HOMICIDE SOLVABILITY AND APPLIED VICTIMOLOGY IN
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1994-2013

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BA (Liberal Studies), Masters Criminal Justice
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This thesis was submitted to Bond University in fulfilment of the requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
Abstract

Extant research demonstrates that police investigators are traditionally offender-focused, in that the main aim of a police investigation is to bring the Person of Interest (POI) to justice. Within such a working environment, the victim is a source of evidence and often almost a secondary concern when considering their individual risk, their motivation and involvement in interaction prior to the crime perpetrated against them. In the past 25 years Australian police have been able to solve, on average, 88% of all reported homicides. This study was designed to discover factors that could potentially increase this percentage.

The main aim of this thesis was to discover if there were any solvability factors, related specifically to the victim, that could inform the investigators of ‘why this victim, this time, this crime’. Once numerous solvability factors were identified via an extensive literature review, the second stage of the thesis statistically tested them for predictability, using categorical regression. When that testing was complete, the third and final stage of the research was completed to discover if there were any further solvability factors that could be identified, via reviewing 40 Briefs of Evidence (BoE), provided by the NSW State Crime Command Homicide Squad. This study is the first of its size in Australia and its results, although specific to New South Wales (NSW), could be extrapolated to the rest of the nation due to the socio-demographic range within NSW.

Combining all these tested and verified solvability factors created the Applied Victimology Matrix. This matrix is the outcome of this PhD research and
creates a much greater focus on the victim that goes beyond individual and psychological factors, and essentially is the process of identifying the victim’s lifestyle, risk factors, specific personal traits, life goals and behaviour, and their direct impact or involvement on the crime that sees them harmed. Hence, it widens the parameters of the investigation to include more sociological factors of the victim’s life to assist the police to manage the victim throughout the process of the investigation, identify lines of investigative enquiry, and create a more detailed Brief of Evidence (BoE). This is the first research of its kind and size using mixed-methodologies in Australia, and some of the findings contradict extant research and previous literature on homicide solvability.
I certify that this thesis does not incorporate, without acknowledgment, any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any other university; and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text.

___________________________    25 August 2015
Amber C. McKinley              Dated
...For the murder police in the field, it is not only the body lying before them that has to be dealt with but also what they carry on their backs, which is the entire hierarchy of bosses who answer to bosses – the weight of bureaucratic self-preservation. Despite the over popularisation of CSI-style forensic advances, at times it must seem like the only reliable science for these investigators at the bottom of the food chain is the physics of careerism, which simply and reliably states that once a murder hits the papers or touches any kind of political nerve, the shit will always roll downhill. The best of them – those who more often than not, under great if superfluous pressure, turn the red names on the board to black – are left with an air of world-weariness and well-earned elitist pride (Richard Price, cited in Simon [2006], p. xiii).
Dedication

I wish to dedicate this thesis to the victims of homicide, those they have left behind, and to the police who pursue truth and justice on their behalf.
Acknowledgements

This thesis has been made possible with the support of a number of individuals and organisations.

My supervisor, Associate Professor Wayne Petherick, has my warmest gratitude. I appreciated your candour and generosity of advice and for ‘keeping it real’. Wayne your research on forensic victimology, criminal profiling and violent crimes inspires me and creates a craving in me to learn more, experience more and has ultimately changed some of my long-held beliefs. As my main supervisor on this research, your engagement and guidance has given me much to be grateful for. I thank you for sharing your experience at every stage of this ‘adventure’.

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and politics. For allowing me access to his squad but, most especially, for teaching me by example and supporting my research within the very applied and complex world of real-world policing.

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For the original team of Detective Inspectors, those in charge of homicide investigative teams when I began this long journey in 2007, Russell Oxford, Michael Sheehy, Chris Olen, Glenn Richardson, David Laidlaw, Byrne Ruse, Hans Rupp, Mark Newham, Dennis Bray, John Lehmann and Joe Cassar, and Detective Chief Inspector Pamela Young. I want to express my infinite gratitude to you all for modelling the highest level of professionalism, for teaching me, step-by-step, the intricacies of police homicide investigation, and for your infinite patience with the hundreds of questions that followed and for continued dedication assisting me with this research in all its forms.

Not unlike protecting the identity of victims and POIs in this research, I have also chosen to preserve the anonymity of the individual investigators featured in this
thesis. In saying that though, I would not, or in fact could not, submit this thesis without their continued assistance, patience and thoughtfulness. I wish to record my gratitude to the individual detectives who have continued to offer me assistance and inspiration over the years related to this thesis. Without their help, this research would not have been possible and I hope that you feel that I have done justice to your dedication, passion, and hard work. To you all, I wish you continued success and want to thank you for understanding, good humour and mostly, for your honesty, trust, and allowing me to review your work as part of my learning.

Detective Senior Constable Nicole Jones, State Crime Command Unsolved Homicide squad, for teaching me in a practical, patient, and thoughtful manner, lessons I will never forget.

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Detective Sergeant Ruth Perry for organising and administering my visits at State Crime Command which made the collection of data, in all its forms, possible.

Mr James Baldwin (retired), for pistachios, patience and for proving to me that statistics is definitely not for the faint-hearted.

Ms Emma Petherick, Bond University, whose enthusiasm and friendship buoyed me in times of doubt. For guiding me through the administrative quagmire that was postgraduate research and for always believing in my ability to complete this research, come what may.
To the PM-ADF, Captain Bryan Parker, RAN, and the staff at the Australian Defence Force Investigative Service, you will always have my heartfelt appreciation for allowing me to learn from your wealth of experience and knowledge and for your patience at explaining our different worlds. Our interactions and discussions provided inspiration and interest as well as constantly challenging my theories, thoughts and concepts in relation to Applied Victimology. I am so thankful to each and every one of you.

Dr Carlyn Muir, for your continued support of this research, for the sanity lunches and your experienced guidance.

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My big sister, Ms Simone Finch, for always being available to hand out advice, for being patient when I tried to explain my passion for homicide investigation and for not fainting when I succeeded.
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Ms Susanne ‘Tootsie’ Haake, the sister that the universe let me choose, for being my floatation device as I tried, failed and tried again in navigating the seas of life. For laksa, laughter and for always being available to share Coco’s mango butter medicine.

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Table of Contents

Abstract iii
Dedication vii
Acknowledgements viii
Professional Editorial Assistance xv
Table of Contents xvi
Table of Figures xxii
List of Tables xxiv
Abbreviations and Acronyms xxv
Glossary of Terms xxx
Aims of Thesis xliii

Chapter 1: Introduction 1
  Statement of the Problem 2
  Background to This Research 3
  Decline in Homicide Rates 6
  Variations in the Calculation of Homicide Rates 9
  Research Questions 16
  Structure 17

Chapter 2: Homicide and Solvability in Australia 24
  Solvability Factors 25
  The Significance of Solvability Factors 31
  Evidentiary Solvability Factors 34
  Extra-Legal Solvability Factors 35
## Aetiology of Homicide

- Rates \(\quad 36\)

- Overseas Research \(\quad 39\)

- Australian Research \(\quad 45\)

## Homicide – Australia

- Nomothetic Review of Homicide in Australia 2008-2010 \(\quad 48\)

- Nomothetic Review of Homicide Victims in Australia \(\quad 52\)

## Age and Sex

- Employment and Intoxication \(\quad 61\)

## Ethnicity

- Victim-Offender Relationship \(\quad 67\)

## Motive

- Victim-POI Relationship \(\quad 71\)

## Costs of Homicide

- Types of Homicide \(\quad 72\)

## Why the Types and Numbers of Homicide Are Changing

## Methodology

- Method \(\quad 82\)

## Validity, Reliability and Sustainability of NHMP Dataset

## Independent Variables

## Data

- Reasons for Inclusion of Variables in Chi-Square Test \(\quad 90\)

## Analysis - Categorical Regression

## Results

- Change in Homicide Clearance Rates Over Time \(\quad 99\)
Discussion

Incident Location

Crime Type – Homicide in the course of another Crime

Employment

Weapon - Victim Cause of Death

Motive

Victim Employs Violence

Limitations

Conclusion

Chapter 3: Police and Homicide Investigations in NSW, Australia

Logic and Reasoning

Why Fewer Homicide Cases Get Solved Today

Homicide Clearance Rates

Method

Acquiring the Sample

Ethics and Access

Discussion

Forensic and Crime Scene Evidence

Information Processing

Resourcing and Administrative Issues

Personnel

Response Time

Witnesses

Prosecutorial and Judicial Decision-Making

Conclusion

Chapter 4: Testing Identified Solvability Factors on Two Homicide Types
## Introduction

195

### The Situation in Australia

199

*Police, Solvability and Clearance Rates*

*Victims*

*Persons of Interest*

*Crime Scene*

### Method

214

*Caveat - Information Source and Data Capture*

*Threshold for Inclusion*

*Data*

*Limitation*

### Results

218

*Person(s) of Interest*

*Crime Scene – Homicide Event*

*New Solvability Factors*

*Prosecution*

*Victim – Cause of Death*

### Summary

233

### Gangs

235

*Definition of a “Gang”*

*Introduction*

*NSW Police State Crime Command Gang Squads*

*Challenges for Police*

*Police and Solvability for Gang Crime*

### Discussion - Comparing Child and Gang-Related Homicide

248

*Crime Scene*
### Table of Contents

**Victim-offender relationship** 254  
**Weapon** 256  
Summary 261  

**Chapter 5: Considering Victim Variables** 265  
Introduction 265  
History of Victimology 267  
Victim Blaming 272  
Victimology and Criminal Profiling 280  
Victim Characteristics 284  
The Ideal Victim and the Complicit Victim 286  
Criminal Profiling 289  
Critique of the Current POI Profiling Approach 294  
Methodology 297  
Definition 298  
Briefs of Evidence 299  
Supplementary Data 301  
Results 302  
  
*Sample: Five Solved Homicides* 303  
*Sample: Five Unsolved Homicides* 309  
Sequence of Acts 311  
Discussion 315  
Summary 316  

**Chapter 6: Conclusion and Implications** 318  
Future Areas of Application 324
Table of Figures

*Figure 1.* Homicide incidents in Australia 1989-1990 to 2009-2010 (AIC, 2013). 7

*Figure 2.* Nexus of case solvability. 15

*Figure 3.* Trends in homicide, Australia 1915 – 1998. 55

*Figure 4.* Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989-90 to 2011-12 (rate per 100,000). 62

*Figure 5.* Homicide victim Indigenous status by gender 2009-2010. Source: National Homicide Monitoring Program, 2010. 65

*Figure 6.* Ranking of evidence. 164

*Figure 7.* Ranking of witnesses. 165

*Figure 8.* Ranking of training. 165

*Figure 9.* Ranking of experience. 166

*Figure 10.* Ranking of response time. 166

*Figure 11.* Ranking of relationships. 167

*Figure 12.* Ranking of teamwork. 167

*Figure 13.* Ranking of policies. 169

*Figure 14.* Ranking of staff resources. 170

*Figure 15.* Ranking of specialised training 170

*Figure 16.* Ranking of equipment. 172

*Figure 17.* Ranking of specialised personnel. 172

*Figure 18.* Ranking of case management strategies. 173

*Figure 19.* Number of child homicides in New South Wales (1998-2013) 219

*Figure 20.* Age in years of child victims of homicide in NSW 1998-2013 220
Figure 21. Chart depicting POI relationship to NSW child homicide victim (1998-2013) 223

Figure 22. Convictions for homicide of a child NSW 1998-2013. 229
List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 9</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 10</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 13</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 14</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 17</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 18</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABCI</td>
<td>Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence</td>
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<td>ABS</td>
<td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>ACID</td>
<td>Australian Criminal Intelligence Database</td>
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<td>ACT</td>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
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<td>ACWA</td>
<td>Association of Children’s Welfare Agencies</td>
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<td>AFP</td>
<td>Australian Federal Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIC</td>
<td>Australian Institute of Criminology</td>
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<tr>
<td>AKA</td>
<td>Also Known As</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALEIN</td>
<td>Australian Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (ABCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVO</td>
<td>Apprehended Violence Order</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOCSAR</td>
<td>Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOE</td>
<td>Brief of Evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUHREC</td>
<td>Bond University Human Research Ethics Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATCHEM</td>
<td>Centralised Analytical Team Collating Homicide Expertise Management (UK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>Closed Circuit Television</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDRT</td>
<td>Child Death Review Team</td>
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<td>CIA</td>
<td>Criminal Investigative Analysis</td>
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<td>CJS</td>
<td>Criminal Justice System</td>
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<td>CMG</td>
<td>Criminal Motorcycle Gang</td>
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<tr>
<td>COPS</td>
<td>Computerised Operational Policing System</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPEA</td>
<td>Child Protection Enforcement Agency (Crime Agencies NSW)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Child Support Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAL</td>
<td>Division of Analytical Laboratories, NSW Department of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>Deoxyribonucleic Acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>Duty Officer (Represents Commander at Crime Scene as Part of First Response)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOA</td>
<td>Dead on Arrival, or Deceased Person</td>
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<td>DOI</td>
<td>Duty Operations Inspector</td>
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<td>DPP</td>
<td>Director of Public Prosecutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDW</td>
<td>Enterprise Data Warehouse</td>
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<td>ERISP</td>
<td>Electronically Recorded Interview with Suspect Person</td>
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<td>FACS</td>
<td>NSW Department of Family and Community Services</td>
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<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)</td>
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<td>FCA</td>
<td>Family Court of Australia</td>
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<td>GLBT</td>
<td>Gay and Lesbian, Bisexual And Transgendered</td>
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<td>HOLMES</td>
<td>Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (UK)</td>
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<td>HRWG</td>
<td>Homicide Research Working Group</td>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>Identification</td>
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<td>ISRAPS</td>
<td>Interactive Scene Recording and Presentation System</td>
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<td>JIRS</td>
<td>Joint Investigation Response Squad</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Local Area Command</td>
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<td>LD</td>
<td>Listening Device</td>
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<td>MEOCS</td>
<td>Middle Eastern Organised Crime Squad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Method of Operation aka Modus Operandi</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MPU</td>
<td>Missing Persons Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCAVC</td>
<td>National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime</td>
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<td>NCIS</td>
<td>National Coroners’ Information System</td>
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<td>NCPC</td>
<td>National Child Protection Clearinghouse</td>
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<td>NCV</td>
<td>National Committee on Violence</td>
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<td>NESB</td>
<td>Non-English Speaking Background</td>
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<td>NHMP</td>
<td>National Homicide Monitoring Program</td>
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<td>NSW</td>
<td>New South Wales</td>
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<td>NSWCC</td>
<td>New South Wales Crime Commission</td>
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<td>NSWPOL</td>
<td>New South Wales Police</td>
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<td>NSWPREMS</td>
<td>New South Wales Premier's Department</td>
</tr>
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<td>NT</td>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Organised Crime</td>
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<td>OD</td>
<td>Overdose</td>
</tr>
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<td>ODPP</td>
<td>Office of The Director of Public Prosecutions</td>
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<td>OIC</td>
<td>Officer in Charge</td>
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<td>PACE</td>
<td>Passenger Analysis, Clearance And Evaluation Alerts</td>
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<td>PERP</td>
<td>Perpetrator, Criminal or Offender</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIC</td>
<td>Police Integrity Commission</td>
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<td>POI</td>
<td>Person of Interest</td>
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<td>PORS</td>
<td>Public Order and Riot Squad</td>
</tr>
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<td>PSG</td>
<td>Protective Security Group (NSW Police)</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
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<td>QLD</td>
<td>Queensland</td>
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<td>ROI</td>
<td>Record of Interview</td>
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<td>S; SS</td>
<td>Section; Sections</td>
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<td>SA</td>
<td>South Australia</td>
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<td>SCC</td>
<td>State Crime Command</td>
</tr>
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<td>SEEB</td>
<td>State Electronic Evidence Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>State Emergency Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>Supplemental Homicide Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>Sudden Infant Death Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITREP</td>
<td>Situation Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOG</td>
<td>Special Operations Group</td>
</tr>
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<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operational Procedure</td>
</tr>
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<td>SPC</td>
<td>Sydney Police Centre, Goulburn Street, Darlinghurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPG</td>
<td>State Protection Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUDI</td>
<td>Sudden Unexpected Death of an Infant (up to 4 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAT</td>
<td>Special Weapons and Tactics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>Tactical Assault Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>Telephone Intercept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMS</td>
<td>Taskforce and Investigative Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOU</td>
<td>Tactical Operations Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>Uniform Crime Reports (US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US  United States of America

VIC  Victoria

VICAP  Violent Criminal Apprehension Program

VICLAS  Violent Crimes Linkage Analysis System

WA  Western Australia
Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of this thesis, the following terms are defined as follows:

Applied Victimology

Extant research demonstrates that police investigators are traditionally offender-focused, in that the main aim of a police investigation is to bring the Person Of Interest (POI) to justice. Within such a working environment, the victim is a source of evidence and often almost a secondary concern when considering their individual risk, their motivation and involvement in interaction prior to the crime perpetrated against them. Applied victimology creates a much greater focus on the victim that goes beyond individual, psychological factors, and essentially is the process of identifying the victim’s lifestyle, risk factors, specific personal traits, life goals and behaviour and their direct impact or involvement on the crime that sees them harmed. Hence, it widens the parameters of the investigation to include more sociological factors of the victim’s life to assist the police to manage the victim throughout the process of the investigation, identify lines of investigative enquiry and create a detailed Brief of Evidence (BoE) that will potentially go to court.
Case
A homicide investigation assigned to a detective(s) for investigation. The terms incident, event, case and homicide are used interchangeably in this thesis.

Case Linkage
A method within investigation that endeavours to identify crimes that may have been perpetrated by the same Person of Interest (POI) due to similar behaviour noted at multiple crime scenes (Kocsis, 2007, p. 118). Also known as “comparative crime analysis” or “linkage analysis”, it has been described as a type of behavioural analysis (Woodhams, Bull & Hollins, 2007).

Child Homicide
Death from another’s deliberate actions of children aged less than 18 years, in contrast to infant homicide which refers to homicide of children aged less than 1 year. The NSW Child Death Review Team (CDRT) classifies child homicide as:

- Deaths arising from non-accidental injury
- Deaths caused by parents affected by mental illness
- Deaths arising from family breakdown
- Killings of teenagers
- Other recognised classifications include the categories of infanticide (usually defined as the killing of an infant by a
mentally ill mother), mercy killings, homicides associated with sexual assault, child homicide-suicide, child killings incidental to adult crimes, and the rare cases of children killing other children (Nielssen, Large, Westmore, & Lackersteen, 2009, p. 7).

Clearance Rates

The number of incidents cleared or partially cleared as a percentage of the total number of incidents. Strictly speaking, the NSW Police Force does not use the term “clearance rates” (Baldwin, personal communication, 2008). Within the database Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS), the clear-up status of an incident is given whereby each incident is classified according to one of the following categories:

- No further investigation
- Under investigation
- Partially cleared
- Cleared.

Therefore, a clearance rate may be derived as the number of incidents cleared or partially cleared as a percentage of the total number of incidents.

Cleared

Case status when police have arrested the Person of Interest
(POI) or the homicide was otherwise solved; for example, the death of the offender in a murder-suicide. The terms “cleared”, “closed” and “solved” are used interchangeably in this thesis.

**Criminal Profiling**  Initially used, along with “offender profiling” regularly by members of the FBI to describe the process of making inferences about an offender’s characteristics from their actions at a crime scene and their interaction with victims (Canter, 1994; Petherick, 2003).

**Criminology**  The scientific study of crime and criminals.

**Critical Incident - New South Wales**  An incident involving a member of the NSW Police Force which resulted in the death of or serious injury to a person:

- Arising from the discharge of a firearm by the member
- Arising from the use of appointments or application of physical force by the member
- Arising from a police vehicle pursuit or from a collision involving a NSW Police Force vehicle
- In police custody
- Arising from a NSW Police Force operation

or any other event, as deemed by a region commander, that could attract significant attention, interest or criticism from
the community, and the circumstances are such that the public interest is best served through an investigation independent of the officers involved (NSW Police Force Intranet – *Critical Incident Guidelines*. Not publicly accessible).

**Custody**

The rights and responsibilities in Part 9 of Law Enforcement (Powers of Responsibility, NSW) (LEPRA) apply to both a person who is under arrest AND a person who is in the company of a police officer for the purpose of participating in an investigative procedure if the officer:

- Believes that there is sufficient evidence to establish that the person has committed an offence that is or is to be the subject of the investigation
- Would arrest the person if they attempted to leave; or
- Has given the person reasonable grounds for believing they would not be allowed to leave if they wished to do so.

The officer is expected to reasonably foresee what might happen when certain signs and symptoms exist (NSW Police Force Intranet – *Code of Practice for Crime/Custody*. Not publicly accessible).

**Extra-Legal Solvability Factors**

Qualitative, often social as opposed to physical, factors about a person, including personality traits, family background and
environment, and current lifestyle.

**Filicide**

The killing of a child by a parent. Within this definition there are several sub-categories, originally raised by Resnick (1969, as cited in Benitez-Borrego, Guardia-Olmos, & Aliaga-Moore, 2013, p. 2):

- Altruistic filicide – with associated post-crime suicide or to relieve suffering
- Filicide in the context of an acute psychotic episode
- Filicide because of an unwanted pregnancy
- Accidental filicide (caused by child abuse)
- Filicide due to spousal revenge.

**Forensic Science**

The application of scientific knowledge and methodology to legal issues and criminal investigations. Forensic science includes various fields of science, such as anthropology, biology, chemistry, pathology, phonetics, psychiatry, and toxicology. Physical evidence may be used in a court of law as part of the police’s Brief of Evidence (BoE) against the Person(s) of Interest (POI; Saferstein, 2012).

**Gig**

Informant.

**Homicide**

A person unlawfully killed. A homicide incident is an event in
Manslaughter, which one or more persons are killed at the same place and time. Due to the fact that homicide is defined separately in the criminal law of each Australian jurisdiction, the definition used in this thesis is taken from the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) Annual Report (Chan & Payne, 2013, p. 4) and reflects the operational definition used by police. The NHMP collects data on the following incidents:

- All cases resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter. This excludes driving-related fatalities, except those that immediately follow a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft.

- All murder-suicides classed as murder by police.

- All other deaths classed by police as homicides (including infanticides), whether or not an offender has been apprehended.

Excluded from this definition are attempted murder and violent deaths, not amounting to murder or manslaughter, such as industrial accidents involving criminal negligence (unless a charge of manslaughter is laid). Lawful homicide, including that by police in the course of their duties, is also
excluded.

Homicide – Australian Bureau of Statistics
Murder, conspiracies and attempts to murder, manslaughter and driving causing death

Homicide – National Homicide Monitoring Program
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Homicide – Canada
First-degree murder, second-degree murder, manslaughter or infanticide.

Homicide – England and Wales
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Homicide – US
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

John/Jane Doe
Corpse – identity unknown.

Linkage Blindness
Inability of investigators to see beyond their own jurisdictional boundary, where their responsibility usually stops at a line on a map. A police department’s accountability and responsiveness to its jurisdictional clients can create a sense of isolation from the outside world. The term “linkage blindness” was coined in 1984 to denote an underlying problem with law enforcement capabilities regarding serial murder investigations and serial sexual crimes (Egger, 1984,
2002). See: Case Linkage.

**Missing Persons**

“...anyone who is reported missing to police, whose whereabouts are unknown, and there are fears for the safety or concern for the welfare of that person. This includes anyone missing from any institution, **excluding** escapees.”

*(NSW Police Force Missing Persons Policy, p. 3; not publicly accessible)*.

**Modus Operandi (MO) aka: Method of Operation**

A distinct process, the way in which a Person Of Interest works, which may lead to the identification of a criminal; especially one that indicates the work of an individual in a series of crimes. For example, MO may include: victim type, how the POI targeted the victim, the choice of weapon, the time and place that the crime occurred *(Salo, Sirén, Corander, Zappalà, Bosco, Mokros, & Santtila, 2013)*.

**Murder/ Manslaughter**

(1)(a) Murder shall be taken to have been committed where the act of the accused, or thing by him or her omitted to be done, causing the death charged, was done or omitted with reckless indifference to human life, or with intent to kill or inflict grievous bodily harm upon some person, or done in an attempt to commit, or during or immediately after the
commission, by the accused, or some accomplice with him or her, of a crime punishable by imprisonment for life or for 25 years.

(1)(b) Every other punishable homicide shall be taken to be manslaughter.

(2)(a) No act or omission which was not malicious, or for which the accused had lawful cause or excuse, shall be within this section.

(2)(b) No punishment or forfeiture shall be incurred by any person who kills another by misfortune only.

(Crimes Act 1900 (NSW), s18 [correct as at 13 June 2014]).

**Person of Interest (POI)**

Used by NSW Police during their homicide investigations to identify an individual that they consider pertinent to solving the crime. They use POI instead of other terms such as:

- Offender (only used when the individual has been found guilty by a court)
- Suspect (considered an emotive term)
- Perpetrator, also an emotive term, which may assume guilt when used prior to trial.

**Precautionary Acts**

“…behaviours that offenders commit before, during or after
an offence that are consciously intended to confuse, hamper, or defeat investigative or forensic efforts for the purposes of concealing their identity, their connection to the crime, or the crime itself” (Turvey, 2008, p. 212). This concept is similar to, or part of, crime concealment or crime scene staging.

**Signature Behaviours**

Signature behaviours are actions that are not necessary to commit the offence, but that the offender has to do to satisfy their psychological needs; they are unique to each individual POI (Crabbé, Decoene, & Vertommen, 2008, p. 18).

**Solvability Factors**

Clues or information found at a crime scene which assist in bringing the case to a successful conclusion (Geberth, 1996b; Wellford & Cronin, 1999).

**Solved**

Recorded by police when a homicide is cleared by arrest. Solved incidents include those for which a POI has been identified and charged, those in which the POI has committed suicide, and incidents otherwise cleared, such as subsequent death of the POI, the death having been ruled not homicide (Mouzos & Muller, 2001). See: Clearance Rates.

**Staged Crime Scene**

“A staged crime scene is the physical manifestation of deception. It involves the deliberate alteration of the physical
evidence by the offender to simulate events or offences that did not occur for the purpose of misleading authorities or redirecting the investigation.” (Ferguson, 2010, p. ii).

**Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)**

A general definition for “all infant deaths which are sudden and unexpected, not just those attributed to SIDS” (Byard, 2010, p. 21). SUDI is the “umbrella term” (Byard, 2010, p. 24) used “at the point of presentation to encompass all unexpected infant deaths”, whereas following any investigation, a division will be made into “those where a specific cause of death is established (explained SUDI) and those which remain unexplained (SIDS)” (Sidebotham, 2010, p. 13).

**Unsolved**

Used by NSW Police when the case is cleared as ‘inactive’, when an investigation has produced insufficient evidence to charge an offender(s) and all leads have been exhausted.

An unsolved homicide is a homicide for which the offender(s) has not been convicted. The offence must have occurred more than three years prior to the time of review.

Cases in which an accused was acquitted on the grounds of self-defence or mental illness are considered solved. In such
cases, the identity of the person committing the homicide is known; however, no prosecution can be launched.

Cases in which the suspect is deceased can be reviewed and where a coroner finds that the homicide was committed by a person now deceased, the matter is considered solved.

Missing persons cases are included as unsolved homicides unless there is an open finding by a coroner.

(As defined on NSW Police intranet; not publicly accessible).

Victimology

The study of crime victims and the psychological effects of being a victim (Karmen, 2012).
Aims of Thesis

There were three aims in this thesis. The first was to discover if there were any extralegal or evidentiary solvability factors related specifically to the victim that could inform the investigators ‘why this victim, this time, this crime’. Once numerous solvability factors were identified via an extensive literature review, the second aim of the thesis was to statistically test them for predictability. When that testing was completed, the third and final aim of the research was to discover if there were any further solvability factors that could be identified via reviewing 40 Briefs of Evidence (BoE), provided by the NSW State Crime Command Homicide Squad.

These solvability factors would be combined to create the Applied Victimology Matrix in order to better inform investigation practice and procedures, analytical methods, and demographics of the population served in an evidence-based model. This matrix which is the outcome of this PhD research creates a much greater focus on the victim that goes beyond individual psychological factors, and essentially is the process of identifying the victim’s lifestyle, risk factors, specific personal traits, life goals and behaviour, and their direct impact or involvement on the crime that led to their death. Hence, it widens the parameters of the police investigation to include more sociological factors of the victim’s life to assist the police to ‘manage’ the victim throughout the process of the investigation, identify lines of investigative enquiry that might otherwise have been missed or overlooked and create a more detailed Brief of Evidence (BoE) that has a better chance of judicial examination and therefore would be classified within police records as ‘cleared’.