Abstract Summary
(In alphabetical order by first author surname)

Ref: 2749 Symposia
Summary: Through a neuropsychological lens: The care and recovery of patients with cognitive impairment within secure settings.
Ryan Aguiar, NHS
Individuals with brain injury, cognitive impairment and neurodevelopmental difficulties are overrepresented in the criminal justice and secure mental health care systems, presenting considerable challenges to service delivery. The forensic practice of clinical neuropsychology offers intuitive insights into offending behaviour and provides a valuable clinical framework for the care and recovery of this group of individuals.
This symposium draws on the extensive experience of neuropsychological practice in Ashworth High Secure Hospital in the care and recovery of individuals with significant cognitive impairment and offending behaviour.
The symposium begins with a discussion of the neuropsychological basis of offending behaviour from a developmental and acquired brain injury perspective. Having set the context, the symposium will guide participants through an evidenced based discussion of the assessment and formulation of the individual with a focus on factors such as risk, engagement and management. The final part of the symposium will provide practice based evidence of approaches for intervention with this group.
The following objectives will have been achieved at the end of the symposium: participants will gain (a) a working knowledge of the neuropsychological factors associated with offending behaviour and risk; (b) have an in-depth understanding of the hypothesis driven neuropsychological assessment process; and (c) have a clinical intervention approach to implement within their respective services.

Ref: 2750 Part of Symposia
Paper 1: The Offending Brain: A developmental and acquired injury perspective
Ryan Aguiar, James Reilly, Aisha Mriza, NHS
Objectives / Purpose / Background
There is general consensus that individuals with brain injury and cognitive impairment are over represented in the criminal justice and secure health care provision. But what is the relationship between brain function (and injury) and offending? Drawing on the most recent evidence, this presentation discusses the neuropsychology and neuroscience of offending behaviour from a developmental and acquired brain injury perspective.
The presentation will provide a critical exploration of the existing neuropsychological literature and models of offending behaviour and provide a framework to understand the relationship between brain function (and injury) and offending behaviour. The presentation will integrate existing models of offending behaviour into a neuropsychological formulation, highlighting the role played by neuropsychological variables in the development and maintenance of offending behaviour.
The primary objective of this symposium presentation is to enable the practicing clinician to develop an understanding of the how brain function (and injury) is linked to offending behaviour. At the end of the presentation, participants will have gained the following: (a) an understanding of violence from a neuropsychological perspective; (b) a framework that integrates neuropsychological processes with models of offending behaviour in the general population; (c) The evidence to develop
a formulation of risk in individuals with brain injury, cognitive impairment and neurodevelopmental difficulties.

Ref: 2751 Part of Symposia

**Paper 2: Assessment and formulation: A neuropsychological journey**

*Ryan Aguia, James Reilly, Aisha Mirza, NHS*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Having established the relationship between neuropsychological variables and offending behaviour, the current presentation provides participants with an in-depth understanding of the assessment of cognitive deficits in this population and how this data contributes to the formulation of the individual.

The paper will explore existing neuropsychological literature on assessment and formulation with individuals in secure settings. The practical application of these approaches and models will be critically discussed highlighting case examples from a high secure setting. This will lead to considerations of the complexities of working with these individuals in the assessment process. The presentation with discuss key clinical issues including; engagement difficulties and how to try and overcome these, the importance of enquiry beyond the testing room for complex individuals and how to best ensure that all assessments are hypotheses driven.

Participants will learn how neuropsychological assessment results contribute to the development and improvement of the psychological formulation. Through considering theory and offering case examples, the presentation will show the impact of neuropsychological assessment in the individual’s ongoing risk management and interventions.

From this presentation participants will have gained increased understanding of the benefits of conducting neuropsychological assessment with individuals and knowledge of approaches from case examples which will be generalizable to other secure settings.

Ref: 2752 Part of Symposia

**Paper 3: The journey continues: Beyond neuropsychological assessment**

*Ryan Aguia, James Reilly, Aisha Mirza, NHS*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Individuals with cognitive impairment present a particular challenge within secure settings and require specialist management. This presentation draws on the literature and clinical practice to provide an overview of current neuropsychological interventions. It highlights the importance of timely and quality assessments and interventions to manage individual behaviour. It emphasises the importance of acknowledging and addressing neuropsychological factors that impact on the person’s recovery, maintenance of risk and engagement.

The presentation will argue for interventions that are individualised to the person, based on their presentation, concerns, needs and goals. This will be supported by considering how intervention is guided by the assessment results, leading to the individuals overall recovery and risk management.

The presentation will discuss how intervention aims to reduce the impact that cognitive impairments have on day to day functioning, engagement in their recovery pathway and enhance the person’s quality of life.

Case study examples will be shared which integrate existing neuropsychological literature with practice to illustrate the implementation of informed interventions at the individual and systemic level. Participants will learn about common barriers to neuropsychological interventions and how to address them. The presentation will also discuss the generalizability of interventions across settings.

Ref: 2804 Symposia
Summary: Observing Rapport-Based Interpersonal Techniques (ORBIT): From research into training

Laurence Alison, University of Liverpool

Looking back at research since 2012, we will outline the model we have developed based on detailed observations of over 2,000 hours of field interrogations with high value detainees and terrorist subjects. Focusing on skills-based interrogation, the Observing Rapport-Based Interpersonal Techniques (ORBIT) has been used to better understand the efficacy of rapport-based strategies and several counter-interrogation tactics. More importantly, while evidencing that this approach is an interviewer’s best chance of securing accurate, expedient and potentially lifesaving information and intelligence, we have also started to demonstrate the efficacy of certain training approaches to upskill officers and reduce maladaptive behaviours.

We will review the historical context of harsh interrogation methods that have been used repeatedly since the Second World War, highlighting the legal, ethical and moral sanctions against them and the lack of evidence for their efficacy. Focusing rather on the humanization process required for adopting rapport-based methods – for which there is an increasing corpus of studies evidencing their efficacy – we will consider findings from this emerging field, demonstrating how the ORBIT model builds on fundamental principles. Our goal will be to showcase the journey from research into training, and the potential impact that the activity has had on operational deployment and upskilling of officers.

Ref: 2776 Part of Symposia

Paper 1: Motivational interviewing training of practitioners who interview terrorists: Assessing the effectiveness of ORBIT Training

Laurence Alison, Nicole Plummer, Michael Human, University of Liverpool

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The current investigation was conducted with the objective of assessing the development of motivational interviewing skills pre and post-training on the United Kingdom’s national advanced counter terrorism interviewer course (Alcyone). The ultimate aim was to ensure effective implementation of the ‘Observing Rapport-Based Interpersonal Techniques’ (ORBIT) framework in practitioner settings.

Design / Background / Key Points

The ORBIT coding manual (Alison & Alison, 2012) was used to code a total of 82 training interviews, conducted by 29 practitioners.

Methods / Conclusions

Global motivational interviewing (acceptance, empathy, adaptation, evocation, autonomy) and rapport-based skills (rapport and resistance, reflective listening, summaries, developing discrepancies) were coded, and scores were compared immediately pre- and post-training to establish elements in need of further focus.

Results / Conclusions

Wilcoxon Signed-Rank analyses revealed that other than empathy, the use of all elements of global motivational interviewing significantly increased post-training. Behaviors consistent with rapport significantly increased post-training, but there was no difference in the use of reflections, summaries
and developing discrepancies. However, whilst there was no difference in behaviors inconsistent to summarizing, there were significant decreases in behaviors inconsistent to rapport, reflections and developing discrepancies. The best performers in motivational interviewing pre-training did not significantly improve post-training in all elements of motivational interviewing, whilst the worst performers pre-training did.

Conclusions

The current investigation has implications in terms of improving the training provided to practitioners and the cost-effectiveness of the Alcyone training program, targeting key areas identified. It also discusses recommendations for future research.

Ref: 2770 Part of Symposia

Paper 2: Revenge versus rapport: Interrogation, terrorism, and torture
Laurence Alison, Emily Alison, University of Liverpool

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This review begins with the historical context of harsh interrogation methods that have been used repeatedly since the Second World War. This is despite the legal, ethical and moral sanctions against them and the lack of evidence for their efficacy. Revenge-motivated interrogations regularly occur in high conflict, high uncertainty situations and where there is dehumanization of the enemy.

Design / Background / Key Points

As these methods are diametrically opposed to the humanization process required for adopting rapport-based methods – for which there is an increasing corpus of studies evidencing their efficacy – we decided to review this emerging field of study.

Methods / Conclusions

Reviewing the evidence our goal was to show how rapport-based methods rely on building alliances and involve a specific set of interpersonal skills on the part of the interrogator.

Results / Conclusions

We conclude with 2 key propositions: (a) for psychologists to firmly maintain the Hippocratic Oath of “first do no harm,” irrespective of perceived threat and uncertainty, and (b) for wider recognition of the empirical evidence that rapport-based approaches work and revenge tactics do not.

Conclusions

Proposition (a) is directly in line with fundamental ethical principles of practice for anyone in a caring profession. Proposition (b) is based on the requirement for psychology to protect and promote human welfare and to base conclusions on objective evidence.

Ref: 2772 Part of Symposia

Paper 3: The efficacy of rapport-based techniques for minimizing counter-interrogation tactics amongst a field sample of terrorists.
Laurence Alison, Emily Alison, Geraldine Noone, Stamatis Elntib, Sara Waring, Paul Christiansen,
Objectives / Purpose / Background

The impact of rapport-based interview techniques on suspect use of counter-interrogation tactics (CITs) was examined in an operational field sample of 181 police interrogations with international (Al-Qaeda and Al-Qaeda-inspired), paramilitary, and right-wing terrorists.

Design / Background / Key Points

The observing rapport-based interpersonal techniques (ORBIT) framework was used to code rapport-based interrogator skills along 2 dimensions: motivational interviewing skills and interpersonal competence (use of adaptive interviewing behaviors and absence of maladaptive interviewing behaviors).

Methods / Conclusions

Two components of suspect behavior were measured using the ORBIT tool: interpersonal behavior and counter-interrogation techniques (passive, verbal, passive verbal, no-comment, and retraction).

Results / Conclusions

Structural equation modeling revealed that adaptive interviewing was directly associated with decreases in passive CITs but, counter to expectations, increased the prevalence of passive verbal responding. Interrogator use of motivational-interviewing-consistent skills was directly associated with improved adaptive interviewing; reduced maladaptive interviewing; and decreases in passive, verbal, and no-comment CITs, but was associated with higher rates of retraction. Motivational interviewing skills also had a significant indirect effect on reducing passive and increasing passive verbal CITs through its indirect effect on adaptive interviewing.

Conclusions

Overall, findings indicate that adopting an adaptive rapport-based interrogation style in which suspects are treated with respect, dignity, and integrity is an effective approach for reducing suspects’ use of CITs.

Ref: 2774 Part of Symposia

Paper 4: The right to silence and the permission to talk: Motivational interviewing and high value detainees

Frances Surmon-Bohr, Laurence Alison, Paul Christiansen, Emily Alison, University of Liverpool

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a counselling approach that has proved effective at encouraging positive behavioural change across diverse clinical contexts with clients ambivalent and resistant to change. This research sought to examine the effects of four specific MI-consistent skills: reflective listening, summaries, rolling with resistance and developing discrepancies and their diametrically opposed behaviours in U.K. Police interviews with High-Value Detainees (HVDs; i.e. terrorism suspects).
Design / Background / Key Points

Observational Field Study of U.K. police Interviews with Terrorism Suspects.

Methods / Conclusions

The dataset consisted of 805 U.K. police interviews (representing 534 hours of footage) with 75 terrorism suspects. The interviews were coded using the ‘ORBIT’ (Observing Rapport-Based Interpersonal Techniques; Alison, Alison, Elntib & Noone, 2012) coding framework.

Results / Conclusions

Structural equation modelling revealed that Motivational Interviewing Skills encouraged detainee engagement and subsequent information gain. It also revealed that any approach antithetical to MI had a profoundly negative impact on detainee engagement and subsequent information gain - potentially through creating reactance (a form of resistance based on motivation to regain a freedom if it is threatened).

Conclusions

Overall, this research provides evidence for the use of specific skills and approaches that can increase and decrease HVD engagement and information provided.

Ref: 2773 Part of Symposia

Paper 5: Whatever you say, say nothing: Individual differences in counter interrogation tactics amongst a field sample of terrorists

Laurence Alison, Emily Alison, Geraldine Noone, Stamatis Elntib, Sara Waring, Paul Christiansen, University of Liverpool

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The impact of rapport-based interview techniques on suspect use of counter-interrogation tactics (CITs) was examined in an operational field sample of 181 police interrogations with international (Al-Qaeda and Al-Qaeda-inspired), paramilitary, and right-wing terrorists.

Design / Background / Key Points

The observing rapport-based interpersonal techniques (ORBIT) framework was used to code rapport-based interrogator skills and the use of specific CITs.

Methods / Conclusions

Principal component analysis identified five counter interrogation factors: passive (refusing to look at interviewers, remaining silent); passive verbal (monosyllabic response, claiming lack of memory); verbal (discussing an unrelated topic, providing well known information, providing a scripted response) with two single item components: retraction of previous statements and no comment.

Results / Conclusions
Analysis revealed significant differences in the use of counter interrogation tactics between terrorist groups, with paramilitary suspects using more passive, verbal and no comment tactics than right wing and international terrorists.

Conclusions

International terrorists made significantly more use of retraction tactics than right wing and paramilitary groups.

Ref: Invited Symposia

Summary: The changing nature of investigating and managing crimes

Louise Almond, University of Liverpool

As offending behaviours change and evolve over time, it is important that researchers contribute to the understanding of new phenomena in order to assist law enforcement and associated agencies with improving crime management and use of limited resources. For example, research into the growing offence of modern day slavery is scant. The presentation, ‘Attrition of modern day slavery cases reported to a UK police force’, examines whether particular characteristics of cases (such as offence behaviours) can predict whether they drop out of the UK Criminal Justice System.

In this digital world, how people communicate, interact and share information has also changed dramatically, resulting in a new type of sexual offender, one who grooms adults online. The presentation, ‘Internet facilitated rape: a multivariate model of offence behaviour’, examines this relatively new phenomena to better understand how these offenders behave and whether they differ from traditional sex offenders. The growing complexity of crimes also raises communication and information sharing challenges for police and other agencies within and across international boundaries, affecting criminal investigations, incident management and risks posed to public safety. The presentation, ‘Multi-agency information sharing in live threat incidents’, focuses on identifying what facilitates and hinders effective information sharing in relation to dynamic terrorist incidents.

The vast majority of investigative research comes from UK or US samples. But how relevant or applicable are findings to other countries? This symposium therefore also aims to present some of the latest International research into criminals and their behaviour. The presentations, ‘Predicting the criminal record of Hungarian homicide offenders from crime scene behaviours’ and ‘Serial Killers journey to crime: A Brazilian study’, will take existing research methodologies and apply them to their relative Countries, exploring similarities and differences to findings from the UK/US.

Ref: Part of Symposia

Paper 1: Attrition of Modern Day Slavery (Mds) cases reported to a UK police force

Freya O’Brien¹, Victoria Blinkhorn², Sasha Palmer¹
¹University of Liverpool, ²Victoria Blinkhorn Liverpool Hope University

Objective
Home Office (2014) estimated that there were 10,000 to 13,000 cases of MDS in the UK in 2013. Only a small proportion of cases are reported to the police; of these only some will be referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), less will result in a recorded crime and even fewer in a charge and/or prosecution (Home Office, 2017). As yet, there has been no published, systematic analysis of the factors that might influence attrition of MDS cases in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in the UK; such a study would help identify the reasons why some cases are not progressed. The current objective is therefore to examine whether characteristics of the cases are related to and can predict outcomes.

**Design**

Approximately 250 suspected cases of MDS logged by the police were examined. A content dictionary was developed to outline variables pertaining to aspects of the case (e.g. outcomes, offence behaviours, victim characteristics).

**Results**

The data are currently being analysed and will be presented within the symposium.

**Conclusion**

The results will help the police answer questions such as: Are certain types of victims reluctant to support a police prosecution? What cases are the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) unwilling to prosecute? Such knowledge would influence police practices such as securing the right evidence, supporting the victims in a more effective way and influencing the CPS (e.g. pushing for dedicated MDS prosecutors). This may also shape the training given to front-line officers who deal with MDS cases.

Ref: Part of Symposia

**Paper 2: Internet facilitated rape: A multivariate model of offence behaviour**

*Louise Almond, Michelle McManus, Hannah Chatterton, University of Liverpool*

**Objectives**

Recent statistics report a significant increase in the number of individuals reporting being raped by a stranger they met through the Internet (Internet facilitated rape [IFR]). Previous literature has primarily focused on child victims. Accordingly, the overriding objective of this study is to further our understanding of IFR in terms of crime scene behaviour.

**Design**

One hundred and forty-four IFR cases and two comparative samples of age-matched stranger rapists (confidence approach and surprise approach) were coded for 38 crime scene behaviours.

**Results**

Findings suggest that the platforms IFR offenders use to meet their victims were not suggestive of the behaviour they were likely to display. In terms of specific offense behaviours, the IFR and confidence approach rapists were considerably similar and both samples were comparatively different from the surprise approach rapists. A smallest space analysis of the IFR sample revealed three distinct themes.
of behaviour, criminal sophistication, interpersonal involvement, and violence with 71% of offenders displaying one dominant theme.

Conclusions

The findings indicate that the method of approach used by a stranger rapist has a significant effect on the subsequent rape crime scene behaviour displayed regardless of any prior contact. These initial findings may assist Behavioural Investigative Advisers within their investigations.

Ref: Part of Symposia

Paper 3: Multiagency information sharing in live threat incidents

Sara Waring, Laurence Alison, University of Liverpool

Objectives

Public inquiries into critical incident management repeatedly highlight difficulties with information sharing, communication, and the subsequent impact on decision delay and risk to public safety. However, limited research has focused on information sharing behaviours in situ within these dynamic ‘live threat’ crimes, thereby limiting the development of evidence-based interventions. Accordingly, this study focuses on identifying what behaviours facilitate and hinder information sharing within terrorist incidents, why, and the impact.

Design

The study adopts a mixed-methods design that utilises data collected using naturalistic observations and interviews in order to examine what concrete behaviours facilitate and hinder the timely sharing of relevant information during police and emergency response to ‘live threat’ crimes.

Methods

Data was collected during two large-scale live counter-terrorism training exercises involving over 1,200 police and emergency responders in total. Thematic and descriptive analysis were used to identify (1) how long information took to share, (2) what concrete behaviours caused and reduced information sharing delay, and (3) the impact of this on responding to these crimes.

Results

Information sharing is delayed by (1) lack of role knowledge leading to limited or excessive sharing, and (2) use of agency specific terminology leading to redundant deliberation. This prevents police from accessing the vital information needed to understand dynamically altering situations, and implement timely decisions and actions.

Conclusion

Interventions that focus on developing shared frames-of-reference for communicating and interpreting information, and understanding of one another’s roles and responsibilities within and between agencies are vital to improving the management of live threat crimes.
Paper 4: Predicting the criminal record of Hungarian homicide offenders from crime scene behaviours

Krisztián Ivaskevics\textsuperscript{1}, Louise Almond\textsuperscript{2}, \textsuperscript{1}National University of Public Service, Hungary, \textsuperscript{2}University of Liverpool

Objectives

The aim of the present study is to explore the relationship between crime scene behaviour and criminal history in a sample of Hungarian homicide offenders. While there is a multitude of studies examining the relationship between individual crime scene behaviours and offender characteristics, this is the first study that utilised a Hungarian sample for this purpose.

Design

The study consisted of two stages: (1) analysing the relationship between crime scene variables and previous convictions, and (2) examining the extent to which criminal history can be predicted from significant offense behaviours identified in the first stage.

Methods

Data were obtained from an official Hungarian police database and contained 355 solved stranger homicide cases. Chi-square analyses were conducted to test the bivariate relationship between 40 crime scene behaviours and 8 previous conviction variables. Significant associations revealed by the initial analyses were then subsequently entered into binary logistic regression models.

Results

Bivariate analysis revealed several significant associations. Different killing methods and the type of injuries inflicted were the most important indicators of criminal history, with four killing behaviours and three injury types being related to six different pre-conviction types.

Conclusions

Results confirm earlier studies suggesting that individual crime scene behaviours can be utilized to predict offender characteristics in homicide offences. Some inconsistencies in the patterns of relationships with earlier studies suggest that the behaviour of Hungarian homicide offenders is somewhat different from that observed in other countries, which warrants cross-cultural comparisons.

Paper 5: Serial killers’ journey to crime: A Brazilian study

Denis Lino\textsuperscript{1}, Aline Lobato\textsuperscript{2}, \textsuperscript{1}University of Liverpool, \textsuperscript{2}State University of Paraíba, Brazil

Objectives

Whilst journey to crime has been researched for nearly 90 years, there is still a literature gap when it comes to data on developing countries or serial killers. The present paper aims to address this gap by analysing the journey to crime of Brazilian serial killers, testing whether this sample present similar journey to crime patterns to those of other serial killers in different countries.
Design

A descriptive quantitative design was followed using documentary data collected from police records on three Brazilian cities between 1999 and 2017. The final sample consisted of 67 murderers who had killed at least three victims.

Results

It was found that Brazilian serial killers do not travel very far from home, with an average of 1.8km and median of 0.6km, shorter distances than reported in other papers. Most of them acted according to a marauder model and age was found to influence distance travelled. Offenders were also spatially consistent, usually travelling either short or longer distances throughout their series. There was no significant difference between distances travelled in each of the cities, despite variations in population density.

Conclusion

Based on these findings new investigative tools to aid crime investigation in Brazil can be developed. Further research is also needed to understand why Brazilian serial killers travel shorter distances than those of other countries and to examine whether this pattern extends to other types of offenses.

Ref: 2696 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Understanding the offending narratives in a sample of co-offending youth

Dr Sally Ashton, Dr Anna Bussu, Edge Hill University

Objectives

To understand the relationship between the individual and the group in co-offending narratives. To investigate whether young people identify with different roles when they co-offend.

Design

Prior research has identified that young people typically offend in the presence of others and that co-offenders fulfil the roles of instigators and followers. The present study used semi-structured interviews to explore the roles that young people fulfilled when co-offending, and to understand the relationship between the group and the individual.

Methods

Participants were purposively sampled from a group of 14 to 18-year-old males, who had been identified as at risk of involvement with gangs or organised crime and referred to a community-based programme. 20 young people who self-reported offending with others took part in the study. We administered a semi-structured interview about an offence that involved co-offenders. Using a social identity framework, a thematic analysis was undertaken in order to investigate how the participant viewed their role in offending as part of a group.

Results

Currently we are completing data collection and we have started analysis. Through the proposed research, youth workers will obtain a clearer understanding of the underlying risk factors in the
narratives that their clients present. These narratives will also enable a clearer understanding of the roles that young people adopt when they offend, and ultimately how these relate to reasons for committing the offence.

Conclusions

The proposed study is essential for the development of future interventions for young people who are involved in group offending.

Ref: 2743 Research / Work in Progress Paper

The narrative roles and emotions of youth identified as being at risk of criminal exploitation

Sally-Ann Ashton¹, Maria Ioannou², Laura Hammond³, ¹Edge Hill University, ²University of Huddersfield, ³Birmingham City University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

To investigate how young people who have been identified as at risk of criminal exploitation view their role in offending

Design / Background / Key Points

The 2016 Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation report recognised that criminal groups target vulnerable young people. The present study investigated the types of crimes reported by young people who were at risk of gang involvement and the roles they reported playing when committing an offence.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants were purposively sampled from a group of 14 to 18-year-old males, who had been identified as at risk of involvement with gangs or organised crime and referred to a community-based programme. 20 young people who self-reported offending with others took part in the study. Participants completed: 1. A self-reported offending questionnaire. 2. A Narrative Roles Questionnaire (NRQ) to elicit how the offender interpreted his actions and his emotional responses. Data from the questionnaires was analysed using Smallest Space Analysis (SSA-I). In the case of the NRQ this demonstrated which of the established themes participants’ roles fit; and in the case of the self-reported offending questionnaire, the relationship between categories of offending.

Results / Conclusions

The results show distinct patterns for acquisitive and violent offences, and differences in how participants viewed their roles in offending.

Conclusions
Young people at risk of criminal exploitation identify with different narrative roles, which has implications for the design and implementation of interventions for this group.

Ref: 2794 Research / Work in Progress Paper

A preliminary study into the men’s trauma recovery and empowerment model group for high risk men on probation in the community

Karen Bailey, Taljinder Basra, Sam Richmond, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Research suggests that there is a relationship between unresolved trauma and psychological distress, as well as an increased risk of offending (Gadd and Corr, 2015). To our knowledge, The M-TREM group was the first to run in the community, specifically in probation for high risk offenders, in the United Kingdom. It aimed to reduce trauma symptoms, whilst improving psychological wellbeing and coping, which may in turn positively influence risk and inform risk management.

Design / Background / Key Points

This is a repeated measures design, using pre and post qualitative and quantitative measures.

Methods / Conclusions

Offender Managers referred participants to M-TREM once participants were briefed and had consented to the referral. Referrals were screened by the M-TREM team, using the inclusion, and exclusion criteria. Those suitable attended an initial assessment before completing a fuller assessment to include psychometric testing (trauma symptoms, ACES, Readiness to change, Self-Criticism and coping) and a clinical interview. From 40 referrals, a total of 12 men were selected, who attended a 2.5-hour, 26-week group.

Results / Conclusions

A total of five men completed the group. At the time of submitting this abstract, post group assessments are scheduled for next week and the analysis will be undertaken soon after. Preliminary feedback indicates that participants felt that: the group should have been provided sooner in their lives; their insight and symptoms had improved; and they better understood their difficulties and behaviour.

Conclusions

Definitive conclusions are yet to be drawn; however, preliminary qualitative finding suggests an improvement in trauma symptoms, psychological health, wellbeing and coping.

Ref: 3173 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Why people love serial killers

Ross Bartels, University of Lincoln

Objectives / Purpose / Background
Research shows that the public hold a strong dislike for people who sexually offend. Conversely, the public appear to harbour more positive attitudes and fascination towards serial killers, despite the fact that they commit very violent (and often sexually-motivated) offences. This poster will report the first study to investigate the factors contributing to an interest in serial killers; namely, endorsement of serial killer myths, greater sensational interests, and dark triad traits.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

This online study adopted a cross-sectional, within-subjects design.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Participants (N = 545; women = 417) completed the newly created Interest in Serial Killers Scale and Serial Killer Myth Scale, along with the Short Dark Triad measure and an adapted version of Sensational Interest Scale, all in a randomised order.

**Results / Conclusions**

The Interest in Serial Killers Scale correlated strongly with positive attitudes towards serial killers, providing convergent validity for the scale. Interest in serial killers also positively correlated with sensational interests and each of the dark triad traits, particularly psychopathy. Myth endorsement did not correlate with greater interest in serial killers. However, psychopathy and sensational interests were found to mediate the link myth endorsement and interest in serial killers (i.e., it was indirectly associated).

**Conclusions**

This study is the first to identify the factors that influence an interest in serial killers, and offers two measures that researchers can use in future research. Future researchers should identify further factors, including how the media and sensationalist reports play a role.

Ref: 2292 Research / Work in Progress Paper

**Maximising psychological wellbeing through exercise for men in prison: factors influencing motivation**

*Hannah Baumer, Rosie Meek, Emily Glorney, Royal Holloway, University of London*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Adopting Self-Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 1985) as a theoretical framework, the present paper sought to develop a comprehensive understanding of the individual, structural and cultural factors that influence motivation to engage in exercise for men in prison, and how these may impact on self-motivation to engage with further risk-reducing behaviours such as education and sentence planning.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

A qualitative, deductive approach using face to face semi-structured interviews was adopted.

**Methods / Conclusions**
Interviews were conducted with 22 men in a Category B prison in South London. Thematic analysis was performed on the interview data as a means of qualitative enquiry to explore individual, structural and cultural factors related to exercise and other risk-reducing behaviours in prison.

Results / Conclusions

Thematic analysis shaped the identification of adaptive and maladaptive gender roles that are adopted by men in prison in response to social influences, shaping the prisoners’ perceptions of structural barriers to exercise and their identification with exercise as a means of managing negative psychosocial factors in prison. These gender roles appeared to be characterised by the extent to which the basic psychological needs of relatedness, competence and autonomy for exercise had been satisfied, with strong implications for subsequent engagement with other risk-reducing behaviours.

Conclusions

The paper concludes by considering the implications of these findings on prison health policy and practice, and the importance of recognising the role of prison management in changing the overall culture of prisons to be supportive of positive gender roles that promote engagement in potential risk-reducing behaviours.

Ref: 2807 Practice Talk

Co-production in forensic psychology: Hearing from the experts by experience

Sophie Bettles, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Trust

Background

Within forensic mental health we support service users to transform their futures by promoting positive goal-attainment and reducing risk. Often a stumbling point can be the discharge process, where service users and professionals may have different ideas about readiness or requirements for discharge from a secure hospital setting. With psychological services often provided in only inpatient or outpatient settings, revolving-door admissions are frequent, with significant costs in terms of a disrupted recovery pathway, and financial implications to NHS England. BSMHFT have attempted to change this through creating a forensic transition team to ‘bridge the gap’ at discharge. We attempt to work alongside service users and their support networks to promote safe and sustainable recovery. Our practice talk aims to share our learning from the past two years, with feedback given from professionals and experts by experience. We will consider opportunities and challenges, and would invite participants to reflect on service user involvement and transition approaches in their own settings.

Key points

The key points of this practice talk will be discussing transition from secure mental health care into the community and service user involvement in recovery. The activities will include an experiential task related to locus of control, as well as clinical reflections.

Conclusions
This practice talk aims to inspire policy change through the encouraging feedback from this innovative project, with a particular emphasis on increased service user involvement. It is hoped that gaining direct feedback from service users will focus on the person-centred approach to forensic care.

Ref: 2305 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Understanding resilience in victims of obsessional relational intrusion
Faye Blazey, Simon Duff, University of Nottingham

Objectives

Research on victimisation from crime has found increased resilience relates to reduced negative outcomes. This study investigates whether self-efficacy, coping strategies and positive symptoms have a role in resilience of obsessional relational intrusion victims (ORI, stalking-like behavior).

Design

To anonymously reach UK general population adults, a cross-sectional design with online survey is used. ORI victims and non-victims are matched for age and gender.

Methods

Participants are recruited online, to date 119 participants have responded, 33 remain unmatched, N= 86 (n= 43, per group). All participants answered the General Self-Efficacy Scale, ORI victims responded to: Cluster ORI-Victimization Short-Form, Coping, and Symptoms (brief version). Preliminary data has been analysed in SPSS using t-tests and correlations. Multiple regressions will be run when enough participants recruited.

Results

Preliminary analyses show ORI victims and non-victims did not differ on self-efficacy. In ORI victims, experience of ORI (r = .693, p < 0.001), and coping strategies (r = 0.760, p < 0.001) were related to negative symptoms. Experience of ORI (r = 0.408, p= 0.007), self-efficacy (r = 0.322, p = .035) and coping strategies (r = 0.563, p < 0.001) were related to positive symptoms. Self-efficacy was not related to use of coping strategies.

Conclusions

Theoretical conceptualisations of resilience as protective factors, processes of adaptation, and positive outcomes are useful in understanding the impact of ORI on victims, thus have potential application in developing intervention/prevention-strategies. Future research would be improved with prospective designs, to analyse temporal sequences in resilience of ORI victims.

Ref: 2745 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Child sex offenders: Exploring public attitudes and support for offender reintegration
Kofi Boakye, Anglia Ruskin University
Objectives / Purpose / Background

This paper investigates public attitudes toward child sex offenders and their effect on offender reintegration. The study addresses the following questions: i) What is nature of public attitudes to child sex offenders?, ii) Do perceptions of child sex offenders influence belief in treatment efficacy?, and iii) What factors predict belief in treatment efficacy?

Design / Background / Key Points

The study used a cross-sectional design involving a community sample of adult participants in South England.

Methods / Conclusions

A face-to-face questionnaire instrument was administered to 465 participants randomly selected from three communities of varied socioeconomic conditions. Mean tests and ordinary least squares regression procedures were used to analyse the data.

Results / Conclusions

The majority of participants (83.2%) believe child sexual abuse is a problem in their community. Victims (M=36.02, SD=10.53) of sexual violence are more likely than non-victims (M=33.74, SD=8.02) to hold punitive attitudes to child sex offenders, as are people living in low-class areas (M=36.65, SD=8.33) compared to those living in high-class areas (M=32.52, SD=6.21). Participants who believe child sex abuse is a problem in their community are also less likely to believe in treatment efficacy (M=17.29, SD=2.57) compared to those with less punitive attitudes (M=16.40, SD=3.24), with type of neighbourhood (β = .25, p < .001) being an important predictor of belief in treatment efficacy.

Conclusions

The results suggest a need for relevant education to improve public knowledge and attitudes to child sex offenders to help create environments that aid their reintegration into society. The sample size and location of the study call for caution in generalising the results.

Ref: 2742 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Cyber intimate partner aggression in adulthood: Insecure attachment and dispositional self-control.

Natalie Booth¹, Gail Derefaka¹, Roxanne Khan¹, Gayle Brewer²

¹University of Central Lancashire, ²Liverpool University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study aimed to expand existing intimate partner aggression (IPA) literature, addressing the paucity of research on cyber IPA in adults. Finkel’s (2008) I3 model was adopted to examine the role of partner attachment style and self-control on cyber IPA. High anxious and avoidant attachment were expected to predict stalking and psychological cyber aggression perpetration respectively. Whereas, individuals with high self-control would be less likely to perpetrate cyber IPA. Interactions were predicted between attachment and self-control, with high insecure attachment being more
likely to predict cyber IPA when self-control was low.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

A cross-sectional survey design was selected to explore descriptive characteristics and preliminary inferences about potential risk factors to guide future research.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Participants (N=201) completed standardized online measures assessing attachment orientation, self-control, and cyber IPA perpetration and victimisation (psychological, sexual, stalking).

**Results / Conclusions**

Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that anxious and avoidant attachment were associated with increased stalking and psychological abuse perpetration respectively. Those high on avoidant attachment were more likely to report psychological abuse and stalking victimisation. Self-control did not predict cyber IPA and interactions between attachment and self-control were non-significant.

**Conclusions**

Evidence was found for the importance of impellance factors (attachment style) but not inhibiting factors (self-control) defined by Finkel’s (2008) I3 model. Findings are limited by the use of self-report measures, and participants were typically married, females, of ‘white’ ethnicity. Nevertheless, the study’s findings represent an important contribution to a research area dominated by student, dating samples. The importance of developing and assessing interventions to address online IPA is emphasised.

**Ref: 2826 Symposia**

**Summary: Applied prison research: understanding staff and prisoner experiences to inform rehabilitation practice**

*Caroline Falgate, HMPPS*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Identifying and understanding the multitude of factors that contribute to effective custodial rehabilitation is critical to ensure that imprisonment serves its rehabilitative function. In order to do this, the experiences of both staff and prisoners and the characteristics of the relationship between the two groups need to be considered.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

This symposium draws on applied prison research to explore these issues. The symposium will begin by exploring the characteristics, needs and experiences of short sentence prisoners. This group constitute a significant proportion of the prison population but their needs are not well understood. The symposium will then go on to consider the role of staff characteristics on the rehabilitation
journey. It will do this by first examining the impact of informal prison officer uniform on rehabilitative culture, and then by exploring the experience of new prison officers in their first two years of working.

Results / Conclusions

The symposium will offer unique insights into under researched populations and make recommendations for prison policy and practice in order to enhance custodial rehabilitation.

Ref: 2833 Part of Symposia

Paper 1: A prospective longitudinal study of short sentenced prisoners

Caroline Falgate, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The research was an examination of short sentenced prisoners including comparison of the static and dynamic factors supported by recidivism and desistance literature, exploration of how their experience of custody links to re-offending, and identification of the psychological characteristics predictive of re-offending.

Design / Background / Key Points

A multi-phase mixed methods prospective reconviction study was designed to gather criminal history data (via official records) and psychological variables (via questionnaire).

Methods / Conclusions

Data was gathered on a cohort of newly sentenced prisoners received into a Local Prison (n=88). Reconviction data were analysed after a 9-month follow-up period along with thematic analysis of interviews with participants who had re-offended and been returned to custody.

Results / Conclusions

Correlational analysis showed that short sentenced prisoners compared to longer sentenced prisoners had longer criminal histories, greater needs in relation to alcohol, accommodation and perception of problems, and higher levels of distress. The qualitative findings highlight themes relating to the positive experience of prison in terms of familiarity and opportunities, contrasting with the frustrating ‘pain’ of limited engagement by authorities and the impact of custody, in addition to perspectives on the sequence of re-offending, the process of change for participants, and how ‘success’ might look. Following regression analysis Condemnation self-narrative was the only variable that significantly predicted re-offending.

Conclusions

The findings highlight the specific needs of short sentenced prisoners including the existence of Condemnation self-narrative. Findings have implications for the management of this population in custody and the community and supports further research into subjective measures of desistance.
Ref: 2836 Part of Symposia

Paper 2: An exploration of the experiences of prison officers in their first two years in a Category C male prison using IPA
Rachael Boyes, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Prison officers play a central role in protecting the public by supervising and working with prisoners, however, are an under researched population. Whilst there have been advances in the literature in the UK there is limited understanding of what it is like to be a new prison officer. The current study aimed to understand the experiences of new prison officers and how they made sense of these to help inform strategies for retaining and supporting prison staff.

Design / Background / Key Points

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to explore the experiences of new prison officers. IPA involves the detailed examination of participants’ ‘life-worlds’; their experiences of a particular phenomenon, how they have made sense of these experiences and the meanings they attach to them.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants were recruited from a site where around 60% of the officers were new. Participants were selected if they had less than two years’ experience. Three participants were chosen. Each participant was interviewed on one occasion and the data was transcribed and reviewed for super-ordinate and sub-themes; following the process of IPA.

Results / Conclusions

Four super-ordinate themes were found: ‘College doesn’t prepare you’, ‘Violence’ ‘Other Staff – support and lack of’ and ‘Prisoner Interactions’.

Conclusions

This small scale study provides valuable insight into how new prison officers at a prison have experienced, and are experiencing, their role. The study was exploratory and it is hoped that the results from this study can guide staff in implementing systems to support new prison officers and inform direction for further research.

Ref: 2835 Part of Symposia

Paper 3: Exploring the influence of introducing informal staff uniforms in promoting a rehabilitative culture in a training prison
Sarah Edwards, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The research aimed to explore the influence of introducing an informal officer uniform a Category C training prison. Research questions focussed on exploring the influence of the informal uniform on social and rehabilitative culture at the site.
Design / Background / Key Points

A multi-methodological approach was used to provide in-depth, holistic, triangulated insight.

Methods / Conclusions

Semi-structured interviews elicited perceptions of four officers and four residents from the residential wings where the informal uniforms had been introduced. Chi squared tests were used to analyse official records to consider associations between wings (e.g. demographic and incident data) where the informal uniform had been introduced (polo-shirt wings) and where it had not (white shirt wings).

Results / Conclusions

Analysis revealed no significant associations between the ‘polo-shirt wings’ and the ‘white shirt wings’ when considering the frequency of all incidents pre and post introduction of the informal uniform; however, there were limitations when controlling for extraneous variables. Thematic analysis revealed that the informal uniforms had a surface level influence on developing rehabilitative culture. The centralising influence was the quality of staff and residents relationships; however, there were challenges when fostering rehabilitative culture and relationships including the nature of the environment, balance of power, and visibility of staff. Staff felt that the informal uniforms represented a positive visual change and commitment to rehabilitative culture whilst aiding morale, work life balance, and resilience.

Conclusions

In conclusion, developing rehabilitative culture should be focussed on fostering rehabilitative relationships between staff and residents and addressing wider issues at sites that may destabilise the environment.

Ref: 2825 Symposia

Summary: Neurological impairment: prevalence & sentence progression for prisoners with Acquired Brain Injury & Intellectual Disability.

Neil Gredecki, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Neurological impairment associated with Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) and Intellectual Disability (ID) are gaining recognition as a characteristic of those who are serving custodial sentences in the UK. However, relatively little is understood about the prevalence, comorbidity and impact of these impairments on rehabilitation and ability to engage, meaning that these prisoners may not be gaining full benefit from their prison sentence.

Methods / Conclusions

This symposium will examine these issues. It will explore the prevalence of cognitive dysfunction in the indeterminate sentenced prisoner population (ISPP) and examine the relationship to sentence progression. It will expand on this by qualitatively exploring the experience of prisoners with ID at parole board hearings, including what hinders and what helps their ability to engage with this
process. The symposium will then examine the prevalence of ABI in samples with sexual and violent convictions, detailing their characteristics, including risk and comorbidities as well as the prevalence and role of ABI in prison assaults.

**Results / Conclusions**

The implications for rehabilitation practice will be discussed.

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**Ref: 2810 Part of Symposia**

**Paper 1: A quantitative study examining the relationship between cognitive functioning and progression through sentence for IPP prisoners.**

*Louise Carter, HMPPS*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

When the indeterminate sentence for public protection (IPP) was introduced it was anticipated that this would be sanctioned for a small minority of very dangerous individuals (Jacobson & Hough, 2010). Yet its distribution has been more extensive than anticipated having an impact upon the number of individuals incarcerated (Jacobson & Hough, 2010; Strickland & Beard, 2012). The current study aimed to examine the prevalence of lower cognitive functioning amongst those IPP prisoners yet to progress, despite receiving two or more parole board reviews (n = 223).

**Methods / Conclusions**

A quantitative analysis involved a review of the OASys IQ screening tool for each prisoner and where possible, formal assessments of cognitive functioning were examined.

**Results / Conclusions**

A Chi-square test for independence (with Yates Continuity Correction) indicated no significant association between the recommendation for formal assessment and sentence progression. $X^2 (1, n = 237) = .01, p = .250, \phi = -.075$.

**Conclusions**

The results indicate that 52% of ‘stuck’ IPP group met the criteria for further assessment in comparison to 36% of those that had ‘progressed’ to open conditions. In total, only 79 formal assessments had been undertaken. Whilst the current study did not reach statistical significance, it highlights that a substantial proportion of ‘stuck’ IPP prisoners may be susceptible to lower cognitive functioning. This finding may have implications for current policy and access to treatment provision.

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**Ref: 2811 Part of Symposia**

**Paper 2: An Exploration into the Experience of a Parole Board Hearing of Indeterminate Sentenced Prisoners with Intellectual Disability**

*Samantha McPake, HMPPS*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

A quantitative analysis involved a review of the OASys IQ screening tool for each prisoner and where possible, formal assessments of cognitive functioning were examined.

**Results / Conclusions**

A Chi-square test for independence (with Yates Continuity Correction) indicated no significant association between the recommendation for formal assessment and sentence progression. $X^2 (1, n = 237) = .01, p = .250, \phi = -.075$.

**Conclusions**

The results indicate that 52% of ‘stuck’ IPP group met the criteria for further assessment in comparison to 36% of those that had ‘progressed’ to open conditions. In total, only 79 formal assessments had been undertaken. Whilst the current study did not reach statistical significance, it highlights that a substantial proportion of ‘stuck’ IPP prisoners may be susceptible to lower cognitive functioning. This finding may have implications for current policy and access to treatment provision.
Objectives / Purpose / Background

Prisoners who have Learning Disabilities and Challenges (LDC) serve longer prison sentences than those who do not have LDC, with LDC individuals who have committed sexual offences serving longer than others (Talbot, 2010). This is not because they get longer sentences but they struggle to demonstrate risk reduction due to their learning difficulties and to access rehabilitation opportunities that are suited to their learning needs. A move to lower secure conditions and the ability to secure parole becomes more difficult for this group of individuals (Butwell, Jamison, Leese & Taylor, 2000) and subsequently impacts on sentence progression.

Design / Background / Key Points

The study involved interviewing 12 participants who had been identified as having LDC, had undergone a parole hearing in the last 12 months and had a conviction for a sexual offence. Semi structured interviews were conducted and the data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to explore the participant’s experience of the parole hearing process.

Results / Conclusions

The results revealed LDC clients experiences of the parole board hearing including some of the challenges that they face when undergoing this process and the adaptions that they found helpful.

Conclusions

The findings will help inform professionals involved in the parole board process, what additional support and adaptations may need to be considered when working with LDC clients. It will also provide guidance to the parole board with regards how a parole hearing can be made more responsive to the needs of this client group to allow them to demonstrate a reduction in their risk.

Ref: 2824 Part of Symposia

Paper 3: Exploring the impact of traumatic brain injury on prison assaults and problematic anger in a sample of adult male prisoners

Jolene Braiden, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

There is a need to understand factors contributing to growing violence in English prisons. Whilst evidence regarding the prevalence of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) amongst violent offenders is increasing, there is little evidence regarding whether TBI is related to violence committed in prisons.

Design / Background / Key Points

The prevalence of TBI in 37 adult male prisoners who have committed assaults on their current sentence were compared with 37 who have not. Anger levels and anger expression styles between groups of adult male prisoners with and without TBI were also compared.
Results / Conclusions

TBI was more prevalent in prison assaulted. Anger levels did not differ between prisoners with and without TBI. In contrast, the TBI group expressed anger inwardly but had less internal anger control.

Conclusions

The findings suggest TBI is relevant to prison violence and influences anger expression. I discuss benefits to the National Offender Management Service of identifying prisoners with TBI.

Ref: 2827 Part of Symposia
Paper 4: Prevalence, offence, risk and clinical characteristics of Intellectually Disabled (ID) men with TBI who commit sexual offences.
Karen Thorne, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Whilst the research exploring Traumatic Brain Injury in offender populations has consistently reported higher prevalence rates of TBI in this group, little is known about the prevalence of TBI in those with ID in offender populations nor with men convicted of sexual offences. TBI has been associated with higher risk of violence, higher reoffending rates and with poorer responsivity to psychological treatment designed to ameliorate risk of offending. This study explores the prevalence of TBI in a population of adult males attending Sex Offender Treatment.

Design / Background / Key Points

Using a case controlled design this study explored the prevalence of TBI, risk, offence and clinical characteristics of 519 adult intellectually disabled men who had attended the Learning Disabilities and Challenges (LDC) Offending Behaviour Programmes in prisons in England and Wales for men with sexual convictions, over a 7 year period. Participants self-reported history of a TBI was used to explore if TBI was associated with risk of sexual recidivism, offence type or clinical characteristics.

Results / Conclusions

Approximately 55% of those attending the LDC programmes had a self-reported history of TBI. Despite the high rate of TBI, findings suggested there was no significant difference on risk of sexual reoffending or offence type between those with a TBI and those without. Those with TBI were significantly more likely to suffer from epilepsy.

Conclusions

The findings suggest that it is the presence of a neurological impairment that is associated with risk and offending behaviour rather than the source of that impairment.

Ref: 2920 Research / Work in Progress Paper
Adult Attachment, Emotional Difficulties and Cyber-Based Intimate Partner Aggression

Zara Brodie¹, Karen Goodall²
¹University of the West of Scotland, ²University of Edinburgh

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study aimed to explore associations between adult attachment dimensions, emotional difficulties and cyber-based intimate partner aggression (cyber-IPA). Links have been identified between adult attachment insecurity and aggression. However, few studies have considered this in the context of cyber-IPA. Technology is an increasingly favoured means of communication, often facilitating the initiation and maintenance of intimate relationships; but cyber-based communication presents unique features, including an ability to aggress without 'facing' the target of one’s aggression.

Design / Background / Key Points

A cross-sectional correlational design was adopted to determine whether the relationships presented in the literature on adult attachment and face-to-face IPA are also present in an online context.

Methods / Conclusions

An opportunity sample (n=318) from the general population completed online self-report measures of adult attachment (anxiety and avoidance), emotion regulatory difficulties, alexithymia and cyber-IPA perpetration.

Results / Conclusions

Parallel mediation analyses indicated that the relationship between attachment anxiety and all three IPA subscales was partially mediated by difficulty identifying and describing feelings, primary facets of alexithymia. Both alexithymia subscales also partially mediated the link between attachment avoidance and both psychological and sexual cyber-IPA. The emotion regulation difficulties subscales were not significant mediators.

Conclusions

Findings indicate that, while poor emotion regulation mediates the link between attachment insecurity and other forms of aggression, aspects of alexithymia may be more relevant in a cyber context. An inability to identify and describe negative emotions may make those high in attachment insecurity more susceptible to cyber-IPA behaviours, and so interventions should target the development of emotional understanding and healthy emotional expression.

Ref: 2916 Workshop

Effects of screen time vs content on young people and the influence of digital technologies on violent behaviour and knife crime

Kevin Browne, University of Nottingham

Objectives / Purpose / Background
The Workshop aims to review the research evidence and debate the effects of screen time vs screen content on children and young people and the influence of digital technologies on their violent and sexual behaviour. The images and content on the screen need to be taken into account when establishing an effect from using digital screen technologies. The greater the time on screen the more likely that children and young people will view age inappropriate (adult) violent and sexually violent images, which in turn may provoke aggression or fear responses and mental health difficulties.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

The recent assertion that the amount of screen time has little effect will be reviewed and discussed. Evidence will be provided for the influence of screen content on children and young people in terms of effect size, gender differences and individual differences in relation to violence to self and others.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Case examples from Instagram and the ineffective measures taken will be demonstrated.

**Results / Conclusions**

The research presented will show that viewing pornography under 13 years increases the chance of underage sex and sexting to others and that children who grow up in abusive or broken homes are more susceptible to the effects of sexual and violent imagery.

**Conclusions**

In the absence of guidelines from professional bodies in relation to children and young people viewing violent and sexual images on screens, guiding principles will be presented and discussed and finalised for parents, professional, media and website producers and policy makers.

**Ref: 2808 Workshop**

**Utilising a ‘Three Levels Model’ to guide therapeutic intervention and supervision within forensic contexts.**

*Isabel Brunton, Anglia Ruskin University*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Building therapeutic relationships and delivering therapeutic interventions within forensic contexts can be challenging for all staff. When working directly with clients who have committed offences, staff need to find a way to build helpful therapeutic relationships which will lead to positive outcomes, while also managing their own feelings in relation to the clients under their care, and the offences they have committed. This workshop will introduce a new model of Psychotherapy, ‘The Three Levels’ Model, which can be utilised within forensic contexts to aid the building of helpful therapeutic relationships. The usefulness of the model in guiding individual therapeutic work with clients, but also in the supervision context, will be discussed.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

This workshop aims to introduce the ‘The Three Levels’ model to delegates and will offer an
opportunity for delegates to think about and discuss how they might apply the model both in their own therapeutic practice and within the supervision context (both as supervisor and supervisee). The ‘Three Levels Model’ of psychotherapy is a new model which emerged from an IPA study exploring free will beliefs of clinical psychologists. The methods and results of this study will thus also be discussed within the workshop, which will also consider the impact of therapists’ ontological beliefs on the therapy they deliver.

Methods / Conclusions

The workshop aims to introduce a new model of psychotherapy to delegates which can be used either to guide therapeutic intervention, or to guide supervision, and which can be used by therapists/supervisors of any theoretical persuasion.

Ref: 2930 Review/ Theoretical & Practice Oral Presentation

Resilience and coping in police officers: A systematic review

Lúcia Cajada, University of Birmingham

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The review aimed to identify, retrieve, evaluate and synthesise the available literature regarding resilience and coping in police officers.

Design / Background / Key Points

Law enforcement has been classified within the top five most stressful professions in the world. It has been demonstrated that if not managed effectively, stress has a significant negative impact on the physical health and psychological well-being of police officers.

Methods / Conclusions

Scoping methods were employed to assess the need for the review. A literature search was carried out on different databases (i.e., PsycINFO, Web of Science, ASSIA, NCIRS) and complemented with searches through an internet browser as well as hand searching of reference lists. Sixteen studies met the review’s inclusion/exclusion criteria and achieved ‘good’ on the quality assessment tool.

Conclusions

Some studies suggested the most used strategies by their samples were active coping, planning, seeking social and instrumental support. The use of maladaptive coping strategies was also reported, however, most studies concluded that these were the least used. Studies investigating resilience concluded that police officers had generally high levels of resilience/hardiness. The findings provided support to some of the extant literature on this topic. Positive, active and adaptive-related coping strategies appear to have a stress-buffering effect. In contrast, maladaptive coping strategies (e.g., escape, avoidance, blame, denial, drug/alcohol consumption) appear to be positively linked with the development of psychological and work stress, leading to burnout. The review highlighted the need for more research in this area, suggesting robust study designs and specific aims to increase the evidence-base on resilience and coping in police officers.
Clinician’s Characteristics and Approaches in Psychological Assessments of Men who have Sexually Offended.

Gemma Chawke, Dr Simon Duff, Dr Patrick Randall

1 University of Nottingham, 2 Forensic Psychological Services

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Men who have sexually offended are often referred for a psychological assessment prior to sentencing to determine factors which contributed to their offending, identify their risk of re-offending and make treatment recommendations. The accuracy of assessments is largely reliant on the co-operation of the client. Despite the significant legal and emotional consequences, characteristics and approaches of the clinician beneficial to the outcome have not been investigated and debate exists over the appropriateness of transferring clinical skills applied in therapy.

This research proposed to inform practice by investigating facilitative aspects of the clinicians’ approach and characteristics in psychological assessments. How clinicians approach interviews with men who have sexually offended, the techniques they use and their views on the use of therapeutic clinical skills were investigated. Findings will be explored with clients and their perspectives will be identified.

Design / Background / Key Points

Six semi-structured interviews were conducted with qualified psychologists at a private practice and analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The findings will be explored in semi-structured interviews with six clients on completion of psychological assessments at the practice.

Results / Conclusions

Analysis to date identified the importance of transparency in the assessment and the need for human connection. The use of therapeutic skills and formation of a relationship was emphasised as vital to the outcome, however, potential risks for both clients and clinicians were acknowledged. Further analysis, and exploration with clients, will endeavour to provide guidance for clinicians navigating such assessments which has been consistently demonstrated thus far to be a difficult balancing act.

The impact of human-animal interactions on self-harm and wellbeing in prison

Megan Cook, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Literature has documented the existence and implications of human-animal interactions for over 50,000 years. Potential impacts range from improved problem solving and increased self-worth, through to improved inter-personal communication. However, despite growing interest in the impacts these interactions may have, research of this kind in the UK remains limited. This study
builds on the few UK studies looking at human-animal interactions in prisons, and identifies if they can have significant impacts on the self-harming behaviours and well-being of incarcerated prisoners.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

A repeated measures design comprising pre- and post-intervention measures of self-harm and well-being, along with participant interviews.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Eleven participants from South Wales complete a set of questionnaires measuring their well-being and self-harm, followed by 4 weekly sessions of contact with a support worker and 2 Laboradors. Following the intervention period, participants complete follow-up questionnaires along with a short interview. Questionnaires (Self Harm Questionnaire & Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well Being Scale - Short) measure the self-harm related behaviours and well-being of individuals. Individual experiences and perceptions of human-animal interactions are gained through interviewing and analysed thematically.

**Results / Conclusions**

Pre- and post-intervention scores are compared to give descriptive results regarding the direction of impact, and themes from interviews give information regarding some of the further potential impacts.

**Conclusions**

Information obtained throughout this study can aid in understanding and optimising the use of human-animal interactions in prisons. Furthermore, in conducting a mixed methods study using robust methodologies such as Thematic Analysis, this study provides a base for further study of the impact of different interventions in prisons.

**Ref: 3052 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

**Evaluating a Behavioural Treatment for Substance Misuse Program: A Longitudinal Study**

*Nadja Cox¹, Lara Arsuffi¹, Eleanor Drew²*

¹Berrywood Hospital NHFT, ²Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, Secure and Complex Care

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

The aim of this project was to evaluate the effectiveness of a Behavioural Treatment for Substance Misuse Program in the community whilst gaining a greater understanding of service users’ experiences within the group. Research suggests a growing number of dual diagnosis forensic patients, who face longer recoveries and require additional support. Despite this, there is limited research evaluating the effectiveness of treatment programs for this client group.

**Design / Background / Key Points**
A within subject design was used. Data from the current BTSA programme was combined with data from previous three cohorts (N = 38). A one-way repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to measure the difference between pre, post and follow-up data. Significant results were analysed using post-hoc Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test. Thematic analysis was used to analyse qualitative data.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Quantitative data was collected at three intervals (pre, post and follow-up). Psychometric tests measuring motivation, locus of control, confidence and self-efficacy were used. The most recent cohort completed the Stages of Change Questionnaire. Qualitative data was gathered post-programme from a semi-structured confidential focus group.

**Results / Conclusions**

Findings indicated general self-efficacy and ambivalence towards substance misuse scores differed significantly following completion of the programme. Significant themes identified from the focus group included disclosure, validation, education and identifying progress.

**Conclusions**

The findings demonstrated an increase in self-efficacy and a reduction in patients' ambivalence towards ceasing substance misuse after the programme and at follow-up. Themes resulting from thematic analysis highlighted staff disclosure, coping strategies and psychoeducation as helpful. Future research could include drug and alcohol testing results for patients.

**Ref: 2747 Workshop**

**Risk assessment & public opinion: communicating counter-intuitive ideas**

*Jackie Craissati, Psychological Approaches CIC*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Professionals have resisted accepting some of the evidence-based risk factors for sexual offenders, because they are counter-intuitive; the public's hostility and rejection of such ideas reflects a similar struggle, exposing shared moral dilemmas. This workshop aims to explore the role of cognitive bias when trying to understand our distorted thinking. Workshop participants will be introduced to the field of behavioural economics and risk-related decision-making, and encouraged to engage in discussion regarding the applicability of this field to communicating key ideas in relation to sex offending.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

The workshop commences with an overview of these 'counter-intuitive' ideas in the field of risk factors and sex offending, accompanied by some evidence to illustrate the problems. Denial is one particularly dominant theme in this area. The workshop then focuses on the work of Kahneman (2011) - 'Thinking Fast and Slow' - describing his two modes of thinking, and the compelling evidence base for five common errors or biases of judgement. The relevance of this work for our approach to communication in relation to individuals with sexual convictions will be introduced: workshop participants will be encouraged to develop their ideas for how these five biases could be overcome when engaging with others.
Conclusions

The workshop concludes with some ideas for improving our communication with the public about risk and sexual offending, and poses the question: Is it possible that the public’s unwavering hostility towards sex offenders, and its rejection of ‘objective expert opinions’ as a result, actually increases the risk of recidivism?

Ref: 2702 Research / Work in Progress Paper
What are the effects of perceived stress, service length, rank and resilience on work/family balance of serving police officers?
Emily Cuthbertson, Polly Turner, The University of Manchester

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Previous research indicates that occupational stressors in the police force can have a negative impact on their home life. However, resilience can mediate the relationship between stress and work family conflict. The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between perceived stress and resilience on work family conflict on serving police officers.

Design / Background / Key Points

The study used a within subjects design with all participants completing the same questionnaires.

Methods / Conclusions

Data was collected through an online survey, using a sample of 669 police officers from the North East of England. Officers completed three questionnaires, these were the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, the Perceived Stress Scale and the Work-Family Conflict Scale.

Results / Conclusions

Statistical analysis indicated that lower rank was significantly correlated to high perceived stress, work family conflict and low levels of resilience. Results also revealed that low levels of resilience were associated with high levels of perceived stress and work family conflict. Mediation analysis revealed that resilience mediated the relationship between perceived stress and family work conflict, but not for work family conflict. There was no effect of service length, suggesting that officer rank is more important in contributing to stress.

Conclusions

The findings suggest that resilience training in police organisations, which would promote a range of coping mechanisms, could be beneficial in improving the officers job satisfaction and reducing the negative outcomes of stress such as work family conflict. Furthermore, peer mentoring could be an effective way of dealing with police stress, especially in lower ranking officers.

Ref: 2691 Review / Theoretical Paper
Developing a model for evidence based clinical forensic interviewing.
Jason Davies, Swansea University
Purpose
This paper will describe a new framework for forensic clinical interviewing based on best practice and existing evidence.

Background

Much of the work undertaken in forensic settings, such as diagnosis, formulation and judgments about treatment and placement are based on information gathered through clinical forensic interviewing. Additionally, many assessments which draw on interview data (e.g. PCL-R; IPDE; HCR-20) assume practitioners are competent in interviewing approaches. Despite this, the evidence base on which clinical forensic interviewing is founded is extremely limited.

Methods / Conclusions

Methods: The framework presented integrates evidence and best practice ideas from a range of areas including specialist forms of interviewing such as clinical and diagnostic interviewing; motivational interviewing and investigative interviewing.

Conclusions

In order to promote research in the interviewing process a model is proposed to offer a basis on which to begin. Specifically the framework considers that successful interviewing, i.e. completion of the interview task, is based on three groups of factors: 1) the qualities, skills and competencies of the interviewer; 2) elements ‘outside the interviewer’ (e.g. the motives of the interviewee; the physical context) and 3) common considerations (such as ethics; consent, quality control and supervision). Details of the framework and these factors will be presented. This framework is explicitly intended to provoke and guide practitioners and researchers in the pursuit of evidence-based interviewing.

Ref: 2802 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Further exploring somnophilia and dormaphilia.

Elizabeth Deehan, Ross Bartels, University of Lincoln

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The present study aims to quantitatively and qualitatively examine the prevalence and experiences of people reporting ‘somnophilia’ (sexual interest in sleeping people) and ‘dormaphilia’ (interest in being asleep during sexual activity).

Design / Background / Key Points

The study was distributed online to reach a large and varied sample. Analyses involved the full sample (within-subjects), as well as subsample comparisons, such as between males and females (between-subjects).

Methods / Conclusions

An online sample of 329 participants were recruited via forums and social media (N = 300 after removing non-completers). Participants first completed the Somnophilia Interest and Proclivity Scale, before indicating whether they had ever used somnophilic and dormophilic sexual fantasies. If they responded ‘Yes’ to these questions, participants answered a set of open-ended questions about
each sexual interest, providing qualitative data. The qualitative data are currently undergoing Thematic Analysis, while the quantitative data will be analysed in terms of trends and prevalence.

Results / Conclusions

As this study is a work in progress, the analyses are still ongoing. At present, 48% of the final sample reported using somnophilic fantasies. Within these participants, qualitative analyses revealed themes of ‘Surprise’ and ‘Feeling overcome with desire for a partner’. Dormaphilic fantasies were reported by 54% of the sample. Within these participants, qualitative themes of ‘Feeling out of control’ and ‘Feeling desired by a partner’ were common. Themes around ‘Waking a partner up’ and ‘Being awoken’ were also evident. Thus, for many, it is the awakening (not the sleeping) of a person that is arousing. The findings offer novel and important insights into this under-researched topic.

Ref: 2816 Research / Work in Progress Paper
Prison resident and staff experiences of living and working alongside prisoners with dementia
Gayle Dillon, Luke Vinter, Lela Finch, Nottingham Trent University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The aim of this study was to qualitatively explore understanding and experiences of dementia in two UK prisons, in response to Governor-identified needs.

Design / Background / Key Points

A qualitative design was chosen in response to the research need specified by the prison Governors, to gain a deeper understanding of the issue of dementia in the prison from the perspective of those who are most directly affected, in light of the ageing prisoner population.

Methods / Conclusions

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with seventeen prison staff and thirteen residents from two UK prisons that exclusively house men with sexual offence convictions. Interviews explored participant understanding and experiences of dementia generally, and of living and working alongside prisoners with dementia.

Results / Conclusions

Interview recordings were transcribed verbatim and a Thematic Analysis identified four themes. ‘Balancing act’, explored the way that individuals with dementia should be encouraged to be independent whilst still meeting their need for support in some areas of functioning. ‘Challenges and confusion’, explored the way that dementia symptoms might be masked and misinterpreted in prison settings. ‘What works and what doesn’t’ in a prison setting formed the basis of the third theme. The final theme, ‘Who to tell?’ explored the transfer of information and the sources of support available in the prisons.

Conclusions
The findings from this analysis generated practical suggestions for supporting and caring for individuals with dementia in prison. These suggestions will be used to inform thinking around how best to work with dementia in prison settings.

Ref: 2315 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Examining motivations for voyeurism

Simon Duff, Forensic & Family Psychology, University of Nottingham

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The limited voyeurism research either ignores motivations for it or assumes it is wholly sexual. This has implications for our understanding of voyeurism, which has an identified high prevalence when the general public are asked if they would engage in it, and identifying appropriate interventions. This is the first study that explores the reasons participants give for engaging (or not) in voyeurism.

Design / Background / Key Points

This online study partially replicates earlier work of Rye and Meaney asking participants if they would engage in 2 different acts of voyeurism. In addition to collecting prevalence data participants describe why they would/wouldn't engage and if they believe voyeurism could harmful and linked to other forms of offending.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants (n=100 to date), an adult, general population sample recruited through snowballing via social media, were asked to consider two hypothetical scenarios, which they either stated they would or would not observe, and provided reasons for observing/not observing, along with their views of the criminality of voyeurism and its potential for harm.

Results / Conclusions

Data were analysed by CHI-square to examine prevalence and sexual-vs-non-sexual motivations, the free-text analysed using Pennebaker’s Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) programme. Analysis indicates a lower prevalence of reported voyeurism than in earlier studies and the reasons for both watching and not watching include sexual and non-sexual motivations.

Conclusions

Further work, particularly with voyeurs, is required however these initial results suggest that we cannot assume a sexual motivation for all voyeurs and there are possible explanations for why self-reported indulgence in voyeurism may be on the decline.

Ref: 2755 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Dynamic Risk in Circles of Support and Accountability: Evaluation and validation

Michelle Dwerryhouse, Nottingham Trent University

Objectives
This research reports on results of a factor analysis and validation study relating to a psychometric scale used to measure dynamic risk in Core Members supported through Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA). The research question posed was: How effective is CoSA at reducing recidivism?

**Design**

Quantitative methods were used to analyse a cohort of Core Members (CM). The Dynamic Risk Review (DRR) is a tool developed specifically for use with CM, yet limited research has been carried out on the reliability and validity of the tool. This research aimed to fill that gap by first validating the tool and secondly evaluating the effectiveness of CoSA in reducing CM dynamic risk, measured by the DRR.

**Methods**

Baseline DRR data for 411 CM was obtained from Circles UK. Exploratory Factor Analysis of Core Members was used to identify the key dimensions underlying the DRR. Subsequent quantitative analysis investigated the link between identified factors and CoSA outcomes.

**Results**

Poor Emotional Wellbeing, Sexual Preoccupation and Emotional Identification with Children, and Poor Problem Solving and Low Pro-Social Engagement emerged as the three significant dimensions underlying the DRR.

**Conclusions**

The DRR provides promise for use as tool to measure CM dynamic risk in the community. The three identified factors are each supported in the recidivism and desistance literature. The DRR further holds potential for a forth dynamic risk factor relating to anger and hostility. Subsequent analysis of CoSA outcomes may provide red-flag indicators for recidivism risk in addition to predicting CoSA outcomes.

Ref: 2799 Research / Work in Progress Paper

“I’m a paedophile...I’m not a sexual offender”: Understanding the lived experiences of British non-offending paedophiles

*Harriet Dymond, Simon Duff, University of Nottingham*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

As research into paedophilia has principally been conducted on offenders, little is understood about non-offenders. The limited research into this population has explored mixed samples of ex- or non-offending paedophiles, in North America and mainland Europe. The present study aimed to understand the experience of British non-offending paedophiles.
A qualitative design was employed to glean the idiographic experience of this sexual preference. Semi-structured interviews were used to permit an informal, conversation-like atmosphere.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants were selected following response to online adverts, based on meeting inclusion criteria (British males aged 18 or over, paedophilic sexual preference and declaring no history of offending). Three males were interviewed, discussing their understanding of paedophilia, refraining from criminality, and perspectives on UK services. Data were analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

Results / Conclusions

Three themes emerged; ‘paedophilia as more than a sexuality’, ‘acceptance leads to management’, and ‘barriers to support’. The themes encapsulate paedophilia as a perceived permanent attraction extending beyond sexual desire, and how accepting one’s paedophilia is tantamount to well-being and behavioural management. Barriers to support included stigma and cynicism towards healthcare professionals.

Conclusions

The present results concern the aetiology of paedophilia, reflecting the need for theories specific to non-offending individuals. Participants acknowledged paedophilia at a young age, implicating UK services to be more accessible to adolescents. The role of acceptance is worth further investigation as a potential distinction between offenders and non-offenders. Limitations include the small sample and recruitment process which excluded individuals without equipment to respond to online advertisements.

Ref: 2834 Research / Work in Progress Paper

The social construction of empathy by violent offenders during a victim awareness programme

Sarah Edwards, Joanna Adler, Jackie Gray, Middlesex University

Objectives

The aim of this research was to explore how empathy was socially constructed by offenders whilst engaging with a victim awareness programme (RESTORE). The research question explored: how offenders produce and recognise empathy and mental states during victim awareness work?

Design

A qualitative approach offered in-depth analysis of participants’ narratives and use of language

Methods

The sample included materials from 15 RESTORE programmes completed at 11 institutions between 2007 and 2015. Participants had been in custody in a UK prison and engaged with one of the RESTORE workshops selected for this sample. A sub-sample of narratives was collated to consider the construction of empathy in the retelling of violent offences. The analytic approach drew from
discourse analysis and discursive psychology.

Results

Violent offenders drew on practical ideologies which served to construct violence as unintentional and resulting from provocation or self-defence, thereby justifying previous behaviour and asserting accountability to the victim. Victims were most commonly recognised as the family of the offender rather than the victim of a crime; this was orientated to show awareness of harm and engagement with the programme whilst avoiding specific recognition of the victim or the offence, which further coincided with minimisations and justifications of behaviour. The analyses revealed how offenders used varying discursive strategies to either offer or withhold empathy to others.

Conclusions

The findings illustrate sophisticated use of discourses around empathy which were situated within wider rhetoric of minimising victim harm and accountability for offending, while demonstrating positive change and readiness for release.

Ref: 2705 Research / Work in Progress Paper

The role of trauma and PTSD on negative behaviours among male prisoners: Towards a model of Trauma-Informed Correctional Care

Emma Facer-Irwin, Deirdre MacManus, Nigel Blackwood, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience

Objectives

To examine the prevalence of trauma and PTSD among male prisoners and explore their role in predicting institutional outcomes such as self-harm, suicidal behaviour and violence.

Design

An ongoing prospective cohort study conducted in a large prison in London, UK.

Methods

Randomly selected prisoners (n=173) took part in a clinical research interview comprised of diagnostic interviews and self-report questionnaires, including the newly published International Trauma Questionnaire for ICD-11. Outcomes were measured at one and three months later using healthcare and prison records.

Results

Preliminary results indicate that the prevalence of trauma in this population is very high. 93% reported exposure to at least one traumatic event, with 70% reporting polyvictimisation. Over 50% reported CPA; 15% reported CSA. PTSD prevalence was 12% according to DSM-V, and 23% according to ICD-11 — of which 70% met additional criteria for complex PTSD. Prisoners with PTSD were more likely to engage in self-harm and suicidal behaviour (OR=3.30, p=0.046), and be referred to mental health services (OR=3.74, p=0.008), one month following incarceration - despite findings that over 98% of those with PTSD did not receive treatment during this timeframe. Childhood polyvictimisation (aOR=2.8, p=0.02) and PTSD (aOR=4.4, p=0.006) were also significant predictors of violent behaviour at three months, after adjusting for demographic confounders.
Conclusions

Findings highlight a need for trauma-informed correctional care in the male prison estate. Associations with negative outcomes support the need for improved identification and management of trauma and its sequela in this at-risk population.

Ref: 2739 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Females who sexually abuse
Dulcie Faure Walker, Nigel Hunt, University of Nottingham

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The present study was carried out to expand our understanding of sexual harm perpetrated out by females, in response to a lack of research and gender informed assessment and treatment.

Design / Background / Key Points

The study employed a mixed methods design, using data pertaining to children and adolescents with harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) and interviews with female sex offenders in prison.

Methods / Conclusions

Anonymised data from children and adolescents with HSB (their age, living and education circumstances and social care status/involvement) was collected. The second stage of the study involved life story interviews with female sex offenders in prison, during which they reflected on what they perceived to be the predisposing, precipitating and perpetuating factors associated with their offending. Interviews were analysed thematically.

Results / Conclusions

Analysis of quantitative data showed high levels of social care involvement with a majority of the female children/adolescents subject to child in need or child protection plans, with many having been removed from their birth family. The qualitative element revealed that each participant experienced multiple ACEs. Themes of emotional loneliness, skewed perceptions of intimacy, shame and isolation were prominent.

Conclusions

The study identified vulnerability factors of females who sexually abuse, based on a larger and more diverse sample than previous studies. Interviewees reflected on feeling that their offending needs had not been met whilst in prison, and reflected on the lack of psychological intervention relevant for them. Disseminating these findings benefits both practitioners and policy-makers to aid assessment and psychological intervention of females who commit sexual abuse by furthering our understanding of their needs.

Ref: 3080 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Managing life in prison: An exploration of the sentence management of people serving life sentences in the Irish Prison Service
Anna Flynn, University of Limerick & Irish Prison Service
Objectives

The Irish Prison Service (IPS) Psychology Service and the Probation Service developed a new model of early multi-disciplinary sentence management for people serving life sentences (hereinafter PLS), applicable to those sentenced after 01/04/2017. The project aim is to explore the sentence management of PLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017.

Design

The project comprises of four inter-related studies conducted over a three-year period. Study-1 involves a systematic review of research on long-term imprisonment. Study-2 examines data from the IPS Prison Information Management System in relation to all PLS. Study-3 and Study-4 consider the sentence management of PLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017 respectively. The project adopts a cross-sectional mixed methods design, facilitating in-depth exploration of the experiences of PLS at different sentence stages (early=0-7 years; middle=7-14 years; late=14+ years).

Methods

Study-3 and Study-4 involve semi-structured interviews (conducted with 5-8 PLS in each group and thematically analysed) and self-completion measures (administered to a larger number of PLS in each group and statistically analysed). Study-3 participants are divided into three groups based on sentence stage (early/middle/late). Study-4 participants are all in the early sentence stage.

Results

Qualitative and quantitative data are categorised according to the sentence stage to which they refer. This enables comparisons between the experiences of PLS in the early/middle/late sentence stages, and between the experiences of PLS sentenced before and after 01/04/2017.

Conclusions

The project provides an evidence base to inform best practice and policy in relation to the sentence management of PLS, facilitating ongoing development of the model.

Ref: 2753 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Managing Serious Violence and Disruption in the Irish Prison Service:

Prisoner and Prison Officer Experiences

Orla Gallagher¹, Gary O'Reilly², Emma Black³

¹University College Dublin and the Irish Prison Service, ²University College Dublin, ³Irish Prison Service

Objectives / Purpose / Background

A small cohort of prisoners (N = 5) in the Irish Prison Service (IPS) engage in extremely violent and disruptive behaviour. Until recently, this behaviour was managed with increased security, isolated locations, restricted regimes and limited interaction. In November 2018, the IPS launched the National Violence Reduction Unit (NVRU) as a psychologically-informed alternative for addressing this behaviour. This paper presents results from a study conducted prior the development of the NVRU. This study aimed to explore the experiences of prisoners managed this way (n = 4), and Prison Officers involved in managing prisoners this way (n = 14).
Design / Background / Key Points

This study featured a cross-sectional, between-participants design, whereby the comparable experiences of relevant prisoners and Prison Officers were explored at a single time-point.

Methods / Conclusions

This study utilised a mixed methodology. The qualitative component involved the thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews. The quantitative component involved the statistical analysis of scales measuring social climate (Essen Climate Evaluation Schema), well-being (Short Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale and HSE Management Standards Indicator Tool), locus of control (Prison Locus of Control Scale) and cognitions towards violence (Maudsley Violence Questionnaire).

Results / Conclusions

Results will provide in-depth descriptions of the experiences of prisoners engaged in extremely violent and disruptive behaviour, and Prison Officers involved in managing these prisoners.

Conclusions

This study will facilitate greater understandings of how extremely violent and disruptive behaviour has been experienced and managed in the IPS. Results can inform best practice and policy in the NVRU, and be compared with those of subsequent studies on the unit.

Ref: 2756 Research / Work in Progress Paper

The ADVANCE Programme: Advancing theory and treatment for men in substance use treatment who perpetrate intimate partner violence

Elizabeth Gilchrist1, Mary McMurran2, 1University of Worcester, 2Independent

Objectives / Purpose / Background

To describe the development and proposed evaluation of an integrated substance use and intimate partner violence intervention for male perpetrators.

Design / Background / Key Points

Intimate partner violence perpetration (IPV-P) is any behaviour causing physical, sexual or psychological harm. Substance use is one risk factor for IPV-P. Distinct perpetrators types have been distinguished, but have not sufficiently taken the role of substance use into account. Men in substance use treatment are more likely than men in general to perpetrate IPV but few are referred to treatment for IPV. There is a need to re-conceptualize patterns of IPV-P and approaches to address IPV-P among male substance users.

Methods / Conclusions

Findings will be presented from three studies which have informed the development of the ADVANCE intervention programme: 1) A meta-ethnography of qualitative studies describing the role
that substance use plays in IPV-P; 2) Qualitative interviews with substance using perpetrators and their ex/current-partners about what contributes to IPV; and 3) A systematic review of effective interventions to reduce IPV-P among male substance users. The design of the integrated intervention will be described, along with the evaluation plan and progress so far with a randomised controlled trial feasibility study.

Conclusions

The work indicates that men and women view the role of substance use in IPV differently. Contextual factors, as well as intoxication and withdrawal, should be taken into account in programme development. Accessing perpetrators for intervention should be widened from criminal justice settings to substance use treatment settings. Integrated programmes have promise, but evaluation is needed. ADVANCE aims to fill this gap.

Ref: 2685 Research / Work in Progress Paper
The relationships between childhood adversity, symptoms of psychosis and self-harm in the general population - an online survey
Kathleen Green, University of Nottingham/Nottinghamshire NHS Foundation Trust

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study aimed to investigate relationships between adverse childhood experiences, symptoms of psychosis and self-harm in the general population.

Design / Background / Key Points

A survey design was employed, psychometrics measuring retrospective reports of childhood adversity, symptoms of psychosis and self-harm were distributed online. Demographic data including (self-reported) past-year substance misuse was recorded. Any English-speaking person over the age of 18 was invited to complete the survey.

Methods / Conclusions

The study invitation was distributed online. Participants completed: the Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (World Health Organisation, 2018); The community assessment of psychic experiences (CAPE; Verdoux & Hanssen, 2002) and The Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (Gratz, 2001). Participants were excluded on the basis of scales designed to identify under-endorsement and over-endorsement of symptoms, resulting a sample size of 482.

Results / Conclusions

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) identified that retrospective reports of sexual abuse, physical abuse, physical neglect and emotional neglect predicted increased experiences of voices and visions. The largest effect size was seen for childhood sexual abuse, and this remained significant when controlling for past year substance misuse. Linear regression established that both childhood sexual abuse and voices and visions predicted serious self-harm resulting in hospitalisation. Mediation analysis identified that voices and visions significantly mediated the direct relationship between childhood sexual abuse and serious self-harm.
Conclusions

The results are limited by the non-random sampling methodology and the retrospective identification of childhood adversity. However, the results suggest that the relationship between childhood adversity and (positive) symptoms of psychosis exists in the general population, and is associated with serious self-harm.

Ref: 2754 Research / Work in Progress Paper

From deployment to debriefing: Introducing the D.I.A.M.O.N.D. model of hostage and crisis negotiation

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Objectives / Purpose / Background

Hostage and crisis negotiation is one of the tactical options available to police incident commanders when responding to hostage or crisis incidents. Whilst there are several models of negotiation in existence, there is limited research addressing negotiation from a United Kingdom perspective. As such, the current research attempts to address this gap in the literature by developing an Anglo-centric model of negotiation.

Design / Background / Key Points

The research adopted a qualitative design as this enabled a rich and contextual picture to be developed of a complex and nuanced phenomenon.

Methods / Conclusions

Purposive sampling was used to select fifteen negotiators from nine English police forces who took part in semi-structured interviews lasting between one and two hours. Participants ranged in gender, age, rank, role within the police and length of experience as a negotiator. Data were transcribed and analysed using constructivist grounded theory.

Results / Conclusions

The analysis revealed 6 primary, 11 secondary, 19 tertiary and 23 quaternary categories, which interacted to form a model that depicts the procedure/protocol for successful negotiation in England. The key aspects of the model have been conceptualised using the D.I.A.M.O.N.D. acronym which represents the seven key stages within the model: Deployment, Information/intelligence gathering, Assessment of risk/threat, Methods of communication, Open dialogue with subject, Negotiator toolbox/repertoire, and Debriefing procedures.

Conclusions

The D.I.A.M.O.N.D. model represents the first academic attempt at depicting negotiation from an Anglo-centric perspective and identifies a combination of procedural and communicative components that can be used to train both negotiators and other relevant police personnel when responding to hostage/crisis incidents.
Assessing sexual recidivism risk many years after the index offence
Dr Karl Hanson, Carleton University, Ottawa & Ryerson University, Toronto

Almost all sexual recidivism risk measures have been developed and validated on individuals recently released following their index offence. How then should we assess risk for individuals who have been many years sexual offence free in the community? The approach described in this presentation is based on estimating initial risk using the commonly used actuarial risk tools (e.g., Risk Matrix, Static-99R, STABLE-2007) and then using adjusting this initial risk based on years sexual offence in the community, and on whether there is any new nonsexual offending. Research indicates that reassessments are more accurate than the initial risk assessments, and that most individuals with a history of sexual crime will no longer present a risk of sexual recidivism after 10 years sexual offence free in the community.

Development and validation of a psychometric measure of primary human goods
Craig Harper¹, Nicholas Blagden¹, Rebecca Lievesley¹, Belinda Winder¹, Geraldine Akerman², Eric Baumgartner¹
¹Nottingham Trent University, ²HMP Grendon

Objectives / Purpose / Background
The good lives model of rehabilitation is a strengths-based approach to the treatment of people convicted of criminal offences, and suggests that everybody seeks to achieve a range of primary human goods. However, these goods have not been examined psychometrically. This project sought to develop and validate a questionnaire measuring these primary human goods for use in applied and non-applied settings.

Design / Background / Key Points
A cross-sectional online survey was used to collect data on a draft 100-item ‘Good Lives Questionnaire’ (GLQ) and related constructs.

Methods / Conclusions
Data were collected from a crowdsourced sample of approximately 1,300 British community members. 900 of these were allocated to an ‘exploratory’ phase to identify the factor structure of the GLQ, and 400 to a ‘confirmatory’ phase. Validity was identified by examining the relationships between the GLQ and measures of psychological wellbeing, personal agency, ‘Big 5’ personality traits, social connectedness, and self-reported criminality and delinquency.

Results / Conclusions
In both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, 35 items loaded onto five GLQ factors, labelled as ‘inner peace’, ‘apathy and agency’, social connectedness’, ‘excellence in play’, and ‘spirituality’. These factors were related to ‘Big 5’ personality traits, psychological wellbeing, personal agency, and social connectedness in expected ways. They also predicted self-reported criminality and delinquency after controlling for other known demographic predictors.
Conclusions

The GLQ offers a way of validly and reliably measuring clusters of primary human goods in a way not yet possible. Opportunities for use in forensic settings are discussed.

Ref: 3017 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Mousetracking as a method of assessing a sexual interest in adolescents
Craig Harper¹, Madison Wills¹, Charlotte Wesson²
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Objectives / Purpose / Background

Sexual interest in children are a commonly-studied topic in forensic psychology. A number of cognitive tasks have been used to assess such interests and their links to offence proclivity. These are typically based upon crude reaction time measurement (pictorial Stroop tasks; implicit association tests). This project investigated a more dynamic test – computer mousetracking – for measuring sexual interest in adolescents.

Design / Background / Key Points

A cross-sectional design examined the effects of implicit (mousetracking; viewing time) and explicit (attractiveness ratings) sexual interest in children on sexual abuse proclivity and social judgements of abusive behaviours.

Methods / Conclusions

Eighty-four young adults recruited. These participants completed an interest in child molestation scale (measuring abuse proclivity) and a questionnaire examining social judgements of sexually abusive behaviours. All participants then completed an attractiveness rating task and a mousetracking procedure to measure explicit and implicit sexual interest in adolescents, before providing estimates of the ages of those depicted in the project stimuli (which were taken from the Not Real People picture sets; Tanner Stages 3/5).

Results / Conclusions

Linear regression analyses demonstrated that explicit sexual interest in adolescents (higher self-reported attractiveness ratings) predict greater sexual abuse proclivity and more lenient social judgements of abusive behaviours. In addition, implicit sexual interest in adolescents (slower response latencies and more direct mouse trajectories in ‘teen-arousing’ mousetracking trials) predict greater levels of abuse proclivity, but have no effect on social judgements.

Conclusions

Mousetracking offers a novel and dynamic assessment of implicit sexual interest in adolescents. Opportunities for use in forensic settings are discussed.

Ref: 2610 Review / Theoretical Paper
Extreme stress events in a forensic psychiatric setting: prevalence, impact, and protective factors.
Victoria Hartley, Carol Ireland, Simon Chu, University of Central Lancashire

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The purpose of this research is to provide a better understanding of the factors that could exacerbate and reduce the likelihood of a trauma response in forensic psychiatric staff working with complex and challenging patients.

Design / Background / Key Points

Working in a forensic psychiatric setting can invite an increased risk of exposure to distressing information and events with potential for trauma responses in staff. The literature indicates that many staff do not respond exhibit a trauma-related response following exposure to highly stressful events, yet some do. Further understanding is needed to consider why this is, and how this group of staff can be better supported.

Methods / Conclusions

A systematic review explored factors related to negative and positive responses in forensic psychiatric staff following an incident that could evoke an extreme stress response. Five databases were searched, followed by manual searching. 46 articles were retained and analysed using a thematic analysis.

Results / Conclusions

This review found that many staff do not experience trauma following exposure, yet some staff do. Support, experience, positive coping, self-esteem and resilience were deemed to be protective against experiences of trauma. Preparatory measures in managing potential incidents, as well as the provision of training and intervention were positive in reducing the likelihood of a trauma response. Feeling unheard and unsupported by staff teams, supervisors and the organisation were reported to negatively influence responses to extreme stress.

Conclusions

Findings will be discussed in the context of practical application and future research to develop a model which will inform organisational policy and practice in forensic settings.

Ref: 2787 Research / Work in Progress Paper

An exploration of how ex-prisoners negotiate the 'sex offender' label on their return to the community
Elizabeth Hill, HMPPS Psychology Services

Objectives

This research explored the experiences of men who have served prison sentences for sexual offences, on their return to the community. The focus was on their negotiation of the label 'sex
offender’, how they managed disclosing their offending, and the impact of stigma on their self-
identity.

Design

A mixed method design was chosen (IPA and repertory grids). The rationale for these techniques 
was to gather rich in-depth data from individuals as to their experiences, and how they construe 
these.

Methods

Participants were recruited via their Probation Officers or other professionals supporting them in the 
community. Seven men participated in a semi-structured interview and completed a repertory grid. 
The interviews were transcribed and analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. The 
repertory grids were analysed using principal component analysis.

Results

Emerging themes concern the men having to hide aspects of themselves to build and keep positive 
relationships, and those who have committed sexual offences being treated differently from other 
offenders. A variety of strategies were used to maintain their self-esteem, including comparison to 
others, justifications for offending, and separation of self and offence. NB: the analysis will be 
complete prior to the DFP conference and presentation of this research.

Conclusions

The results have implications for working with men in the community who are on the sex offender 
register. The information will also be shared with men soon to be released from prison, as to what 
challenges they can expect to face in the community, and ways that their peers have managed 
these.

Ref: 2832 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Evolving transparency and collaboration in risk assessment and management
Alison Hodgson, Tees Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust

Objectives / Purpose / Background
The purpose of this paper is to promote transparency and understanding of risk assessment and 
management processes; and in turn, increase risk related discussions in day to day practice as well 
as empower service users’ to monitor and manage own risk progress.

Design / Background / Key Points

A pilot project was set up based on the principle that best practice risk assessment and management 
guidelines recommend transparency and collaboration with service users. The Recovery approach of 
the Primrose Service, a Service for women with personality difficulties, echoes the importance of 
authentic service user involvement. However, corresponding with the literature, our experience 
highlighted that staff found risk discussions difficult, with worries around increasing stigma, fears for 
safety, and decreasing engagement; prohibiting a true collaborative process. A process was 
implemented to look to change this within the service.
Methods / Conclusions

A new multimodal approach to risk assessment and management was developed, encompassing three elements; (i) risk assessment introductory session for staff and service users; (ii) risk and safety psycho-educational programme based on structured professional judgement tools (HCR-20, SAPROF and RSVP); and (iii) integrated six-monthly risk and intervention plan review that embraces a consensus model of risk coding.

Results / Conclusions

Evaluation of the implementation of the three elements above will be presented, encompassing both service user and team evaluation. The proposal is to highlight positives in establishing a truly collaborative process as well as some of the barriers.

Conclusions

We believe that achieving true collaboration is vital and has the potential to make risk assessment and management more effective, whilst reducing restrictive practice.

Ref: 2758 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Memory distortion or social compliance: The effect of cross-examination on younger and older adults’ eyewitness testimony.

Joyce Humphries, Edge Hill University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Children’s and young adults’ eyewitness testimony is negatively affected by cross-examination. Few studies, however, have examined the effects of cross-examination in older adult witnesses. The current study examined the impact of cross-examination on the accuracy of younger and older adults’ eyewitness testimony. The impact of cross-examination on the acceptance of post-event misinformation was also explored.

Design / Background / Key Points

To examine if older adults are negatively influenced by the cross-examination process a 2 (Age: young adults, older adults) x 3 (interview: direct interview, cross examination, re-examination) x 2 (Item type: control, misled) mixed design was employed.

Methods / Conclusions

Younger (N = 29; students) and older (N = 31; community sample) adults, viewed a short film of a staged crime and a few days later received misinformation presented in a post-event summary. After a short delay, participants were interviewed and completed a forced-choice memory questionnaire. Approximately 2 weeks later participants returned and were cross-examined on their original responses to some questions. Following the cross-examination phase, participants were interviewed again, and completed the forced-choice memory questionnaire a second time.

Results / Conclusions

A series of mixed ANOVA’s revealed that both younger and older adults made changes to their original responses under cross-examination. Cross-examination exerted a significant negative effect
on overall accuracy levels for younger, but not older adults. A post cross-examination indicated that changes in responses during cross-examination were related to compliance to social pressure, rather than memory distortion.

Conclusions

The present findings raise concerns regarding the effectiveness of the cross-examination process. Theoretical and applied implication are also discussed.

Ref: 3105 Research / Work in Progress Poster

The impact of mental illness and sample type on mock jurors' perceptions of guilt and blame

Joyce Humphries¹, Helen Wall¹, Saqba Batool²
¹Edge Hill University, ²University of Manchester

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Mental illness stigmas may inadvertently influence jury decision making. There are also concerns that differences in case outcomes may emerge between student and non-student samples. The current study sought to examine the impact of defendant mental illness type (no mental illness, schizophrenia, alcohol dependency) and sample type (student vs. non-student) on mock jurors’ perceptions of blame and guilt in a hypothetical aggravated assault case.

Design / Background / Key Points

The influence of sample type on jurors’ decisions regarding responsibility, blame, degree of guilt and verdict choice were explored using a 3 (mental illness: schizophrenia vs. alcohol dependency vs. no mental illness) x 2 (sample: student vs. non-student) between-subjects design. Mock-jurors verbal accounts of their decision outcomes were also explored.

Methods / Conclusions

Students and members of the community (N = 162) were presented with a trial transcript of an aggravated assault, wherein the mental illness of the defendant was manipulated. Participants were then asked to answer questions regarding, blame, responsibility, degree of guilt and verdict choice. Next, participants provided (verbally) an explanation for their decision outcomes.

Results / Conclusions

Higher guilt ratings were provided by student jurors than community jurors, but guilty verdicts, responsibility ratings did not vary with sample. Furthermore, defendants described as having schizophrenia or alcohol dependency were more likely to be found guilty and received higher guilt ratings. Possible differences in jurors’ verdict explanations were explored using linguist inquiry word count (LIWC) software.

Conclusions

The findings indicate that defendant mental illness influences perceptions of guilt and that mental illness bias may be salient within courtroom decision making.
Psychopathy as a concept has received considerable attention in the past 30 years. Focus has been on the measurement of psychopathy and impacts likely to harm others (e.g. aggression to others, offending behaviour). Little attention has been given to the role of victim experiences, the nature of interpersonal functioning more broadly, and the extent to which correlates of aggression truly relate to psychopathy once you control for aggression motivation. The current symposium aims to address these areas using a series of multi-studies. It hopes to provoke interest in the area of what is associated with psychopathy and how we are best conceptualising this concept.

Ref: 2278 Part of Symposia

Paper 1: Developmental trauma and psychopathy: Is there a link?
Jane Ireland¹, Sophie Mann², Rebecca Ozanne², Carol Ireland³
¹University of Central Lancashire and Mersey Care NHS Trust, ²Mersey Care NHS, ³University of Central Lancashire and CCATS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This research aimed to explore the aetiology of psychopathic personality, examining the potential association between developmental trauma and primary and secondary stypes of psychopathy. It forms part of a wider research programme that also captures a systematic review.

Design / Background / Key Points

A multi-study approach was adopted to capture more fully the research question under review.

Methods / Conclusions

There are currently three elements to this programme of research; A systematic review; A Delphi of experts (n = 19); and a file review of patients detailed in high security (n = 66).

Results / Conclusions

The systematic review outlined some consensus in the literature but also notable gaps in knowledge. Experts agreed more with developmental trauma having a potential association to secondary psychopathy, due to trauma producing emotional regulation difficulties. The patient file trawl corroborated these findings, with severity of different types of developmental trauma found to relate to primary and secondary psychopathy.

Conclusions

As an area of research the potential link between psychopathy and trauma is notably under-considered. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Ref: 2280 Part of Symposia

Paper 2: Self-reported psychopathy and aggression motivation: A role for emotions?
Jane Ireland¹, Michael Lewis¹, Carol Ireland², Gail Derefaka², Simon Chu¹, John Archer³
Objectives / Purpose / Background

The current study examined the psychopathy-aggression relationship by considering different types of facets of aggression, including aggressive motivation. Emotions were explored as potential core factors in understanding any emerging relationship, notably those consistent with detachment and sensitivity/poor regulation.

Design / Background / Key Points

A multi-study quantitative approach was adopted to thoroughly assess this area.

Methods / Conclusions

Three studies involving non-offending samples (Study one: n = 150, 47 men, 103 women; Study two: n = 442, 314 men, 123 women, five not disclosed; Study three: n = 200, 100 men and 100 women) were examined.

Results / Conclusions

Although there was some convergence across all emotions and their association with psychopathy and aggression, the role of emotion-regulation difficulties as a mediator between psychopathy and reactive aggression, and greater emotional detachment as a mediator between psychopathy and proactive aggression was indicated.

Conclusions

The results show the importance of both psychopathy facets and different aspects of emotion for the psychopathy-aggression link. Directions for future research and implications for intervention are discussed.

Ref: 2281 Part of Symposia

Paper 3: Structure of the Psychopathic Processing and Personality Assessment (PAPA) with a community sample: Attending to sex differences

Michael Lewis¹, Jane Ireland¹, Carol Ireland²

¹University of Central Lancashire and Mersey Care NHS Trust, ²University of Central Lancashire and CCATS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The present research aimed to further refine the Psychopathic Processing and Personality Assessment (PAPA) by confirming its factor structure among a large community sample. The research was also interested in examining sex differences in self-report psychopathy, particularly among a non-forensic sample where antisocial behaviour was less of a concern.

Design / Background / Key Points
Adopting a multi-study approach, the research comprised of three studies.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Study one involved 725 adult participants, study two, 718 participants, and study three, 445 participants. In all instances participants completed the PAPA online. Analyses were performed using SPSS and AMOS.

**Results / Conclusions**

The structure of the PAPA was first examined in an attempt to confirm its published four-factor structure. Exploratory analyses were then implemented to determine the presence of any sex differences in PAPA-defined psychopathy. The final stage was performed to confirm subsequent revisions to the structure of the measure. A specific sex difference was indicated, with some considerable clarity on measure structure offered.

**Conclusions**

For men, PAPA-defined psychopathy was represented by three components: Disregard for others; Dissocial tendencies; and Responsivity to Perceived Aggression. Women also exhibited these components, yet were also underpinned by a fourth, emotional detachment. The presentation will discuss both structures in detail, highlighting implications for the clinical and forensic assessment of psychopathy across sex.

Ref: 2279 Part of Symposia

**Paper 4: Understanding interpersonal relationships and psychopathy in forensic psychiatric and student samples**

*Robyn Mooney¹, Jane Ireland², Michael Lewis²*

¹Edge Hill University and Mersey Care NHS Trust, ²University of Central Lancashire and Mersey Care NHS Trust

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Although psychopathy is widely recognised for its importance in forensic and criminal justice settings, the range of interpersonal relationships that are experienced and engaged in by individuals with psychopathy is understudied. The current research aims to address this under-researched area.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

Study 1 comprised a Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) of the extant literature to examine what is known empirically about these relationships in psychopathic individuals. In Study 2, Affective, Cognitive and Lifestyle (ACL) interviews and genograms were analysed in conjunction with the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV) scores in the two samples, to explore the extent, nature, and quality of interpersonal relationships in forensic psychiatric and student samples.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Study 1 examined published journal articles matching the keywords psychopathy AND interpersonal AND relationships. Sixteen articles were included for full-text analysis. Study 2 analysed PCL:SV scores and ACL interviews and genogram data in forensic psychiatric (n=40) and student (n=50) samples.
Results / Conclusions

Total psychopathy score predicted a smaller number of positive interpersonal relationships. Findings regarding psychopathy Factors 1 and 2 and numbers of positive and negative interpersonal relationships varied between samples. Qualitative analyses demonstrated that psychopathic participants used less positive descriptors than non-psychopathic participants, when discussing their interpersonal relationships. Results are discussed through the lens of attachment and interpersonal theory.

Conclusions

By better understanding the interpersonal traits and relationships of psychopathic individuals, targeted interventions may be designed and implemented in order to improve the interpersonal behaviour and relationships of this challenging forensic population.

Ref: 2778 Symposia

Summary: Prison Democratic Therapeutic Communities: assessing treatment suitability, social climate, and difficult therapeutic discussions.

Laura Jacobs, HMP Grendon

This symposium provides current research within the clinical practice of prison democratic therapeutic communities (DTCs) within prisons. Initially, the processes of HMP Grendon’s enhanced assessment unit (EAU) is explored in terms of how multi-disciplinary staff teams are assessing suitability for TC treatment and allocating individuals to a therapy unit. The EAU was introduced in 2014 to provide a specialised pre-treatment assessment service to prepare and assess individuals, with complex needs, for therapy. Next, HMP Gartree and HMP Grendon provide insights into the social climates of their units and consider how principles from therapeutically orientated units could be applied to develop rehabilitative culture and improve the efficacy of interventions. Further, a critical review of the clinical practice within prison therapeutic communities which enables a positive social climate to emerge is presented, with a focus on how a culture which promotes healthy social relationships can exist within a prison setting. Finally, HMP Grendon offers reflections on research which considers how those who have experienced sexual abuse and gone on to sexually assault others are able to discuss these two emotive subjects in therapy in a prison-based therapeutic community.

Ref: 2780 Part of Symposia

Paper 1: Exploring the Enhanced Assessment Unit’s process for assessing resident’s suitability for treatment and allocation to therapy

Sai Ho, HMP Grendon

Objectives / Purpose / Background

HMP Grendon’s Enhanced Assessment Unit (EAU) was introduced to provide a specialised pre-treatment assessment service and intervention to prepare prisoners, who are identified with complex needs, for appropriate treatment within a Democratic TC. The purposes of this study are to 1) explore and evaluate the EAU’s process of assessing treatment readiness and suitability, and 2) to
explore how well the process matches the evidence base on factors associated with treatment suitability.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

The current study uses a qualitative approach of undertaking focus group with the multi-disciplinary staffing team on the EAU, and compares identified themes to the literature base on known factors associated with treatment suitability.

**Methods / Conclusions**

A semi-structure interview schedule is used to guide the focus group with the EAU staffing team to ascertain current allocation practices, as well as factors and evidence that staff used to determine treatment suitability and readiness. Thematic analysis is used to identify themes and develop a deeper understanding of the data collected. Identified factors are compared with the current literature base on known factors that determine treatment suitability.

**Results / Conclusions**

The current EAU allocation processes are explored and evaluated. Factors and evidence that are considered within the EAU allocation process are discussed alongside with relevant literature. Suggestions for practitioners on how to assess prisoners’ suitability and readiness for treatment in a DTC setting are explored.

**Conclusions**

The findings of the current research inform the development of the EAU’s policies and assessment procedures, and may provide knowledge for other services in terms of referring people to TC treatment units.

**Ref: 2783 Part of Symposia**

**Paper 2: Comparing the social climate of therapeutically oriented and mainstream units within prisons**

*Lucy Reading¹, Laura Jacobs², Jo Beaton², ¹HMP Gartree, ²HMP Grendon*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

There are growing concerns prison environments can be counter-therapeutic. Further, it is increasingly recognised intervention efficacy is affected by social climate. These analyses highlight areas of positive social climate, areas of concern, and reflect on what develops rehabilitate cultures.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

Cross-sectional designs compared social climates across units within HMP Grendon (four time points; six TCs), and HMP Gartree (one time point; several different units including TC, PIPE; and mainstream units). The Essen Climate Evaluation Schema (EssenCES) psychometric (examining safety; staff-resident relationships; and peer support) was used to measure this.

**Methods / Conclusions**
Across both Category B prisons, staff and residents were asked (voluntarily) to complete the EssenCES. Data was statistically analysed, and differences in social climate across the units were compared. Comparisons were also drawn using norms from non-therapeutic prison environments.

Results / Conclusions

HMP Gartree found therapeutically oriented units felt safer (improved staff-resident relationships and peer support) when compared with mainstream units. Overall, residents felt safer than staff, staff rated the social climate more positively than residents and felt they supported residents, but residents felt differently. However, ratings were generally ‘below average’ compared to other English prisons. HMP Grendon found residents and staff perceive the social climate as generally positive (across time and TCs), including high support from staff. Differences noted between TCs on subscales are discussed.

Conclusions

Therapeutically oriented units perceive the social climate as more positive than their mainstream counterparts. Therefore, how principles from therapeutically orientated units could be applied to develop rehabilitative culture and improve the efficacy of interventions are discussed.

Ref: 2784 Part of Symposia

Paper 3: Hope, harmony and humanity: Creating a positive social climate in prison therapeutic communities

Richard Shuker, HMP Grendon

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This paper will provide a review of the clinical practice within prison therapeutic communities which enables a positive social climate to emerge. It will explore how a culture which promotes healthy social relationships can exist within a prison setting. It will describe how social structures, defined values and day to day practices can provide the conditions which foster positive and respectful relationships. It will outline how the conditions for personal change and positive internalised social identities are established within therapeutic communities and how a prison culture can be established which promotes psychological wellbeing and risk reduction.

Design / Background / Key Points

The notion of social climate is central to the therapeutic community approach. This deploys psychotherapeutic interventions within a social milieu. The therapeutic community method has been successfully developed and implemented in prison settings as an intervention for those who have committed serious offences, and emphasises the importance of empowering social arrangements and relationships as the basis for change.

Methods / Conclusions

The presentation will provide a review of current theory, research and practice within therapeutic communities. A review of the research exploring how residents understand the process of change and risk reduction within the social climate of a therapeutic community will be presented.

Results / Conclusions
Elements of therapeutic community practice which have the potential to be applicable to other forensic settings and how these can support a rehabilitative culture will be discussed.

Conclusions

Ref: 2786 Part of Symposia

Paper 4: I don’t want to talk about it. Discussing experiencing sexual abuse and perpetrating sexual assault in treatment.

Geraldine Akerman, HMP Grendon

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This paper considers how those who have experienced sexual abuse and gone on to sexually assault others are able to discuss these two emotive subjects in therapy in a prison-based therapeutic community.

Design / Background / Key Points

Eight residents were interviewed, and their responses recorded. The interview method was considered most appropriate in order to ascertain the views of those who had such experiences.

Methods / Conclusions

The participants volunteered after the research was advertised. The data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis as the assumption of this method is that the analyst is interested in learning something about the participants’ psychological world.

Results / Conclusions

The superordinate themes emerged: ‘wanting to express their views of abuse, without it being seen as an excuse;’ ‘need to build trust;’ ‘mixed views on integration;’ ‘feelings about the abuse conflict with taking responsibility for going on to sexually abuse others;’ ‘strategies used to cope with emotions;’ and ‘hierarchies of offences.’

Conclusions

The themes (and sub themes) are discussed in relation to existing theory. Consideration is given to overcoming hurdles inherent in talking about such sensitive topics. Further, how residents in a therapeutic community who have committed sexual offences feel about living in an integrated regime alongside those who have committed other violent offences. The limitations of the study are that qualitative research focuses upon depth rather than breadth, relying upon small sample sizes. Therefore, this study cannot make claims about generalizability to larger samples, but rather focusses on an in-depth exploration of the subject.

Ref: Keynote Presentation

The Power Threat Meaning Framework: Beyond Diagnosis to Meaning-based Patterns in Emotional Distress

Dr Lucy Johnstone, Independent Trainer

The Power Threat Meaning Framework, launched on January 12th 2018, is the result of a 5 year DCP-funded project to develop a conceptual alternative to the psychiatric diagnostic model. The project
team, with Dr Lucy Johnstone and Professor Mary Boyle as lead authors, is a co-produced approach to identifying patterns in distress and troubled or troubling behaviour which synthesises evidence about the causal roles of power, evolved threat responses, social discourses, and personal meanings and narratives. The Framework has attracted national and international interest, and is intended to provide the basis for an ongoing series of developments in clinical practice, peer support, service design and commissioning, professional training, research, and social policy. Lucy Johnstone will outline the principles of the project, with an emphasis on its relevance in forensic settings.

Ref: 2514 Research / Work in Progress Paper
An Exploration into Mental Health Service Provision during Community Reintegration for Released Prisoners
Abigail Kay, The University of Manchester

Objectives / Purpose / Background
To explore NHS in-reach professionals’ views on the current reintegration process for offenders with severe and enduring mental illness (SMI). The study is contributing to the Collaborative study by the Centre for Mental Health and Safety at the University of Manchester and International Collaboration for Excellence and Innovation in Mental Health in Corrections (I-CEIsMIC).

Design / Background / Key Points
A qualitative study.

Methods / Conclusions
A purposive sample of eight professionals employed in Mental Health In-reach Teams (MHITs) across four prisons in England were recruited via email. Telephone interviews were conducted and the data was analysed using inductive thematic analysis based on Braun and Clarke (2006).

Results / Conclusions
Three distinct but overlapping themes emerged; segregated working, discontinuity of care and exclusion. NHS in-reach professionals perceived the paucity of multiagency collaboration, and that MHITs are working silos from other prison-based departments to be hindering person-centred release planning. The unpredictability of release and lack of follow-up from MHITs were reported as barriers to continuity of care. Moreover, in-reach professionals highlighted that offenders are excluded from services due to strict criteria, insufficient resources and stigma of criminal justice involvement. NHS in-reach professionals recommended developments to care pathways from prison to the community to ensure mental health support is continued ‘through-the-gate’.

Conclusions
Innovative case management approaches may be beneficial to the current reintegration process for offenders with SMI. To validate the present findings future research may consider using a Delphi study to obtain consensus of professionals’ opinions regarding reintegration for offenders with SMI.

Ref: 2905 Review/ Theoretical & Practice Oral Presentation
Burglary-Related Proclivity and Distorted Cognitions
Matthew King-Parker, Ross Bartels, Adrian Parke, University of Lincoln

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study is investigating whether the proclivity (likelihood) of a person committing an act of burglary is influenced by; empathy (both global and burglary-specific), general criminal cognitions, burglary-specific beliefs, and common human needs.

Design / Background / Key Points

This is an online study that adopts a within-subjects, cross-sectional, and correlational design, whereby the cognitive variables are the independent variables and participants’ burglary proclivity score is the dependent variable.

Methods / Conclusions

Data is being collected via a combination of new and standardised questionnaires administered online, distributed on Amazon’s MTURK. The target sample will be at least 300 participants. The study involves completing five measures; namely, the (1) Burglary Cognitive Distortions Scale (BCDS), (2) Human Needs Scale (HNS), (3) Burglary Empathy Measure (BEM), (4) Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles-Laypersons-Short Form (PICTS-L-SF), and (5) Burglary Proclivity Scale (BPS).

Results / Conclusions

The relationship between proclivity and each independent variable is being analysed using regression analysis to see which variables statistically predict burglary proclivity. This is a work in progress so at the current time no result can be stated. Exploratory factor analysis will also be conducted on the BCDS to determine its factor structure.

Conclusions

No conclusions can be stated as this study is a work in progress. However, the implications of this study are vast, as this study will highlight some of the key cognitive factors that potentially play a role in burglary offences. This will aid theoretical advances. Furthermore, this study will hopefully offer a new tool that can be used by both forensic researchers and clinicians to evaluate burglary-related beliefs.

Ref: 3081 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Exploring Burglary Behaviour Using Immersive Virtual Reality
Matthew King-Parker¹, Ross Bartels, Adrian Parke, Patrick Dickinson, John Murray, Andrew Cardwell, University of Lincoln⁴, University of Hull⁵

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study aims to: (1) investigate whether the behaviours observed during a mock-burglary within Virtual Reality (VR) are affected by certain cognitive and emotional factors; and (2) explore the reasons underlying key decisions made during the mock-burglary.

Design / Background / Key Points
This study will use a within-subjects, mixed-methods design. The cross-sectional quantitative data will be collected during the VR task, with cognitive/affective variables serving as the independent variables and the mock-burglary behaviour serving as the dependent variables. Qualitative data will be collected via post-task semi-structured interviews.

Methods / Conclusions

The study will be completed in a VR lab. Participants will first complete four questionnaires; the Burglary Proclivity Scale, Burglary Empathy Measure, Burglary Cognitive Distortions Scale, and Emotional Reactivity Scale. Then, participants will be given a scenario that explains they have five minutes to mock-burgle a house in VR. Participants will then answer three questionnaires about their immersion experience, before undergoing the semi-structured interview.

Results / Conclusions

Correlational analyses will be run to determine any relationships between the mock-burglary behaviours and independent variables. The interview will be thematically analysed to uncover any common justifications for the behaviours during the VR burglary. This is a work in progress so no results can be reported at present.

Conclusions

This study hopes to highlight some of the key cognitive and affective factors that potentially play a role in burglary-related decisions and behaviours, which may be useful for prevention, assessment, and management purposes. Furthermore, this study will further validate a tool that can be used to evaluate burglary-related beliefs by forensic researchers and clinicians.

Ref: 2757 Research / Work in Progress Paper

To intervene or not to intervene: An experimental methodology measuring actual bystander behaviour

Danielle Labhardt1, Nadine McKillop2, Emma Holdsworth3, Sarah Brown3, Douglas Howat4, Christian Jones2

1Manchester Metropolitan University, 2University of the Sunshine Coast, 3Coventry University

Objectives

Sexual assault is a worldwide problem, with university students victimised at a higher rate than the general population, often in a party environment where a bystander(s) may be present. Bystander research relies on self-report data, often susceptible to socially desirable responding, not actual behaviour. This research aims to address this limitation by: (1) developing an ecologically valid experimental method for assessing bystander intervention; and (2) to assess bystander behaviour in response to sexual assault in a party-setting.

Design

A mixed-methodology approach was taken, including a ‘party’ scenario, questionnaire, and interview. Immersive technology and invisible theatre, whereby actors played out behavioural cues for a sexual assault, was used in create the ‘party’.
Methods

Thirteen participants were recruited to attend a ‘party’. They were led to believe the aim of the study was to determine how effective the Immerse Studio is at hosting parties. However, participants’ natural behaviours in relation to the actors’ behavioural cues for a sexual assault were observed.

Results

The party environment was realistic and the deception was not identified. Bystander reactions varied, with only two bystanders directly intervening. Contrary to past research, individual factors alone did not influence intervention, rather the combination of contextual (e.g., social support) and individual (e.g., personality) factors influenced intervention.

Conclusions

The experimental methodology addressed a major gap. With further testing, such as expanding the sample size, the methodology can be refined to augment existing bystander intervention programmes to reduce the prevalence of sexual assault on campuses.

Ref: 2276 Research / Work in Progress Paper
The impact of childhood adversity on fathers involved in child care proceedings
Amy Lawson1, Kathleen Green1, Shaun Parsons2
1University of Nottingham, 2Parsons Marshall Psychology

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study aims to assess the impact of childhood adversity in fathers involved in child care proceedings and whether their personality acts as a mediator to their perpetration of maltreatment. This study will advance on the current literature on mothers (Bosquet Enlow et al, 2016; Berlin, Appleyard & Dodge, 2011). Fathers are neglected in child protection concerns because mothers are viewed as the primary caregivers and fathers can be difficult to engage (Schourfield, 2006; O’Hagan, 1997).

Design / Background / Key Points

The study was quasi-experimental, and data were collected retrospectively from case files. The study compared histories of fathers who experienced childhood adversity with those who did not.

Methods / Conclusions
Participants were 222 fathers who completed a psychological assessment by a Consultant Forensic Psychologist over an 8-year period (2010-2018). A detailed proforma was used by four forensic psychologists in training to extract relevant data for analysis.

**Results / Conclusions**

156 (70.3%) participants self-reported experiencing some form of maltreatment. 204 (92%) of all participants perpetrated maltreatment. A Chi square analysis observed an association between childhood maltreatment and perpetration of maltreatment ($\chi^2(1)=3.85, p=0.05$). These initial findings suggest that there is an association between experiencing adversity during childhood and perpetrating maltreatment as parents in a sample of UK fathers involved in child care proceedings.

**Conclusions**

The findings aim to identify risk factors in fathers and assist in the development of treatment approaches for this under researched and neglected group of individuals. Further analyses on type of maltreatment and whether personality acts a mediator in this relationship will be presented at the conference.

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**Ref: 3074 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

**Roles of Concern for Self over Concern for Others and Guilt in the Relationship between Psychopathic Traits and Moral Decisions**

*Emma Layzell, Catherine Sebastian, Royal Holloway, University of London*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Psychopathic individuals show atypical moral behaviour, likely attributed to affective dysfunction. However, their decision-making process when deciding to morally transgress remains unknown, particularly in non-clinical samples. Both one’s concern for self over others and levels of anticipated guilt have been found to influence moral decision-making, so this study questions their role in mediating the relationship between interpersonal-affective (IA) psychopathic traits and whether an individual will hypothetically act out an ‘everyday’ moral transgression.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

A two-part correlational design, using simple and multiple mediation analysis, was used.

**Methods / Conclusions**
An opportunity sample of 207 community participants was used. Psychopathic traits were measured using the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale Short-Form, concern for self over others were measured using valance questions, and both levels of guilt and whether one would hypothetically morally transgress were measured using the Everyday Moral Transgressions Task.

Results / Conclusions

Simple mediation analysis showed that concern for self over others significantly mediates the relationship between IA psychopathic traits and both levels of anticipated guilt and whether one would morally transgress. Serial multiple mediation analysis showed that concern for self over others and anticipated guilt both significantly mediate the relationship between IA psychopathic traits and whether one would morally transgress, indicating that both influence moral decision-making.

Conclusions

The higher the level of IA psychopathic traits, the higher one’s concern for self over others, the lower their levels of anticipated guilt and the more likely they are to morally transgress. These results bring us closer to identifying the decision-making process underlying the immoral behaviour often seen in psychopathic individuals.

Summary: ENGAGER intervention for prison leavers with common mental health problems: development, trial, process evaluation & implementation

Offenders have a high prevalence of common mental health problems, along with co-occurring substance misuse, emotional lability and social problems, such as homelessness and relationship difficulties. Care in prison is suboptimal and discontinuity on release is the norm. Complex needs, chaotic lifestyles and services designed for single ‘disorders’ contribute. The UK NHS funded ENGAGER a six year programme to develop and evaluate a complex intervention to address this problem for male prison leavers. We propose three/four presentations: In Paper 1 we developed a ‘programme theory’ for the intervention (from theory of underlying ‘realist’ mechanisms to key intermediate and distal outcomes) alongside the trial science to evaluate it (outcomes, follow-up methods for individuals in unstable housing and with chaotic substance misuse), and carried out a pilot trial that demonstrated trial feasibility, intervention acceptability and implementation challenges. In Paper 2, we conducted a randomised controlled trial with 280 men in two regions, half randomised to the ENGAGER intervention (delivered by two teams of support workers with experienced mental health worker supervision and mentalisation based approach). Results are not known until February 2019. In Paper 3 we carried out a comprehensive mixed methods process evaluation with an innovative individual case study based approach for deepening theory of how the interventions worked for individuals with diverse problems and of the successes and problems of delivering a flexible intervention with fidelity. The symposium will be interactive throughout and will end with a discussion around implementation challenges of delivering this complex intervention in different European contexts.
Charlotte Lennox¹, Richard Byng², Cath Quinn², Tim Kirkpatrick²
¹University of Manchester, ²University of Plymouth

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Prison leavers with common mental health problems often have co-existing substance misuse and emotional lability, as well as experiencing homelessness. There are no proven interventions, no other studies with adequate follow up and multiple outcomes of importance.

Design / Background / Key Points

We developed a ‘programme theory’ for the intervention and its’ delivery by adapting the principles of collaborative care through identifying likely components of what had and hadn’t worked for services working with similar populations.

Methods / Conclusions

We identified underlying realist mechanisms which were likely to achieve our desired outcomes. Data included realist review, focus groups, organisational case studies, and lived experience critique. We developed acceptable ways of delivering the trial science for this population. A pilot trial and embedded formative process evaluation assessed the trial feasibility, intervention acceptability and implementation challenges.

Results / Conclusions

We produced a prototype intervention that was our ‘best guess’ of what would produce meaningful change. We identified the key components of the intervention: engagement pre-release; release day work; community work; and endings; all informed by a Mentalisation based approach. An ‘intervention delivery platform’ (manuals, training, meta-supervision) supported delivery. Outcome measures were selected by expert opinion, assessing acceptability in the pilot, and consensus in an expert and lived experience meeting.

Conclusions

A range of knowledge and experience, from the data and those interpreting it, was required for integrated theory development and meaningful outcomes selection. The pilot trial evaluation highlighted the importance of an early focus on implementation issues.

Ref: 2789 Part of Symposia

Paper 2: More than a number. How can a Process Evaluation help us understand the ENGAGER trial results?

Lauren Weston, Richard Byng, Sarah Rybczynska-Bunt, Cath Quinn, University of Plymouth

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Trials demonstrate if complex intervention have ‘worked’ but don’t always explore: whether the intervention is working as theorised; working more effectively for particular sub-groups; intervention delivery optimisation; supporting wider-scale implementation; and what can be learnt if the trial produces a negative outcome.

Design / Background / Key Points
A parallel, mixed methods, Process Evaluation of the Randomised Controlled Trial of the Engager intervention was conducted using realist informed techniques, to deepen our understanding of the trial results.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Individual participant, purposively selected, case-studies (24) including quantitative outcome measures (baseline, 3 and 6 months) and qualitative data (participant and practitioner interviews; observational field notes; intervention session recordings; and case-notes). These data were mapped against the logic model of how the intervention should work. A ‘pile sort’ exercise produced 5 groupings.

**Results / Conclusions**

The intervention was delivered as intended and there was evidence to support that the intended positive outcomes were achieved as per the logic model mechanisms. 2: Intervention delivery fidelity achieved, but initial positive outcomes were overwhelmed by external events. 3: Per protocol intervention delivery encountered participant resistance and positive outcomes were limited. 4: Poor implementation, outcomes not achieved. 5: Insufficient data to assess implementation or outcomes.

**Conclusions**

What participants and practitioners experienced as a ‘success’ was not always reflected in the quantitative results. Implementation could be strengthened, particularly working with resistance and possibly by allowing participants to return to the service. Further triangulation with quantitative measures could show if there are sub-groups for whom the intervention is highly unlikely to work.

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Ref: 2788 Part of Symposia

**Paper 3: The effectiveness of ENGAGER for incarcerated men with common mental health problems: results from a randomised controlled trial.**

*Tim Kirkpatrick¹, Richard Byng¹, Charlotte Lennox²*

¹University of Plymouth, ²University of Manchester

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Conducting a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) to evaluate a complex intervention for male prison leavers with common mental health problems presented numerous challenges including delivering both an acceptable intervention and trial science data collection methods. We also developed our understanding of how ‘success’ was presented.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

We present the headline results of a recently completed RCT evaluating the effectiveness of the Engager intervention.

**Methods / Conclusions**
Participants (n=280) were incarcerated men recruited from three UK prisons, randomised to receive the Engager intervention plus standard care or standard care alone. Participants had 4-20 weeks before release and had screened in as having current common mental health problems or likely to have common mental health problems following release. Baseline assessments were completed in prison, with follow-up assessments at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months post release. The primary outcome was the CORE-OM at 6-months post-release.

**Results / Conclusions**

A follow-up rate of 66% was achieved at the primary outcome time-point. Results will be presented comparing the CORE_OM scores of the Engager Intervention and Control groups. Results across a broad range of secondary outcome measures will be presented and discussed.

**Conclusions**

We’ll share our learning from conducting an RCT of a complex, through-the-gate, intervention for incarcerated men. Findings from developing the trial science, and implications for practice, will also be opened up for discussion.

**Ref: 2793 Review / Theoretical Paper**

**A scoping review of the OPD pathway: Reviewing the evidence and next steps for the programme**

*Carine Lewis, Aisling O'Meara, HMPPS*

**Purpose**

A scoping review was carried out to inform stakeholders of the evidence to date on OPD pathway effectiveness and key evidence gaps. Published and grey literature was drawn on to identify evidence and to inform next steps for the OPD pathway strategy.

**Background**

Individuals with a likely severe ‘personality disorder’ are among the most complex and difficult to manage across the Criminal Justice System. The OPD Pathway Programme was established in 2012 through a unique joint commissioning arrangement with shared responsibility between health and justice. From commissioned national evaluations through to local-level service evaluations, a number of studies have now been carried out since the programme began and some, but not all, have been published. A scoping review – a form of systematic review - was therefore undertaken to look at the evidence of the effectiveness of the Pathway, quality of research and to identify key gaps of evidence.

**Methods**

A protocol was developed by the lead researchers and a scoping review conducted according to PRISMA guidelines and Joanna Briggs guidelines. Two databases were searched using agreed keywords and grey literature included. All papers identified were coded by two researchers. Following agreement for inclusion, studies were analysed for quality using the MMAT.

**Results / Conclusions**
Conclusions

Scoping reviews provide a broader context of findings, useful for policy contexts. Findings will be discussed in light of new developments across the OPD pathway and next steps for strategy development, service improvement and evaluation.

Ref: 3083 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Exploring the group decision-making processes of juries
Sarah Lloyd, Birmingham City University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Many extra-legal factors have been found to influence juror decision-making (for a review see Devine & Caughlin, 2014), however, as a result of restrictions imposed by s.8 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981, researchers are forbidden from entering the jury room and therefore, little is known or understood about the decision-making processes of the jury as a group (Sprain & Gastil, 2013; Wagner & Burnett, 2012; Willmott, Boduszek, Debrowska, & Woodfield, 2018). This study aims to explore the group decision-making processes of juries to increase understanding to improve efficacy, inform jury reform, and fill the gap in the literature.

Design

A qualitative design will be used alongside a mock jury using jury eligible participants. Traditional research has focused on individual jurors and outcomes (verdict/sentencing) rather than the decision-making processes of the group.

Methods / Conclusions

A pilot study has been conducted using students - analysis is due to be completed at the end of March 2019.

Results / Conclusions

Mock juries will hear a trial based on a real case then deliberate until a verdict is reached. A short focus group will then be held so that the topic can be explored in as much detail as possible. The whole process is videoed. Footage will be transcribed, and subjected to critical thematic analysis.

Conclusions

The study is in progress at the moment with data collection taking place May 2019. Some conclusions from the pilot study could be included in the poster as analysis should be complete by the time of the conference.

Ref: 2714 Research / Work in Progress Paper

‘A nettle that nobody wants to grasp’: Accommodation challenges for people with sexual offence convictions.
Jessica Lomas¹, Belinda Winder¹, Nicholas Blagden¹, Rebecca Lievesley¹, Lynn Saunders²
¹Nottingham Trent University, ²HMP Whatton
Objectives

Having accommodation upon prison release can reduce re-offending and help people to achieve meaningful life goals. However, accessing accommodation can be challenging for prison leavers. There is limited research investigating accommodation challenges for people with sexual offence convictions (SOCs) specifically. Due to added stigma and statutory restrictions, people with SOCs warrant distinct considerations. This research explored the views of professionals in relation to accommodation for people with SOCs. Professionals with experience related to accommodating people with SOCs, could offer valuable practice-based insights regarding this.

Design

An exploratory, qualitative design, allowed for rich data to be obtained on a previously under-researched topic.

Methods

Purposive, convenience, and snowball sampling methods were used to recruit relevant professionals (N=19). Semi-structured interviews were conducted in relation to the topic. Data were analysed using Thematic Analysis.

Results

Two themes were identified that related to accommodation challenges. The first theme captured the context of the challenging housing field. Issues of austerity and disjointed procedures make accessing accommodation difficult for everybody. The second theme identified that people with SOCs are the “nettle that nobody wants to grasp”, in this already challenging field. They face unique difficulties related to reduced options and restrictions. Provider ambivalence, the “sex offender” label, and organisational clashes, exacerbated these difficulties.

Conclusions

In an already challenging landscape, people with SOCs face unique barriers. An awareness of these barriers has implications for practitioners and housing policy makers. Working to minimise the accommodation challenges faced by people with SOCs, could aid successful community reintegration.

Ref: 3093 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Exploring the impact of offence type and mental illness in moderating the link between attitude and empathy amongst offenders

Erin Lumsdale, Tochukwu Onwuegbusi, University of Lincoln

Objectives / Purpose / Background

To explore how different types of mental illness can influence the general public’s attitude and empathy towards varying types of offenders. It was hypothesised that attitude will be associated
with empathy scores, attitudes towards offenders will be negative, and that the type of mental illness will influence empathy scores.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

A mixed factorial design was used whereby all participants completed an attitude scale and an empathy scale, but only some were exposed to mental illness conditions. This procedure was adopted to explicitly view the differences between offence and mental illness types.

**Methods / Conclusions**

A total of 100 participants completed an online questionnaire measuring the Attitude Towards Sex Offenders scale which was adapted also for violent offenders and terrorists, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, and a hypothetical vignette created for the purpose of the study. A correlational, mixed factorial ANOVA, and 2-way ANCOVA’s analyses were performed.

**Results / Conclusions**

A positive correlation between attitude score and empathy score prior to and after vignette exposure was found. Significantly more positive attitudes and higher empathy was shown towards violent offenders compared to sex offenders or terrorists. However, a significant increase in empathy following the vignette was exhibited by those assigned to the terrorist condition. Furthermore, significantly higher empathy ratings were identified towards offenders with schizophrenia, and significantly lower empathy ratings were identified towards offenders with no mental illness.

**Conclusions**

This study has revealed the link between attitude and empathy and demonstrated how different mental illnesses can have an effect on the empathy individuals’ display towards different offence types, particularly terrorists.

**Ref: Keynote Presentation**

**A new theory of stalking and its implications for psychological treatment**

*Professor Troy McEwan, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University*

Over the three decades since stalking was first criminalised, a body of research has developed that describes who stalks, who is victimised, the situations in which stalking commonly occurs, and the types of behaviour it typically involves. This research has demonstrated that stalking affects approximately 1 in 6 people throughout their lifetime, involves relatively frequent physical violence and threats, and causes considerable psychological harm to victims. The prevalence and impact of stalking have led to increasingly loud demands for effective and evidence-based responses from the criminal justice system. However, stalking research lags behind the equivalent literatures on violence, sexual offending, and even deliberate firesetting. The vast majority of research is descriptive or focusses on risk and risk assessment, with little examination of individual differences or situational reinforcers that could be the targets of intervention. While essential, existing research does not offer much to inform the development of psychological treatment programs for people who stalk. In this talk I will describe a comprehensive theory of stalking behaviour, building on existing typologies and single-factor models of stalking, and on research with stalkers that I have conducted with co-authors over the past 15 years. I will explore how this theory could be used to
guide future research into why stalking occurs, and its implications for the design of psychological treatment programs for stalkers.

Ref: 2741 Research / Work in Progress Paper
**Trauma exposure in a High Secure male forensic population**
*Grainne McKenna, Claire Browne, Neil Jackson, Ashworth High Secure Hospital*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Clinical experience suggests that the level of trauma within High Secure male forensic populations is high; however, no data to empirically support this presumption has been systematically obtained. The evaluation also sought to compare data on hospital outcomes, including admission length, incidents, and seclusion and segregation, for patients with and without a childhood trauma history.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

The service evaluation used a file review methodology to ascertain patient exposure to trauma.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Data capture sheets were developed based on the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and the Trauma History Questionnaire (THQ). Patients’ own offending behaviour was included as a source of trauma. Records for all patients placed within the hospital (n=194) were reviewed.

**Results / Conclusions**

All patients were exposed to a traumatic event over the lifespan, with 75% exposed to trauma during childhood. Sixty-five percent of patients had experienced more than one trauma type during childhood. In adulthood 63% had been exposed to one trauma type while 29% had been exposed to two or more trauma types. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney U tests highlighted no significant difference between those with and those without childhood trauma histories on the hospital variables.

**Conclusions**

It is clear that trauma-informed care is needed. Recognition of the impact of trauma on psychiatric symptoms, violence risk and interpersonal functioning will enable more responsive and safer delivery of treatment and care. In order to create this cultural shift, listening to patients on the aspects of hospital care which are experienced as supportive, useful and containing is necessary.

Ref: 2837 Review / Theoretical Paper
**The SECURE STAIRS framework: Innovation for young people and whole systems in Secure Children’s Homes (SCHs)**
*Annette McKeown, Kolvin Service, Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

This paper presents innovative, multi-agency developments from ongoing implementation of the SECURE STAIRS framework at two Secure Children’s Homes (SCHs). The Kolvin Service is an
adolescent forensic mental health service that provides services for young people at Aycliffe Secure Centre (ASC) and Kyloe House SCHs. The Kolvin Service also collaboratively leads on implementation of the SECURE STAIRS framework within both SCHs.

Design / Background / Key Points

The Secure Stairs framework is a whole system approach to integrated care within the Children and Young People’s Secure Estate. It draws from trauma systems therapy, Enabling Environments (EE) initiatives and Psychologically Informed Planned Environments (PIPEs). The Secure Stairs framework represents a shift in focus, from interventions focussed solely at young people, to interventions focussed on the whole system.

Methods / Conclusions

This paper presents ongoing SECURE STAIRS developments in both SCHs and preliminary implementation findings.

Conclusions

Since April 2018, there have been 50 formulation meetings and 440 attendances across both SCHs. Staff identify “better understanding” and “more involvement of the young people” in their care as a result. This paper will present preliminary pre- and post-formulation findings in the domains of; (i) knowledge, (ii) confidence; (iii) motivation; (iv) understanding; and (v) satisfaction with treatment plan. ASC is the first SCH to routinely invite young people to their formulation meetings and thematic findings on young people’s attendance will be presented. Overall, preliminary feedback on SECURE STAIRS has identified that young people and staff value working together, and that young people feel more involved in their care. Future directions will also be presented.

Ref: Keynote Presentation

Changing the interrogator mindset and improving justice with investigative interviewing protocols

Professor Amina Memon, Royal Holloway University of London

Information from victims, eyewitnesses and suspects plays a crucial role in criminal investigations. Gathering accurate and detailed information is not only essential for establishing what happened for prosecution purposes but for intelligence gathering to prevent incidents. I’m going to describe an ethical and effective model of interviewing that draws on the science of memory and communication. The technique can be adapted and used by frontline investigators and detectives investigating serious incidents from domestic abuse to industrial accidents to terror attacks. It’s also a tool that can be adapted for use by police, social work and health care professionals to question vulnerable witnesses. When used appropriately it results in a questioning style that minimizes bias that can come from interviewers or misleading information. In this talk I’ll review the impact of this investigative interviewing tool highlighting research and practice indicating how far we have progressed. I’ll end with some of the gaps in our knowledge, an in particular in addressing cultural barriers and meeting the needs of traumatized witnesses setting out an agenda for future research.

Ref: 3055 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Question types in police interviews with homicide suspects
Kate Miller¹, Michelle Mattison¹, Clea Wright⁰, Ros Bramwell¹, Coral Dando²
¹University of Chester, ²University of Westminster

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The purpose of an investigative interview is to obtain information; asking questions to seek who did what, where and when. Information gathered in an interview forms evidence, which cumulatively aids, directs, and contributes to a police investigation. This study considered the types of questions that are deemed appropriate and inappropriate in police suspect interviews with homicide suspects, and whether or not suspect veracity affects questions asked by police.

Design / Background / Key Points

Three types of homicide suspects based on veracity, i) deceptive suspects denying the crime but later convicted, ii) truthful suspects admitting the crime but later convicted, and iii) truthful suspects denying the crime and later cleared, were compared for the type and appropriateness of questions asked during police interviews.

Methods / Conclusions

An opportunity sample of 205 electronic police suspect interview transcripts obtained from a UK Police force were examined using a specially developed coding framework and analysed for the use of appropriate and inappropriate question types used.

Results / Conclusions

A very low proportion of inappropriate question types were found across all suspect interviews. Though no statistically significant findings are reported, interesting and exploratory differences will be discussed.

Conclusions

The study identifies how recommended interview practice is followed, and how suspect veracity may affect the question types used. Key findings aim to develop further understanding of question type efficacy, such as statement and closed question types. The classification of question types used in police interviews will be discussed.

Ref: 3079 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Behavioural analysis of impersonation scam victims in Singapore
Carolyn Misir, Nur Izyan Ismail, Rong Cheng Lee, Yong Ni Han, Singapore Police Force

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Research has looked at various forms of mass marketing fraud which include internet love scams, e-commerce scams and impersonation scams. These scams have made a concerted move from offline, physical presence, face to face scams into online, cyber presence, technology enabled scams. The study aims to look at impersonation scams and specifically how victims are groomed to fall into such scams and the influence of technology and social media in such scams in Singapore.

Design / Background / Key Points
A systematic literature review was conducted to look into the factors that affect how victims are groomed into participating in online scams. This was followed by a correlational design to understand which demographics factors are significant in the victim sample. Lastly, case studies of these victims were analysed.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Quantitative methodology using a variety statistical analysis including chi square analysis and odds ratio were conducted on a sample of 286 impersonations cam victims. Qualitative methodology using semi structured interviews were conducted for 11 impersonation scam victims and the findings were analysed thematically.

**Results / Conclusions**

Statistical analysis found that there were no specific main demographic factors that were associated to the susceptibility of victims being scammed. However, there were certain patterns of victim demographics that were significant. Thematic analysis revealed that compliance principles were employed to groom victims into being scammed. Some of these were social proof, reciprocity and scarcity principles that influence victims in falling for the scam.

**Conclusions**

The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of crime, police interviews, police training and victim care support applications.

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**Ref: 3066 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

**Evaluation of a non-offending partners intervention: A comparison of pre and post psychometric measures**

*Suzanna Moore¹, Simon Duff², Kathleen Green¹, Aimee Croft²*

¹*The University of Nottingham, ²Mersey Care*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Non-offending partners (NOP) are women who are in a relationship with an offender who has committed child sexual abuse (CSA). Mersey Forensic Psychology Services provide a programme for NOP to gain support, improve their understanding of their partner’s offending and potential risk to their children and to improve their ability to protect their children from CSA. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the intervention by comparing pre and post psychometric measures and exploring psychological change in the NOP. This study also compared these psychometric scores to normative scores within the general population. In addition, the psychometric scores within the NOP group was explored to see whether there are any differences between those women whose partners have committed extra-familial CSA, intra-familial CSA or non-contact offence.

**Design / Background / Key Points**
Data has been collected from anonymised psychometric reports of 34 women who have completed the intervention.

Methods / Conclusions

The psychometrics explored were; personality assessment inventory, interpersonal reactivity index, inventory of altered self-capacities, internalised shame schedule and inventory of interpersonal problems.

Results / Conclusions

Participants have shown a significant difference in four subscales of the personality assessment inventory pre and post intervention; physiological, resentment, affective instability and identity problems. Furthermore, there have been significant differences on three psychometrics (six subscales in total) between women whose partner has committed a non-contact offence and whose partner has committed an offence within the family.

Conclusions

This area is under researched and there are currently not many services within the UK that deliver this intervention and therefore this research aids the development of these interventions.

Ref: 2483 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Ex-offender’s reflections on the prison system as a care system: the need to rethink how care is conceptualised

Siobhan Neave, Emily Glorney, Lizzie Coles-Kemp, Royal Holloway, University of London

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This paper explores ex-offender’s opinions of the prison system as a care system and their experiences of and access to care while in prison.

Methods / Conclusions

A focus group was conducted with three ex-offenders and a mother of a current prisoner from a community centre in Sunderland.

Results / Conclusions

Thematic analysis derived five themes from the data: the influence of economic status, the changing prison system, ways of prison life, failing prisons and helping prisoners engage in work and basic education.
Conclusions

The conclusions demonstrate both a further understanding of how ex-offenders perceive care in prison, but also the need to be inclusive of the different spheres of the individual’s life (i.e. both community and prison life) when trying to conceptualise their responses to prison and thus prison as a care system. Conclusions drawn are useful to contemplate what more is required from a care system in prison. These outcomes will be examined further within the context of follow-up interviews exploring prisoner’s perceptions of the prison system response to their self-harm and therefore building further on the conceptualisation of care within prison. Theoretical implications from the conclusions drawn include the broadened understanding of what care means to ex-offenders and highlights where the policy and practise of care in prison may not be conducive to the care needs of individuals. This incongruence has a wider influence on reform, suggestive of the need to develop a more congruous form of reform and aligning this with a system of care in order to better rehabilitate and reduce re-offending.

Ref: 2806 Research / Work in Progress Paper
Exploring the functions of psychological consultations within the Wales OPD Pathway
Aisling O’Meara¹, Jason Davies², ¹HMPPS, ²Swansea University

Objectives

Understanding the functions and outcomes of psychological consultations provided to probation officers as part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway.

Design

Qualitative cross-sectional data from open-ended feedback forms were analysed using conventional content analysis.

Methods

Through integrated research within the Wales OPD Pathway, data have been continuously gathered from OPD staff and the probation officers with whom they consult. Data were gathered at two time-points - the goals of consultations and actions generated from these discussions were detailed during consultation sessions and follow up feedback on the outcomes and benefits of consultations was gathered several months post-consultation. Complete data were available for 145 consultations and were subjected to content analysis using N-Vivo software.

Results

Seven functional categories were identified and these encompassed 28 individual themes. The nature of themes ranged from broad areas including ‘working better’ and ‘psychological understanding’ to more specific content including ‘workforce impact of consultations’, ‘understanding and helping the offender’ and ‘OM-offender interactions’. How these themes related
to the areas of interest (goals, actions, and benefits) was explored in order to establish the overall functions of consultations within offender management practices.

Conclusions

OPD consultations are accessed by probation officers seeking to address a variety of concerns with their client group and to improve management style. Actions arising from consultations may not track directly onto intended goals, however, stated benefits indicate that consultations can offer alternative approaches to tackling these issues.

Ref: 3095 Research / Work in Progress Poster

Is recognition of 'own-race' faces dependent on viewpoint and set size?

Tochukwu Onwuegbusi, Patrick Matthews, University of Lincoln

Objectives / Purpose / Background

To explore whether the own-race effect is sensitive to viewpoint and number of faces to remember (set size). It was hypothesised that recognition for own-race faces will be (i) higher than other race faces (ii) higher in upright than profile view and (iii) decrease as set size increases.

Design / Background / Key Points

A 2 (viewpoint: frontal, half-profile) x 3 (set size: 2, 4, 6 faces) x 3 (race: Caucasian, Black and Hispanic) repeated measure design. The dependent variables were: (i) d-prime and (ii) criterion.

Methods / Conclusions

A total of 40 Caucasian participants completed a change detection task designed to characterise the relationship between N (set size) and d' (a signal detection theory measure) for own and other race faces presented in frontal and profile viewpoints. The proportion of hits and false alarms were converted into d-prime (d') scores in order to provide more sensitive measure of signal detection. A 2 (viewpoint: frontal, profile) x 3 (race: Black, Caucasian, Hispanic) x 3 (set size: 2, 4, 6) repeated measures ANOVA was conducted with sensitivity d' and criterion (C) as the repeated measures.

Results / Conclusions

Sensitivity decreased as set size increased from 2 to 6 faces and higher in profile than frontal viewpoint. Sensitivity was stronger for own than other-race faces independent of facial viewpoint. However, sensitivity for own-race faces decreased at larger set size (≥4 faces).

Conclusions

This study has revealed that own-race advantage can survive changes in facial viewpoint. However, there is capacity limits to representing own-race faces in visual working memory. Implications for eyewitness facial identification is discussed.

Ref: 2419 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Understanding successful desistance from crime: The influence of generative roles
**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Desistance theories have emphasised the importance of mechanisms of change in the process including age, structural influences and changes in environment, human agency, and identity shifts. Employment has been shown to underpin these mechanisms. Particularly, generative ‘helping’ roles have been shown to offer a wealth of benefits to ex-offenders. The present study aimed to further understanding of the influence of generative roles in desistance.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

Semi-structured interviews were conducted to allow rich data encompassing participants’ experiences to be gathered.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Volunteer sampling was used to recruit eight ex-offenders working for a mentoring service in north-west England. Interviews explored perceived benefits of the mentor role, along with what individuals felt was paramount in their journey. Thematic analysis was conducted to analyse data.

**Results / Conclusions**

Five themes emerged. Generative roles offered individuals a way to view themselves positively, a chance to use past experiences within their work, a sense of control, and benefits in terms of their contribution to others’ journeys. External influences such as motivation drawn from family and the development of social networks within their role were also found to be key to desistance.

**Conclusions**

The mentor role can be viewed as a product of one’s decision to cease offending, with benefits of the role further supporting continued desistance. The development of an integrated and dynamic view of desistance is warranted to encapsulate structure and agency as fundamental. Conclusions were drawn in terms of the importance of making roles widely available to ex-offenders, with suggestions for future research also discussed.

**Ref: 3075 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

Police Caution Comprehension in Appropriate Adults and implications for vulnerable suspects

**Objectives**

Appropriate Adults (AAs) facilitate communication about vulnerable suspects’ legal rights, including the police caution. This study explored AAs’ comprehension of the police caution. It was hypothesised that experience as an AA would have an effect on comprehension, and that there would be a significant relationship between ‘perceived’ and ‘actual’ levels of comprehension.
Design

An online survey measured AAs’ ‘experience’ and comprehension of the caution. A series of one-way ANOVA’s were used to explore the effects of experience, and correlation analyses were conducted to establish the relationship between ‘perceived’ and ‘actual’ comprehension.

Methods

Seventy-nine Appropriate Adults were recruited via membership with the National Appropriate Adult Network (NAAN). This recruitment method allowed for wider national recruitment, especially due to the diverse geographical locations of AAs.

Results

AAs who worked fewer hours had significantly greater comprehension of the first part of the caution than those who worked the most hours. The results showed that there was no significant relationship found between AAs’ ‘perceived’ and ‘actual’ understanding.

Conclusions

AAs level of experience impacted upon comprehension of the police caution. The findings also revealed that AAs rated their understanding of the caution higher than they demonstrated ‘actual’ understanding. This study implies that further consideration should be given to the information disseminated to vulnerable suspects regarding their legal rights. The study considers the ways that AAs understanding of the caution can be enhanced and maintained through training resources and guidelines.

Ref: 2803 Workshop

Risk assessment and management of transgender individuals in forensic settings

Joanna Paschedag¹, Sally Lopresti², Wendy Morgan³
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Objectives / Purpose / Background

Practitioners working in the CJS in the UK are increasingly likely to be asked to advise on the assessment and treatment of individuals who identify as transgender. However, there is a lack of research or professional practice guidelines regarding working with such individuals in a forensic context. The aim of this workshop is to suggest ways in which evidence-based practice that applies to cisgender clients can be adapted to work with transgender persons in the CJS, with particular emphasis on the process of risk assessment and risk management.

Design / Background / Key Points

Our theoretical stance will incorporate trans-affirmative and minority stress models, whilst remaining firmly grounded in a public safety perspective. Case-based exercises will focus on such key topics as the appropriateness of the use of actuarial assessments, the problem of gender norms in
personality assessments, the complexities of identifying personality disorders within transgender clients, the effect of medical transition (including hormones) on behaviour, and parsing out problematic behaviours that are unrelated to a person’s gender identity or dysphoria. Participants will learn how best to approach the process of risk assessment and management in a variety of settings and with clients in different places along the transgender and gender nonconforming spectrum. Reflective exercises will be included to allow participants to adopt an action learning approach within the workshop.

Conclusions

Both UK and international evidence will be drawn upon to help attendees become more informed and confident in their practice when providing risk assessments for bodies such as HMPS, the Courts, and the Parole Board.

Ref: 2817 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Self-reported false confessions within a clinical forensic population
Wendy Paton¹, Stella Bain², Lynsey Gozna³, Elizabeth Gilchrist⁴
¹Teesside University, ²Glasgow Caledonian University, ³University of Leicester, ⁴University of Worcester

Objectives

There is a lack of research examining false confessions within UK forensic populations and, in particular, within clinical forensic populations. The study examined whether personality traits, suggestibility, self-esteem, and criminal thinking styles differentiated false confessors from non-confessors.

Design

This non-experimental, exploratory study examined self-reported false confessions within a sample of patients from a high secure hospital.

Methods

Seventy-nine male patients were invited to participate. The twenty-two patients who agreed to participate completed the International Personality Item Pool Scale, Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles, and the Paulhus Deception Scale. After completing the tools, participants were asked about their experiences of police interviews and if they had ever made a false confession.

Results

Eight participants claimed they had made a false confession. Data were analysed using independent t-tests. False confessors had significantly higher scores for the criminal thinking style of cognitive indolence than non-confessors. False confessors also had higher mean scores for the remaining criminal thinking styles. In terms of self-esteem, false confessors obtained a higher mean score than
non-confessors and the difference was approaching significance. There was no significant difference in personality traits and suggestibility between false confessors and non-confessors.

Conclusions

The findings appear to suggest that the criminal thinking style of cognitive indolence may be a stronger predictor of false confessions than personality traits and suggestibility. Given that criminal thinking styles may influence the decision to make a false confession during a police interview, further research with a larger sample is required.

Ref: 2735 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Therapists’ experiences of delivering Multisystemic Therapy to young people with Level 1 Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

Sanu Pattni1, Emily Glorney1, Simone Fox2

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Objectives / Purpose / Background

This qualitative study aimed to provide the first consideration into MST therapists’ experiences, including strengths and challenges, of delivering Multisystemic Therapy (MST) to young people with a Level 1 diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Design / Background / Key Points

Semi-structured interviews were used for this study, allowing for qualitative thematic data analysis.

Methods / Conclusions

Interviews were completed with 11 MST Therapists working within UK-based MST teams. The inclusion criteria for participants were that they had to be a past or current MST Therapist with experience in delivering MST with young people with ASD (diagnosed at Level 1 or suspected). Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and then analysed using thematic analysis.

Results / Conclusions

Thematic analysis identified three major themes: nuanced delivery of MST for ASD; need for knowledge and resources; and therapists having positive experiences when delivering MST to an ASD population.

Conclusions

Overall, the findings suggest that therapists had a challenging, yet positive experience when delivering MST to young people with a Level 1 diagnosis of ASD, but place particular emphasis on the need to develop knowledge of ASD to allow them to better apply the model to this population. Limitations include small sample size, and that some aspects of MST delivery were not addressed, however, they are issues which future research can address. The findings provide a foundation for future research in relation to both the current application of standard MST, and the development of the MST-ASD adaptation.

Ref: 2795 Research / Work in Progress Paper
The impact of aversive and general personality traits, attachment style and moral disengagement on revenge pornography proclivity

Kate Phipps, Simon Duff, University of Nottingham

Objectives

Research investigating revenge pornography has increased over recent years, however, little is known about the factors associated with the propensity to engage in revenge pornography. This study investigated the impact of personality traits, childhood attachment style and moral disengagement on predicting revenge pornography proclivity, enjoyment and approval.

Design

Using a within-participants design, a cross-sectional online survey was employed.

Methods

The target population was males from the general population over 18 years old and fluent in English. Participants (n = 157) were recruited through convenience sampling or snowball sampling. Participants were directed to the online study, and answered demographic questions and six scales to measure the predictor variables (The Short Dark Triad, HEXACO-60, Experiences in Close Relationships – Revised, Moral Disengagement Scale, Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale) and outcome variable (Revenge Porn Proclivity Scale).

Results

Data were analysed by multiple regression. These variables significantly explained 43.2% of the variance in revenge pornography proclivity, $F(9,147) = 12.437, p = <.001$, in support of the main hypothesis. Psychopathy, moral disengagement and attachment anxiety were significant predictors of greater revenge pornography proclivity.

Conclusions

This study offers new knowledge about what impels individuals to share revenge pornography. The identification of such characteristics is important for the classification of these acts in order to benefit preventative and rehabilitative methods, and allow important insight into the use of technology to facilitate violence. Although the results will not be applicable to revenge pornography perpetrators, the study was designed to explore what factors may increase revenge pornography proclivity.

Ref: 3089 Research / Work in Progress Poster

An exploration of the association between the behavioural propensity to engage in intimate partner violence, stalking and revenge porn

Kate Phipps, Simon Duff, University of Nottingham

Objectives
Research has established an association between intimate partner violence (IPV) and stalking, however, this has overlooked technological advancements and the impact of this on the relationship between IPV and stalking. An association has been suggested between digital and offline abuse in intimate relationships. This study aimed to assess the association between the propensity to engage in IPV, stalking and revenge porn.

**Design**

Using a within-participants design, a cross-sectional online survey was employed.

**Methods**

The target population was males from the general population over 18 years old and fluent in English. Participants (n = 157) were recruited through convenience or snowball sampling. Participants were directed to the online study, and answered demographic questions and four scales to measure independent variables (Propensity for Abusiveness Scale, Stalking Propensity Scale, Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale – 13 Item Version, Revenge Porn Proclivity Scale).

**Results**

A one-way repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed a significant main effect between the propensity to engage in different types of abuse towards women, F(1.55, 242.04) = 1278.65, p < .001, ηp2 = .89. Significant differences were found between the propensity to engage in all three types of abuse, with participants' having the highest propensity for IPV.

**Conclusions**

This study offers new knowledge about the association of different types of abuse in intimate relationships. Future research could extend this study to individuals with a history of these offences, to determine the similarities and differences between these behaviours. The correlational nature of the study limits its ability to make causal attributions.

**Ref: 3085 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

**Patterns of alcohol use, impulsivity and criminal attitudes in convicted drink drivers attending a rehabilitation scheme in Scotland**

*Sharron Reilly, Dr Katy Jones, University of Nottingham*

**Objectives**

To explore characteristics of recently disqualified drink drivers attending the Drink Drive Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in Scotland.

**Design**

A cross-sectional paper-based survey advertised in session one of the DDRS.

**Methods**
A total of 232 offenders (male = 74.5%; female = 25.5%; first offenders = 88.7%, age 38.3) were recruited (78.6% of all course attendees). Self-reported measures of problematic drinking (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, AUDIT-10); impulsivity (Urgency, Premeditation, Perseverance, Sensation Seeking, UPPS-P); and criminal attitudes (Criminal Sentiments Scale Modified, CSSM) were completed. Self-reporting of alcohol use and offending behaviour carry criticism in their validity of findings, so this study utilised the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR). Descriptive statistics and correlational analyses are reported.

**Results**

Average AUDIT score for this sample was 13.84 (SD=6.89), with 22% at low risk (0-7), 40% at hazardous risk (8-15), 18% at harmful levels (16-19), and 20% at high-risk of alcohol dependency (20+). Socially desirable responding was moderate with mean for Self-Deceptive Enhancement at 6.05 (SD = 3.47), and Impression Management at 5.84 (SD = 3.39). All UPPS-P sub-scales were significantly positively correlated with total AUDIT score and all sub-scales (consumption, dependency, and hazardous use), apart from sensation seeking which was not related to dependency. Criminal attitudes, where higher scores indicate pro-criminal views, were related to hazardous drinking only (p<0.005).

**Conclusions**

First time drink driving offenders have high rates of problematic drinking. Impulse control is related to most aspects of problematic alcohol use, but elevated criminal attitudes were related to hazardous drinking alone.

Ref: 2801 Research / Work in Progress Paper

**Preliminary evaluation of Plan B: Mindfulness for Reform**

*Sam Russell, Waves Mindfulness/SLaM NHS Trust*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

This research has been designed to evaluate Plan B: Mindfulness for Reform which is an 8-week mindfulness course specifically designed to meet the needs of men in custody. Developed with lived experience at its core, it is designed to support the development of coping skills to manage the custodial experience and strengthen mental and psychological wellbeing. This research aims to evaluate the intervention on a number of variables including levels of anxiety, depression, core functioning, perceived stress, psychological wellbeing and mindfulness capacity.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

This study utilises a quantitative design involving the administration of self-report questionnaires both pre- and post-intervention.

**Methods / Conclusions**

The sample of 44 adult male prisoners were selected on the basis that completed Plan B between April 2017 and August 2018. All participants completed the following self-report measures: The Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation – Outcome Measure[1]; the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire[2]; the Perceived Stress Scale[3]; the Beck Depression Inventory[4]; and the Beck Anxiety Inventory[5]. All data has been analysed using SPSS utilising repeated measures statistical tests.
Results / Conclusions

The analysis has highlighted significant changes between pre- and post-intervention scores. Specifically, the results have indicated:

- Increased levels of wellbeing and functioning
- Decreased levels of stress, anxiety and depression
- Increased capacity for mindfulness

Conclusions

The initial findings from this research are extremely promising in understanding the potential impact that the Plan B intervention can have and the role that mindfulness can play within the criminal justice setting. Limitations of the study include relying on self-report, however future research will focus on measures to capture behaviour change.

Ref: 3094 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Reliability and biases in terrorism risk assessment
Nadine Salman, Paul Gill, Adam Harris, University College London

Objectives

This paper assessed how terrorism risk assessment tools affected judgments of individual risk. It also examined whether the individual’s ideology affected these judgments.

Design

The experiment included four independent variables: vignette (two known violent extremists), guidance (without/with a tool), risk assessment tool (VERA/TRAP-18), and vignette ideology (jihadist/far-right).

Methods

239 participants, recruited opportunistically, participated in an online study. Participants evaluated two vignettes describing known violent extremists (excluding terrorist activity so the outcome was unknown). Participants saw one of two versions of each vignette (jihadist/far-right), and rated each vignette’s vulnerability, risk of radicalisation and risk of violence; their confidence in these ratings; and whether they would refer the individual for further investigation (first without, and then with guidance from a tool).

Results

Mixed MANOVAs found significant differences between vignette ratings, and a significant effect of guidance, where vulnerability ratings decreased and radicalisation ratings increased when using a tool. Confidence ratings also significantly increased with guidance. There was no significant difference in ratings depending on the individual’s ideology or the tool used. Mixed ANOVAs found no significant effect of these variables on decisions to refer subjects for further investigation.

Conclusions
This study indicated that using terrorism risk assessment tools influenced assessors’ risk judgments and confidence, and that different tools produced similar judgments. It also suggested that assessors were not influenced by the ideology of the subject. A key limitation of this study was that it only used true positive cases; further research can include judgments of non-terrorist vignettes.

Ref: 2820 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Where to draw the line? An exploration of the point at which behaviour ‘crosses the line’ and becomes stalking
Adrian Scott¹, Sofia Stathi², Victoria Burniak¹
¹Goldsmiths, University of London, ²University of Greenwich

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study examines the influence of prior relationship, perpetrator-target sex and perpetrator motivation on the point at which behaviour crosses the line and becomes stalking.

Design / Background / Key Points

The study used a 2 x 2 x 2 between-participants experimental design. The independent variables comprised prior relationship (intimate, non-intimate), perpetrator-target sex (male-female, female-male) and perpetrator motivation (relationship, frighten).

Methods / Conclusions

A sample of 461 students read one of eight versions of an ambiguous stalking scenario. Students were chosen because they are more likely to experience stalking victimisation compared to community members. The dependent variables comprised the point at which the behaviour ‘crossed the line’ and became stalking, and the likelihood of various advice and criminal justice responses.

Results / Conclusions

Multivariate analyses of variance revealed that behaviour crossed the line earlier in the scenario when the perpetrator was motivated to frighten the target, but only in the context of a non-intimate prior relationship. Regarding advice, participants were more likely to suggest the target seek formal support in the male-female and frighten conditions, and to seek informal support in the relationship conditions. Regarding criminal justice responses, participants were more likely to believe the perpetrator would be investigated, arrested and prosecuted in the male-female and frighten conditions.

Conclusions

Perpetrator motivation influenced perceptions of where to draw the line in the context of a non-intimate prior relationship. Furthermore, perpetrator-target sex and perpetrator motivation influenced perceptions of the likelihood of various advice and criminal justice responses. These findings highlight the importance of understanding stalking misperceptions and have implications for stalking awareness and intervention campaigns.

Ref: 2460 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Effectiveness of bullying prevention interventions in a High Secure Hospital
Ivan Sebalo, Jane Louise Ireland, Kimberley McNeill, Kate Murphy, Gayle Brewer, Carol Ann Ireland, Simon Chu, Michael Lewis

1University of Central Lancashire and Ashworth Research Centre, Mersey Care NHS Trust, 2Ashworth Research Centre, Mersey Care NHS Trust, 3University of Liverpool

Objectives

Evaluation the interventions that directly and indirectly targeted the factors precipitating bullying in high secure settings.

Design

In the first study the alterations in the attitudes towards bullying and institutional factors associated with intra-group aggression after the interventions on four wards (changes to: social environment, physical environment, both, no changes) were assessed using mixed regression. In the second study, the alterations in the negative sense of community and institutional factors after the interventions in three groups (group intervention, individual intervention, control group) were assessed using mixed regression.

Methods

In study one: 131 participants (33 patients and 98 staff) completed Patients/Prisoner Bullying Scale (PBS, served as a measure of attitudes supportive of bullying), Prison Environment Scale (PES, served as measure of institutional factors) before the interventions and 89 (20 patients and 69 staff) completed them afterwards. In study two: 307 participants (52 patients and 254 staff members) completed PES and Negative Psychological Sense of Community (NPSOC, served to assess factors that drive an individual from a community prior to the intervention, and 107 participants (25 patients and 82 staff) completed them afterwards.

Results

Direct changes to patients’ environment did not produce stable and positive changes in factors predictive of intra-group aggression. However, indirect changes to the environment on wards in form of group activities decreased factors associated with bullying.

Conclusions

Factors associated with intra-group aggression can be reduced by exposing patients to the experiences where it is absent rather than by directly challenging potentially harmful aspects of the environment.

Ref: 3086 Research / Work in Progress Poster

The Elders Project: Promoting inclusion in forensic services for African and Caribbean men

Kimberly Sham Ku, Ashley-Christopher Fallon, Beresford Dawkins
Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust

Objectives / Purpose / Background
Within secure services, there is evidence of greater disparities in the care and treatment received by African and Caribbean men, in comparison to their white British counterparts. These experiences are reflected in higher rates of detention, over representation in secure wards, lengthier admissions, increased rates of control and restraint and greater use of medication as a frontline intervention etc.

As part of the wider New Care Models initiative within the NHS, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust is keen to seize opportunities to improve services for this marginalised group.

The objective of the Elders Project is to offer a proactive approach to supporting African and Caribbean service users (SUs) throughout their recovery, with a particular focus on the period of transition and discharge.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Screening and identification of BME cohort. Parallel process of recruitment of elders. Consultation with care teams. Series of events held to unite group of SUs and professionals.

**Results / Conclusions**

**Phase 1: Identifying BME cohort**

52% of male inpatients identified as BME, within which, 45% are African and Caribbean.

**Phase 2: Identifying SUs**

- Mechanisms to approach care teams and SUs to gauge their suitability was overwhelmingly positive.
- Identifying with care teams, SUs who were interested. Various engagement strategies: posters, community meetings, individual chats, official launch.

**Phase 3: Initiation phase**

In progress. SUs and elders to be matched. Training to be delivered to elders.

**Conclusions**

There have been encouraging levels of support and interest from SUs, creating several opportunities for co-production and will undoubtedly contribute to building resilience and successful transitions.

**Ref: 3061 Research / Work in Progress Poster**

**Radicalization in Czech prisons**

*Andrea Šíchová¹, Štěpán Vymětal²*

¹*Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Social Psychology, ²Ministry of the interiror of the Czech Republic*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

It is essential to understand what personal factors contribute to the process of radicalization in order to implement a high-quality de-radicalization intervention in the prison environment. Exploratory research in the Czech prisons was performed to map the representation of different types of radicalization and specific psycho-social characteristics of people in the risk of radicalization.

**Design / Background / Key Points**
Based on the relevant literature in the field of radicalization, the following categories of information were identified to be explored: Demographic data, family, social background, personal history, personal characteristics, behavioral characteristics, and process of radicalization. Required information were gathered from personal records of the prisoners.

**Methods / Conclusions**

67 male inmates from 18 prisons in the Czech Republic were labeled, by psychologists and other prison personnel, as reporting signs of the process of radicalization. Qualitative and quantitative data from the personal records were organised and gathered in prepared forms according to the previously mentioned categories.

**Results / Conclusions**

Four different types of radicalization were recognised based on the motivation of the inmates' behaviour: Right-wing (n=32), Islamic (n=11), individual (n=4), and left-wing (n=2). The type identification was not possible in 18 cases due to insufficient information. All types of radicalization were linked with negative evaluation of resocialization potential, social pathology, and mental disorders (personality disorders, alcohol or drug dependence, and anxiety). Right-wing oriented inmates were more likely to be radicalized through their friends outside of prison, whereas Islamic radicalization was happening more often in the prison environment. Further analysis is needed for better understanding of the situation.

**Ref: 2809 Review / Theoretical Paper**

**The impact of exposure to suicidal behaviour in institutional settings**

*Karen Slade¹, Karen Slade¹, Liz Scowcroft², ¹Nottingham Trent University, ²Samaritans*

**Purpose**

The purpose of this study was: 1) to identify the impact of exposure to a suicide or an attempted suicide for adult residents or staff working within either a prison or inpatient setting; 2) To consider the mechanisms by which future suicidal behaviour may occur as a result of that exposure.

**Background**

Although the impact on family and community professionals is well documented, there is less known on the impact of exposure to suicide amongst other professional groups within institutional settings, or co-residents.

**Methods**

Computerised database searches were performed, with hand searching of references of relevant articles and contacting of authors conducted. Of 7,696 studies on the impact of exposure to suicidal behaviour retrieved, 27 met inclusion criteria for evaluation of study quality and included in the synthesis.

**Conclusions**
The rate of exposure is exceptionally high with strong evidence of long-term and profound mental health and wellbeing effects on a proportion of those exposed. The universal presence of shock, confusion and emotional reactions, including loss and guilt, is in keeping with bereavement and community studies. The consistent presence of anxiety responses across the short and long-term suggests a priority area for intervention, particularly for staff groups. The cumulative impact of exposure and/or proximity to suicide on vulnerability to long-term negative effects emphasises the need for institutions to prioritise these individuals for postvention support. Limitations included a large number of poor studies or a lack of clarity in population characteristics, limiting the strength of evidence for some themes.

Ref: 2723 Review / Theoretical Paper

The use of therapy dogs to support court users in the waiting room
Elizabeth Spruin, Katarina Mozova, Canterbury Christ Church University

Purpose

The study aimed to conduct a wider exploration of the experiences pertaining to a therapy dog being present in a court waiting area, focusing on the potential impact on the well-being of court users. The research provides the first global evaluation into the impact that specially trained dogs can have within the justice system and also the first exploration into the suitability of these practices within the UK system.

Background

The use of animals to support individuals' well-being has been documented across a variety of disciplines. It has been over a decade since dogs have also started to be used within the criminal justice setting in America to support vulnerable people, but this practice is not common in the UK. Globally, empirical evidence to support the benefits of utilising dogs within the criminal justice system is also lacking.

Methods

A 2-stage qualitative design was used. Stage one contained interviews with 117 court users to explore the essence of participants' experiences. Stage two contained 8 retrospective interviews with legal professionals to explore their reflections on the experience. Using thematic analysis, three main themes were discovered: Context of the court environment, effect of the therapy dog on well-being, and issues relating to therapy dogs in court waiting areas.

Conclusions

Results suggests that therapy dogs have a number of benefits to court users. Long-term, the human-canine interaction positively translates into the court waiting room environment and so it should be further explored, evaluated and then appropriately implemented in the UK’s legal system.

Ref: 2909 Review/ Theoretical & Practice Oral Presentation

Linking sexual fantasy to sexual behaviour: A preliminary study
Melanie StJohn-Howe¹, Ross Bartels¹, Kevin Butler²
¹University of Lincoln, ²CAMH, Toronto, Canada
Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study investigated whether males who fantasised about a sexually dominant scenario would report a greater motivation to enact the scenario in real-life, and subsequently act out the scenario.

Design / Background / Key Points

An experimental design was adopted, whereby half the sample engaged in a sexual fantasy imagination task and the other half engaged in a non-sexual imagination task. Data was collected at two time points (two weeks apart). This approach was implemented as no experimental research exists on the sexual fantasy-behaviour link.

Methods / Conclusions

Heterosexual males (N=47) were recruited via advertising and word-of-mouth. Participants' interest in sexual dominance was first measured. They then completed a task that involved either fantasising about a sexual dominance scenario (experimental) or imagining a social interaction (control). Their motivation to enact the scenario was then measured. Participants were asked to envision their scenario over two weeks. At follow-up, participants' attempts and successes at acting out the scenario were assessed.

Results / Conclusions

A between-subjects ANCOVA (controlling for sexual dominance interest) showed that motivation at Time 1 was significantly higher in the experimental condition. Further, sexual dominance interest was found to be a moderator of the relationship between motivation (Time 1) and behaviour (time 2).

Conclusions

Results suggest that sexual fantasising influences the motivation to act out the imagined behaviour (in this case, sexual dominance). Moreover, this motivation influences subsequent sexual behaviour, particularly in those with an existing interest in the behaviour. Replications and follow-up research is necessary to corroborate these findings, given their potential implications for theoretical development and forensic practice.

Ref: 2797 Research / Work in Progress Paper

A preliminary evaluation of a relationships psychoeducation programme for forensic patients

James Tapp, West London NHS Trust / Kingston University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

This study investigates outcomes for a relationships psychoeducation programme delivered in a forensic inpatient setting.

Design / Background / Key Points

The study employs a wait list control group design to establish whether the intended outcomes for the programme are achieved.
**Methods / Conclusions**

A series of assessments that were mapped to the intended change indices for the programme were completed with group completers (n=32) and a wait list comparison group (n=20). Assessments were completed pre and post group for completers, and with a time lag that matched the duration of the group for the wait list participants.

**Results / Conclusions**

Means comparisons will be conducted to determine any change in outcome assessments. Ideographic indices of change (reliable and significant) will also be calculated to investigate individual outcomes for group completers.

**Conclusions**

The study will aim to conclude whether the use of psychoeducation for relationships can be beneficial for forensic patients.

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**Ref: 2798 Research / Work in Progress Paper**

**Red teaming Restorative Justice in forensic mental health services**

*James Tapp, West London NHS Trust / Kingston University*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

Restorative justice practices (RJP) are emerging in forensic mental health services. The current study aims to explore the experiences of RJ facilitators who are implementing these practices. The objective is to understand the ways in which RJ fits alongside existing practices and how it is experienced by those who work and are detained in these settings.

**Design / Background / Key Points**

The study uses a qualitative design to explore the experience of RJ facilitators undertaking RJ referrals within a forensic inpatient mental health service in the UK.

**Methods / Conclusions**

A series of group supervision meetings for RJ facilitators were audio recorded at a forensic mental health service, and these were transcribed and analysed to explore themes specific to the experiences of undertaking referrals for RJ. Thematic analysing was applied to the transcribed supervision meetings.

**Results / Conclusions**

A number of themes were developed that corresponded to the existing literature that has investigated the implementation of RJ in forensic services. A number of systemic / organisational processes and responses are also identified from the analyses.

**Conclusions**
The findings provide useful lessons learnt when implementing new interventions or practices in forensic mental health inpatient settings, that may have a long standing history of familiar ways of working.

Ref: 2299 Workshop
Detection, assessment, treatment, and the law for internet sexual offenders: Current practice, challenges, & opportunities
Ruth Tully¹, Jennifer Bamford¹, Chris Wise², Matthew Graham³
¹TULLY FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY LTD, ²Tully Forensic Psychology Ltd, ³Mowbray Woodwards Solicitors

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Internet sexual offending is an increasing problem. Traditional methods of detection, assessment, and treatment of those who offend in this way have had to adapt over time. This workshop will cover detection and the dark web, psychological assessment, psychological treatment, and the law in this developing field.

Design / Background / Key Points

Chris Wise, an IT specialist, will discuss how the dark web works, why it is used, and why/how do people get caught. There will be exploration of what is/is not working in detecting online crime, with a focus on the future of the web in relation to internet offending.

Dr Ruth Tully will discuss psychological approaches to risk and needs assessment of internet offenders, drawing on existing models and examining advancements in the field. Discussion relating to the specific challenges of risk assessing internet only sex offenders will be held.

Dr Jennifer Bamford will highlight the available treatments and support services for this population. Discussion will be held about what (we think) works, and the future in the treatment of internet sex offenders.

Matthew Graham, Solicitor, will discuss the legal implications and processes involved for a person alleged to have committed online offences. The challenges and client experience will be discussed and how this can be turned into an opportunity for risk-reduction.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants will gain increased knowledge of the state of the field in relation to this population, as well as increased confidence to apply this knowledge in their practice.

Ref: 3051 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Exploring the interrelatedness of risk factors for child maltreatment
Annemiek Vial, University of Amsterdam

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Child maltreatment is a worldwide problem. Research has identified many risk factors for child maltreatment. In particular the accumulation of risk factors has often shown to be the best predictor
of child maltreatment, suggesting that risks may be interrelated. We therefore aimed to explore this interrelatedness.

Design / Background / Key Points

A network analysis was carried out on cross-sectional data obtained from risk assessments of child maltreatment in multi-problem families who were referred to Social Services in Amsterdam.

Methods / Conclusions

The participants comprised children (and their family members) who were referred to Social Services in Amsterdam. For each family, the risk of (recurrence of) child maltreatment was assessed at the time of referral. Between January 2016 and October 2018, 1904 risk assessments were completed, which were analysed in the present study. In the analyses, a network based on both the static and dynamic risk factors was constructed. Next, centrality analyses were conducted to determine the importance of individual risk factors.

Results / Conclusions

Preliminary results identified the following risk factors as most central: ‘caregiver has a psychiatric disorder’, ‘caregiver is emotionally absent’, ‘caregivers have a problematic relationship’, and ‘high family conflict’. Interestingly, the risk factor ‘caregiver was maltreated as a child’ showed a strong relationship with the risk factor ‘caregiver has a history of abusing a child’ and ‘caregiver has been violent before’.

Conclusions

Caregivers’ mental health and relationship problems were identified as important risk factors and therefore require special attention in clinical practice. Further implications for (forensic) practice and research will be discussed.

Ref: 2813 Research / Work in Progress Paper

Sexual offending rehabilitation experiences of men with Autism Spectrum Conditions: An interpretative phenomenological analysis

Luke Vinter, Gayle Dillon, Craig Harper, Nottingham Trent University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Research suggests that sexual offending is one of the more common forms of offending committed by individuals with Autism Spectrum Conditions (ASC). However, little research has explored the rehabilitation of individuals who have sexually offended and have ASC. This study aimed to explore the experiences of men with ASC who had embarked on sexual offending rehabilitation pathways, to further understand how appropriate current sexual offending treatment approaches are for individuals with ASC.
**Design / Background / Key Points**

As this was an under-researched topic, an exploratory qualitative design was chosen to identify key issues in sexual offending rehabilitation for men with ASC.

**Methods / Conclusions**

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with twelve men diagnosed with ASC, who were serving sentences at two UK prisons that exclusively house men with sexual offence convictions. Interviews explored experiences of sexual offending treatment programmes and risk assessments, and whether that treatment experience was helpful for them.

**Results / Conclusions**


**Conclusions**

The findings from this analysis emphasise the importance of considering the wider prison experience for prisoners with ASC, and how this could impact rehabilitation. The analysis also identified key elements of current approaches to sexual offending rehabilitation, which may be less appropriate for men with ASC. The findings from this analysis will be used to inform thinking around how best to work with men with ASC in prison-based sexual offending treatment.

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**Ref: 2818 Research / Work in Progress Paper**

**Staff Experiences of Autism Spectrum Conditions in Prison-Based Sexual Offending Rehabilitation**

*Luke Vinter, Gayle Dillon, Craig Harper, Nottingham Trent University*

**Objectives / Purpose / Background**

This study sought to qualitatively explore the appropriateness and usefulness of current, prison-based, sexual offending rehabilitation approaches for men with Autism Spectrum Conditions (ASC), from the perspective of prison rehabilitation staff.

**Design / Background / Key Points**
As the literature on the rehabilitation of men with ASC who have committed sexual offences is scant, a qualitative design was chosen to identify key issues that could be researched further.

Methods / Conclusions

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with thirteen members of rehabilitation staff from two UK prisons that exclusively house men who have committed sexual offences. Interviews explored staff understanding and experiences of ASC in the rehabilitation of men who have sexually offended, and their views on how useful current treatment approaches are for individuals with ASC.

Results / Conclusions

Interview recordings were transcribed verbatim and thematic analysis was conducted, with an integrated saliency analysis. Four themes were identified. Participants identified ‘Specific Programme and Assessment Features’ that were challenging for service users with ASC, they discussed the importance of ‘Programme Format’ in the rehabilitation of men with ASC, participants highlighted issues relating to the ‘Prison Context’ that could impact rehabilitation, and they also described how rehabilitating service users with ASC could be a ‘Challenging Role’.

Conclusions

The findings from this analysis identified some important issues relating the prison-based rehabilitation of men with ASC who have committed sexual offences. In particular, there was a strong emphasis on the difficulties service users with ASC encounter in mainstream group programmes, and challenges that are specific to rehabilitation in a prison context when working with service users with ASC.

Ref: 2821 Review / Theoretical Paper

What works in the rehabilitation of people who have offended? A meta-analysis of Justice Data Lab findings

Sandra von Paris, Joanna Adler, Mark Coulson, Middlesex University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

The Ministry of Justice Data Lab (JDL) have produced over 100 effectiveness evaluations of offender interventions. These studies were systematically reviewed with a meta-analysis statistically combining their findings. The objectives were to quantify the overall effect of interventions on reoffending behaviours; to investigate moderating factors of intervention and participant characteristics on recidivism and compare intervention effectiveness across characteristics; and to enhance understanding of why interventions vary in effectiveness.

Design / Background / Key Points

JDL offer quasi-experimental effectiveness evaluations to criminogenic intervention providers, drawing control groups from UK reoffending data via Propensity Score Matching (PSM). JDL have evaluated various intervention types from across UK regions and sectors with identical, sophisticated methodology. The meta-analysis of JDL’s independent studies has the unique advantage that methodological heterogeneity (variation) and selection bias are virtually eliminated. Meta-analysis has been the driving method of “what works” research in reducing reoffending. JDL’s work presents an opportunity to contribute to this knowledge base by enabling an integrated comparative impact
evaluation with a unique spotlight on ‘clinical’ heterogeneity: effect size variations caused by differences in intervention and participant characteristics.

Methods / Conclusions

Standardised mean difference effect sizes were modelled with fixed, random and mixed effects meta-analysis models to capture heterogeneity and accommodate different moderators.

Results / Conclusions

Overall, positive intervention impacts were found with statistically significant reductions in reoffending behaviours. Treatment type was the only statistically significant intervention characteristic, where education/learning and employment showed the best effectiveness. No model was identified which explained effect size variability sufficiently, which may be connected to relatively limited sophistication in available intervention characterisations.

Ref: 3046 Research / Work in Progress Poster

‘I gotta live here, know what I mean?’ Indeterminately sentenced prisoners’ perspectives of violence in a UK prison.

Katie Walsh, Gareth Ross, HMPPS

Objectives

The current research examined prisoners’ perceptions of situational (prison management, control, activities), and relational (quality of staff-prisoner relationships and the use of authority) factors within a UK prison, which influence levels of violence.

Design

A theoretical style of thematic analysis was adopted to identify latent themes within data of interviews with nine adult male prisoners serving indeterminate sentences who had been a victim or perpetrator of violence within the preceding 12 months. The theoretical flexibility of thematic analysis allows for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns in qualitative data in rich detail.

Results

Four themes and ten sub-themes were identified which describe the culture existing within the establishment.
1: ‘I have to live here’. Sub-themes: Lack of choice; Tension in the atmosphere; Feel unsafe.
2: Lack of hope for a better life. Sub-themes: Lack of incentives; No-one is happy in prison; activity is not purposeful.
3: ‘Can I trust you?’ Sub-themes: Inconsistency; No-one really cares about me.
4: Lifer identity.

Conclusions

Staff-prisoner relationships are important in the experience of prison and in how violence is controlled and managed. Violence may be less likely to occur where relationships are consistent and
boundaried, where prisoners feel that they have some autonomy within their lives, and that staff genuinely care about them. Findings are specific to the environment in which the research was conducted. Many of the issues discussed are intrinsically linked to the experience of living with an indeterminate sentence.

Ref: 2694 Review / Theoretical Paper

An integrative review of recent research on forensic case formulation: What is the current evidence base?

Victoria Wheable, Jason Davies, Swansea University

Purpose

To identify, evaluate and synthesise the findings of forensic case formulation research conducted since 2011.

Background

Forensic case formulation is used within the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway in order to create a tailored pathway of management and treatment for each individual. However, in 2011 it was noted by experts in the field that research on the validity, reliability and utility of case formulation was “sparse, incomplete and contradictory”. The present review aimed to identify, evaluate and synthesise research conducted on the topic of forensic case formulation since 2011 in order to assess its current evidence base.

Methods

An extensive search of the forensic case formulation literature was conducted by using electronic databases, hand-searching references, and contacting experts within the field. Based on the inclusion criteria (English language, published since 2011, involving analysis of primary data using a recognised method, specifically focused on the validity, quality, reliability, value, utility, effectiveness or outcomes of forensic case formulation) 14 papers were included in this integrative review.

Conclusions

The review identified five areas of research: the impact of case consultation on staff, the training of case formulation skills, assessing the quality of case formulation, opinions of case formulation, and the impact of collaborative case formulation. As a result of the limited scope of existing research and common methodological issues, our understanding of the value of forensic case formulation remains incomplete. Key areas for future research are identified and some current research will be introduced which seeks to contribute to this area of study.

Ref: 2228 Research / Work in Progress Paper

‘I didn’t follow anyone or anything’: An exploratory relational study with men convicted of stalking.
Rachael Wheatley, HMPPS

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Practitioners experience complex interpersonal working relationships with stalking perpetrators. With the absence of qualitative research with stalkers and how they construe their ‘reality’ of stalking episodes, the key objective was to access the sense-making of participants regarding their behaviours.

Design / Background / Key Points

To capture the constructed realities of men convicted of stalking an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) and constructive alternativism phenomenological approach was taken.

Methods / Conclusions

This mixed methods study included 7 men convicted of stalking, utilising IPA methodology and integrating a visually adapted repertory grid technique (VARGT). It capitalised on double hermeneutics, enhanced with an element of statistical thoroughness and exposure of participants’ contemporaneous, idiosyncratic mental maps used for construing. It piloted the use of a VARGT designed to maximise participant engagement.

Results / Conclusions

(Pending confirmatory analyses - available March 2019)

This mixed methods study provided insights into how individuals viewed themselves, their stalking-related experiences, and significant others. Three superordinate themes were identified, with associated subordinate themes, supported by repertory grid analysis. Participants experienced a positive response to the VARGT which provided a non-judgmental, motivation-, and insight-provoking tool for use in engaging meaningfully with stalkers.

Conclusions

This study provides rich and novel conclusions about the participants’ constructed experiences. The range of results offer practitioners and policymakers new insights for application to assessment, treatment and management considerations for those who commit stalking offences, potentially enhancing engagement opportunities and informing offending behaviour intervention pathways. The main limitation is the inability to generalise these results widely and particularly in relation to female stalkers.

Ref: 2900 Workshop
Victim impact of stalking and lessons learned
Rachael Wheatley¹, Dr Sue Hills²
¹HMPPS, ²Alice Ruggles Trust

Objectives / Purpose / Background

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Prof Clive Ruggles and Dr Sue Hills are the founders of the Alice Ruggles Trust. The trust is a registered charity which exists to raise awareness of stalking behaviours.

The workshop presentation focuses on victim impact and shares the story of Alice Ruggles, their daughter, who lost her life to her ex-partner that engaged in both controlling and stalking behaviours. Through telling their story this presentation illustrates lessons learned as well as the wide ranging impact of stalking offending on the victims, their family, third parties and professionals. It will raise awareness of the need for early identification of risk in stalking cases, and provide suggestions based on personal experiences for robust management of stalkers and victim support needs in such cases.

Ref: 3063 Research / Work in Progress Poster
Understanding and Reducing Sexual Harassment
Shonagh White, Andrew Thomas, Jason Davies, Swansea University

Objectives / Purpose / Background

Sexual harassment (SH) is highly prevalent, and is gaining media interest, policy attention, and public retaliation. Currently, understanding of SH is limited and there are no specialist interventions or evidence-based approaches to prevention despite government policy goals in these areas. Evolutionary theories suggest unexplored drivers of sexual harassment behaviours in men. For example, according to Error Management Theory, SH behaviours in men may be due to decision-making biases that cause them to overestimate sexual interest. This research seeks to establish individual differences in such biases, which may form the basis of novel interventions to reduce them.

Design / Background / Key Points

This will be a within-subject design, examining the contribution of a wide range of factors (e.g. personality, general attitudes towards rules, sexism, mate-value, intrasexual competitiveness and rape-myth acceptance) to SH attitudes and behaviour. The sample will include 250 general population participants aged 18+.

Methods / Conclusions

Participants were recruited using the opportunity sampling method, and completed an online survey created using Qualtrics. Data were analysed using correlation and regression-based techniques.

Results / Conclusions

The findings and the model based on it will be shared and examined in the context of evolutionary theory. The implications of this research for developing ways to intervene, educate and prevent will be considered as well as the potential implications of this approach for other areas of forensic psychology.

Ref: 2181 Practice Talk
Individual differences within a PIPE and non-PIPE prison sample
Emma Yeadon, University of Nottingham, Jake Shaw, HMP Swaleside - London Pathways Project, Vincent Egan, University of Nottingham
Objectives / Purpose / Background

Psychologically Informed Planned Environments (PIPEs) form part of the Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway. This quantitative study measures personality traits, readiness to change and reflective functioning of male participants in a prison PIPE and will compare scores to male participants from the wider prison (non-PIPE). It will ascertain whether men from the prison PIPE differ significantly to male participants in the wider non-PIPE prison population.

Design / Background / Key Points

Opportunity sampling of over one hundred participants will measure correlations between personality and readiness to change. It will then measure whether reflective functioning influences this relationship. All participants will be from various service provisions within HMP Swaleside, allowing for a detailed comparison of participants from different therapeutic climates.

Methods / Conclusions

Data collection is due to commence in the coming weeks, allowing ample time for preliminary analysis ahead of this conference. Findings from this study will be the first to offer insight into differences between prison PIPE populations and the wider prison.

Results / Conclusions

Approximately £64 million has been spent developing OPD pathway services, ongoing research is required to understand who is being represented within OPD services and how they can improve. In turn this may help with making future decisions about how best to rehabilitate this challenging group.

Conclusions

No other studies have compared PIPE vs non-PIPE populations. It is anticipated that personality will correlate with overall readiness to change scores, with those residing on the PIPE displaying higher levels of antisocial traits. Reflective functioning scores are expected to mediate overall correlations.