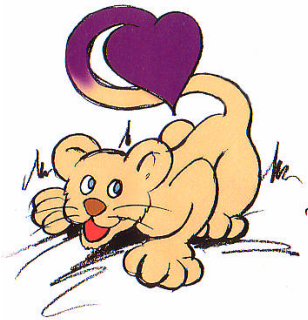


POSITION PAPER



'Making a difference in child protection'

Community Notification of Sex Offenders

Bravehearts Inc.

Protecting Children through Prevention and Therapy

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Introduction

“We know, however, that when social problems instil great public fear, they sometimes result in a backlash of well-intentioned but poorly planned social policies. The public’s “right to know” must be balanced with the potential social and fiscal costs of Megan’s Law to communities as well as to sex offenders attempting to successfully reintegrate into society” (Levenson & Cotter, 2005)

Laws specifying that individuals, groups and communities should be notified when sex offenders are living in their areas are now widespread in the USA. Indeed, all fifty American states’ legislatures have enacted such legislation as well as laws that require released sex offenders to register with local police. There is now considerable public debate and pressure to introduce such laws into Australia.

The arguments over a public register of convicted paedophiles compared with a police register have been well canvassed. The main arguments in favour of a public register are as follows:

- The public has a right to know that an offender is living nearby, so that they can take precautions.
- A public register could be a greater deterrent to new offences as the offender knows they are being monitored.
- Victims feel more secure knowing their abuser is being monitored.
- Community anger is soothed.
- Arrests may happen more quickly.
- Heightened surveillance and supervision of offenders. (Woods, 1997)
- “Maybe it doesn’t reduce the number of sexual attacks on children, but you can never tell how many shipwrecks a lighthouse has prevented”. (Gadher & Harlow, 2000)

The main arguments against a public register are as follows:

- The register may inadvertently reveal the name of the victim.
- The register may brand innocent members of the paedophile’s family.
- There may be victimisation of innocent individuals whose names or appearance are confused with those of offenders.
- There may be encouragement of community anger or lawlessness.
- If there is no grading, so that lower risk offenders’ names are kept off the public register, the public register may “brand” all offenders, reduce their privacy, and subject them to harassment by vigilantes. If offenders are hounded from place to place, the stress may influence them to re-offend. (In the UK a paedophile was hounded out of more than 10 hotels/.motels and 3 homes/apartments after authorities notified his neighbours).
- Registered paedophiles are more likely to ‘disappear’.
- Released paedophiles are less likely to register. A much higher percentage of paedophiles register in the UK where the registers are not made public compared to the US.
- Community notification is of little use in improving the safety of children unless adults accompany children at all times in public.
- Offenders may take more drastic steps to cover up their offence.
- It is a double-punishment of the offender.
- The community is lulled into a false sense of security, whereas most paedophiles are never charged or convicted.
- Greater expense on a public register will be needed (as compared to a police register) that could be otherwise better spent on catching offenders.

- In 2000, the Observer newspaper reported that community notification in the United States had “failed to protect victims and failed to prevent offenders from repeating their crimes”. Further, it considered that it was a “nightmare” for police to administer properly. (Woods, 1997)

The purpose of this Position Paper is to examine these notification laws and to consider their effectiveness. **It is Bravehearts’ position that evidence from international experience has shown that the benefits of these types of legislation have not been demonstrated. While attractive to the community, evidence has shown that these laws do not effectively protect the community. If these types of laws are to be introduced, to work at all, community notification laws need to be national, must be accurate and would require huge resources from government.**

Community Notification

1. Models of Community Notification

The public disclosure of a sex offender's information has become a popular response to the risk released offenders pose to the community. Community notification is a step beyond the more common official criminal registers held by enforcement bodies:

(i) Registration

Registration entails the reporting by offenders to justice agencies in order to monitor their movements (Kabat, 1998). Registration should not be confused with community notification because the records in the former generally are not made public. Registration is usually seen as unproblematic because such data are already held, and able to be retrieved by police. However, a number of commentators have suggested that registration databases do not go far enough, in the sense that their information is not broad enough, not detailed enough and not updated with sufficient regularity to be of assistance to the police.

Sex offender registration laws mandate that released sex offenders must register with their local police after release from prison and provide a range of identifying information. Each time an offender moves he or she must re-register. The aims of registration are to assist law enforcement and protect communities from sex offenders. There is often much variation in respect to the information collected and the time period for, and duration of, registration. Information collected typically includes the offender's name, address, photo, date of birth and criminal history, as well as any current employment information.

(ii) Community Notification

Community notification laws take the dissemination of this information to another level, providing details of an offender to individuals, specific community groups or the general public.

Community notification can refer to three forms of public access to information on offenders. It may entail legislation that allows *restricted access*, where particular individuals or community organisations seek to obtain information on a specific offender based on a 'need to know' basis. *Limited disclosure* means that particular individuals who are assessed as at risk from the offender, or organisations that deal with children (eg. schools, child care centres etc) are provided with information around a specific offender. Finally, *general disclosure* which is where individuals within a particular community or geographic area are informed of the identity, location and criminal history of released sex offenders.

The types of information released to the public varies. In some US States the information is specified in legislation, in other areas it is disclosed at the discretion of local law enforcement authorities. Typically, released information comprises the offender's name and address, physical description, photo, crime of conviction and age of victim. In the US, some States require information on all registered sex offenders to be posted on internet sites; other States require only certain offenders (eg. high risk offenders) to be posted (Legislative Council 2005).

2. Community Notification Laws in Practice

These types of laws target one specific group of offender – convicted sex offenders. Understandably, public reaction to sex offenders is often intense. Sex offenders are “almost terroristic, in that they strike people unawares in their own neighbourhoods and provoke distrust, fear and frustration” (Harvard Law Review, 1994).

In the United States most community notification or registration laws have been passed immediately following violent sex offences. Washington State’s Community Protection Act was enacted in 1990, following the sexual mutilation of a seven year old boy by a man with a long history of sexual violence (Ronken & Lincoln, 2001). In 1991 Minnesota’s registration law was passed after an eleven year old boy was abducted in 1990. Megan’s Law was passed at a State level three months after the death of Megan Kanka of New Jersey in July 1994. Seven year old Megan was sexually assaulted and murdered by a neighbour who had a history of sexually offending against children. Former-President Bill Clinton signed the bill, with the US Congress passing Megan’s Law at a Federal level in 1996 as an amendment to the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act 1994* (which was passed as part of the *Federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act 1994*). While the Wetterling Act requires that States implement a sex offender and crimes against children registry, Megan’s Law requires States to disclose information about sex offenders to the public.

While some US States legislate that information on all sex offenders is to be provided to the community in which they reside, other States utilise a risk assessment system that provides for information on high risk offenders or perpetrators of selected offences to be notifiable (Legislative Council, 2005). For example, in New Jersey:

“... sex offenders who reside in the community are classified by prosecutors in one of three “tiers” based on the degree of risk they pose to the public: high (Tier 3), moderate (Tier 2) or low (Tier 1). Neighbours are notified of high risk offenders. Registered community organisations involved with children or with victims of sexual abuse, schools, day care centres and summer camps are notified of moderate and high risk offenders because of the possibility that paedophiles and sexual predators will be drawn to these places. Staff members at those facilities who deal directly with children or victims are provided with information about the sex offender. Law enforcement agencies are notified of the presence of all sex offenders.”

On the other end of the scale, in New Hampshire, details on all offenders who are convicted of a sexual offence against a child or who have an outstanding arrest warrant are placed on the Internet (Legislative Council 2005).

In addition, the type of information about the offender that is made public also varies across the United States.

The intended benefits of these laws can include: increased public safety, the right to know, assisting in reducing recidivism and heightened surveillance and supervision of offenders. While these are all extremely worthwhile objectives, but as will be discussed, aside from people’s right to know and indications of increased surveillance, evidence from the US has not supported the capacity of community notification to attain these goals.

In Australia, the issue of community notification has not reached the legislative stage. There has however been a renewed effort, particularly through the mass media to open the debate of community notification in Australia.

3. Impact on Public Safety and the Community

Community notification laws are based on public safety, typically referring to the belief that the public are better able to protect themselves and their children by being informed that a released sex offender resides in the neighbourhood. Supporters and advocates of community notification argue that it gives parents and the community a greater opportunity to protect their children by educating them about the dangers of specific individuals. In short, by providing for the public's right to know about released offenders, community notification provides the public with the knowledge they need to take precautions in respect to the safety of themselves and their children.

The reality is that community notification is unlikely to have any impact on the majority of men and women who are responsible for most sexual violence. A significant number of offenders never come into contact with the criminal justice system (Freeland & Wainwright, 2005). Community notification will only ever identify a limited number of sex offenders: the laws only apply to convicted sex offenders, the un-convicted sex offender is not a focus.

By concentrating on a few identified individuals, people may develop a false sense of security whereby they become fixated on those offenders they have been informed about and pay less attention to other 'dangerous' individuals and situations. The potential for this happening appears heightened when a child is involved. It has been argued that children may 'get the wrong message' and fail to be cautious except with those people specifically pointed out as someone not to go near (Steinbock, 1995).

It has been argued that these laws are based on the deceptively simple and popular belief that the best way to protect children is to identify all the known 'bad' people. Given what we know about sex offenders, the likely impact of these types of laws is minimal; statistics show us that only about 17% of reported sexual offences result in a conviction (Crime and Misconduct Commission, 2003) and that the majority of offenders are known to the victim (research findings vary between 80-85%).

It may be that these laws provide the opportunity, motivation and impetus for the community to educate children about personal safety and protective behaviours; however to be of any benefit, this can not only be in relation to known offenders. Equipping children with the knowledge and skills they need to avoid risky situations, giving them an understanding of their rights to protect their own body and helping adults empower children to recognise early warning signs, stay safe and speak out can be much more powerful tools in protecting the community.

Notifying one community does not prevent an offender from visiting a community further away which has not been 'notified'. It has also been argued that sex offenders may gravitate towards large cities, inner city suburbs or more vulnerable towns where resources and community cohesion may be most strained.

Being notified that a convicted sex offender is about to move into your neighbourhood can have negative effects on residents. Interestingly, most results have indicated that communities subject to notification laws report increased anxiety due to notification because of the lack of strategies offered for protecting themselves from sex offenders (Caputo 2001; Zevitz, Crim & Farkas, 2000). Without support from the authorities, vigilante behaviour can be considered an inevitable consequence of notification... "It's as if someone shouted 'Fire' and then stood back and watched in panic" (L. Keene, Seattle Times Pacific Magazine, Sept 15th 1991).

A cost-benefit analysis of the implementation of community notification would provide a useful framework in situating the law within a sweep of approaches to managing offenders.

"The annual costs of such programs range from an estimated \$46,500 in South Carolina to \$125,000 in California per offender, with an average state

expenditure of about \$100,000 per offender. True costs are difficult to determine because some states that report costs for civil commitment include the capital, evaluation, and legal costs, while others do not". (Legislative Council, 2005)

However these costs would need to be looked at in comparison with the direct and hidden costs to society when a person is sexually assaulted. The cost to our community when a person is damaged psychologically as a result of sexual assault is huge – sexual assault impacts on education, employment, alcohol and drug dependency, inability to form healthy relationships, suicide, mental illness, and the list goes on. An Australian study conservatively estimates the tangible costs to society of child sexual assault to be in excess of \$180,000 per child (Briggs, 1999). At a national level, the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence conservatively estimates 40,000 Australian children will be sexually assaulted each year – that's a cost to the Australian community of \$7.2 billion dollars annually.

4. Impact on Offenders

The threat of community notification may prevent convicted sex offenders from seeking or maintaining treatment. Fear of reprisals against the individual offender, as well as family members, may mean that the offender deliberately avoids creating new, or contacting existing support networks of family and friends. Clinical psychologists claim that the environment in which a sex offender lives is one of the crucial factors in determining risk of recidivism. Environmental factors considered relevant to lowering the risk of recidivism are low stress levels, gaining employment, overcoming denial, empathy with victims, refraining from drug and/or alcohol and being part of a social network. These factors are most likely to be jeopardised by community notification. The potential loss of opportunity to prevent future sex offending via access to treatment is particularly relevant to juvenile sex offenders.

The fears of reprisal against the offender themselves as well as their family members is real. In Washington State alone, there has been over 30 acts of vigilantism ("Can Megan Give Us an Answer", *The Observer*, August 6th 2000) against the offenders and their families, with houses being torched and individuals (including family members) being attacked in bids to drive offenders from the community. In Britain, the media began a 'name and shame' crusade after the sexual assault and murder of a young girl. This campaign resulted in a series of vigilante raids and at least 5 cases of wrongful victimisation (*Courier Mail*, 14th August 2000). In Australia, we have seen examples of such activity when the community becomes aware that an offender is residing in their area. Given the experiences in the US, there is no evidence that this reaction would dissipate with formal notification of communities. Indeed, US States have enacted anti-vigilantism legislation to reduce this unintended consequence of community notification.

It has also been suggested that notification may, ironically interfere with its stated goal of enhancing public safety by exacerbating the stressors (eg. isolation, disempowerment, shame, depression, anxiety, lack of social supports etc) that may trigger some sex offenders to relapse. Such dynamic factors have been associated with increased recidivism (Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2004) and although sex offenders inspire little sympathy from the public, ostracising them may inadvertently increase their risk. Notification may actively work against genuine rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into the community.

There is no current evidence that community notification reduces sex offence recidivism or increases community safety. The only comparative or extensive study to date that evaluates recidivism was completed by Schram and Milloy in 1995 based on the experiences in Washington

State. Of the offenders who were subject to notification, Schram and Milloy found that 42% of adult offenders re-offended (offences included sexual and non-sexual crimes) and 79% of juvenile offenders subject to notification were arrested for new offences. This study also found no statistically significant differences in recidivism rates for sex offences between offenders who were subjected to notification (19% recidivism) and those who were not (22%).

Sex offenders who were subjected to community notification were, however, arrested more quickly for new sex crimes than those not publicly identified (Schram & Milloy, 1995). This may indicate an increase in public awareness and community monitoring and a heightening of supervision and surveillance of offenders. This heightened response may certainly have positive implications for the safety of the community.

However, it may also suggest that offenders subject to notification may be simply re-offending sooner after release than those not publicly identified. This may be a result of the types of offenders subject to these laws rather than the impact of the laws themselves. That is the quicker re-arrest rate may have nothing to do with the intent of the laws, but rather the offenders subject to notification are more likely to re-offend in a shorter time frame, simply because they are higher risk offenders than those not publicly identified. This factor, added to the lack of support and the exacerbation of stressors (as discussed earlier) could be related to the earlier re-offending of notified offenders.

This quicker arrest rate does indicate that further analysis into this positive repercussion of community notification is warranted.

It was found that 63% of the new sex offences occurred in the jurisdiction where notification took place, this suggests that notification did not deter offenders or motivate them to venture outside their jurisdictions (where they would be less likely identified) to commit crimes. Based on these findings, the authors concluded that community notification appeared to have little effect on deterring sex offenders (Schram & Milloy, 1995).

A 2004 paper from the US Department of Justice (Finkelhor & Jones, 2004) reports that between 1992 and 2000 there has been a 40% decrease in sexual assault cases “substantiated” by US child protection services. This paper has been put forward by some proponents as an example of the impact of community notification. However, in the paper Finkelhor and Jones explores a range of explanations for this decline. Finkelhor and Jones discuss: increasing conservatism within the US child protection system; exclusion of cases that do not involve the child’s caregiver; changes in the US child protection system data collection methods and/or definitions; less reporting by professionals due to concerns about potential liability; the diminishing category of older cases; and a potential real decline in the incidence of sexual assault. It should be noted that a more thorough analysis of US legislation development, changes on sentencing patterns, treatment models, public awareness programs and community education programs, among other potential factors needs to be completed before any informed comment can be made.

The threat of community notification may also drive an offender ‘underground’ in an attempt to hide their identity. This possibility has serious implications not only for the effectiveness of community notification but also for sex offender registration. Responses to a survey carried out in Washington State in the US, revealed that offenders subject to notification frequently leave communities after notification has occurred.

- Compliance to register and keep authorities informed have been shown to be low in numerous studies. In Los Angeles 90% of 3200 addresses on a register were found to be inaccurate (Wyre, 1998). The US National Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (2006) estimates that of the 566,782 registered sex offenders nationwide, as many as 100,000 are unaccounted for. Statistics seem to indicate that there is a much higher compliance rate in the UK where the registers are not made public compared to the US. The difference between compliance rates

may be able to be put down to whether or not the notifications are made public, with research suggesting that offenders are less likely to comply when knowing that their information will be made public. But differences between the management of these registers also needs to be considered, and studies comparing legislation and procedures of registration and community notification lists would provide a more thorough understanding of this potential problem.

5. Summary of Bravehearts Position

Community notification laws are the least best option in terms of effectively protecting the community but are attractive to the community. They have the potential to provide some parts of the community with some feelings of comfort that governments and the authorities set to protect them are giving them all the information that they need to keep themselves and their children safe and they satisfy the right of the public to know if an offender is living nearby. Community notification laws are a reaction to the failure of the current systems' ability and willingness to protect the community against known child sex offenders and prevent offenders from re-offending.

Bravehearts believes that the call for community notification laws to be introduced into Australia is based on the fear the community feels and the lack of faith and belief in the correctional and legal systems to adequately ensure that offenders who are released are low risk and will be managed and monitored effectively. If the community had confidence in the correctional system, in the rehabilitation of offenders and in the system's ability to monitor offenders in the community, community notification laws would be unnecessary.

The ability of community notification to achieve what current laws have failed to do has shown to be limited in the United States where the laws have been enacted for a significant period of time. An evaluation conducted by NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children), in the UK, found that: "It can be concluded that there is very little evidence to substantiate claims that community notification enhances child safety" (Lovell, 2001).

One of the major positives to come out of studies into community notification is that there has been a significant effect on the speed of arrest for new offences, with those subject to notification being re-arrested more quickly than those not publicly identified. However, it could also suggest that offenders who were subject to public notification were more likely to re-offend sooner – which may account for the quicker re-arrest rates – simply because they are as a group, more often than not, a much higher risk.

It is noted that 63% of the new sex offences occurred in the jurisdiction where notification took place which indicates this may be a result of public awareness and the increased ability of the community to monitor 'known' offenders. The flip-side of this statistic is that it demonstrates the limitations in these laws to actually protect the community – notification did not deter or stop the offender from committing new sex offences. It demonstrates the failure in the system to properly monitor and prevent re-offending. When offenders remain a risk the community has every right to be fearful.

So while there appears to be an encouraging impact on public safety in terms of increased awareness and surveillance, the other side to these findings is that the laws appear to have little impact on encouraging offenders to not re-offend. If our goal is to ensure the long-term safety of our communities then we should be focussing on responses that prevent or reduce re-offending. We should be looking for proactive legislation that focuses on ensuring public safety and the continued detention and intensive monitoring of those who are considered of high risk.

If the basis of introducing laws is public safety and the reduction of threats to our children, these laws do not appear to work.

With only an estimated 10% of sex offenders ever being identified, community notification will only ever impact on an extremely small number of perpetrators; in addition we need to consider that if community notification focuses on high risk offenders, not all identified offenders will be assessed as 'high risk', so only a percentage of that 10% will ever be subject to community notification. These laws give the community a false sense of security by focusing them only on offenders they have been informed about, rather than other dangerous individuals or situations.

It is Bravehearts' position that we need legislation that will effectively protect the community. Offenders who are assessed at medium to high risk should be detained under indefinite sentencing legislation (such as Queensland's *Dangerous Prisoners (Sex Offenders) Act 2003*). Those who are assessed as low risk should be released only on the successful completion (as determined by a battery of measures) of treatment programs and then be subjected to effective, on-going monitoring orders (see Bravehearts' position on the management of child sex offenders following).

If governments and their agencies do not act to adequately address the current failures of the system – specifically in respect to the detainment of medium to high risk offenders and monitoring and treatment – Bravehearts believes that community notification laws may need to be further examined to satisfy the pressure from the community who increasingly demand to be protected. If the system doesn't do it, the community will demand to 'know' the information in order to protect themselves.

Bravehearts Position on the Management of Child Sex Offenders

We have outlined our position on the management and treatment of sex offenders in an earlier paper (*The Management and Treatment of Child Sex Offenders*):

It is Bravehearts' position that all child sex offenders should be sentenced indefinitely with a minimum custodial period set by the judiciary followed by a mandatory conditional release period and on-going monitoring and treatment. This needs to include individually-tailored case management and risk assessment utilising a battery of reliable tools.

All offenders should only be considered for release on the completion of their term of detention, and/or when they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of a Community Corrections Board that they have successfully completed rehabilitation and their risk of harm to the community is negligible.

Mandatory conditions of release to continue throughout the post-release period, of any child sex offender need to include:

- A clearly defined and communicated management program;
- Mandatory post-release treatment programs;
- Mandatory, 10-years (for offenders sentenced to less than 5 years) or life-long (for offenders sentenced to 5 years or greater), assessment and monitoring (including periodic psychometric and psychophysiological testing);
- The abolishment of any rights to refuse to be interviewed or have residences searched by police in relation to crime investigations;
- Conditions that prevent released child sex offenders from associating with other known offenders;
- Mandatory requirement for all child sex offenders to *immediately* notify their community corrections worker (who in turn must be required to immediately notify the Queensland Police Service) of any change of address or employment and any short or long-term vacations;
- That all sex offenders forfeit passports until the end of their conditional release term;
- Conditions that restrict the offender's access to children, including, but not limited to working with children; and
- The right to return the offender to a custodial setting should any conditions of release be breached; in addition to
- Any other conditions deemed appropriate for the individual offender.

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