)	15%	87.5% (2771)	9.97*	12.8%	12.2% (387)	9.84*	13.3%	0.3% (8)	0.93
Tuesday (n=3730)	17.1%	84.3% (3143)	7.72*	18.9%	15.2% (568)	5.551*	31.7%	0.5% (19)	8.60*

Wednesday (n=3768)	18%	88% (3315)	19.18**	14.8%	11.8% (446)	17.93**	11.7%	0.2% (7)	1.43
Thursday (n=3845)	18.3%	87.5% (3365)	12.47**	15.7%	12.3% (473)	11.35*	11.7%	0.2% (7)	1.58
Friday (n=3566)	16.8%	86.9% (3099)	4.98*	15.4%	13.0% (464)	3.54	5%	0.1% (3)	5.84*
Saturday (n=1744)	7.6%	80.2% (1398)	47.73**	11.2%	19.4% (338)	45.43**	13.3%	0.5% (8)	2.20
Sunday (n=1679)	7.2%	79.5% (1335)	57.14**	11.2%	20.0% (336)	54.45**	13.3%	0.5% (8)	2.55
Facility									
Adelaide ITA (n=482)	2.5%	96.3 (464)	44.85**	0.1%	2.9% (14)	50.48**	6.7%	0.8% (4)	5.37*
Brisbane ITA (n= 2348)	11.8%	92.8% (2175)	103.11**	5.6%	7.2% (168)	102.83**	8.3%	0.2% (5)	.41
Mainland APOD (n= 162)	0.8%	92.6% (150)	6.31*	0.4%	7.4% (12)	5.91*	0%	0% (0)	.46
Maribyrnong IDC (n= 2869)	12.5%	80.3% (2303)	79.95**	18.5%	19.4% (557)	80.25**	15%	0.3% (9)	.14
Melbourne ITA (n= 1333)	5.4%	75.2% (1003)	127.11**	10.8%	24.5% (326)	128.70**	6.7%	0.3% (4)	.02
North West Point IDC (n=1132)	5.4%	88.3% (999)	6.30*	4.4%	11.7% (132)	5.48*	1.7%	0.1% (1)	1.56
Perth IDC (n= 654)	2.8%	78.1% (511)	31.61**	4.7%	21.9% (143)	34.54**	0%	0% (0)	1.89
Villawood IDC (n=10250)	48.1%	86.5% (8866)	9.91*	45.4%	13.3% (1367)	7.39*	28.3%	0.2% (17)	9.03*
Yongah Hill IDC (n= 2268)	10.6%	86.2% (1955)	.495	9.7%	12.9% (293)	2.51	33.3%	0.9% (20)	33.10**
Average Detention Length									
Less than 530 days (n=16111)	75.8%	86.6% (13958)	45.03**	70.3%	13.1% (2118)	39.87**	58.3%	0.2% (35)	8.84*
More than 530 days (n=5387)	24.2%	82.9% (4468)	45.03**	29.7%	16.6% (894)	39.87**	41.7%	0.5% (25)	8.84*

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 5. Incident Participation (Offender, Victim and Involved) in Minor Incidents

Characteristic	Incident Participation- Alleged Offender			Incident Participation- Alleged Victim			Incident Participation- Allegedly Involved		
	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2
Detention Group									
IMA	19.9%	27.2% (779)	69.90**	25.9%	4.4% (126)	40.37**	14%	68.5% (1964)	108.37**
Air Arrival	10.1%	14.7% (396)	80.76**	1.4%	0.3% (7)	69.48**	16.3%	85% (2286)	138.21**
S501	35.7%	25.6% (1399)	87.44**	29.8%	2.7% (145)	.005	27.9%	71.7% (3915)	80.96**
Visa Cancellation	19.4%	19.6% (759)	8.05*	23.6%	3% (115)	2.07	21.4%	77.4% (2994)	4.76*
Seaport Arrival	0.1%	5% (5)	15.91**	0%	0%	-	0.7%	95% (95)	19.79**
Overstayer	14.9%	17% (583)	47.18**	19.3%	2.7% (94)	.136	19.7%	80.3% (2761)	41.62**
Illegal Foreign Fisher	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Age Group									
Minor	1.4%	43.4% (56)	37.98**	3.1%	11.6% (15)	40.76**	0.4%	45% (58)	69.11**
Young Adult	34.5%	21.8% (1343)	1.582	30.8%	2.4% (150)	1.84	33.5%	75.8% (4700)	.486
Adult	61.6%	20.8% (2414)	5.11*	62.8%	2.6% (306)	.017	63.6%	76.6% (8909)	4.92*
Older Adult	2.5%	21.1% (98)	.012	3.3%	3.4% (16)	1.18	2.5%	75.5% (351)	.092
Gender									
Male	89.6%	21.3% (3513)	.256	87.5%	2.6% (426)	1.90	89.4%	76.1% (12529)	.001
Female	10.4%	20.8% (408)	.256	12.5%	3.1% (61)	1.90	10.6%	76% (1489)	.001
Citizenship									
Iran	11.3%	29.3% (444)	63.24**	14.4%	4.6% (70)	25.03**	7.1%	66.1% (1002)	90.44**
New Zealand	16%	21.2% (628)	.008	14.4%	2.4% (70)	1.06	16.1%	76.4% (2262)	.226
Vietnam	3.4%	15.5% (133)	17.80**	3.1%	1.8% (15)	2.78	5.1%	82.7% (709)	21.86**
Sri Lanka	4%	22.7% (156)	.91	6.4%	4.5% (31)	9.75*	3.6%	72.7% (499)	4.36*
U.K.	4.9%	21.5% (192)	.04	4.7%	2.6% (23)	.014	4.8%	75.9% (676)	.022
Stateless	3.2%	37.8% (127)	55.74**	3.9%	5.7% (19)	12.06*	1.4%	56.5% (190)	71.72**
India	2.1%	12.9% (82)	28.02**	1.2%	0.9% (6)	7.45*	3.9%	86.2% (550)	37.26**
Sudan	3.3%	31.8% (130)	27.56**	2.9%	3.4% (14)	.989	1.9%	64.8% (265)	29.27**

Afghanistan	2.1%	28.1% (83)	8.41*	2.7%	4.4% (13)	3.63	1.4%	67.5% (199)	12.24**
Iraq	5.8%	36.9% (226)	92.54**	5.5%	4.4% (27)	7.70*	2.6%	58.7% (359)	105.51**
Pakistan	2%	20.6% (79)	.100	3.9%	5% (19)	8.17*	2%	74.4% (285)	.596
China	5.6%	16.4% (218)	20.45**	1.8%	0.7% (9)	21.54**	7.9%	82.9% (1103)	37.01**
Fiji	2.4%	21.4% (93)	.003	2.1%	2.3% (10)	.21	2.4%	76.3% (332)	.015
Lebanon	3%	30% (118)	18.34**	4.1%	5.1% (20)	9.34*	1.8%	64.9% (255)	27.64**
Bangladesh	1%	19.9% (38)	.221	2.9%	7.3% (14)	16.48**	1%	72.8% (139)	1.16
Day of Week									
Monday	14.3%	20.3% (562)	1.94	13.8%	2.4% (67)	.642	15.3%	77.3% (2142)	2.68
Tuesday	16.7%	20.8% (653)	.573	15.4%	2.4% (75)	.971	17.2%	76.8% (2415)	1.20
Wednesday	17.4%	20.5% (681)	1.31	14.6%	2.1% (71)	3.95*	18.3%	77.,3% (2563)	3.40
Thursday	16.4%	19.2% (645)	10.96*	12.3%	1.8% (60)	11.83*	19%	79% (2660)	19.98**
Friday	16%	20.2% (626)	2.59	18.5%	2.9% (90)	.988	17%	76.9% (2383)	1.37
Saturday	9%	25.2% (352)	13.73**	12.5%	4.4% (61)	17.40**	7%	70.5% (985)	26.25**
Sunday	10.3%	30.1% (402)	67.03**	12.9%	4.7% (63)	24.11**	6.2%	65.2% (870)	94.11**

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 6. Incident Participation (Offender, Victim and Involved) in Major Incidents

Characteristic	Incident Participation- Alleged Offender			Incident Participation- Alleged Victim			Incident Participation- Allegedly Involved		
	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2
Detention Group									
IMA	24.9%	29.5% (193)	6.20*	31.6%	24.9% (163)	35.39**	17.4%	45.6% (299)	45.27**
Air Arrival	5.7%	14.9% (44)	20.20**	3.7%	6.4% (19)	26.56**	13.5%	78.7% (233)	62.31**
S501	34.6%	35% (268)	46.34**	33.5%	22.6% (173)	21.47**	18.9%	42.4% (325)	91.02**
Visa Cancellation	14.5%	23.7% (112)	1.15	17.2%	18.9%(89)	1.16	15.7%	57.4% (271)	.02
Seaport Arrival	0.1%	16.7% (1)	.26	0.4%	33.3% (2)	1.111	0.2%	50% (3)	.13
Overstayer	20.2%	19.2% (156)	24.77**	13.6%	8.6% (70)	57.03**	34.1%	72.2% (587)	102.94
Illegal Foreign Fisher	0%	0% (0)	1.04	0%	0% (0)	.62	0.2%	100% (3)	2.25
Age Group									
Minor	1.9%	35.7% (15)	2.24	2.5%	31% (13)	5.73*	0.8%	33.3% (14)	9.89*
Young Adult	32.4%	24.4% (251)	1.29	29.3%	14.7% (151)	6.47*	36.3%	60.9% (625)	8.65*
Adult	64.1%	26.7% (496)	2.46	64.1%	17.8% (331)	1.55	59.9%	55.5% (1032)	5.45*
Older Adult	1.6%	14.3% (12)	5.89*	4.1%	25% (21)	3.77	3%	60.7% (51)	.443
Gender									
Male	93.2%	26.3% (721)	6.21*	89.9%	16.9% (464)	.776	90.2%	56.7% (1554)	2.34
Female	6.8%	19.4% (53)	-	10.1%	19% (52)	.776	9.8%	61.5% (168)	-
Citizenship									
Iran	12.3%	29.8% (95)	3.12	19.4%	31.3% (100)	50.79**	7.2%	38.9% (124)	48.80**
New Zealand	13.2%	29.7% (102)	3.31	11.2%	16.9% (58)	.013	10.6%	53.4% (183)	2.31
Vietnam	3.4%	23% (26)	.444	2.3%	10.6% (12)	3.51	4.4%	66.4% (75)	4.06*
Sri Lanka	3.4%	20.2% (26)	2.17	5.6%	22.5% (29)	2.72	4.3%	57.4% (74)	.002
U.K.	4%	26.7% (31)	.068	4.7%	20.7% (24)	1.08	3.5%	52.6% (61)	1.04
Stateless	4.8%	33.3% (37)	3.52	5.6%	26.1% (29)	6.57	2.6%	40.5% (45)	13.02**
India	1%	9.8% (8)	11.22*	1.6%	9.8% (8)	3.23	3.8%	80.5% (66)	18.72**
Sudan	2.6%	31.7% (20)	1.23	1.6%	12.7% (8)	.891	2%	55.6% (35)	.70

Afghanistan	1.4%	19.6% (11)	1.10	1.6%	14.3% (8)	.325	2.1%	66.1% (37)	1.85
Iraq	5.6%	29.9% (43)	1.37	7.8%	27.8% (40)	12.07*	3.5%	42.4% (61)	13.55**
Pakistan	3.7%	34.5% (29)	3.53	1.9%	11.9% (10)	1.66	2.6%	53.6% (45)	.46
China	4.1%	18.6% (32)	4.81*	2.5%	7.6% (13)	11.78*	7.4%	73.8% (127)	20.69**
Fiji	1.8%	25% (14)	.015	1.4%	12.5% (7)	.86	2%	62.5% (35)	.66
Lebanon	3%	21.7% (23)	.92	6.4%	31.1% (33)	15.17**	2.9%	47.2% (50)	4.49*
Bangladesh	0.8%	18.2% (6)	.99	1.4%	21.2% (7)	.39	1.2%	60.6% (20)	.16
Day of Week									
Monday	13%	26.1% (101)	.037	13%	17.3% (67)	.01	12.7%	56.6% (219)	.06
Tuesday	25.3%	34.5% (196)	28.45**	22.7%	20.6% (117)	5.93*	14.8%	44.9% (255)	43.09**
Wednesday	14.6%	25.3% (113)	.036	14.1%	16.4% (73)	.22	15.1%	58.3% (260)	.27
Thursday	16.4%	26.8% (127)	.39	14.7%	16.1% (76)	.45	15.7%	57.1% (270)	.002
Friday	12.8%	21.3% (99)	5.46*	13%	14.4% (67)	2.80	17.3%	64.2% (298)	11.14*
Saturday	8.5%	19.5% (66)	7.59*	12.4%	18.9% (64)	.87	12.1%	61.5% (208)	2.97
Sunday	9.3%	21.4% (72)	3.61	10.1%	15.5% (52)	.73	12.3%	63.1% (212)	5.42*

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 7. Incident Participation (Offender, Victim and Involved) in Critical Incidents

Characteristic	Incident Participation- Alleged Offender			Incident Participation- Alleged Victim			Incident Participation- Allegedly Involved		
	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Total Incidents	Current Characteristic	χ2
Detention Group									
IMA	28.6%	40% (8)	.536	41.7%	50% (10)	1.25	25%	10% (2)	-
Air Arrival	0%	0%	-	4.2%	100% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
S501	32.1%	56.3% (9)	.805	25%	37.5% (6)	.057	12.5	6.3% (1)	-
Visa Cancellation	21.4%	40% (6)	.357	25%	40% (6)	.000	37.5%	20% (3)	-
Seaport Arrival	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Overstayer	17.9%	62.5% (5)	.93	4.2%	12.5% (1)	2.91	25%	25% (2)	-
Illegal Foreign Fisher	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Age Group									
Minor	3.6%	100%	1.16	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Young Adult	39.3%	37.9% (11)	1.72	50%	41.4% (12)	.044	75%	20.7% (6)	-
Adult	50%	51.9% (14)	.53	45.8%	40.7% (11)	.011	25%	7.4% (2)	-
Older Adult	7.1%	66.7% (2)	.508	4.2%	33.3% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
Gender									
Male	92.9%	48.1% (26)	.476	83.3%	37% (20)	1.98	100%	14.8% (8)	-
Female	7.1%	33.3% (2)	-	16.7%	66.7% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
Citizenship									
Iran	17.9%	62.5% (5)	-	8.3%	25% (2)	-	12.5%	12.5% (1)	-
New Zealand	14.3%	57.1% (4)	-	8.3%	28.6% (2)	-	12.5%	14.3% (1)	-
Vietnam	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	12.5%	100% (1)	-
Sri Lanka	3.6%	25% (1)	-	12.5%	75% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
U.K.	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Stateless	7.1%	40% (2)	-	12.5%	60% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
India	10.7%	100% (3)	-	0%	0% (0)	-	0%	0%	-
Sudan	7.1%	100% (2)	-	0%	0% (0)	-	0%	0%	-

Afghanistan	0%	0%	-	16.7%	100% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
Iraq	7.1%	33.3% (2)	-	8.3%	33.3% (2)	-	25%	33.3% (2)	-
Pakistan	0%	0%	-	12.5%	100% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
China	3.6%	33.3% (1)	-	4.2%	33.3% (1)	-	12.5%	33.3% (1)	-
Fiji	3.6%	100% (1)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Lebanon	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	12.5%	100% (1)	-
Bangladesh	3.6%	100% (1)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday	14.3%	50% (4)	-	8.3%	25% (2)	-	25%	25% (2)	-
Tuesday	42.9%	63.2% (12)	3.04	25%	31.6% (6)	-	12.5%	5.3% (1)	-
Wednesday	10.7%	42.9% (3)	-	12.5%	42.9% (3)	-	12.5%	14.3% (1)	-
Thursday	14.3%	57.1%	-	8.3%	28.6% (2)	-	12.5%	14.3% (1)	-
Friday	3.6%	33.3% (1)	-	4.2%	33.3% (1)	-	12.5%	33.3% (1)	-
Saturday	3.6%	12.5% (1)	-	20.8%	62.5% (5)	-	25%	25% (2)	-
Sunday	10.7%	37.5% (3)	-	20.8%	62.5% (5)	-	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Adelaide ITA

Appendix 8. Immigration Detainees in Adelaide ITA

Characteristics	SA Adelaide ITA (n=29)	Proportion of Adelaide ITA Detainees n= 29	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	6	20.69%	0.44%	
Young Adults (19-30)	8	27.59%	0.59%	
Adults (31-60)	14	48.28%	1.02%	
Older Adults (61+)	1	3.45%	0.07%	
Gender				
Male	25	86.21%	1.83%	
Female	4	13.79%	0.29%	
Detention Group				
IMA	22	75.86%	1.61%	
Air Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
S501	4	13.79%	0.29%	
Visa Cancellation	1	3.45%	0.07%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	2	6.90%	0.15%	
Family Status				
FAM	17	58.62%	1.24%	
SAM	12	41.38%	0.88%	
SAF	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	6	20.69%	0.44%	
61-90 days	0	0.00%	0.00%	
91-120 days	1	3.45%	0.07%	
121-180 days	7	24.14%	0.51%	
181-240 days	5	17.24%	0.37%	
241-300 days	1	3.45%	0.07%	
301-365 days	2	6.90%	0.15%	
366-730 days	5	17.24%	0.37%	
731+ days	2	6.90%	0.15%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Adelaide**
Iran (n=180)	7	24.14%	0.51%	3.89%
New Zealand (n=152)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Vietnam (n=103)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Sri Lanka (n=102)	10	34.48%	0.73%	9.80%
United Kingdom (n=59)	1	3.45%	0.07%	1.69%
Stateless (n=55)	2	6.90%	0.15%	3.64%
India (n=54)	2	6.90%	0.15%	3.70%
Sudan (n=54)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Afghanistan (n=47)	2	6.90%	0.15%	4.26%
Iraq (n=47)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan (n=35)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China (n=34)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fiji (n=33)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lebanon (n=32)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bangladesh (n=31)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	5	17.24%	0.37%	

Appendix 9. Adelaide ITA Incident Participants

Characteristics	SA Adelaide ITA (n=482)				Proportion of Adelaide ITA Incident Participants n= 482	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=61)**	**Alleged Victim (n=20)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=401)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	33	8	196	**237**	49.17%	1.10%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	24	10	189	**223**	46.27%	1.04%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	4	2	15	**21**	4.36%	0.10%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	51	20	344	**415**	86.10%	1.93%
Female (n=2237)	10	0	57	**67**	13.90%	0.31%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	23	12	88	**123**	25.52%	0.57%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	5	0	86	**91**	18.88%	0.42%
S501 (n=6241)	6	4	34	**44**	9.13%	0.20%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	9	2	52	**63**	13.07%	0.29%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Overstayer (n=4259)	18	2	140	**160**	33.20%	0.74%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	5	2	15	**22**	4.56%	0.10%
New Zealand (n=3310)	2	1	9	**12**	2.49%	0.06%
Vietnam (n=971)	2	0	21	**23**	4.77%	0.11%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	7	4	24	**35**	7.26%	0.16%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	3	1	26	**30**	6.22%	0.14%
Stateless (n=452)	1	3	16	**20**	4.15%	0.09%
India (n=723)	7	1	64	**72**	14.94%	0.33%

Sudan (n=474)	0	0	3	**3**	0.62%	0.01%
Afghanistan (n=355)	2	3	16	**21**	4.36%	0.10%
Iraq (n=762)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Pakistan (n=470)	10	2	19	**31**	6.43%	0.14%
China (n=1505)	2	0	25	**27**	5.60%	0.13%
Fiji (n=492)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Lebanon (n=500)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Bangladesh (n=225)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	56	16	392	**464**	96.27%	2.16%
Major (n=3012)	4	2	8	**14**	2.90%	0.07%
Critical (n=60)	1	2	1	**4**	0.83%	0.02%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	7	4	2	**13**	2.70%	0.06%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	1	2	0	**3**	0.62%	0.01%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	2	0	8	**10**	2.07%	0.05%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	1	0	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Other (n=3454)	11	10	48	**69**	14.32%	0.32%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	0	1	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	2	0	2	**4**	0.83%	0.02%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	37	3	337	**377**	78.22%	1.75%
Incident						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	8	7	9	**24**	4.98%	0.11%

Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	1	2	18	**21**	4.36%	0.10%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	7	4	2	**13**	2.70%	0.06%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	1	2	0	**3**	0.62%	0.01%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	2	0	8	**10**	2.07%	0.05%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	1	0	5	**6**	1.24%	0.03%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	2	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	1	0	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	1	**1**	0.21%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	0	1	**2**	0.41%	0.01%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	1	1	3	**5**	1.04%	0.02%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	2	0	2	**4**	0.83%	0.02%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	37	3	337	**377**	78.22%	1.75%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	0	6	**6**	1.24%	0.03%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	7	1	74	**82**	17.01%	0.38%
February (n=1852)	1	1	32	**34**	7.05%	0.16%
March (n=2294)	6	0	27	**33**	6.85%	0.15%
April (n=2141)	6	2	34	**42**	8.71%	0.20%
May (n=2414)	14	6	33	**53**	11.00%	0.25%
June (n=1929)	12	1	33	**46**	9.54%	0.21%
July (n=2062)	10	0	54	**64**	13.28%	0.30%
August (n=2330)	3	3	36	**42**	8.71%	0.20%
September (n=2265)	0	2	30	**32**	6.64%	0.15%
October (n=2158)	2	4	48	**54**	11.20%	0.25%
Weekday Incident Occurred						

Monday (n= 3166)	3	2	53	**58**	12.03%	0.27%
Tuesday (n=3730)	23	2	73	**98**	20.33%	0.46%
Wednesday (n=3768)	9	1	73	**83**	17.22%	0.39%
Thursday (n=3845)	9	2	77	**88**	18.26%	0.41%
Friday (n=3566)	9	4	87	**100**	20.75%	0.47%
Saturday (n=1744)	3	2	22	**27**	5.6%	0.13%
Sunday (n=1679)	5	7	16	**28**	5.8%	0.13%

Appendix 10. Incident Types in Adelaide ITA (n=496) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Adel ITA (n=470)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Adel ITA (n=24)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Adel ITA (n=2)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=82)	16.8%	96.3% (79)	.496	12.5%	3.7% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
February (n=43)	8.5%	93% (40)	.285	12.5%	7% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
March (n=38)	7.7%	94.7% (36)	.000	8.3%	5.3% (2)	-	0%	0%	-
April (n=44)	8.5%	90.9% (40)	1.44	16.7%	9.1% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
May (n=49)	9.8%	93.9% (46)	.085	12.5%	6.1% (3)	-	0%	0%	-
June (n=49)	9.6%	91.8% (45)	.934	12.5%	6.1% (3)	-	50%	2% (1)	-
July (n=64)	13.4%	98.4% (63)	2.00	4.2%	1.6% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
August (n=44)	8.9%	95.5% (42)	.047	8.3%	4.5% (2)	-	0%	0%	-
September (n=32)	6.6%	96.9% (31)	.31	4.2%	3.1% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
October (n=51)	10.2%	94.1% (48)	.047	8.3%	3.9% (2)	-	50%	2% (1)	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=61)	12.6%	96.7% (59)	.54	8.3%	0.4% (2)	-	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=101)	19.8%	92.1% (93)	1.83	25%	5.9% (6)	-	100%	2% (2)	-
Wednesday (n=90)	18.7%	97.8% (88)	2.02	8.3%	2.2% (2)	-	0%	0%	-
Thursday (n=93)	18.5%	93.5% (87)	.337	25%	6.5% (6)	-	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=99)	20.2%	96% (95)	.359	16.7%	4% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=28)	5.5%	92.9% (26)	.216	8.3%	7.1% (2)	-	0%	0%	-
Sunday (n=24)	4.7%	91.7% (22)	.485	8.3%	8.3% (2)	-	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 11. Adelaide ITA Incident Participants (n=482) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Adel ITA Minor Incident Participants (n=464)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Adel ITA Major Incident Participants (n=14)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Adel ITA Critical Incident Participants (n=4)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=82)	17.5%	98.8% (81)	1.74	7.1%	1.2% (1)	.995	0%	0%
February (n=34)	7.1%	97.1% (33)	.064	7.1%	2.9% (1)	.000	0%	0%
March (n=33)	6.9%	97% (32)	.049	7.1%	3.0% (1)	.002	0%	0%
April (n=42)	8.6%	95.2% (40)	.135	14.3%	4.8% (2)	.563	0%	0%
May (n=53)	10.8%	94.3% (50)	.614	21.4%	5.7% (3)	1.6	0%	0%
June (n=46)	9.3%	93.5% (43)	1.10	14.3%	4.3% (2)	.376	25%	2.2% (1)
July (n=64)	13.6%	98.4% (63)	.97	7.1%	1.6% (1)	.47	0%	0%
August (n=42)	9.1%	100% (42)	1.79	0%	0% (0)	1.38	0%	0%
September (n=32)	6.9%	100% (32)	1.33	0%	0% (0)	1.02	0%	0%
October (n=54)	10.3%	88.9% (48)	9.21*	21.4%	5.6% (3)	1.52	75%	5.6% (3)
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=123)	24.6%	92.7% (114)	5.90*	50%	5.7% (7)	4.55*	50%	1.6% (2)
Air Arrival (n=91)	19.2%	97.8% (89)	.737	14.3%	2.2% (2)	.199	0%	0%
S501 (n=44)	8.6%	90.9% (40)	3.86*	21.4%	6.8% (3)	2.63	25%	2.3% (1)
Visa Cancellation (n=63)	13.1%	96.8% (61)	.063	7.1%	1.6% (1)	.446	25%	1.6% (1)
Seaport Arrival (n=1)	0.2%	100% (1)	.039	0%	0% (0)	.03	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=160)	34.3%	99.4% (159)	6.44*	7.1%	0.6% (1)	4.413*	0%	0%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%

Gender								
Male (n=415)	86.2%	96.4% (400)	.12	78.6%	2.7% (11)	.68	100%	1% (4)
Female (n=67)	13.8%	95.5% (64)	-	21.4%	0.6% (3)	.68	0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=1)	0.2%	100% (1)	-	0%	0% (0)	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=218)	45.5%	96.8% (211)	.30	35.7%	2.3% (5)	.53	50%	0.9% (2)
Adult (n=242)	50.4%	96.7% (234)	.25	42.9%	2.5% (6)	.31	50%	0.8% (2)
Older Adult (21)	3.9%	85.7% (18)	-	21.4%	14.3% (3)	-	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=22)	3.9%	81.8% (18)	13.38**	21.4%	13.6% (3)	9.41*	25%	4.5% (1)
New Zealand (n=12)	2.4%	91.7% (11)	.72	7.1%	8.3% (1)	1.28	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=23)	4.7%	95.7% (22)	.025	0%	0%	.723	25%	4.3% (1)
Sri Lanka (n=35)	7.3%	97.1% (34)	.08	0%	0%	1.29	25%	2.9% (1)
U.K. (n=30)	6%	93.3% (28)	.77	14.3%	6.7% (2)	1.606	0%	0%
Stateless (n=20)	4.3%	100% (20)	.81	0%	0%	.62	0%	0%
India (n=72)	15.5%	100% (72)	3.28	0%	0%	2.53	0%	0%
Sudan (n=3)	0.6%	100% (3)	.117	0%	0%	.09	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=21)	4.1%	90.5% (19)	2.05	7.1%	4.8% (1)	.269	25%	4.8% (1)
Iraq (n=1)	0.2%	100% (1)	.04	0%	0%	.03	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=31)	5.8%	87.1% (27)	7.75*	28.6%	12.9% (4)	11.75*	0%	0%
China (n=27)	5.4%	92.6% (25)	1.07	14.3%	7.4% (2)	2.06	0%	0%
Fiji (n=1)	0.2%	100% (1)	.04	0%	0%	.03	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=2)	0.4%	100% (2)	.08	0%	0%	.06	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Day of Week								

Monday (n=58)	12.1%	96.6% (56)	.015	14.3%	3.4% (2)	.07	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=98)	20%	94.9% (93)	.64	7.1%	1.0% (1)	1.55	100%	4.1% (4)
Wednesday (n=83)	17.5%	97.6% (81)	.49	14.3%	2.4% (2)	.087	0%	0%
Thursday (n=88)	18.1%	95.5% (84)	.197	28.6%	4.5% (4)	1.028	0%	0%
Friday (n=100)	20.9%	97% (97)	.190	21.4%	3.0% (3)	.004	0%	0%
Saturday (n=27)	5.6%	96.3% (26)	.000	7.1%	3.7% (1)	.065	0%	0%
Sunday (n=28)	5.8%	96.4% (27)	.002	7.1%	3.6% (1)	.047	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Brisbane ITA

Appendix 12. Immigration Detainees in Brisbane ITA

Characteristics	QLD Brisbane ITA (n=197)	Proportion of Brisbane Detainees n= 197	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	22	11.17%	1.61%	
Young Adults (19-30)	75	38.07%	5.49%	
Adults (31-60)	94	47.72%	6.88%	
Older Adults (61+)	6	3.05%	0.44%	
Gender				
Male	159	80.71%	11.64%	
Female	38	19.29%	2.78%	
Detention Group				
IMA	94	47.72%	6.88%	
Air Arrival	6	3.05%	0.44%	
S501	29	14.72%	2.12%	
Visa Cancellation	55	27.92%	4.03%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	13	6.60%	0.95%	
Family Status				
FAM	60	30.46%	4.39%	
SAM	127	64.47%	9.30%	
SAF	10	5.08%	0.73%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	78	39.59%	5.71%	
61-90 days	11	5.58%	0.81%	
91-120 days	6	3.05%	0.44%	
121-180 days	13	6.60%	0.95%	
181-240 days	20	10.15%	1.46%	
241-300 days	7	3.55%	0.51%	
301-365 days	9	4.57%	0.66%	
366-730 days	28	14.21%	2.05%	
731+ days	25	12.69%	1.83%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Brisbane**
Iran (n=180)	33	16.75%	2.42%	18.33%
New Zealand (n=152)	28	14.21%	2.05%	18.42%
Vietnam (n=103)	13	6.60%	0.95%	12.62%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	14	7.11%	1.02%	13.73%

United Kingdom (n=59)	5	2.54%	0.37%	8.47%
Stateless (n=55)	12	6.09%	0.88%	21.82%
India (n=54)	14	7.11%	1.02%	25.93%
Sudan (n=54)	3	1.52%	0.22%	5.56%
Afghanistan (n=47)	5	2.54%	0.37%	10.64%
Iraq (n=47)	6	3.05%	0.44%	12.77%
Pakistan (n=35)	3	1.52%	0.22%	8.57%
China (n=34)	4	2.03%	0.29%	11.76%
Fiji (n=33)	2	1.02%	0.15%	6.06%
Lebanon (n=32)	3	1.52%	0.22%	9.38%
Bangladesh (n=31)	4	2.03%	0.29%	12.90%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	48	24.37%	3.51%	

Appendix 13. Brisbane ITA Incident Participants

Characteristics	QLD Brisbane ITA (n= 2348)				Proportion of Brisbane ITA Incident Participants n=2348	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=143)**	**Alleged Victim (n=21)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=2184)**	**TOTAL**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	3	1	17	**21**	0.89%	0.10%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	114	11	950	**1075**	45.78%	5.00%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	26	8	1189	**1223**	52.09%	5.69%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	0	1	28	**29**	1.24%	0.13%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	138	19	1874	**2031**	86.50%	9.45%
Female (n=2237)	5	2	310	**317**	13.50%	1.47%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	11	8	92	**111**	4.73%	0.52%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	2	1	524	**527**	22.44%	2.45%
S501(n=6241)	44	2	383	**429**	18.27%	2.00%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	79	9	831	**919**	39.14%	4.27%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	3	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Overstayer (n=4259)	7	1	351	**359**	15.29%	1.67%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	2	3	45	**50**	2.13%	0.23%
New Zealand (n=3310)	54	8	850	**912**	38.84%	4.24%
Vietnam (n=971)	1	0	101	**102**	4.34%	0.47%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	1	1	16	**18**	0.77%	0.08%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	6	0	84	**90**	3.83%	0.42%
Stateless (n=452)	2	1	11	**14**	0.60%	0.07%
India (n=723)	3	1	95	**99**	4.22%	0.46%

Sudan (n=474)	25	0	23	**48**	2.04%	0.22%
Afghanistan (n=355)	0	0	13	**13**	0.55%	0.06%
Iraq (n=762)	23	0	29	**52**	2.21%	0.24%
Pakistan (n=470)	0	1	10	**11**	0.47%	0.05%
China (n=1505)	2	0	118	**120**	5.11%	0.56%
Fiji (n=492)	2	0	28	**30**	1.28%	0.14%
Lebanon (n=500)	0	0	1	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Bangladesh (n=225)	0	0	8	**8**	0.34%	0.04%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	113	13	2049	**2175**	92.63%	10.12%
Major (n=3012)	27	6	135	**168**	7.16%	0.78%
Critical (n=60)	3	2	0	**5**	0.21%	0.02%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	40	5	8	**53**	2.26%	0.25%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	2	1	0	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	4	**4**	0.17%	0.02%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	15	0	42	**57**	2.43%	0.27%
Death (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	6	0	4	**10**	0.43%	0.05%
Escape (n=7)	1	0	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	0	3	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Other (n=3454)	59	10	169	**238**	10.14%	1.11%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	1	3	**5**	0.21%	0.02%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	3	2	17	**22**	0.94%	0.10%
Use of Force (n=1475)	11	0	17	**28**	1.19%	0.13%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	5	1	1917	**1923**	81.90%	8.95%
Incident						

Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	43	2	34	**79**	3.36%	0.37%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	0	5	8	**13**	0.55%	0.06%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	1	1	0	**2**	0.09%	0.01%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	40	5	8	**53**	2.26%	0.25%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	2	1	0	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	4	**4**	0.17%	0.02%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	15	0	42	**57**	2.43%	0.27%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	4	0	5	**9**	0.38%	0.04%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	1	0	6	**7**	0.30%	0.03%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	6	0	4	**10**	0.43%	0.05%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	6	0	14	**20**	0.85%	0.09%
Escape (n=7)	1	0	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	1	0	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	2	**2**	0.09%	0.01%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	4	**4**	0.17%	0.02%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	0	3	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	9	**9**	0.38%	0.04%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	1	3	**5**	0.21%	0.02%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	3	2	17	**22**	0.94%	0.10%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	0	2	22	**24**	1.02%	0.11%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	1	0	48	**49**	2.09%	0.23%
Use of Force (n=1475)	11	0	17	**28**	1.19%	0.13%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	5	1	1917	**1923**	81.90%	8.95%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	3	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	0	14	**14**	0.60%	0.07%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	2	0	0	**2**	0.09%	0.01%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	5	1	198	**204**	8.69%	0.95%
February (n=1852)	2	2	250	**254**	10.82%	1.18%
March (n=2294)	8	1	243	**252**	10.73%	1.17%
April (n=2141)	1	1	261	**263**	11.20%	1.22%
May (n=2414)	6	1	258	**265**	11.29%	1.23%
June (n=1929)	3	0	202	**205**	8.73%	0.95%
July (n=2062)	4	4	171	**179**	7.62%	0.83%
August (n=2330)	23	1	229	**253**	10.78%	1.18%

September (n=2265)	47	4	199	**250**	10.65%	1.16%
October (n=2158)	44	6	173	**223**	9.50%	1.04%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	8	5	324	**337**	14.35%	1.57%
Tuesday (n=3730)	16	4	313	**333**	14.2%	1.55%
Wednesday (n=3768)	40	2	400	**442**	18.82%	2.06%
Thursday (n=3845)	8	1	407	**416**	17.72%	1.94%
Friday (n=3566)	37	6	403	**446**	19%	2.07%
Saturday (n=1744)	20	3	201	**224**	9.54%	1.04%
Sunday (n=1679)	14	0	136	**150**	6.39%	0.7%

Appendix 14. Incident Types in Brisbane ITA (n=2681) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Bris ITA (n=2480)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Bris ITA (n=197)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Bris ITA (n=4)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=263)	10.1%	95.1% (250)	2.74	6.6%	4.9% (13)	2.48	0%	0%	-
February (n=325)	12.6%	96% (312)	6.52*	6.6%	4% (13)	6.09*	0%	0%	-
March (n=291)	10.8%	92.1% (268)	.078	11.2%	7.6% (22)	.022	25%	0.3% (1)	-
April (n=316)	12.1%	94.9% (300)	3.06	7.6%	4.7% (15)	3.56	25%	0.3% (1)	-
May (n=284)	11.2%	97.9% (278)	13.28**	3%	2.1% (6)	12.79**	0%	0%	-
June (n=236)	9.2%	96.6% (228)	6.30*	4.1%	3.4% (8)	5.96*	0%	0%	-
July (n=218)	7.9%	89.4% (195)	3.19	11.2%	10.1% (22)	2.62	25%	0.5% (1)	-
August (n=263)	9.8%	92.8% (244)	.031	9.6%	7.2% (19)	.007	0%	0%	-
September (n=245)	8.3%	83.7% (205)	30.31**	19.8%	15.9% (39)	29.09**	25%	0.4% (1)	-
October (n=240)	8.1%	83.3% (200)	31.96**	20.3%	16.7% (40)	33.62**	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=395)	14.8%	92.9% (367)	.112	14.2%	7.1% (28)	.046	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=389)	14.6%	92.8% (361)	.059	13.2%	6.7% (26)	.295	50%	0.5% (2)	-
Wednesday (n=502)	19.1%	94.2% (473)	2.64	14.2%	5.6% (28)	2.84	25%	0.2% (1)	-
Thursday (n=476)	18.3%	95.2% (453)	5.93*	11.7%	4.8% (23)	5.38*	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=506)	18.9%	92.7% (469)	.031	18.8%	7.3% (37)	.001	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=251)	8.8%	87.3% (219)	11.01*	15.7%	12.4% (31)	10.18*	25%	0.4% (1)	-
Sunday (n=162)	5.6%	85.2% (138)	13.31**	12.2%	14.8% (24)	14.12**	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 15. Brisbane ITA Incident Participants (n=2348) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Bris ITA Minor Incident Participants (n=2175)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Bris ITA Major Incident Participants (n=168)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Bris ITA Critical Incident Participants (n=5)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=204)	8.9%	95.1% (194)	1.99	6%	4.9% (10)	1.71	0%	0%
February (n=254)	11.3%	96.5% (245)	6.10*	5.4%	3.5% (9)	5.59*	0%	0%
March (n=252)	10.8%	92.9% (234)	.02	10.1%	6.7% (17)	.07	20%	0.4% (1)
April (n=263)	11.8%	97.3% (256)	9.61*	3.6%	2.3% (6)	10.59*	20%	0.4% (1)
May (n=265)	12.1%	99.2% (263)	19.14**	1.2%	0.8% (2)	18.42**	0%	0%
June (n=205)	9.1%	97.1% (199)	6.49*	2.9%	0.3% (6)	6.05*	0%	0%
July (n=179)	7.7%	93.3% (167)	.125	6.5%	6.1% (11)	.297	20%	0.6% (1)
August (n=253)	10.8%	92.9% (235)	.027	10.7%	7.1% (18)	.001	0%	0%
September (n=250)	9.3%	80.8% (202)	57.39**	27.4%	18.4% (46)	53.26**	40%	0.8% (2)
October (n=223)	8.3%	80.7% (180)	51.25**	25.6%	19.3% (43)	54.55**	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=111)	3.9%	75.7% (84)	49.08**	14.9%	22.5% (25)	41.42**	40%	1.8% (2)
Air Arrival (n=527)	23.6%	97.5% (514)	23.92**	7.7%	2.5% (13)	22.48**	0%	0%
S501 (n=429)	17.7%	89.7% (385)	6.42*	26.2%	10.3% (44)	7.60*	0%	0%
Visa Cancellation (n=919)	38.7%	91.5% (841)	2.77	45.2%	8.3% (76)	2.83	40%	0.2% (2)
Seaport Arrival (n=3)	0.1%	100% (3)	.24	0%	0%	.231	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=359)	16%	96.9% (348)	11.50*	6%	2.8% (10)	12.18**	20%	0.3% (1)
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%

Gender								
Male (n=2031)	86.4%	92.5%	.297	88.1%	7.3% (148)	.395	80%	0.2% (4)
Female (n=317)	13.6%	93.4%	-	11.9%	6.3% (20)	.395	20%	0.3% (1)
Age Group								
Minor (n=5)	0.1%	60% (3)	-	1.2%	40% (2)	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=1010)	41.6%	89.6% (905)	23.81**	60.7%	10.1% (102)	23.12**	60%	0.3% (3)
Adult (n=1291)	56.5%	95.1% (1228)	26.01**	36.3%	4.7% (61)	25.49**	40%	0.2% (2)
Older Adult (n=42)	1.8%	92.9% (39)	.003	1.8%	7.1% (3)	-	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=50)	1.6%	70% (35)	38.34**	8.9%	30% (15)	40.14**	0%	0%
New Zealand (n=912)	39.5%	94.2% (859)	5.29*	31%	5.7% (52)	4.74*	20%	0.1% (1)
Vietnam (n=102)	4.6%	97.1% (99)	3.06	1.8%	2.9% (3)	2.85	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=18)	0.7%	88.9% (16)	.37	0.6%	5.6% (1)	.07	20%	5.6% (1)
U.K. (n=90)	3.8%	92.2% (83)	.023	4.2%	7.8% (7)	.055	0%	0%
Stateless (n=14)	0.4%	64.3% (9)	16.58**	3%	35.7% (5)	17.29**	0%	0%
India (n=99)	4.1%	90.9% (90)	.45	4.8%	8.1% (8)	.133	20%	1% (1)
Sudan (n=48)	1.5%	68.8% (33)	40.95**	8.9%	31.3% (15)	42.83**	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=13)	0.5%	84.6% (11)	1.23	1.2%	15.4% (2)	1.33	0%	0%
Iraq (n=52)	1.5%	63.5% (33)	66.30**	11.3%	36.5% (19)	69.11**	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=11)	.05%	100% (11)	.88	0%	0%	.85	0%	0%
China (n=120)	5.4%	98.3% (118)	6.02*	1.2%	1.7% (2)	5.73*	0%	0%
Fiji (n=30)	1.3%	96.7% (29)	.73	0%	0%	2.34	20%	3.3% (1)
Lebanon (n=1)	0%	100% (1)	.08	0%	0%	.077	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=8)	0.4%	100% (8)	.64	0%	0%	.619	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=337)	14.6%	94.4% (318)	1.73	11.3%	5.6 (19)	1.36	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=333)	14.3%	93.1% (310)	.12	12.5%	6.3% (21)	.42	40%	0.6% (2)
Wednesday (n=442)	18.8%	92.5% (409)	.008	18.5%	7% (31)	.016	40%	0.5% (2)

Thursday (n=416)	18.5%	96.6% (402)	11.87*	8.3%	3.4% (14)	10.93*	0%	0%
Friday (n=446)	19%	92.6% (413)	.001	19.6%	7.4% (33)	.049	0%	0%
Saturday (n=224)	9.1%	88.8% (199)	5.22*	14.3%	10.3% (24)	4.72*	20%	0.4% (1)
Sunday (n=150)	5.7%	82.7% (124)	23.32**	15.5%	17.3% (26)	24.99**	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Mainland APOD

Appendix 16. Immigration Detainees in Mainland APOD

Characteristics	Other Mainland APOD (n=49)	Proportion of Mainland APOD Detainees n= 49	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366
Age Groups			
Minors (<18)	19	38.78%	1.39%
Young Adults (19-30)	16	32.65%	1.17%
Adults (31-60)	14	28.57%	1.02%
Older Adults (61+)	0	0.00%	0.00%
Gender			
Male	27	55.10%	1.98%
Female	22	44.90%	1.61%
Detention Group			
IMA	48	97.96%	3.51%
Air Arrival	1	2.04%	0.07%
S501	0	0.00%	0.00%
Visa Cancellation	0	0.00%	0.00%
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%
Overstayer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Family Status			
FAM	46	93.88%	3.37%
SAM	1	2.04%	0.07%
SAF	2	4.08%	0.15%
Detention Length Groups			
0-60 days	18	36.73%	1.32%
61-90 days	6	12.24%	0.44%
91-120 days	0	0.00%	0.00%
121-180 days	0	0.00%	0.00%
181-240 days	10	20.41%	0.73%
241-300 days	4	8.16%	0.29%
301-365 days	4	8.16%	0.29%
366-730 days	2	4.08%	0.15%
731+ days	5	10.20%	0.37%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship			**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Mainland APOD**
Iran (n=180)	16	32.65%	1.17%	8.89%
New Zealand (n=152)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Vietnam (n=103)	1	2.04%	0.07%	0.97%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	11	22.45%	0.81%	10.78%
United Kingdom (n=59)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Stateless (n=55)	9	18.37%	0.66%	16.36%

India (n=54)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sudan (n=54)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Afghanistan (n=47)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Iraq (n=47)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan (n=35)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
China (n=34)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fiji (n=33)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lebanon (n=32)	2	4.08%	0.15%	6.25%
Bangladesh (n=31)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	10	20.41%	0.73%	

Appendix 17. Mainland APOD Incident Participants

Characteristics	OTHER Mainland APOD (n= 162)				Proportion of Mainland APOD Incident Participants n=162	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=8)**	**Alleged Victim (n=2)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=152)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	5	2	0	**7**	4.32%	0.03%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	1	0	32	**33**	20.37%	0.15%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	2	0	120	**122**	75.31%	0.57%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	5	0	133	**138**	85.19%	0.64%
Female (n=2237)	3	2	19	**24**	14.81%	0.11%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	1	1	12	**14**	8.64%	0.07%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	0	0	21	**21**	12.96%	0.10%
501s (n=6241)	0	0	7	**7**	4.32%	0.03%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	2	0	13	**15**	9.26%	0.07%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	68	**68**	41.98%	0.32%
Overstayer (n=4259)	5	1	26	**32**	19.75%	0.15%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	4	**4**	2.47%	0.02%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
New Zealand (n=3310)	0	0	1	**1**	0.62%	0.00%
Vietnam (n=971)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	1	1	0	**2**	1.23%	0.01%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	0	0	16	**16**	9.88%	0.07%
Stateless (n=452)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

India (n=723)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Sudan (n=474)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Afghanistan (n=355)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Iraq (n=762)	0	0	7	**7**	4.32%	0.03%
Pakistan (n=470)	0	0	68	**68**	41.98%	0.32%
China (n=1505)	0	0	6	**6**	3.70%	0.03%
Fiji (n=492)	0	0	2	**2**	1.23%	0.01%
Lebanon (n=500)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Bangladesh (n=225)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	4	0	146	**150**	92.59%	0.70%
Major (n=3012)	4	2	6	**12**	7.41%	0.06%
Critical (n=60)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	3	1	1	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	1	0	0	**1**	0.62%	0.00%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	0	0	9	**9**	5.56%	0.04%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Other (n=3454)	4	1	10	**15**	9.26%	0.07%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	0	0	1	**1**	0.62%	0.00%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	0	0	131	**131**	80.86%	0.61%
Incident						

Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	3	0	2	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	0	0	4	**4**	2.47%	0.02%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	3	1	1	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	1	0	0	**1**	0.62%	0.00%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	1	1	0	**2**	1.23%	0.01%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	0	0	9	**9**	5.56%	0.04%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	4	**4**	2.47%	0.02%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	0	0	1	**1**	0.62%	0.00%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	0	0	131	**131**	80.86%	0.61%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	5	1	7	**13**	8.02%	0.06%
February (n=1852)	0	0	6	**6**	3.70%	0.03%
March (n=2294)	0	0	13	**13**	8.02%	0.06%
April (n=2141)	1	0	4	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
May (n=2414)	0	0	11	**11**	6.79%	0.05%
June (n=1929)	1	1	3	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
July (n=2062)	0	0	22	**22**	13.58%	0.10%
August (n=2330)	0	0	11	**11**	6.79%	0.05%
September (n=2265)	1	0	70	**71**	43.83%	0.33%
October (n=2158)	0	0	5	**5**	3.09%	0.02%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	4	0	28	**32**	19.75%	0.15%

Tuesday (n=3730)	1	1	36	**38**	23.46%	0.18%
Wednesday (n=3768)	0	0	21	**21**	12.96%	0.10%
Thursday (n=3845)	0	0	13	**13**	8.03%	0.06%
Friday (n=3566)	2	0	41	**43**	26.54%	0.2%
Saturday (n=1744)	1	1	6	**8**	4.94%	0.04%
Sunday (n=1679)	0	0	7	**7**	4.32%	0.03%

Appendix 18. Incident Types in Mainland APOD (n=120) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Main APOD (n=105)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Main APOD (n=15)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Main APOD (n=0)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=13)	8.6%	69.2% (9)	-	26.7%	30.8% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
February (n=8)	7.6%	100% (8)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
March (n=14)	9.5%	71.4% (10)	-	26.7%	28.6% (4)	-	0%	0%	-
April (n=7)	5.7%	85.7% (6)	-	6.7%	14.3% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
May (n=14)	12.4%	92.9% (13)	-	6.7%	7.1% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
June (n=5)	3.8%	80% (4)	-	6.7%	20% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
July (n=14)	12.4%	92.9% (13)	-	6.7%	7.1% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
August (n=12)	10.5%	91.7% (11)	-	6.7%	8.3% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
September (n=26)	23.8%	96.2% (25)	-	6.7%	3.8% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
October (n=7)	5.7%	85.7% (6)	-	6.7%	14.3% (1)	-	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=20)	18.1%	95% (19)	-	6.7%	5% (1)	-	0%	0%	
Tuesday (n=20)	16.2%	85% (17)	-	20%	15% (3)	-	0%	0%	
Wednesday (n=22)	19%	90.9% (20)	-	13.3%	9.1% (2)	-	0%	0%	
Thursday (n=11)	8.6%	81.8% (9)	-	13.3%	18.2% (2)	-	0%	0%	
Friday (n=28)	23.8%	89.3% (25)	-	20%	10.7% (3)	-	0%	0%	
Saturday (n=9)	4.8%	55.6% (5)	-	26.7%	44.4% (4)	-	0%	0%	
Sunday (n=10)	9.5%	100% (10)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	

*p= <.05, **p=<.001

Appendix 19. Mainland APOD Incident Participants (n=162) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Main APOD Minor Incident Participants (n=150)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Main APOD Major Incident Participants (n=12)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Main APOD Critical Incident Participants (n=0)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=13)	4.7%	53.8% (7)	30.94**	50%	46.2% (6)	30.94**	0%	0%
February (n=6)	4%	100% (6)	.498	0%	0%	.498	0%	0%
March (n=13)	6.7%	76.9% (10)	5.06*	25%	23.1%(3)	5.06*	0%	0%
April (n=5)	3.3%	100% (5)	.41	0%	0%	.431	0%	0%
May (n=11)	7.3%	100% (11)	.94	0%	0%	.944	0%	0%
June (n=5)	2%	60% (3)	7.99*	16.7%	40%(2)	7.99*	0%	0%
July (n=22)	14%	95.5% (21)	.30	8.3%	4.5%(1)	.304	0%	0%
August (n=11)	7.3%	100% (11)	.94	0%	0%	.94	0%	0%
September (n=71)	47.3%	100% (71)	10.11*	0%	0%	10.11*	0%	0%
October (n=5)	3.3%	100% (5)	.41	0%	0%	.41	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=14)	8.1%	85.7% (12)	1.04	16.7%	14.3% (2)	1.038	0%	0%
Air Arrival (n=21)	13.4%	95.2% (20)	.254	8.3%	4.8% (1)	.25	0%	0%
S501 (n=7)	4%	85.7% (6)	.495	8.3%	14.3% (1)	.495	0%	0%
Visa Cancellation (n=15)	10.1%	100% (15)	1.33	0%	0%	1.33	0%	0%
Seaport Arrival (n=68)	45.6%	100% (68)	9.48*	0%	0%	9.48*	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=32)	18.1%	84.4% (27)	3.87*	41.7%	15.6% (5)	3.866*	0%	0%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0.7%	25% (1)	27.13**	25%	75% (3)	27.13**	0%	0%

Gender								
Male (n=138)	86.7%	94.2% (130)	3.52	66.7%	5.8% (8)	3.522	0%	0%
Female (n=24)	13.3%	83.3% (20)	-	33.3%	16.7% (4)	3.522	0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=7)	1.3%	28.6% (2)	-	41.7%	71.4% (5)	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=28)	16%	85.7% (24)	-	33.3%	14.3% (4)	-	0%	0%
Adult (n=126)	82%	97.6% (123)	-	25%	2.4% (3)	-	0%	0%
Older Adult (n=1)	0.7%	100% (1)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
New Zealand (n=1)	0.7%	100% (1)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=2)	0%	0%	-	16.7%	100% (2)	-	0%	0%
U.K. (n=16)	9.3%	87.5% (14)	-	16.7%	12.5% (2)	-	0%	0%
Stateless (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
India (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Sudan (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Iraq (n=7)	4.7%	100% (7)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=68)	45.3%	100% (68)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
China (n=6)	4%	100% (6)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Fiji (n=2)	1.3%	100% (2)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=32)	20%	93.8% (30)	.078	16.7%	6.3% (2)	.078	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=38)	24%	94.7% (36)	.333	16.7%	5.3% (2)	.33	0%	0%
Wednesday (n=21)	13.3%	95.2% (20)	.246	8.3%	4.8% (1)	.25	0%	0%
Thursday (n=13)	8%	92.3% (12)	.002*	8.3%	7.7% (1)	.002*	0%	0%

Friday (n=43)	26.7%	93% (40)	.016*	25%	7% (3)	.016*	0%	0%
Saturday (n=8)	3.3%	62.5% (5)	11.11	25%	37.5% (3)	11.11	0%	0%
Sunday (n=7)	4.7%	100% (7)	.59	0%	0%	.585	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Maribyrnong IDC

Appendix 20. Immigration Detainees in Maribyrnong IDC

Characteristics	VIC Maribyrnong IDC (n=108)	Proportion of Maribyrnong IDC Detainees n= 108	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Young Adults (19-30)	39	36.11%	2.86%	
Adults (31-60)	68	62.96%	4.98%	
Older Adults (61+)	1	0.93%	0.07%	
Gender				
Male	108	100.00%	7.91%	
Female	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention Group				
IMA	20	18.52%	1.46%	
Air Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
S501	52	48.15%	3.81%	
Visa Cancellation	26	24.07%	1.90%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	10	9.26%	0.73%	
Family Status				
FAM	5	4.63%	0.37%	
SAM	103	95.37%	7.54%	
SAF	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	19	17.59%	1.39%	
61-90 days	7	6.48%	0.51%	
91-120 days	7	6.48%	0.51%	
121-180 days	8	7.41%	0.59%	
181-240 days	9		0.66%	
241-300 days	6	5.56%	0.44%	
301-365 days	7	6.48%	0.51%	
366-730 days	24		1.76%	
731+ days	21	19.44%	1.54%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Maribyrnong**
Iran (n=180)	11	10.19%	0.81%	6.11%
New Zealand (n=152)	12	11.11%	0.88%	7.89%
Vietnam (n=103)	12	11.11%	0.88%	11.65%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	1	0.93%	0.07%	0.98%

United Kingdom (n=59)	5	4.63%	0.37%	8.47%
Stateless (n=55)	3	2.78%	0.22%	5.45%
India (n=54)	9	8.33%	0.66%	16.67%
Sudan (n=54)	13	12.04%	0.95%	24.07%
Afghanistan (n=47)	2	1.85%	0.15%	4.26%
Iraq (n=47)	4	3.70%	0.29%	8.51%
Pakistan (n=35)	1	0.93%	0.07%	2.86%
China (n=34)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fiji (n=33)	1	0.93%	0.07%	3.03%
Lebanon (n=32)	4	3.70%	0.29%	12.50%
Bangladesh (n=31)	1	0.93%	0.07%	3.23%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	29	26.85%	2.12%	

Appendix 21. Maribyrnong IDC Incident Participants

Characteristics	VIC Maribyrnong IDC (n= 2869)				Proportion of Maribyrnong IDC Incident Participants n= 2869	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=494)**	**Alleged Victim (n=87)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=2288)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	0	0	11	**11**	0.38%	0.05%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	218	39	892	**1149**	40.05%	5.34%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	272	45	1325	**1642**	57.23%	7.64%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	4	3	60	**67**	2.34%	0.31%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	452	76	2151	**2679**	93.38%	12.46%
Female (n=2237)	42	11	137	**190**	6.62%	0.88%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	117	27	325	**469**	16.35%	2.18%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	39	3	190	**232**	8.09%	1.08%
S501 (n=6241)	146	21	618	**785**	27.36%	3.65%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	104	20	616	**740**	25.79%	3.44%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	4	**4**	0.14%	0.02%
Overstayer (n=4259)	88	16	535	**639**	22.27%	2.97%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	42	14	146	**202**	7.04%	0.94%
New Zealand (n=3310)	66	11	299	**376**	13.11%	1.75%
Vietnam (n=971)	28	5	190	**223**	7.77%	1.04%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	23	9	176	**208**	7.25%	0.97%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	34	4	110	**148**	5.16%	0.69%

Stateless (n=452)	24	6	53	**83**	2.89%	0.39%
India (n=723)	13	2	165	**180**	6.27%	0.84%
Sudan (n=474)	28	6	109	**143**	4.98%	0.67%
Afghanistan (n=355)	6	0	30	**36**	1.25%	0.17%
Iraq (n=762)	4	0	12	**16**	0.56%	0.07%
Pakistan (n=470)	42	5	78	**125**	4.36%	0.58%
China (n=1505)	24	6	80	**110**	3.83%	0.51%
Fiji (n=492)	4	1	26	**31**	1.08%	0.14%
Lebanon (n=500)	7	0	52	**59**	2.06%	0.27%
Bangladesh (n=225)	5	0	13	**18**	0.63%	0.08%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	369	60	1874	**2303**	80.27%	10.71%
Major (n=3012)	122	21	414	**557**	19.41%	2.59%
Critical (n=60)	3	6	0	**9**	0.31%	0.04%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	58	24	23	**105**	3.66%	0.49%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	3	5	0	**8**	0.28%	0.04%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	1	0	0	**1**	0.03%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	63	0	166	**229**	7.98%	1.07%
Death (n=4)	1	0	0	**1**	0.03%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	2	4	4	**10**	0.35%	0.05%
Other (n=3454)	232	48	234	**514**	17.92%	2.39%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	25	1	14	**40**	1.39%	0.19%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	16	1	18	**35**	1.22%	0.16%
Use of Force (n=1475)	61	3	339	**403**	14.05%	1.87%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	33	0	1490	**1523**	53.08%	7.08%

Incident						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	157	13	47	**217**	7.56%	1.01%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	6	11	9	**26**	0.91%	0.12%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	58	24	23	**105**	3.66%	0.49%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	3	5	0	**8**	0.28%	0.04%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	4	**4**	0.14%	0.02%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	1	0	0	**1**	0.03%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	63	0	166	**229**	7.98%	1.07%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	11	2	11	**24**	0.84%	0.11%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.03%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	34	1	20	**55**	1.92%	0.26%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	2	4	4	**10**	0.35%	0.05%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	1	**1**	0.03%	0.00%
Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	2	0	**2**	0.07%	0.01%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	3	**3**	0.10%	0.01%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	25	1	14	**40**	1.39%	0.19%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	16	1	18	**35**	1.22%	0.16%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	5	9	16	**30**	1.05%	0.14%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	1	0	1	**2**	0.07%	0.01%
Theft (n=43)	5	6	4	**15**	0.52%	0.07%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	1	0	3	**4**	0.14%	0.02%
Use of Force (n=1475)	61	3	339	**403**	14.05%	1.87%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	33	0	1490	**1523**	53.08%	7.08%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	6	0	17	**23**	0.80%	0.11%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	1	98	**99**	3.45%	0.46%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	6	3	0	**9**	0.31%	0.04%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	26	4	178	**208**	7.25%	0.97%
February (n=1852)	55	13	178	**246**	8.57%	1.14%
March (n=2294)	63	18	262	**343**	11.96%	1.60%
April (n=2141)	46	10	223	**279**	9.72%	1.30%
May (n=2414)	57	10	285	**352**	12.27%	1.64%
June (n=1929)	48	9	225	**282**	9.83%	1.31%
July (n=2062)	45	5	186	**236**	8.23%	1.10%

August (n=2330)	46	8	272	**326**	11.36%	1.52%
September (n=2265)	52	6	215	**273**	9.52%	1.27%
October (n=2158)	56	4	264	**324**	11.29%	1.51%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	75	10	262	**347**	12.1%	1.61%
Tuesday (n=3730)	77	11	449	**537**	18.72%	2.5%
Wednesday (n=3768)	91	14	480	**585**	20.4%	2.72%
Thursday (n=3845)	67	10	435	**512**	17.85%	2.38%
Friday (n=3566)	81	15	384	**480**	16.73%	2.23%
Saturday (n=1744)	55	14	155	**224**	7.81%	1.04%
Sunday (n=1679)	48	13	123	**184**	6.41%	0.86%

Appendix 22. Incident Types in Maribyrnong IDC (n=2464) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Marib IDC (n=1860)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Marib IDC (n=597)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Marib IDC (n=7)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=188)	7.4%	73.4% (138)	.477	8.4%	26.6% (50)	.621	0%	0%	-
February (n=227)	8.7%	70.9% (161)	2.81	11.1%	29.1% (66)	3.20	0%	0%	-
March (n=285)	9.2%	60.4% (172)	39.90**	18.6%	38.9% (111)	38.03**	28.6%	0.7% (2)	-
April (n=269)	9.7%	67.3% (181)	10.98*	14.7%	32.7% (88)	11.84*	0%	0%	-
May (n=306)	12.7%	77.1% (236)	.51	11.6%	22.5% (69)	.537	14.3%	0.3% (1)	-
June (n=258)	10.5%	76% (196)	.04	10.2%	23.6% (61)	.054	14.3%	0.4% (1)	-
July (n=210)	9.5%	84.3% (177)	9.60*	5.4%	15.2% (32)	10.11*	14.3%	0.5% (1)	-
August (n=267)	11.7%	81.3% (217)	5.42*	8%	18% (48)	6.37*	28.6%	0.7% (2)	-
September (n=230)	10.1%	81.3% (187)	4.64*	7.2%	18.7% (43)	4.23*	0%	0%	-
October (n=224)	10.5%	87.1% (195)	17.82**	4.9%	12.9% (29)	17.09**	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=334)	14%	77.8% (260)	1.16	12.4%	22.2% (74)	.91	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=390)	16.7%	79.5% (310)	4.00*	12.9%	19.7% (77)	5.08*	42.9%	0.8% (3)	-
Wednesday (n=459)	19.4%	78.6% (361)	3.05	16.2%	21.1% (97)	2.95	14.3%	0.2% (1)	-
Thursday (n=446)	18.6%	77.6% (346)	1.29	16.8%	22.4% (100)	.969	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=455)	18.8%	76.7% (349)	.446	17.8%	23.3% (106)	.264	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=220)	7.5%	63.6% (140)	18.33**	13.1%	35.5% (78)	16.58**	28.6%	0.9% (2)	-
Sunday (n=160)	5.1%	58.8% (94)	25.90**	10.9%	40.6% (65)	25.06**	14.3%	0.6% (1)	-

*p= <.05, **p=<.001

Appendix 23. Maribyrnong IDC Incident Participants (n=2869) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Marib IDC Minor Incident Participants (n=2303)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Marib IDC Major Incident Participants (n=557)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Marib IDC Critical Incident Participants (n=9)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=208)	7.1%	78.8% (164)	.288	7.9%	21.2% (44)	.434	0%	0%
February (n=246)	7.7%	72.4% (178)	10.64*	12.2%	27.6% (68)	11.64*	0%	0%
March (n=343)	10.1%	67.6% (232)	39.26**	19.2%	31.2% (107)	34.56**	44.4%	1.2% (4)
April (n=279)	8.7%	71.7% (200)	14.39**	14.2%	28.3% (79)	15.65**	0%	0%
May (n=352)	12.2%	79.5% (280)	.134	12.7%	20.2% (71)	.147	11.1%	0.3% (1)
June (n=282)	9.6%	78.4% (221)	.715	10.8%	21.3% (60)	.693	11.1%	0.4% (1)
July (n=236)	9.2%	89.4% (211)	13.55**	4.3%	10.2% (24)	14.048**	11.1%	0.4% (1)
August (n=326)	12.2%	86.2% (281)	8.15*	7.7%	13.2% (43)	9.107*	22.2%	0.6% (2)
September (n=273)	10.3%	86.8% (237)	8.15*	6.5%	13.2% (36)	7.48*	0%	0%
October (n=324)	13%	92.3% (299)	33.28**	4.5%	7.7% (25)	31.95**	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=469)	15.3%	75.1% (352)	9.64*	20.5%	24.3% (114)	8.58*	33.3%	0.6% (3)
Air Arrival (n=232)	3.1%	30.6% (71)	393.21**	28.9%	69.4% (161)	403.05**	0%	0%
S501 (n=785)	31.1%	91.3% (717)	83.56**	11.8%	8.4% (66)	83.68**	22.2%	0.3% (2)
Visa Cancellation (n=740)	28.7%	89.2% (660)	50.07**	13.8%	10.4% (77)	51.73**	33.3%	0.4% (3)
Seaport Arrival (n=4)	0.2%	100% (4)	.98	0%	0%	.97	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=639)	21.7%	78.1% (499)	2.47	25%	21.8% (139)	2.87	11.1%	0.2% (1)
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								
Male (n=2679)	93.4%	80.3% (2151)	.009	93.5%	19.4% (521)	.028	77.8%	0.3% (7)

Female (n=190)	6.6%	80.3% (152)	-	6.5%	18.9% (36)	.028	22.2%	1.1% (2)
Age Group								
Minor (n=0)	0%	0%		0%	0%		0%	0%
Young Adult (n=1012)	34.5%	78.6% (795)	2.90	38.1%	20.9% (212)	2.35	55.6%	0.5% (5)
Adult (n=1787)	63.2%	81.5% (1456)	4.35*	58.9%	18.4% (328)	3.40	33.3%	0.2% (3)
Older Adult (n=70)	2.3%	74.3% (52)	1.62	3.1%	24.3% (17)	1.09	11.1%	1.4% (1)
Citizenship								
Iran (n=202)	7.8%	89.1% (180)	10.72*	3.4%	9.4% (19)	13.91**	33.3%	1.5% (3)
New Zealand (n=376)	13.9%	85.4% (321)	7.11*	9.9%	14.6% (55)	6.34*	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=223)	7.8%	80.3% (179)	.000	7.9%	19.7% (44)	.015	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=208)	7.8%	86.1% (179)	4.74*	5%	13.5% (28)	5.08*	11.1%	0.5% (1)
U.K. (n=148)	5%	78.4% (116)	.353	5.7%	21.6% (32)	.486	0%	0%
Stateless (n=83)	2.5%	68.7% (57)	7.26*	4.7%	31.3% (26)	7.75*	0%	0%
India (n=180)	6.6%	83.9% (151)	1.59	5.2%	16.1% (29)	1.339	0%	0%
Sudan (n=143)	5.8%	93.7% (134)	17.15**	1.6%	6.3% (9)	16.56**	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=36)	1.4%	88.9% (32)	1.71	0.7%	11.1% (4)	1.607	0%	0%
Iraq (n=16)	0.5%	75% (12)	.28	0.7%	25% (4)	.321	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=125)	3.3%	60% (75)	33.92**	8.8%	39.2% (49)	32.70**	11.1%	0.8% (1)
China (n=110)	3.4%	71.8% (79)	5.16*	5.2%	26.4% (29)	3.53	22.2%	1.8% (2)
Fiji (n=31)	1.2%	90.3% (28)	1.99	0.5%	9.7% (3)	1.90	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=59)	2.3%	89.8% (53)	3.48	1.1%	10.2% (6)	3.29	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=18)	0.3%	44.4% (8)	14.68**	1.8%	55.6% (10)	15.12**	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n= 347)	12%	79.8% (277)	.049	12.6%	20.2% (70)	.145	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=537)	20.1%	86.2% (463)	14.76**	12.6%	13% (70)	17.18**	44.4%	0.7% (4)
Wednesday (n=585)	21.4%	84.1% (492)	6.81*	16.5%	15.7% (92)	6.388*	11.1%	0.2% (1)
Thursday (n=512)	18.3%	82.2% (421)	1.504	16.3%	17.8% (91)	1.07	0%	0%
Friday (n=480)	16.7%	80.2% (385)	.001	17.1%	19.8% (95)	.05	0%	0%
Saturday (n=224)	6.7%	68.8% (154)	20.37**	12.2%	30.4% (68)	18.596**	22.2%	0.9% (2)
Sunday (n=184)	4.8%	60.3% (111)	49.39**	12.7%	38.6% (71)	46.19**	22.2%	1.1% (2)

*p= <.05 **p=<.001

Melbourne ITA

Appendix 24. Immigration Detainees in Melbourne ITA

Characteristics	VIC Melbourne ITA (n=222)	Proportion of Melbourne ITA Detainees n= 222	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	4	1.80%	0.29%	
Young Adults (19-30)	55	24.77%	4.03%	
Adults (31-60)	149	67.12%	10.91%	
Older Adults (61+)	14	6.31%	1.02%	
Gender				
Male	206	92.79%	15.08%	
Female	16	7.21%	1.17%	
Detention Group				
IMA	77	34.68%	5.64%	
Air Arrival	11	4.95%	0.81%	
S501	44	19.82%	3.22%	
Visa Cancellation	46	20.72%	3.37%	
Seaport Arrival	3	1.35%	0.22%	
Overstayer	41	18.47%	3.00%	
Family Status				
FAM	16	7.21%	1.17%	
SAM	194	87.39%	14.20%	
SAF	12	5.41%	0.88%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	37	16.67%	2.71%	
61-90 days	13	5.86%	0.95%	
91-120 days	11	4.95%	0.81%	
121-180 days	11	4.95%	0.81%	
181-240 days	11	4.95%	0.81%	
241-300 days	10	4.50%	0.73%	
301-365 days	12	5.41%	0.88%	
366-730 days	37	16.67%	2.71%	
731+ days	80	36.04%	5.86%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of Each Frequent Citizenship**
Iran (n=180)	17	7.66%	1.24%	9.44%
New Zealand (n=152)	13	5.86%	0.95%	8.55%

Vietnam (n=103)	8	3.60%	0.59%	7.77%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	27	12.16%	1.98%	26.47%
United Kingdom (n=59)	13	5.86%	0.95%	22.03%
Stateless (n=55)	7	3.15%	0.51%	12.73%
India (n=54)	9	4.05%	0.66%	16.67%
Sudan (n=54)	7	3.15%	0.51%	12.96%
Afghanistan (n=47)	15	6.76%	1.10%	31.91%
Iraq (n=47)	2	0.90%	0.15%	4.26%
Pakistan (n=35)	18	8.11%	1.32%	51.43%
China (n=34)	2	0.90%	0.15%	5.88%
Fiji (n=33)	1	0.45%	0.07%	3.03%
Lebanon (n=32)	8	3.60%	0.59%	25.00%
Bangladesh (n=31)	12	5.41%	0.88%	38.71%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	63	28.38%	4.61%	

Appendix 25. Melbourne ITA Incident Participants

Characteristics	VIC Melbourne ITA (n= 1333)				Proportion of Melbourne ITA Incident Participants n=1333	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=289)**	**Alleged Victim (n=107)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=937)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	52	25	46	**123**	9.23%	0.57%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	74	32	400	**506**	37.96%	2.35%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	155	43	473	**671**	50.34%	3.12%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	8	7	18	**33**	2.48%	0.15%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	244	90	776	**1110**	83.27%	5.16%
Female (n=2237)	45	17	161	**223**	16.73%	1.04%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	96	28	178	**302**	22.66%	1.40%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	10	6	46	**62**	4.65%	0.29%
S501 (n=6241)	28	4	43	**75**	5.63%	0.35%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	19	10	103	**132**	9.90%	0.61%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	5	2	12	**19**	1.43%	0.09%
Overstayer (n=4259)	131	57	553	**741**	55.59%	3.45%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	24	8	30	**62**	4.65%	0.29%
New Zealand (n=3310)	14	4	29	**47**	3.53%	0.22%
Vietnam (n=971)	4	5	47	**56**	4.20%	0.26%

Sri Lanka (n=819)	27	9	69	**105**	7.88%	0.49%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	17	2	22	**41**	3.08%	0.19%
Stateless (n=452)	1	1	9	**11**	0.83%	0.05%
India (n=723)	5	2	54	**61**	4.58%	0.28%
Sudan (n=474)	3	3	4	**10**	0.75%	0.05%
Afghanistan (n=355)	6	1	9	**16**	1.20%	0.07%
Iraq (n=762)	2	1	4	**7**	0.53%	0.03%
Pakistan (n=470)	6	3	34	**43**	3.23%	0.20%
China (n=1505)	18	5	57	**80**	6.00%	0.37%
Fiji (n=492)	2	1	6	**9**	0.68%	0.04%
Lebanon (n=500)	54	28	53	**135**	10.13%	0.63%
Bangladesh (n=225)	7	1	26	**34**	2.55%	0.16%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	234	59	710	**1003**	75.24%	4.67%
Major (n=3012)	52	48	226	**326**	24.46%	1.52%
Critical (n=60)	3	0	1	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	2	2	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	23	8	8	**39**	2.93%	0.18%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	4	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	53	0	43	**96**	7.20%	0.45%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape (n=7)	3	0	0	**3**	0.23%	0.01%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	2	4	0	**6**	0.45%	0.03%
Other (n=3454)	136	50	195	**381**	28.58%	1.77%

Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	7	5	7	**19**	1.43%	0.09%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	15	11	15	**41**	3.08%	0.19%
Use of Force (n=1475)	27	16	161	**204**	15.30%	0.95%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	23	11	501	**535**	40.14%	2.49%
Incident						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	76	10	18	**104**	7.80%	0.48%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	0	25	28	**53**	3.98%	0.25%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	2	0	**2**	0.15%	0.01%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	2	2	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	23	8	8	**39**	2.93%	0.18%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	2	**2**	0.15%	0.01%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	4	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	53	0	43	**96**	7.20%	0.45%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	12	0	7	**19**	1.43%	0.09%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	47	1	20	**68**	5.10%	0.32%
Escape (n=7)	3	0	0	**3**	0.23%	0.01%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	3	**3**	0.23%	0.01%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	1	0	0	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%

Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	2	4	0	**6**	0.45%	0.03%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	2	**2**	0.15%	0.01%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	1	3	**4**	0.30%	0.02%
Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	19	**19**	1.43%	0.09%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	7	5	7	**19**	1.43%	0.09%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	15	11	15	**41**	3.08%	0.19%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	0	8	13	**21**	1.58%	0.10%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	0	1	0	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	27	16	161	**204**	15.30%	0.95%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	23	11	501	**535**	40.14%	2.49%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	3	**3**	0.23%	0.01%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	1	**1**	0.08%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	1	73	**74**	5.55%	0.34%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	12	7	50	**69**	5.18%	0.32%
February (n=1852)	13	16	78	**107**	8.03%	0.50%
March (n=2294)	11	10	63	**84**	6.30%	0.39%
April (n=2141)	32	18	84	**134**	10.05%	0.62%
May (n=2414)	38	19	88	**145**	10.88%	0.67%
June (n=1929)	17	2	112	**131**	9.83%	0.61%
July (n=2062)	27	8	92	**127**	9.53%	0.59%
August (n=2330)	28	6	119	**153**	11.48%	0.71%
September (n=2265)	26	6	128	**160**	12.00%	0.74%
October (n=2158)	85	15	123	**223**	16.73%	1.04%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	52	18	113	**183**	13.73%	0.85%
Tuesday (n=3730)	47	15	185	**247**	18.53%	1.15%
Wednesday (n=3768)	43	13	165	**221**	16.58%	1.03%
Thursday (n=3845)	42	14	162	**218**	16.35%	1.01%
Friday (n=3566)	54	21	176	**251**	18.83%	1.17%
Saturday (n=1744)	20	9	73	**102**	7.65%	0.47%
Sunday (n=1679)	31	17	63	**111**	8.33%	0.52%

Appendix 26. Incidents in Melbourne ITA (n=1237) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Melb ITA (n=898)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Melb ITA (n=336)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Melb ITA (n=3)	Proportion of Current characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=70)	4.5%	57.1% (40)	8.91*	8.6%	41.4% (29)	7.63*	33.3%	1.4% (1)	-
February (n=103)	7%	61.2% (63)	7.38*	11.9%	38.8% (40)	7.74*	0%	0%	-
March (n=79)	5.6%	63.3% (50)	3.67	8.6%	36.7% (29)	3.89*	0%	0%	-
April (n=115)	9.6%	74.8% (86)	.31	8.3%	24.3% (28)	.51	33.3%	0.9% (1)	-
May (n=146)	12%	74% (108)	.158	11.3%	26% (38)	.108	0%	0%	-
June (n=111)	9.6%	77.5% (86)	1.46	7.4%	22.5% (25)	1.33	0%	0%	-
July (n=112)	9.8%	78.6% (88)	2.21	7.1%	21.4% (24)	2.05	0%	0%	-
August (n=138)	11.6%	75.4% (104)	.598	9.8%	23.9% (33)	.829	33.3%	0.7% (1)	-
September (n=148)	12.1%	73.6% (109)	.09	11.6%	26.4% (39)	.056	0%	0%	-
October (n=215)	18.3%	76.3% (164)	1.78	15.2%	23.7% (51)	1.56	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=168)	12.9%	69% (116)	1.23	14.9%	29.8% (50)	.66	66.7%	1.2% (2)	-
Tuesday (n=223)	18.3%	73.5% (164)	.123	17.3%	26% (58)	.18	33.3%	0.4% (1)	-
Wednesday (n=222)	18.9%	76.6% (170)	2.16	15.5%	23.4% (52)	1.91	0%	0%	-
Thursday (n=199)	17%	76.9% (153)	2.19	13.7%	23.1% (46)	1.96	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=228)	18.8%	74.1% (169)	.328	17.6%	25.9% (59)	.233	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=101)	7.3%	65.3% (66)	2.90	10.4%	34.7% (35)	3.12	0%	0%	-
Sunday (n=96)	6.7%	62.5% (60)	5.33*	10.7%	37.5% (36)	5.62*	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 27. Melbourne ITA Incident Participants (n=1333) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Melb ITA Minor Incident Participants (n=1003)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Melb ITA Major Incident Participants (n=326)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Melb ITA Critical Incident Participants (n=4)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=69)	3.9%	56.5% (39)	13.69**	8.6%	40.6% (28)	10.24*	50%	2.9% (2)
February (n=107)	6.6%	61.7% (66)	11.49*	12.6%	38.3% (41)	12.10*	0%	0%
March (n=84)	5.5%	65.5% (55)	4.59*	8.9%	34.5% (29)	4.92*	0%	0%
April (n=134)	10.5%	78.4% (105)	.776	8.6%	20.9% (28)	1.02	25%	0.7% (1)
May (n=145)	10.5%	72.4% (105)	.700	12.3%	27.6% (40)	.86	0%	0%
June (n=131)	10.9%	83.2% (109)	4.94*	6.7%	16.8% (22)	4.62*	0%	0%
July (n=127)	10.5%	82.7% (105)	4.16*	6.7%	17.3% (22)	3.87*	0%	0%
August (n=153)	12.2%	79.7% (122)	1.88	9.2%	19.6% (30)	2.20	25%	0.7% (1)
September (n=160)	12%	75% (120)	.006	12.3%	25% (40)	.03	0%	0%
October (n=223)	17.6%	79.4% (177)	2.45	14.1%	20.6% (46)	2.12	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=302)	22.9%	75.8% (229)	.063	22.2%	23.8% (72)	.07	25%	0.3% (1)
Air Arrival (n=62)	3.5%	56.5% (35)	12.39**	8.3%	43.5% (27)	12.90**	0%	0%
S501 (n=75)	6.3%	84% (63)	3.25	3.7%	16% (12)	3.05	0%	0%
Visa Cancellation (n=132)	11.2%	84.8% (112)	7.21*	5.8%	14.4% (19)	7.98*	25%	0.8% (1)
Seaport Arrival (n=19)	1.4%	73.7% (14)	.026	1.5%	26.3% (5)	.038	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=741)	54.8%	74.1% (549)	1.28	58.5%	25.6% (190)	1.36	50%	0.3% (2)

Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								
Male (n=1110)	82.3%	74.3% (825)	3.012	86.2%	25.3% (281)	2.651	100%	0.4% (4)
Female (n=223)	17.7%	79.8% (178)		13.8%	20.2% (45)		0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=123)	9.6%	78% (96)	.57	8.3%	22% (27)	.46	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=452)	33.1%	73.5% (332)	1.18	35.6%	25.7% (116)	.54	100%	0.9% (4)
Adult (n=725)	54.4%	75.3% (546)	.004	54.9%	24.7% (179)	.047	0%	0%
Older Adult (n=33)	2.9%	87.9% (29)	2.90	1.2%	12.1% (4)	2.79	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=62)	5.5%	88.7% (55)	6.33*	1.8%	9.7% (6)	7.69*	25%	1.6% (1)
New Zealand (n=47)	4.2%	89.4% (42)	5.21*	1.5%	10.6% (5)	5.04*	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=56)	4%	71.4% (40)	.46	4.9%	28.6% (16)	.536	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=105)	8.3%	79% (83)	.89	6.7%	21% (22)	.76	0%	0%
U.K (n=41)	4%	97.6% (40)	11.31*	0.3%	2.4% (1)	11.10*	0%	0%
Stateless (n=11)	0.8%	72.7% (8)	.038	0.9%	27.3% (3)	.048	0%	0%
India (n=61)	3.8%	62.3% (38)	5.75*	6.4%	34.4% (21)	3.44	50%	3.3% (2)
Sudan (n=10)	0.8%	80% (8)	.122	0.6%	20% (2)	.108	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=16)	1.6%	100% (16)	5.33*	0%	0%	5.24	0%	0%
Iraq (n=7)	0.5%	71.4% (5)	.055	0.6%	28.6% (2)	.07	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=43)	3.8%	88.4% (38)	4.11*	1.5%	11.6% (5)	3.96*	0%	0%
China (n=80)	5.2%	65% (52)	4.79*	8.6%	35% (28)	5.12*	0%	0%
Fiji (n=9)	0.6%	66.7% (6)	.36	0.9%	33.2% (3)	.387	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=135)	10.2%	75.6% (102)	.008	10.1%	24.4% (33)	.000	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=34)	3.1%	91.2% (31)	4.76*	0.9%	8.8% (3)	4.62*	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=183)	13.3%	72.7% (133)	.75	14.4%	25.7% (47)	.173	75%	1.6% (3)
Tuesday (n=247)	18.7%	76.1% (188)	.123	17.8%	23.5% (58)	.156	25%	0.1% (1)
Wednesday (n=221)	16.8%	76.5% (169)	.214	16%	23.5% (52)	.123	0%	0%

Thursday (n=218)	17.3%	79.8% (174)	2.93	13.5%	20.2% (44)	2.58	0%	0%
Friday (n=251)	19%	76.1% (191)	.12	18.4%	23.9% (60)	.051	0%	0%
Saturday (n=102)	7.2%	70.6% (72)	1.29	9.2%	29.4% (30)	1.47	0%	0%
Sunday (n=111)	7.6%	68.5% (76)	2.98	10.7%	31.5% (35)	3.28	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

North West Point IDC

Appendix 28. North West Point IDC Incident Participants

Characteristics	Christmas Island North West Point (n= 1132)				Proportion of North West Point IDC Incident Participants n=1132	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=258)**	**Alleged Victim (n=57)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=817)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	96	12	295	**403**	35.60%	1.87%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	162	44	517	**723**	63.87%	3.36%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	0	1	5	**6**	0.53%	0.03%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	258	57	817	**1132**	100.00%	5.27%
Female (n=2237)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	94	32	285	**411**	36.31%	1.91%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	0	0	2	**2**	0.18%	0.01%
501s (n=6241)	129	20	386	**535**	47.26%	2.49%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	26	4	91	**121**	10.69%	0.56%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Overstayer (n=4259)	9	1	53	**63**	5.57%	0.29%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	55	16	124	**195**	17.23%	0.91%
New Zealand (n=3310)	42	3	114	**159**	14.05%	0.74%
Vietnam (n=971)	2	1	66	**69**	6.10%	0.32%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	18	3	47	**68**	6.01%	0.32%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	2	2	16	**20**	1.77%	0.09%

Stateless (n=452)	2	0	13	**15**	1.33%	0.07%
India (n=723)	8	2	33	**43**	3.80%	0.20%
Sudan (n=474)	9	4	45	**58**	5.12%	0.27%
Afghanistan (n=355)	17	1	45	**63**	5.57%	0.29%
Iraq (n=762)	31	2	35	**68**	6.01%	0.32%
Pakistan (n=470)	3	5	23	**31**	2.74%	0.14%
China (n=1505)	0	0	6	**6**	0.53%	0.03%
Fiji (n=492)	8	0	21	**29**	2.56%	0.13%
Lebanon (n=500)	11	6	22	**39**	3.45%	0.18%
Bangladesh (n=225)	0	0	13	**13**	1.15%	0.06%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	217	26	756	**999**	88.25%	4.65%
Major (n=3012)	41	30	61	**132**	11.66%	0.61%
Critical (n=60)	0	1	0	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	2	2	**4**	0.35%	0.02%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	45	7	65	**117**	10.34%	0.54%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	2	1	0	**3**	0.27%	0.01%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	1	0	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	41	0	23	**64**	5.65%	0.30%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	3	0	0	**3**	0.27%	0.01%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	6	3	**9**	0.80%	0.04%
Other (n=3454)	132	24	162	**318**	28.09%	1.48%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	6	7	5	**18**	1.59%	0.08%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	9	8	15	**32**	2.83%	0.15%
Use of Force (n=1475)	17	1	14	**32**	2.83%	0.15%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	3	2	530	**535**	47.26%	2.49%

Incident						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	81	0	23	**104**	9.19%	0.48%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	4	16	15	**35**	3.09%	0.16%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	2	1	1	**4**	0.35%	0.02%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	45	7	65	**117**	10.34%	0.54%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	2	1	0	**3**	0.27%	0.01%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	1	0	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	5	**5**	0.44%	0.02%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	41	0	23	**64**	5.65%	0.30%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	16	0	13	**29**	2.56%	0.13%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	3	0	0	**3**	0.27%	0.01%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	25	1	79	**105**	9.28%	0.49%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	1	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	6	3	**9**	0.80%	0.04%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	1	**1**	0.09%	0.00%

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	1	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	6	7	5	**18**	1.59%	0.08%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	9	8	15	**32**	2.83%	0.15%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	0	6	6	**12**	1.06%	0.06%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	2	0	1	**3**	0.27%	0.01%
Theft (n=43)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	1	0	0	**1**	0.09%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	17	1	14	**32**	2.83%	0.15%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	3	2	530	**535**	47.26%	2.49%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	12	**12**	1.06%	0.06%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	1	0	4	**5**	0.44%	0.02%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	37	15	51	**103**	9.10%	0.48%
February (n=1852)	26	2	65	**93**	8.22%	0.43%
March (n=2294)	17	6	75	**98**	8.66%	0.46%
April (n=2141)	24	2	61	**87**	7.69%	0.40%
May (n=2414)	40	11	99	**150**	13.25%	0.70%
June (n=1929)	31	6	33	**70**	6.18%	0.33%
July (n=2062)	36	5	99	**140**	12.37%	0.65%
August (n=2330)	31	7	129	**167**	14.75%	0.78%
September (n=2265)	15	3	205	**223**	19.70%	1.04%
October (n=2158)	1	0	0	**1**	0.09%	0.00%

Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	35	10	68	**113**	9.98%	0.53%
Tuesday (n=3730)	32	4	77	**113**	9.98%	0.53%
Wednesday (n=3768)	32	9	129	**170**	15.02%	0.07%
Thursday (n=3845)	55	8	346	**409**	36.13%	1.9%
Friday (n=3566)	36	11	83	**130**	11.48%	0.60%
Saturday (n=1744)	42	13	35	**90**	7.95%	0.42%
Sunday (n=1679)	26	2	79	**107**	9.45%	0.5%

Appendix 29. Incidents in North West Point IDC (n=637) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in North IDC (n=483)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in North IDC (n=153)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in North IDC (n=1)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=67)	10.1%	73.1% (49)	.296	11.8%	26.9% (18)	.33	0%	0%	-
February (n=78)	12.2%	75.6% (59)	.002	12.4%	24.4% (19)	.006	0%	0%	-
March (n=73)	11.4%	75.3% (55)	.01	11.8%	24.7% (18)	.018	0%	0%	-
April (n=68)	11%	77.9% (53)	.186	9.8%	22.1% (15)	.160	0%	0%	-
May (n=98)	14.1%	69.4% (68)	2.62	19.6%	30.6% (30)	2.76	0%	0%	-
June (n=59)	8.9%	72.9% (43)	.307	10.5%	27.1% (16)	.342	0%	0%	-
July (n=68)	11.4%	80.9% (55)	1.06	8.5%	19.1% (13)	1.00	0%	0%	-
August (n=72)	12%	80.6% (58)	.99	9.2%	19.4% (14)	.931	0%	0%	-
September (n=44)	7%	77.3% (34)	.05	5.9%	20.5% (9)	.329	100%	2.3% (1)	-
October (n=10)	1.9%	90% (9)	1.11	0.7%	10% (1)	1.09	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=92)	15.9%	83.7% (77)	3.64	9.8%	16.3% (15)	3.51	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=96)	15.5%	78.1% (75)	.326	13.7%	21.9% (21)	.285	0%	0%	-
Wednesday (n=86)	13.9%	77.9% (67)	.235	12.4%	22.1% (19)	.202	0%	0%	-
Thursday (n=142)	22.8%	77.5% (110)	.268	20.9%	22.5% (32)	.22	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=89)	12.6%	68.5% (61)	3.00	18.3%	31.5% (28)	3.14	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=77)	10.1%	63.6% (49)	7.09*	17.6%	35.1% (27)	5.86*	100%	1.3% (1)	-
Sunday (n=55)	9.1%	80% (44)	.57	7.2%	20% (11)	.533	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05, **p=<.001

Appendix 30. Incident Participants in North West Point IDC (n=1132) by Characteristic

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents	
	Proportion of North IDC Minor Incident Participants (n=999)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of North IDC Major Incident Participants (n=132)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of North IDC Critical Incident Participants (n=1)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=103)	8.4%	81.6% (84)	4.90*	14.4%	18.4% (19)	5.07*	0%	0%
February (n=93)	8.4%	90.3% (84)	.419	6.8%	9.7% (9)	.387	0%	0%
March (n=98)	8.5%	86.7% (85)	.238	9.8%	13.3% (13)	.268	0%	0%
April (n=87)	7.1%	81.6% (71)	4.009*	12.1%	18.4% (16)	4.14*	0%	0%
May (n=150)	12.2%	81.3% (122)	7.98*	21.2%	18.7% (28)	8.24*	0%	0%
June (n=70)	5.5%	78.6% (55)	6.74*	11.4%	21.4% (15)	6.91*	0%	0%
July (n=140)	12.9%	92.1% (129)	2.33	8.3%	7.9% (11)	2.24	0%	0%
August (n=167)	15.7%	94% (157)	6.27*	7.6%	6% (10)	6.12*	0%	0%
September (n=223)	21.1%	94.6% (211)	10.86*	8.3%	4.9% (11)	12.20**	100%	0.4% (1)
October (n=1)	0.1%	100% (1)		0%	0%	.132	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=411)	33.5%	81.5% (335)	28.29**	56.8%	18.2% (75)	27.18**	100%	0.2% (1)
Air Arrival (n=2)	0.2%	100% (2)	.267	0%	0%	.26	0%	0%
S501 (n=535)	49.2%	92% (492)	13.48**	32.6%	8% (43)	12.93**	0%	0%
Visa Cancellation (n=121)	11.2%	92.6% (112)	2.43	6.8%	7.4% (9)	2.35	0%	0%
Seaport Arrival (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=63)	5.8%	92.1% (58)	.94	3.8%	7.9% (5)	.898	0%	0%

Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								
Male (n=1132)	100%	88.3% (999)	-	100%	11.7% (132)	-	100%	0%
Female (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=355)	32.2%	90.7% (322)	3.00	25%	9.3% (33)	-	0%	0%
Adult (n=769)	67.1%	87.1% (670)	2.93	74.2%	12.7% (98)	-	100%	0.1% (1)
Older Adult (n=8)	0.7%	87.5% (7)	-	0.8%	12.5% (1)	-	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=195)	15.1%	77.4% (151)	26.58**	33.3%	22.6% (44)	27.19**	0%	0%
New Zealand (n=159)	15.2%	95.6% (152)	9.63*	5.3%	4.4% (7)	9.46*	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=69)	6.9%	100% (69)	9.78*	0%	0%	9.699*	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=68)	5.9%	86.8% (59)	.154	6.8%	13.2% (9)	.174	0%	0%
U.K. (n=20)	2%	100% (20)	2.71	0%	0%	2.69	0%	0%
Stateless (n=15)	1.5%	100% (15)	2.02	0%	0%	2.00	0%	0%
India (n=43)	3.6%	83.7% (36)	.885	5.3%	16.3% (7)	.925	0%	0%
Sudan (n=58)	5%	86.2% (50)	.246	6.1%	13.8% (8)	.270	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=63)	5.8%	92.1% (58)	.935	3.8%	7.9% (5)	.898	0%	0%
Iraq (n=68)	5.9%	86.8% (59)	.154	6.1%	11.8% (8)	.001	100%	1.5% (1)
Pakistan (n=31)	2.9%	93.5% (29)	.863	1.5%	6.5% (2)	.84	0%	0%
China (n=6)	0.6%	100% (6)	.803	0%	0%	.796	0%	0%
Fiji (n=29)	2.5%	86.2% (25)	.12	3%	13.8% (4)	.131	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=39)	2.9%	74.4% (29)	7.52*	7.6%	25.6% (10)	7.66*	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=13)	1..3%	100% (13)	1.75	0%	0%	1.74	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=113)	10.3%	91.2% (103)	1.02	7.6%	8.8% (10)	.96	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=113)	10%	88.5% (100)	.007	9.8%	11.5% (13)	.003	0%	0%

Wednesday (n=170)	15.1%	88.8% (151)	.063	14.4%	11.2% (19)	.046	0%	0%
Thursday (n=409)	37.3%	91.2% (373)	5.36*	27.3%	8.8% (36)	5.08*	0%	0%
Friday (n=130)	10.6%	81.5% (106)	6.38*	18.2%	18.5% (24)	6.59*	0%	0%
Saturday (n=130)	6.5%	72.2% (65)	24.23**	18.2%	26.7% (24)	21.37**	100%	0.1% (1)
Sunday (n=107)	10.1%	94.4% (101)	4.299*	4.5%	5.6% (6)	4.20*	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Perth IDC

Appendix 31. Immigration Detainees in Perth IDC

Characteristics	WA Perth IDC (n=34)	Proportion of Perth IDC Detainees n= 34	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Young Adults (19-30)	7	20.59%	0.51%	
Adults (31-60)	26	76.47%	1.90%	
Older Adults (61+)	1	2.94%	0.07%	
Gender				
Male	22	64.71%	1.61%	
Female	12	35.29%	0.88%	
Detention Group				
IMA	8	23.53%	0.59%	
Air Arrival	4	11.76%	0.29%	
S501	9	26.47%	0.66%	
Visa Cancellation	8	23.53%	0.59%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	5	14.71%	0.37%	
Family Status				
FAM	3	8.82%	0.22%	
SAM	20	58.82%	1.46%	
SAF	11	32.35%	0.81%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	11	32.35%	0.81%	
61-90 days	1	2.94%	0.07%	
91-120 days	0	0.00%	0.00%	
121-180 days	1	2.94%	0.07%	
181-240 days	0	0.00%	0.00%	
241-300 days	3	8.82%	0.22%	
301-365 days	0	0.00%	0.00%	
366-730 days	8	23.53%	0.59%	
731+ days	10	29.41%	0.73%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Perth IDC**
Iran (n=180)	5	14.71%	0.37%	2.78%
New Zealand (n=152)	1	2.94%	0.07%	0.66%
Vietnam (n=103)	4	11.76%	0.29%	3.88%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

United Kingdom (n=59)	3	8.82%	0.22%	5.08%
Stateless (n=55)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
India (n=54)	1	2.94%	0.07%	1.85%
Sudan (n=54)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Afghanistan (n=47)	1	2.94%	0.07%	2.13%
Iraq (n=47)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan (n=35)	2	5.88%	0.15%	5.71%
China (n=34)	3	8.82%	0.22%	8.82%
Fiji (n=33)	1	2.94%	0.07%	3.03%
Lebanon (n=32)	2	5.88%	0.15%	6.25%
Bangladesh (n=31)	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	11	32.35%	0.81%	

Appendix 32. Perth IDC Incident Participants

Characteristics	WA Perth IDC (n= 654)				Proportion of Perth Incident Participants n= 654	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=130)**	**Alleged Victim (n=91)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=433)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	0	0	2	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	50	33	204	**287**	43.88%	1.34%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	80	58	224	**362**	55.35%	1.68%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	0	0	3	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	96	70	338	**504**	77.06%	2.34%
Female (n=2237)	34	21	95	**150**	22.94%	0.70%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	19	14	126	**159**	24.31%	0.74%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	4	4	24	**32**	4.89%	0.15%
S501 (n=6241)	70	41	165	**276**	42.20%	1.28%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	27	23	51	**101**	15.44%	0.47%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Overstayer (n=4259)	10	9	67	**86**	13.15%	0.40%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	11	12	92	**115**	17.58%	0.53%
New Zealand (n=3310)	10	6	41	**57**	8.72%	0.27%
Vietnam (n=971)	3	5	5	**13**	1.99%	0.06%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	3	3	3	**9**	1.38%	0.04%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	4	3	18	**25**	3.82%	0.12%
Stateless (n=452)	4	3	7	**14**	2.14%	0.07%

India (n=723)	0	0	2	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Sudan (n=474)	10	0	2	**12**	1.83%	0.06%
Afghanistan (n=355)	12	2	11	**25**	3.82%	0.12%
Iraq (n=762)	5	0	19	**24**	3.67%	0.11%
Pakistan (n=470)	0	0	1	**1**	0.15%	0.00%
China (n=1505)	4	0	12	**16**	2.45%	0.07%
Fiji (n=492)	0	1	2	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Lebanon (n=500)	8	11	17	**36**	5.50%	0.17%
Bangladesh (n=225)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	112	28	371	**511**	78.13%	2.38%
Major (n=3012)	18	63	62	**143**	21.87%	0.67%
Critical (n=60)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	26	12	5	**43**	6.57%	0.20%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	4	0	1	**5**	0.76%	0.02%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	2	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	13	0	18	**31**	4.74%	0.14%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	1	0	2	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	3	1	**4**	0.61%	0.02%
Other (n=3454)	79	28	64	**171**	26.15%	0.80%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	13	8	**22**	3.36%	0.10%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	3	31	7	**41**	6.27%	0.19%
Use of Force (n=1475)	3	3	16	**22**	3.36%	0.10%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	0	1	309	**310**	47.40%	1.44%
Incident						

Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	39	1	11	**51**	7.80%	0.24%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	0	11	5	**16**	2.45%	0.07%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	2	5	1	**8**	1.22%	0.04%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	26	12	5	**43**	6.57%	0.20%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	4	0	1	**5**	0.76%	0.02%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	3	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	2	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	13	0	18	**31**	4.74%	0.14%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	10	0	3	**13**	1.99%	0.06%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	1	0	3	**4**	0.61%	0.02%
Death (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	1	0	2	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	24	0	12	**36**	5.50%	0.17%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	1	0	0	**1**	0.15%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	1	**1**	0.15%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	3	1	**4**	0.61%	0.02%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	1	**1**	0.15%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	1	0	14	**15**	2.29%	0.07%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	1	13	8	**22**	3.36%	0.10%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	3	31	7	**41**	6.27%	0.19%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	0	7	5	**12**	1.83%	0.06%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	0	3	0	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	3	3	16	**22**	3.36%	0.10%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	0	1	309	**310**	47.40%	1.44%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	0	0	3	**3**	0.46%	0.01%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	0	0	2	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	1	1	0	**2**	0.31%	0.01%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	6	7	36	**49**	7.49%	0.23%
February (n=1852)	6	4	19	**29**	4.43%	0.13%
March (n=2294)	17	10	48	**75**	11.47%	0.35%
April (n=2141)	7	7	13	**27**	4.13%	0.13%
May (n=2414)	15	4	27	**46**	7.03%	0.21%
June (n=1929)	10	8	33	**51**	7.80%	0.24%
July (n=2062)	17	7	62	**86**	13.15%	0.40%
August (n=2330)	29	13	56	**98**	14.98%	0.46%

September (n=2265)	10	14	68	**92**	14.07%	0.43%
October (n=2158)	13	17	71	**101**	15.44%	0.47%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	29	16	56	**101**	15.44%	0.47%
Tuesday (n=3730)	17	13	69	**99**	15.14%	0.46%
Wednesday (n=3768)	13	14	71	**98**	14.98%	0.46%
Thursday (n=3845)	18	16	82	**116**	17.74%	0.54%
Friday (n=3566)	21	14	79	**114**	17.43%	0.53%
Saturday (n=1744)	11	10	34	**55**	8.41%	0.26%
Sunday (n=1679)	21	8	42	**71**	10.86%	0.33%

Appendix 33. Incident Types in Perth IDC (n=688) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Perth IDC (n=525)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Perth IDC (n=163)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Perth IDC (n=0)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=54)	7.6%	74.1% (40)	.162	8.6%	25.9% (14)	.162	0%	0%	-
February (n=29)	4.2%	75.9% (22)	.003	4.3%	24.1% (7)	.003	0%	0%	-
March (n=72)	11.4%	83.3% (60)	2.20	7.4%	16.7% (12)	2.195	0%	0%	-
April (n=29)	3.4%	62.1% (18)	3.40	6.7%	37.9% (11)	3.395	0%	0%	-
May (n=50)	6.7%	70% (35)	1.19	9.2%	30% (15)	1.187	0%	0%	-
June (n=58)	8.2%	74.1% (43)	.165	9.2%	25.9% (15)	.165	0%	0%	-
July (n=91)	13.1%	75.8% (69)	.014	13.5%	24.2% (22)	.014	0%	0%	-
August (n=90)	13.5%	78.9% (71)	.381	11.7%	21.1% (19)	.381	0%	0%	-
September (n=104)	15.6%	78.8% (82)	.437	13.5%	21.2% (22)	.437	0%	0%	-
October (n=111)	16.2%	76.6% (85)	.005	16%	23.4% (26)	.005	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=111)	16.6%	78.4% (87)	.314	14.7%	21.6% (24)	.314	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=102)	15.8%	81.4% (83)	1.70	11.7%	18.6% (19)	1.70	0%	0%	-
Wednesday (n=105)	14.5%	72.4% (76)	1.06	17.8%	27.6% (29)	1.06	0%	0%	-
Thursday (n=122)	17.1%	73.8% (90)	.528	19.6%	26.2% (32)	.528	0%	0%	-
Friday (n=122)	18.1%	77.9% (95)	.20	16.6%	22.1% (27)	.200	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=56)	8.4%	78.6% (44)	.173	7.4%	21.4% (12)	.173	0%	0%	-
Sunday (n=70)	9.5%	71.4% (50)	1.03	12.3%	28.6% (20)	1.03	0%	0%	-

*p= <.05, **p=<.001

Appendix 34. Perth IDC Incident Participants (n=654) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Perth IDC Minor Incident Participants (n=511)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Perth IDC Major Incident Participants (n=143)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Perth IDC Critical Incident Participants (n=0)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=49)	7.2%	75.5% (37)	.214	8.4%	24.5% (12)	.214	0%	0%
February (n=29)	4.7%	82.8% (24)	.38	3.5%	17.2% (5)	.38	0%	0%
March (n=75)	12.5%	85.3% (64)	2.57	7.7%	14.7% (11)	2.57	0%	0%
April (n=27)	3.5%	66.7% (18)	2.17	6.3%	33.3% (9)	2.17	0%	0%
May (n=46)	7%	78.3% (36)	.00	7%	21.7% (10)	.000	0%	0%
June (n=51)	7.6%	76.5% (39)	.09	8.4%	23.5% (12)	.09	0%	0%
July (n=86)	12.9%	76.7% (66)	.112	14%	23.3% (20)	.11	0%	0%
August (n=98)	14.3%	74.5% (73)	.896	17.5%	25.5% (25)	.90	0%	0%
September (n=92)	14.9%	82.6% (76)	1.25	11.2%	17.4% (16)	1.25	0%	0%
October (n=101)	15.3%	77.2% (78)	.057	16.1%	22.8% (23)	.057	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=159)	24.9%	79.9% (127)	.37	22.4%	20.1% (32)	.372	0%	0%
Air Arrival (n=32)	2.5%	40.6% (13)	27.71**	13.3%	59.4% (19)	27.71**	0%	0%
S501 (n=276)	43.4%	80.4% (222)	1.48	37.8%	19.6% (54)	1.48	0%	0%
Visa Cancellation (n=101)	14.1%	71.3% (72)	3.28	20.3%	28.7% (29)	3.28	0%	0%
Seaport Arrival (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=86)	15.1%	89.5% (77)	7.53*	6.3%	10.5% (9)	7.53*	0%	0%

Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								
Male (n=504)	76.3%	77.4% (390)	.73	79.7%	22.6% (114)	.73	0%	0%
Female (n=150)	23.7%	80.7% (29)	-	20.3%	19.3% (29)	-	0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=2)	0%	0%	-	1.4%	100% (2)	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=165)	25.2%	78.2% (129)	.000	25.2%	21.8% (36)	.00	0%	0%
Adult (n=484)	74.2%	78.3% (379)	.03	73.4%	21.7% (105)	.03	0%	0%
Older Adult (n=3)	0.6%	100% (3)	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n= 115)	18.8%	83.5% (96)	2.33	13.3%	16.5% (19)	2.33	0%	0%
New Zealand (n=57)	9.6%	86% (49)	2.24	5.6%	14% (8)	2.24	0%	0%
Vietnam (n=13)	1.4%	53.8% (7)	4.58*	4.2%	46.2% (6)	4.58*	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=9)	1.4%	77.8% (7)	.001	1.4%	22.2% (2)	.001	0%	0%
U.K. (n=25)	4.1%	84% (21)	.523	2.8%	16% (4)	.523	0%	0%
Stateless (n=14)	2.2%	78.6% (11)	.002	2.1%	21.4% (3)	.002	0%	0%
India (n=2)	0.4%	100% (2)	.561	0%	0%	.56	0%	0%
Sudan (n=12)	1.6%	66.7% (8)	.941	2.8%	33.3% (4)	.941	0%	0%
Afghanistan (n=25)	3.7%	76% (19)	.069	4.2%	24% (6)	.069	0%	0%
Iraq (n=24)	3.7%	79.2% (19)	.016	3.5%	20.8% (5)	.016	0%	0%
Pakistan (n=1)	-	-	-	0.7%	100%(1)	3.579	0%	0%
China (n=16)	2.7%	87.5% (14)	.842	1.4%	12.5% (2)	.84	0%	0%
Fiji (n=3)	0.4%	66.7% (2)	.232	0.7%	33.3% (1)	.23	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=36)	3.3%	47.2% (17)	21.31**	13.3%	52.8% (19)	21.31**	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=101)	16%	81.2% (82)	.652	13.3%	18.8% (19)	.65	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=99)	16%	82.8% (82)	1.504	11.9%	17.2% (17)	1.50	0%	0%

Wednesday (n=98)	14.3%	74.5% (73)	.896	17.5%	25.5% (25)	.896	0%	0%
Thursday (n=116)	17%	75% (87)	.811	20.3%	25% (29)	.811	0%	0%
Friday (n=114)	17.6%	78.9% (90)	.053	16.8%	21.1% (24)	.05	0%	0%
Saturday (n=55)	8.6%	80% (44)	.122	7.7%	20% (11)	.122	0%	0%
Sunday (n=71)	10.4%	74.6% (53)	.567	12.6%	25.4% (18)	.567	0%	0%

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Villawood IDC

Appendix 35. Immigration Detainees in Villawood IDC

Characteristics	NSW Villawood IDC (n=496)	Proportion of Villawood Detainees n=496	Proportion of All Detainees n=1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Young Adults (19-30)	167	33.67%	12.23%	
Adults (31-60)	318	64.11%	23.28%	
Older Adults (61+)	11	2.22%	0.81%	
Gender				
Male	448	90.32%	32.80%	
Female	48	9.68%	3.51%	
Detention Group				
IMA	123	24.80%	9.00%	
Air Arrival	10	2.02%	0.73%	
S501	173	34.88%	12.66%	
Visa Cancellation	121	24.40%	8.86%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	69	13.91%	5.05%	
Family Status				
FAM	37	7.46%	2.71%	
SAM	418	84.27%	30.60%	
SAF	41	8.27%	3.00%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	87	17.54%	6.37%	
61-90 days	32	6.45%	2.34%	
91-120 days	30	6.05%	2.20%	
121-180 days	40	8.06%	2.93%	
181-240 days	28	5.65%	2.05%	
241-300 days	31	6.25%	2.27%	
301-365 days	36	7.26%	2.64%	
366-730 days	105	21.17%	7.69%	
731+ days	107	21.57%	7.83%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Villawood**
Iran (n=180)	74	14.92%	5.42%	41.11%
New Zealand (n=152)	69	13.91%	5.05%	45.39%
Vietnam (n=103)	36	7.26%	2.64%	34.95%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	24	4.84%	1.76%	23.53%

United Kingdom (n=59)	15	3.02%	1.10%	25.42%
Stateless (n=55)	10	2.02%	0.73%	18.18%
India (n=54)	15	3.02%	1.10%	27.78%
Sudan (n=54)	19	3.83%	1.39%	35.19%
Afghanistan (n=47)	15	3.02%	1.10%	31.91%
Iraq (n=47)	27	5.44%	1.98%	57.45%
Pakistan (n=35)	7	1.41%	0.51%	20.00%
China (n=34)	21	4.23%	1.54%	61.76%
Fiji (n=33)	24	4.84%	1.76%	72.73%
Lebanon (n=32)	9	1.81%	0.66%	28.13%
Bangladesh (n=31)	10	2.02%	0.73%	32.26%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	121	24.40%	8.86%	

Appendix 36. Villawood IDC Incident Participants

Characteristics	NSW Villawood IDC (n=10250)				Proportion of Villawood Incident Participants n=10250	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
Age Groups	**Alleged Offender (n=2609)**	**Alleged Victim (n=447)**	**Allegedly Involved (n=7194)**	**Total**		
Minors (<18) (n=246)	30	3	48	**81**	0.79%	0.38%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	1016	166	2704	**3886**	37.91%	18.08%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	1523	264	4274	**6061**	59.13%	28.19%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	40	14	168	**222**	2.17%	1.03%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	2285	383	6316	**8984**	87.65%	41.79%
Female (n=2237)	324	64	878	**1266**	12.35%	5.89%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	449	108	971	**1528**	14.91%	7.11%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	380	12	1612	**2004**	19.55%	9.32%
S501 (n=6241)	839	142	1868	**2849**	27.80%	13.25%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	495	114	1292	**1901**	18.55%	8.84%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	1	0	3	**4**	0.04%	0.02%
Overstayer (n=4259)	445	71	1448	**1964**	19.16%	9.14%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	291	86	576	**953**	9.30%	4.43%
New Zealand (n=3310)	411	82	878	**1371**	13.38%	6.38%
Vietnam (n=971)	97	9	275	**381**	3.72%	1.77%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	89	25	211	**325**	3.17%	1.51%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	112	19	351	**482**	4.70%	2.24%

Stateless (n=452)	60	14	68	**142**	1.39%	0.66%
India (n=723)	52	6	179	**237**	2.31%	1.10%
Sudan (n=474)	55	7	89	**151**	1.47%	0.70%
Afghanistan (n=355)	37	14	92	**143**	1.40%	0.67%
Iraq (n=762)	116	26	256	**398**	3.88%	1.85%
Pakistan (n=470)	27	4	72	**103**	1.00%	0.48%
China (n=1505)	199	10	907	**1116**	10.89%	5.19%
Fiji (n=492)	83	9	273	**365**	3.56%	1.70%
Lebanon (n=500)	52	7	143	**202**	1.97%	0.94%
Bangladesh (n=225)	27	15	85	**127**	1.24%	0.59%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	2213	201	6452	**8866**	86.50%	41.24%
Major (n=3012)	389	241	737	**1367**	13.34%	6.36%
Critical (n=60)	7	5	5	**17**	0.17%	0.08%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	294	119	105	**518**	5.05%	2.41%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	25	12	11	**48**	0.47%	0.22%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	5	5	4	**14**	0.14%	0.07%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	4	0	8	**12**	0.12%	0.06%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	353	0	332	**685**	6.68%	3.19%
Death (n=4)	0	0	1	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	2	0	10	**12**	0.12%	0.06%
Escape (n=7)	2	0	0	**2**	0.02%	0.01%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	92	62	4	**158**	1.54%	0.73%
Other (n=3454)	458	167	542	**1167**	11.39%	5.43%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	18	12	9	**39**	0.38%	0.18%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	31	46	22	**99**	0.97%	0.46%
Use of Force (n=1475)	176	21	520	**717**	7.00%	3.34%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	1149	3	5626	**6778**	66.13%	31.53%

Incident						
Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	292	25	70	**387**	3.78%	1.80%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	8	25	25	**58**	0.57%	0.27%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	5	8	**13**	0.13%	0.06%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	294	119	105	**518**	5.05%	2.41%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	25	12	11	**48**	0.47%	0.22%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	5	5	4	**14**	0.14%	0.07%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	1	4	6	**11**	0.11%	0.05%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	4	0	8	**12**	0.12%	0.06%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	353	0	332	**685**	6.68%	3.19%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	54	1	30	**85**	0.83%	0.40%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	1	0	0	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	0	1	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	1	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	2	0	10	**12**	0.12%	0.06%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	48	11	44	**103**	1.00%	0.48%
Escape (n=7)	2	0	0	**2**	0.02%	0.01%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	4	0	5	**9**	0.09%	0.04%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	4	0	0	**4**	0.04%	0.02%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	92	62	4	**158**	1.54%	0.73%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	3	1	11	**15**	0.15%	0.07%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	4	**4**	0.04%	0.02%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	2	2	**4**	0.04%	0.02%

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	0	1	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	4	0	31	**35**	0.34%	0.16%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	3	**3**	0.03%	0.01%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	18	12	9	**39**	0.38%	0.18%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	31	46	22	**99**	0.97%	0.46%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	5	81	79	**165**	1.61%	0.77%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Theft (n=43)	3	10	8	**21**	0.20%	0.10%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	9	0	5	**14**	0.14%	0.07%
Use of Force (n=1475)	176	21	520	**717**	7.00%	3.34%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	1149	3	5626	**6778**	66.13%	31.53%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	3	0	22	**25**	0.24%	0.12%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	1	0	5	**6**	0.06%	0.03%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	1	**1**	0.01%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	3	0	176	**179**	1.75%	0.83%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	15	2	2	**19**	0.19%	0.09%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	415	77	655	**1147**	11.19%	5.34%
February (n=1852)	171	30	732	**933**	9.10%	4.34%
March (n=2294)	344	27	831	**1202**	11.73%	5.59%
April (n=2141)	316	56	777	**1149**	11.21%	5.34%
May (n=2414)	330	55	788	**1173**	11.44%	5.46%
June (n=1929)	178	30	690	**898**	8.76%	4.18%
July (n=2062)	161	28	794	**983**	9.59%	4.57%
August (n=2330)	263	50	673	**986**	9.62%	4.59%
September (n=2265)	140	41	694	**875**	8.54%	4.07%

October (n=2158)	291	53	560	**904**	8.82%	4.21%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	351	54	1235	**1640**	16%	7.63%
Tuesday (n=3730)	528	111	1248	**1887**	18.4%	8.78%
Wednesday (n=3768)	455	70	1254	**1779**	17.36%	8.28%
Thursday (n=3845)	481	60	1187	**1728**	16.86%	8.04%
Friday (n=3566)	381	57	1202	**1640**	16%	7.63%
Saturday (n=1744)	187	50	551	**788**	7.69%	3.67%
Sunday (n=1679)	226	45	517	**788**	7.69%	3.67%

Appendix 37. Incidents in Villawood IDC (n=8632) by Incident Type, Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Villa IDC (n=7364)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Villa IDC (n=1257)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Villa IDC (n=11)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=70)	9.6%	82.5% (710)	6.19*	11.9%	17.3% (149)	5.79*	18.2%	0.2% (2)	-
February (n=103)	9.4%	83.4% (695)	2.59	11%	16.6% (138)	2.98	0%	0%	-
March (n=79)	11.2%	84.8% (824)	.25	11.7%	15.1% (147)	.277	9.1%	0.1% (1)	-
April (n=115)	11.1%	86.4% (817)	.94	10.2%	13.5% (128)	.908	9.1%	0.1% (1)	-
May (n=146)	11.7%	85.3% (865)	.000	11.6%	14.4% (146)	.025	27.3%	0.3% (3)	-
June (n=111)	9.2%	85.9% (674)	.21	8.8%	14.1% (111)	.124	0%	0%	-
July (n=112)	9.9%	87.9% (726)	4.86*	7.8%	11.9% (98)	5.34*	18.2%	0.2% (2)	-
August (n=138)	10.2%	85.6% (75)	.073	9.9%	14.3% (125)	.067	9.1%	0.1% (1)	-
September (n=148)	8.3%	84.5% (611)	.404	8.8%	15.4% (111)	.396	9.1%	0.1% (1)	-
October (n=215)	9.4%	86.9% (692)	1.85	8.3%	13.1% (104)	1.58	0%	0%	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=1417)	16.7%	86.8% (1230)	3.01	14.9%	13.2% (187)	2.54	0%	0%	-
Tuesday (n=1467)	17.1%	85.8% (1259)	.368	16.4%	14% (206)	.384	18.2%	0.1% (2)	-
Wednesday (n=1571)	18.8%	87.9% (1381)	10.32*	15%	12% (189)	9.89*	9.1%	0.1% (1)	-
Thursday (n=1471)	17.1%	85.7% (1260)	.169	16.6%	14.2% (209)	.179	18.2%	0.1% (2)	-
Friday (n=1387)	16.4%	87.2% (1210)	4.90*	13.8%	12.5% (174)	5.40*	27.3%	0.2% (3)	-
Saturday (n=649)	6.9%	77.8% (505)	31.49**	11.4%	22% (143)	31.49**	9.1%	0.2% (1)	-
Sunday (n=670)	7%	77.5% (519)	35.70**	11.9%	22.2% (149)	34.41**	18.2%	0.3% (2)	-

*p= <.05, **p=<.001

Appendix 38. Villawood IDC Incident Participants (n=10250) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Villa IDC Minor Incident Participants (n=8866)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Villa IDC Major Incident Participants (n=1367)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Villa IDC Critical Incident Participants (n=17)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=1147)	9.8%	75.4% (865)	135.84**	20.4%	24.3% (279)	134.91**	17.6%	0.3% (3)
February (n=933)	9.1%	86.2% (804)	.092	9.4%	13.8% (129)	.21	0%	0%
March (n=1202)	12%	88.4% (1062)	4.013*	10.2%	11.6% (139)	3.70	5.9%	0.1% (1)
April (n=1149)	11.6%	89.4% (1027)	9.219*	8.6%	10.3% (118)	10.53*	23.5%	0.3% (4)
May (n=1173)	11.5%	87.3% (1024)	.726	10.5%	12.3% (144)	1.29	29.4%	0.4% (5)
June (n=898)	8.9%	87.6% (787)	1.098	8.1%	12.4% (111)	.811	0%	0%
July (n=983)	9.9%	89.6% (881)	9.097*	7.3%	10.2% (100)	9.415*	11.8%	0.2% (2)
August (n=986)	9.7%	87.5% (863)	.987	8.9%	12.4% (122)	.876	5.9%	0.1% (1)
September (n=875)	8.5%	86.4% (756)	.008	8.6%	13.5% (118)	.02	5.9%	0.1% (1)
October (n=904)	9%	88.2% (797)	2.357	7.8%	11.8% (107)	1.93	0%	0%
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=1528)	14.6%	84.5% (1291)	6.199*	17%	15.2% (232)	5.298*	29.4%	0.3% (5)
Air Arrival (n=2004)	21.8%	96.4% (1932)	209.448**	5.2%	3.5% (71)	206.72	5.9%	0% (1)
S501 (n=2849)	27.7%	86.2% (2455)	.361	28.6%	13.7% (391)	.513	17.6%	0.1% (3)
Visa Cancellation (n=1901)	18.8%	87.9% (1671)	3.936*	16.5%	11.9% (226)	4.234*	23.5%	0.2% (4)
Seaport Arrival (n=4)	0%	75% (3)	.453	0.1%	25% (1)	.471	0%	0%

Overstayer (n=1964)	17.1%	77.1% (1514)	184.197***	32.6%	22.7% (446)	184.64**	23.5%	0.2% (4)
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								
Male (n=8984)	87.3%	86.1% (7739)	7.87*	90.1%	13.7% (1231)	8.41*	82.4%	0.2% (14)
Female (n=1266)	12.7%	89% (1127)	-	9.9%	10.7% (136)	-	17.6%	0.2% (3)
Age Group								
Minor (n=34)	0.3%	79.4% (27)	1.47	0.4%	17.6% (6)	.55	5.9%	2.9% (1)
Young Adult (n=3333)	32.8%	87.1% (2904)	1.69	30.9%	12.7% (422)	1.95	41.2%	0.2% (7)
Adult (n=6616)	64.4%	86.3% (5709)	.68	65.7%	13.6% (898)	.90	52.9%	0.1% (9)
Older Adult (n=267)	2.5%	84.6% (226)	.81	3%	15.4% (41)	.97	0%	0%
Citizenship								
Iran (n=953)	8.9%	83.2% (793)	9.72*	11.6%	16.7% (159)	10.187*	5.9%	0.1% (1)
New Zealand (n=1371)	13.4%	86.8% (1190)	.122	13.1%	13.1% (179)	.108	11.8%	0.1% (2)
Vietnam (n=381)	3.8%	88.7% (338)	1.664	3.1%	11.3% (43)	1.440	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=325)	3%	82.2% (267)	5.422*	4.2%	17.5% (57)	5.127*	5.9%	0.3% (1)
U.K. (n=482)	4.9%	90% (434)	5.44*	3.5%	10% (48)	4.99*	0%	0%
Stateless (n=142)	1.2%	71.8% (102)	26.52**	2.9%	28.2% (40)	27.41**	0%	0%
India (n=237)	2.5%	92.8% (220)	8.32*	1.2%	7.2% (17)	7.97*	0%	0%
Sudan (n=151)	1.5%	85.4% (129)	.149	1.5%	13.9% (21)	.043	5.9%	0.7% (1)
Afghanistan (n=143)	1.3%	77.6% (111)	9.78*	2.2%	21% (30)	7.33*	11.8%	1.4% (2)
Iraq (n=398)	3.9%	86.9% (346)	.068	3.6%	12.3% (49)	.376	17.6%	0.8% (3)
Pakistan (n=103)	1%	89.3% (92)	.71	0.8%	10.7% (11)	.636	0%	0%
China (n=1116)	11.4%	90.4% (1009)	16.43**	7.8%	9.5% (106)	15.96**	5.9%	0.1% (1)
Fiji (n=365)	3.6%	88.2% (322)	.96	3.1%	11.8% (43)	.793	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=202)	1.9%	81.7% (165)	4.09*	2.6%	17.8% (36)	3.59	5.9%	0.5% (1)
Bangladesh (n=127)	1.2%	86.6% (110)	.001	1.2%	12.6% (16)	.061	5.9%	0.8% (1)

Day of Week								
Monday (n=1640)	16.4%	88.7% (1454)	7.81*	13.6%	11.3% (186)	6.72*	0%	0%
Tuesday (n=1887)	17.5%	82.2% (1551)	36.68**	24.4%	17.7% (334)	38.10**	11.8%	0.1% (2)
Wednesday (n=1779)	18%	89.9% (1599)	21.11**	13.1%	10.1% (179)	19.97**	5.9%	0.1% (1)
Thursday (n=1728)	17%	87.1% (1505)	.635	16%	12.7% (219)	.79	23.5%	0.2% (4)
Friday (n=1640)	16.5%	89.3% (1465)	13.40**	12.6%	10.5% (172)	13.71**	17.6%	0.2% (3)
Saturday (n=788)	7.4%	82.7% (652)	10.31*	9.7%	16.8% (132)	8.61*	23.5%	0.5% (4)
Sunday (n=788)	7.2%	81.2% (640)	20.37**	10.6%	18.4% (145)	18.94**	17.6%	0.4% (3)

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Yongah Hill IDC

Appendix 39. Immigration Detainees in Yongah Hill IDC

Characteristics	WA Yongah Hill IDC (n=231)	Proportion of Yongah Hill IDC Detainees n= 231	Proportion of All Detainees n= 1366	
Age Groups				
Minors (<18)	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Young Adults (19-30)	60	25.97%	4.39%	
Adults (31-60)	167	72.29%	12.23%	
Older Adults (61+)	4	1.73%	0.29%	
Gender				
Male	231	100.00%	16.91%	
Female	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention Group				
IMA	61	26.41%	4.47%	
Air Arrival	2	0.87%	0.15%	
S501	110	47.62%	8.05%	
Visa Cancellation	42	18.18%	3.07%	
Seaport Arrival	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Overstayer	16	6.93%	1.17%	
Family Status				
FAM	10	4.33%	0.73%	
SAM	221	95.67%	16.18%	
SAF	0	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention Length Groups				
0-60 days	25	10.82%	1.83%	
61-90 days	7	3.03%	0.51%	
91-120 days	3	1.30%	0.22%	
121-180 days	16	6.93%	1.17%	
181-240 days	12	5.19%	0.88%	
241-300 days	20	8.66%	1.46%	
301-365 days	10	4.33%	0.73%	
366-730 days	49	21.21%	3.59%	
731+ days	89	38.53%	6.52%	
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship				**Proportion of each Frequent Citizenship in Yongah Hill IDC**
Iran (n=180)	17	7.36%	1.24%	9.44%
New Zealand (n=152)	29	12.55%	2.12%	19.08%
Vietnam (n=103)	29	12.55%	2.12%	28.16%
Sri Lanka (n=102)	15	6.49%	1.10%	14.71%
United Kingdom (n=59)	17	7.36%	1.24%	28.81%

Stateless (n=55)	12	5.19%	0.88%	21.82%
India (n=54)	4	1.73%	0.29%	7.41%
Sudan (n=54)	12	5.19%	0.88%	22.22%
Afghanistan (n=47)	7	3.03%	0.51%	14.89%
Iraq (n=47)	8	3.46%	0.59%	17.02%
Pakistan (n=35)	4	1.73%	0.29%	11.43%
China (n=34)	4	1.73%	0.29%	11.76%
Fiji (n=33)	4	1.73%	0.29%	12.12%
Lebanon (n=32)	4	1.73%	0.29%	12.50%
Bangladesh (n=31)	4	1.73%	0.29%	12.90%
Other Citizenship Detainees Total	61	26.41%	4.47%	

Appendix 40. Yongah Hill IDC Incident Participants

Characteristics	WA Yongah Hill IDC (n= 2268)				Proportion of Yongah Hill IDC Incident Participants n= 2268	Proportion of All Incident Participants n=21498
	Alleged Offender (n=731)	Alleged Victim (n=195)	Allegedly Involved (n=1342)	Total		
Age Groups						
Minors (<18) (n=246)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Young Adults (19-30) (n=8378)	303	68	431	**802**	35.36%	3.73%
Adults (31-60) (n=12389)	385	119	858	**1362**	60.05%	6.34%
Older Adults (61+) (n=485)	43	8	53	**104**	4.59%	0.48%
Gender						
Male (n=19261)	731	195	1342	**2268**	100.00%	10.55%
Female (n=2237)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Detention Group						
IMA (n=3544)	170	69	188	**427**	18.83%	1.99%
Air Arrival (n=2986)	0	1	14	**15**	0.66%	0.07%
S501 (n=6241)	414	90	737	**1241**	54.72%	5.77%
Visa Cancellation (n=4355)	116	28	219	**363**	16.01%	1.69%
Seaport Arrival (n=106)	0	0	7	**7**	0.31%	0.03%
Overstayer (n=4259)	31	7	177	**215**	9.48%	1.00%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Most Frequent Detainee Citizenship						
Iran (n=1843)	114	31	99	**244**	10.76%	1.13%
New Zealand (n=3310)	135	15	225	**375**	16.53%	1.74%
Vietnam (n=971)	22	2	80	**104**	4.59%	0.48%
Sri Lanka (n=819)	14	8	27	**49**	2.16%	0.23%
United Kingdom (n=1007)	45	16	94	**155**	6.83%	0.72%
Stateless (n=452)	72	23	58	**153**	6.75%	0.71%

India (n=723)	5	0	24	**29**	1.28%	0.13%
Sudan (n=474)	22	2	25	**49**	2.16%	0.23%
Afghanistan (n=355)	14	4	20	**38**	1.68%	0.18%
Iraq (n=762)	90	40	59	**189**	8.33%	0.88%
Pakistan (n=470)	20	12	25	**57**	2.51%	0.27%
China (n=1505)	2	2	20	**24**	1.06%	0.11%
Fiji (n=492)	9	5	8	**22**	0.97%	0.10%
Lebanon (n=500)	9	1	16	**26**	1.15%	0.12%
Bangladesh (n=225)	6	5	14	**25**	1.10%	0.12%
Incident Level						
Minor (n=18426)	603	84	1268	**1955**	86.20%	9.09%
Major (n=3012)	117	103	73	**293**	12.92%	1.36%
Critical (n=60)	11	8	1	**20**	0.88%	0.09%
Incident Type						
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	111	30	15	**156**	6.88%	0.73%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	2	2	5	**9**	0.40%	0.04%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	11	7	1	**19**	0.84%	0.09%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	171	1	110	**282**	12.43%	1.31%
Death (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	9	0	3	**12**	0.53%	0.06%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	5	0	**5**	0.22%	0.02%
Other (n=3454)	392	91	98	**581**	25.62%	2.70%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	3	24	1	**28**	1.23%	0.13%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	9	31	4	**44**	1.94%	0.20%
Use of Force (n=1475)	20	3	41	**64**	2.82%	0.30%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	3	0	1064	**1067**	47.05%	4.96%
Incident						

Abusive/Aggressive Behaviour (n=1233)	222	13	27	**262**	11.55%	1.22%
Accident/Injury- Minor (n=280)	9	35	10	**54**	2.38%	0.25%
Accident/Injury- Serious (n=33)	0	4	0	**4**	0.18%	0.02%
Assault- Client <18 (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Assault- Minor (n=1045)	111	30	15	**156**	6.88%	0.73%
Assault- Serious (n=65)	2	2	5	**9**	0.40%	0.04%
Assault- Sexual (n=49)	11	7	1	**19**	0.84%	0.09%
Child- Physical Abuse (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Complaint- Re Incident (n=28)	0	0	1	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Contraband- By Visitor (n=25)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Contraband Found (n=1463)	171	1	110	**282**	12.43%	1.31%
Damage- Minor (n=245)	50	2	8	**60**	2.65%	0.28%
Damage- Serious (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Death (n=4)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Demonstration- Offsite (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Demonstration- Onsite (n=9)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Disturbance- Major (n=40)	9	0	3	**12**	0.53%	0.06%
Disturbance- Minor (n=430)	35	0	6	**41**	1.81%	0.19%
Escape (n=7)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Attempted (n=14)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Escape- Tools in Possession (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- IT Systems (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Power (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Failure- Security System (n=5)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Food/Fluid Refusal (n=196)	0	5	0	**5**	0.22%	0.02%
Media- Approach Staff/Clients (n=19)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Media- Unauthorised Presence (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Notification by Welfare Authority (n=1)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Property- Missing (n=10)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%

Property- Missing Money (n=2)	0	1	0	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Public Health Risk- Minor (n=4)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Removal- Aborted (n=91)	0	0	6	**6**	0.26%	0.03%
School Absenteeism (n=3)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Self Harm- Actual (n=173)	3	24	1	**28**	1.23%	0.13%
Self Harm- Threatened (n=314)	9	31	4	**44**	1.94%	0.20%
Serious Illness- Ambulance Req (n=304)	4	29	2	**35**	1.54%	0.16%
Substance Abuse (n=8)	0	1	2	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Theft (n=43)	1	1	1	**3**	0.13%	0.01%
Threat- Bomb/ Biological/ Chemical (n=1)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Fire Equipment/ False Alarm (n=68)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Use of Force (n=1475)	20	3	41	**64**	2.82%	0.30%
Use of Force- Planned (n=13179)	3	0	1064	**1067**	47.05%	4.96%
Use of Observation Room >24hrs (n=147)	66	4	11	**81**	3.57%	0.38%
Visitor- Client Denied (n=10)	0	0	1	**1**	0.04%	0.00%
Visitor- HP Denied Access (n=2)	0	0	0	**0**	0.00%	0.00%
Visitor- Other Refused (n=398)	1	0	23	**24**	1.06%	0.11%
Weapon- Client in Possession (n=44)	4	0	0	**4**	0.18%	0.02%
Month Incident Occurred						
January (n=2053)	79	18	81	**178**	7.85%	0.83%
February (n=1852)	68	17	65	**150**	6.61%	0.70%
March (n=2294)	69	13	112	**194**	8.55%	0.90%
April (n=2141)	34	11	110	**155**	6.83%	0.72%
May (n=2414)	53	36	130	**219**	9.66%	1.02%
June (n=1929)	80	23	138	**241**	10.63%	1.12%
July (n=2062)	80	19	126	**225**	9.92%	1.05%
August (n=2330)	70	15	209	**294**	12.96%	1.37%

September (n=2265)	91	22	176	**289**	12.74%	1.34%
October (n=2158)	107	21	195	**323**	14.24%	1.50%
Weekday Incident Occurred						
Monday (n= 3166)	110	21	224	**355**	15.65%	1.65%
Tuesday (n=3730)	120	37	221	**378**	16.67%	1.76%
Wednesday (n=3768)	114	24	231	**369**	16.27%	1.72%
Thursday (n=3845)	96	27	222	**345**	15.21%	1.60%
Friday (n=3566)	105	30	227	**362**	15.96%	1.68%
Saturday (n=1744)	80	28	118	**226**	9.96%	1.05%
Sunday (n=1679)	106	28	99	**233**	10.27%	1.08%

Appendix 41. Incident Types in Yongah Hill IDC (n=1971) by Month and Day of Week

Characteristic	Minor Incidents			Major Incidents			Critical Incidents		
	Proportion of Minor Incidents in Yongah IDC (n=1558)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Major Incidents in Yongah IDC (n=400)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Critical Incidents in Yongah IDC (n=13)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2
Month									
January (n=162)	6.9%	66.7% (108)	16.33**	13.5%	33.3% (54)	18.55**	0%	0%	-
February (n=140)	6.8%	75.7% (106)	1.01	8.3%	23.6% (33)	1.00	7.7%	0.7% (1)	-
March (n=188)	8.7%	71.8% (135)	6.57*	13.3%	28.2% (53)	8.01*	0%	0%	-
April (n=142)	6.9%	75.4% (107)	1.26	8.8%	24.6% (35)	1.79	0%	0%	-
May (n=191)	8.9%	72.8% (139)	5.02*	12.8%	26.7% (51)	5.37*	7.7%	0.5% (1)	-
June (n=206)	10.7%	80.6% (166)	.328	9.8%	18.9% (39)	.264	7.7%	0.5% (1)	-
July (n=212)	11.4%	83.5% (177)	2.83	8%	15.1% (32)	3.97*	23.1%	1.4% (3)	-
August (n=247)	13.9%	87.4% (216)	12.04*	7.2%	11.7% (29)	12.77**	15.4%	0.8% (2)	-
September (n=233)	11.7%	78.5% (183)	.041	11.5%	19.7% (46)	.05	30.8%	1.7% (4)	-
October (n=250)	14.2%	88.4% (221)	15.12**	7%	11.2% (28)	14.64**	7.7%	0.4% (1)	-
Day of Week									
Monday (n=303)	16%	82.2% (249)	2.12	13%	17.2% (52)	2.17	15.4%	0.7% (2)	-
Tuesday (n=309)	15.7%	79.3% (245)	.013	15%	19.4% (60)	.174	30.8%	1.3% (4)	-
Wednesday (n=330)	16.9%	80% (264)	.218	15.8%	19.1% (63)	.355	23.1%	0.9% (3)	-
Thursday (n=300)	15.4%	80% (240)	.194	14.5%	19.3% (58)	.202	15.4%	0.7% (2)	-
Friday (n=331)	16.7%	78.5% (260)	.059	17.8%	21.5% (71)	.329	0%	0%	-
Saturday (n=192)	9%	72.9% (140)	4.83*	13%	27.1% (52)	6.06*	0%	0%	-
Sunday (n=206)	10.3%	77.7% (160)	.263	11%	21.4% (44)	.161	15.4%	1% (2)	-

*p= <.05
**p=<.001

Appendix 42. Yongah Hill IDC Incident Participants (n=2268) by Incident Level

Characteristic	Minor Incident Participants			Major Incident Participants			Critical Incident Participants	
	Proportion of Yongah IDC Minor Incident Participants (n=1955)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Yongah IDC Major Incident Participants (n=293)	Proportion of Current Characteristic	χ2	Proportion of Yongah IDC Critical Incident Participants (n=20)	Proportion of Current Characteristic
Month								
January (n=178)	7.3%	80.3% (143)	5.58*	11.9%	19.7% (35)	7.81*	0%	0%
February (n=150)	6.3%	82% (123)	2.38	8.5%	16.7% (25)	2.005	10%	1.3% (2)
March (n=194)	8.4%	85.1% (165)	.235	9.9%	14.9% (29)	.777	0%	0%
April (n=155)	7%	87.7% (136)	.333	6.5%	12.3% (19)	.065	0%	0%
May (n=219)	8.6%	76.7% (168)	18.34**	16.7%	22.4% (49)	19.27**	10%	0.9% (2)
June (n= 241)	10.7%	87.1% (210)	.199	9.6%	11.6% (28)	.41	15%	1.2% (3)
July (n=225)	10.2%	88.4% (199)	1.058	7.5%	9.8% (22)	2.19	20%	1.8% (4)
August (n=294)	13.8%	91.5% (269)	7.97*	7.2%	7.1% (21)	10.01*	20%	1.4% (4)
September (n=289)	12.2%	82.4% (238)	4.119*	16%	16.3% (47)	3.29	20%	1.4% (4)
October (n=323)	15.5%	94.1% (304)	19.85**	6.1%	5.6% (18)	18.07**	5%	0.3% (1)
Detainee Type								
IMA (n=427)	16.6%	76.1% (325)	44.99**	32.8%	22.5% (96)	42.77**	30%	1.4% (6)
Air Arrival (n=15)	0.7%	86.7% (13)	.003	0.7%	13.3% (2)	.002	0%	0%
S501 (n=1241)	55.2%	86.9% (1079)	1.29	51.9%	12.2% (152)	1.096	50%	0.8% (10)
Visa Cancellation (n=363)	16.6%	89.3% (324)	3.395	11.9%	9.6% (35)	4.13*	20%	1.1% (4)
Seaport Arrival (n=7)	0.4%	100% (7)	1.12	0%	0%	1.04	0%	0%
Overstayer (n=215)	10.6%	96.3% (207)	20.286**	2.7%	3.7% (8)	17.86**	0%	0%
Illegal Foreign Fisher (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Gender								

Male (n=2268)	100%	86.2%	-	0%	0%	-	100%	0.9% (20)
Female (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Age Group								
Minor (n=0)	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Young Adult (n=686)	29.7%	84.7% (581)	1.87	33.1%	14.1% (97)	1.30	40%	1.2% (8)
Adult (n=1475)	65.7%	87.1% (1284)	2.57	61.8%	12.3% (181)	1.57	50%	0.7% (10)
Older Adult (n=107)	4.6%	84.1% (90)	.41	5.1%	14% (15)	.12	10%	1.9% (2)
Citizenship								
Iran (n=244)	9.6%	77% (188)	19.24**	18.4%	22.1% (54)	20.63**	10%	0.8% (2)
New Zealand (n=375)	17.1%	89.3% (335)	3.71	12.3%	9.6% (36)	4.40*	20%	1.1% (4)
Vietnam (n=104)	5.3%	99% (103)	15.10**	0.3%	1.0% (1)	13.85**	0%	0%
Sri Lanka (n=49)	2.1%	83.7% (41)	.269	2.7%	16.3% (8)	.517	0%	0%
U.K. (n=155)	6.9%	87.1% (135)	.113	6.8%	12.9% (20)	.000	0%	0%
Stateless (n=153)	5.8%	74.5% (114)	18.85**	11.6%	22.2% (34)	12.62**	25%	3.3% (5)
India (n=29)	1.5%	100% (29)	4.70*	0%	0%	4.36*	0%	0%
Sudan (n=49)	2.3%	89.8% (44)	.545	1.4%	8.2% (4)	1.007	5%	2% (1)
Afghanistan (n=38)	1.5%	76.3% (29)	3.17	2.7%	21.1% (8)	2.27	5%	2.6% (1)
Iraq (n=189)	6.6%	68.8% (130)	52.57**	19.5%	30.2% (57)	54.47**	10%	1.1% (2)
Pakistan (n=57)	2.2%	75.4% (43)	5.69*	4.1%	21.1% (12)	3.44	10%	3.5% (2)
China (n=24)	1.1%	87.5% (21)	.034	1%	12.5% (3)	.004	0%	0%
Fiji (n=22)	1%	90.9% (20)	.414	0.7%	9.1% (2)	.289	0%	0%
Lebanon (n=26)	1.2%	92.3% (24)	.825	0.7%	7.7% (2)	.639	0%	0%
Bangladesh (n=25)	1.1%	84% (21)	.103	1.4%	16% (4)	.213	0%	0%
Day of Week								
Monday (n=355)	16.3%	89.6% (318)	4.04*	10.9%	9% (32)	5.70*	25%	1.4% (5)
Tuesday (n=378)	16.4%	84.7% (320)	.908	17.8%	13.8% (52)	.283	30%	1.6% (6)
Wednesday (n=369)	16.4%	87% (321)	.233	15.4%	12.2% (45)	.205	15%	0.8% (3)
Thursday (n=345)	15.7%	89% (307)	2.66	11.9%	10.1% (35)	2.78	15%	0.9% (3)
Friday (n=362)	16%	86.2% (312)	.000**	17.1%	13.8% (50)	.306	0%	0%
Saturday (n=226)	9.3%	80.1% (181)	7.88*	15.4%	19.9% (45)	10.91*	0%	0%

Sunday (n=233)	10%	84.1% (196)	.944	11.6%	14.6% (34)	.65	15%	1.3% (3)

*p= <.05
**p=<.001