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DFP Planning & Organising Committee
Geraldine Akerman
BPS Conferences
Lianne Bruce & Claire Woodward

Reviewers
Thank you to our team of reviewers that helped to shape this year’s programme:
Lee Adair-Stantiall, Liz Bird, Clare Byrne, Lisa Davies, Simon Duff, Heidi Freeman,
Rachel O’Rourke & Karen Slade

Stewards
Sophie Hulse, Pia Lee-Wilson, Aine Ni Ghrada & Jessica Stubbs
Welcome

Welcome to the 26th DFP Annual Conference here at Bristol. I hope you find it inspiring and a great opportunity to catch up with colleagues and friends. I am really pleased to see such a balanced attendance of practitioners and academics across such a wide variety of settings. I think it is so important to enrich our understanding by drawing from a wide range of experience, expertise and individual interests.

In the last twelve months we have seen some real drama on the world stage in politics, culture and sadly war. My thoughts have been with those in less fortunate places who have suffered greatly under the destruction of modern conflict. Extremist ideology remains an issue for the modern world. Keeping the balance between protecting our societies and ensuring human rights are maintained continues to be a fine balance and one that needs constant analysis as things change. I am pleased we have some work presented here on this topic, which is thought provoking and useful.

The Prison Reform agenda is moving forward, continuing to bring about a more cohesive service between custodial environments and the community. HMPS and the National Probation Service are now co-joined into one organisation (Her Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service) which offers improved opportunities for both organisations to work together to improve services for offenders. Forensic psychologists have an important role to play in influencing at all levels and can work across all organisations. For example how best to work with complex cases in the community right up to designing the most effective regimes in new prisons to bring about safety and rehabilitation. What we should not forget is the wellbeing of staff and volunteers who work in these environments and how we support the development of resilience and personal growth.

I am also pleased to announce for the first year we are having a Trainee Graduation award ceremony. This is to recognise the extreme efforts each trainee puts into to getting to chartership. It is a hard journey and a fantastic achievement and we should celebrate all those who succeed. Well done to this year’s Cohort.

I would also like to welcome our guests from other Divisions in the BPS, The Prison Reform Trust and the Parole Board, we hope you enjoy the experience and many of us have the opportunity to network with you over the two days.

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to bringing this conference into being, from the conference committee, behind the scenes BPS organisers and those who have taken the time to craft presentations. Without all these people it would be a very dull affair. Please enjoy the conference and I look forward to serving the DFP membership while Chair from September this year.

Liz Bird
Chair, Division of Forensic Psychology
Useful information

Registration
Will be open at the following times in the hotel foyer, Hilton Brighton Metropole:

- Tuesday 13 June 11:00–17:45
- Wednesday 14 June 08:15–17:30
- Thursday 15 June 09:30–12:20

Badges
Please wear your badge at all times. This assists with security. Your badge will also let venue staff know that your meals are included.

Parking
The Mercure Bristol Grand Hotel has its own car parking facilities situated at the side of the hotel with preferential rates offered to residents: £8.50 flat rate or for non-residents it is £14.50 per day. All spaces are on a first come, first served basis.

Refreshments & Lunch
All tea/coffee (lunch – Tuesday & Wednesday) breaks will be served in the Wessex where the exhibition will be held.

Wine & Canapé Reception & Poster Session
The posters will be displayed in the Wessex throughout the conference. Wine & Canapé’s will be served during the dedicated poster session taking place on Tuesday at 18:15.

Gala Dinner
Will be held on Wednesday 14 June at the Bristol Marriott Royal
- 19:30: Pre-Dinner Drinks Reception in the Palm Bar
- 20:00: Three-course dinner to be served in Palm Court, followed by the Awards presentations. Entertainment will be provided by Vistic a Five Piece All-Star band.

AGM
The Division of Forensic Psychology Annual General Meeting will take place on Tuesday 13 June at 11:15 and will be held in the Devon. This meeting is an opportunity to come along and find out more about the committee and discuss such things as succession planning on the committee and ways forward in promoting the profile of the Division.
**Exhibition**
All exhibitors will be located in the Wessex where refreshments will be served. Exhibitor profiles are detailed at the back of the programme book.

**Messages**
There will be a message board located near to the registration desk where messages can be posted for delegates and by delegates.

**Wi-Fi**
Complimentary Wi-Fi is available throughout the venue for all delegates. Access details will be posted on the notice board.

**Twitter**
You can find us at @BPSConference. We are using #dfpconf
Keynote Speakers

Professor Andrew Day
Andrew Day is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society and Professor in the School of Psychology at Deakin University. Before joining academia he was employed as a clinical psychologist in South Australia and the UK, having gained his Doctorate in Clinical Psychology from the University of Birmingham and his Masters in Applied Criminological Psychology from the University of London. He is widely published in many areas of forensic psychology, with a focus on the development of effective and evidence-based approaches to offender rehabilitation.

Professor Itiel Dror
Itiel Dror (PhD Harvard) is a cognitive neuroscientist who is interested in the cognitive architecture that underpins expertise. His work relates to issues underlying human performance and cognition. Dror’s research examines the information processing involved in perception, judgment and decision-making. He has published over 100 research articles. In the forensic domain he has demonstrated how contextual information can influence judgments and decision-making of experts; he has shown that even fingerprint and DNA experts can reach different conclusions when the same evidence is presented within different extraneous contexts. Dr Dror has been commissioned by the prosecution and the defence to appear in court as an expert witness in a number of countries. Itiel Dror worked with many forensic laboratories in the UK and the US, as well as in other countries (e.g., The Netherlands, Finland, Canada, and Australia) in providing training and implementing cognitive best practices in evaluating forensic evidence.

Professor Nick Hardwick
Nick Hardwick is a Professor in Criminal Justice at the School of Law, Royal Holloway University of London and Chair of the Parole Board.
From 2010 to 2016 he was HM Chief Inspector of Prisons and from 2003 to 2010 was the first Chair of the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The first half of his career was in the voluntary sector working with young offenders for the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO), young homeless people for Centrepoint and refugees and asylum seekers for the Refugee Council. He is the Chair of New Horizon Youth Centre and a trustee of Prisoners Abroad and has served on the boards of many other charities concerned with homelessness, refugees and prisons. He was awarded a CBE in 2010.
**Professor Cathy Widom**

Cathy Spatz Widom, PhD, is a Distinguished Professor in the Psychology Department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York. She is a fellow of the American Psychological Association, American Psychopathological Association, and American Society of Criminology (ASC), served on the Institute of Medicine Committee on Child Maltreatment Research, Policy, and Practice for the Next Decade, and is currently a member of the Committee on Law and Justice at the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Widom has received numerous awards for her research, including the Edwin H. Sutherland Award (2013) from the ASC and the Stockholm Prize in Criminology (2016). Her research has been funded by several federal agencies and she and her colleagues have published over 130 scholarly papers and book chapters on the long-term consequences of childhood abuse (physical and sexual) and neglect, including two articles in Science (1989 and 2015).
Invited Symposia Presenters

Dee Anand
Dee Anand is Vice Chair of the Division of Forensic Psychology. He has held positions as Chair of the Division, Chair of the Training Committee and Chair of the Qualification Board and is the only individual to have held all of these positions in the profession. He is a Senior Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, Director of an expert consultancy offering forensic psychological services and a practicing forensic psychologist since 1999. He has presented as a keynote speaker at a number of national and international conferences and worked with the media, in clinical practice and in teaching. He has worked in the community with personality disordered offenders and mentally disordered offenders and has designed and delivered intervention programmes for violent offenders and sex offenders. He has worked as an expert witness producing over 750 expert risk assessment reports in civil and criminal court cases.

Peter Kinderman
Peter Kinderman is Vice President of the British Psychological Society, professor of clinical psychology at the University of Liverpool, and an honorary consultant clinical psychologist with Mersey Care NHS Trust. He has recently launched a free, online, open-access course exploring our understanding of mental health and wellbeing www.futurelearn.com/courses/mental-health-and-well-being. His publications include: A Prescription for Psychiatry: Why We Need a Whole New Approach to Mental Health and Wellbeing and New Laws of Psychology: Why Nature and Nurture Alone Can’t Explain Human Behaviour.

Lawrence Jones
Lawrence Jones is a consultant clinical and forensic psychologist working in a high secure hospital and a former Keynote Speaker at the DFP conference and award winner. He has worked in community, prison and hospital settings with people who have offended with and without mental health problems. He has a particular interest in the links between trauma and both mental health difficulties and offending.

Zainab Al-Attar
Dr Zainab Al-Attar – specialist in counter-terrorism, the psychology of terrorism, extremism and radicalisation. Zainab specialises in terrorism in both her forensic practitioner role and her academic role, and is on the editorial boards of several peer reviewed journals relating to terrorism. She is the lead for assessment and intervention of extremists in her directorate and is an advisor on extremism/counter-terrorism for HM Prison Service, and provides consultancy on extremism risk and approaches to its mitigation to numerous agencies. Zainab has undertaken assessment and intervention work with terrorist offenders for 11 years.

Jackie Bates-Gaston
Jackie Bates-Gaston was Chief Psychologist and Head of Psychology in the Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) for 22 years, during which time she developed and delivered psychological services for both staff and prisoners. Prior to this she was a Senior Lecturer in Psychology at the University of Ulster. She is also a Chartered Psychologist and was Honorary Professor in Applied Psychology at the University of Heriot Watt, Edinburgh for ten years.
Jackie’s achievements span the period of ‘the troubles’ and have continued into the transition to peacebuilding under the new Government established in Northern Ireland. Jackie has a professional understanding of the human issues in forensic settings which was invaluable, particularly when Forensic Psychology in NIPS had peculiar security and professional challenges. One of her first tasks in post was dealing with the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast Gaol. Her response of effective compassion and psychological advice led to the development of a post-incident care service to both prisoners and staff. She pioneered a staff and families support system, in the aftermath of serious incidents, which in the early 1990’s were all too frequent and incredibly challenging. This pioneering work included interventions for trauma, post incident care and return to work strategies, which Jackie shared with other emergency services in Northern Ireland.

**Chris Brown**

Chris is a Registered Forensic and Practitioner Psychologist with the Health and Care Professions Council, a Chartered Psychologist and Associate Fellow of the British Psychological Society. Chris has worked as a forensic psychologist for over 15 years in prisons, high secure hospitals and in National Offender Management Services (NOMS) headquarters.

From 2008–2015 he was a member and then head of, a specialist team in NOMS who have pioneered the development of innovative, psychologically-informed assessments and interventions to prevent extremism, terrorism and group-based violence. These include the Extremism Risk Guidelines (ERG 22+), Extremism Risk Screen (ERS), Healthy Identity Intervention (HII), Developing Dialogues (DD) and Identity Matters (IM). The the Extremism Risk Guidelines and Developing Dialogues have also been adapted to assess and intervene with individuals in the community (through the Channel process) identified as having an interest in extremist ideas, groups or causes.

Chris has developed and informed policies, processes and research to identify and address prison radicalisation, to effectively manage extremist offenders and successfully reintegrate them into society. He has provided consultancy nationally and internationally to government departments, agencies, correctional services and academia. This includes being a member of the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism’s expert committee on the role of psychology in the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. He has also consulted with the Home Office on various projects including the Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP).

**Monica Lloyd**

Monica joined the Prison Service in 1986 and worked in Wormwood Scrubs, Holloway and Long Lartin prisons before joining the Prison Inspectorate as Head of R&D and latterly as Head of Thematic Reviews in 1997. This was followed in 2008 by a period in NOMS HQ developing a knowledge base for assessment and intervention with extremist offenders. In 2011 she began to work independently as a consultant for the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism (OSCT) in the Home Office, and with Birmingham University to establish the first accredited doctoral programme in Forensic Clinical Psychology, in conjunction with St Andrews Healthcare. In 2013 she was appointed part time as Training Coordinator for the new ForenClinPsyD course at Birmingham University, and in March 2016 she was appointed as Research Fellow for the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats. She continues to provide consultancy to the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism in the Home Office.
**Simone Fox**
Dr Simone Fox is a Consultant Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, and Multisystemic Therapy (MST) Consultant. She is employed by the National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust. Until recently, she was a MST supervisor and Deputy Clinical Director and a Senior Lecturer on the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology Programme, Royal Holloway, and University of London. She has previously worked with adult mentally disordered offenders in medium secure units and prison and started working with young offenders in 2004 within a Young Offenders Institution. She also has significant experience in undertaking psycho-legal assessments for young people for Criminal Courts.

**Emily Glorney**
Emily Glorney is a Chartered and Registered Forensic Psychologist and a Senior Lecturer in Forensic Psychology at Royal Holloway, University of London, where she is the Programme Director for the MSc Forensic Psychology. Emily has a background in forensic psychological practice conducting clinical assessments and delivering therapeutic interventions in a high secure hospital for men with personality disorder and/or mental illness. Emily continues to be involved in the psychological assessment of risk of re-offending presented by male prisoners and is a forensic psychology Stage 2 supervisor. Her research focuses on the mental health of offenders in hospitals, prisons and the community, and forensic mental health service delivery. Recent and ongoing research includes the relationship between traumatic brain injury and violence among women prisoners, evaluation of a specialist brain injury service for women in prison, self-harm by male prisoners, transgender policy and practice in UK prisons, and pathways to online sexual offending. Emily is an active member of the British Psychological Society Division of Forensic Psychology Committee and works with other forensic psychologist committee members to actively promote and enhance professional development in forensic psychology both nationally and internationally. Emily is also a member of the Division of Forensic Psychology Training Committee, responsible for overseeing the academic and professional training of forensic psychologists.

**Huw Williams**
Huw Williams is an Associate Professor of Clinical Neuropsychology and Co-Director of the Centre for Clinical Neuropsychology Research (CCNR) at Exeter University. He gained his PhD and his Doctorate in Clinical Psychology from the University of Wales, Bangor. He was on the founding staff team of the Oliver Zangwill Centre (OZC) for Neuropsychological Rehabilitation in Ely and Visiting Scientist at the Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit in Cambridge. In 2006 he was a Visiting Scholar at the Rehabilitation Studies Unit, University of Sydney, Australia. He has honorary positions with the OZC and the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital’s Emergency Department. He has published papers and books and held grants in a range of areas of Clinical Neuropsychology – particularly on neuro-rehabilitation.
# Timetable

Our conference programme is subject to change at any point before or during the conference itself. We are unable to accept responsibility for changes made which are outside of our control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom</th>
<th>Devon</th>
<th>Duchess 1&amp;2</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Registration Opens – Wessex</td>
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<td>11:30–12:30</td>
<td>Division of Forensic Psychology AGM – Devon</td>
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<td>12:30–13:40</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Conference Opening – Ballroom</td>
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<td>Liz Bird, <em>DFP Chair</em></td>
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<td>13:45–15:45</td>
<td>Keynote Presentation – Ballroom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Does violence really cycle?</td>
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<td>Professor Cathy Widom</td>
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<td>Whyduntnit? How forensic psychology can play a role in</td>
<td>Treatment within a prison-based Therapeutic Community (TC):</td>
<td>7743 Addressing coercive control in teenage intimate relationships</td>
<td>7767 Routine practice in approved premises: Quantitative benchmarking</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the representation of crime in the media</td>
<td>Experiences of extended assessment services, the impact of TC treatment, and interventions at HMP Grendon</td>
<td>Kerry Manning, <em>PSUK Ltd/ Nottingham Trent University</em></td>
<td>from year one of a longitudinal study</td>
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<td>Dee Anand, <em>DFP Vice Chair</em></td>
<td>Laura Jacobs, <em>HMP Grendon</em></td>
<td>Jason Davies, <em>Swansea University</em></td>
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Programme and abstracts
### Invited Discussion and Debate Cont.

**Symposium Cont.**

**Paper 1:** Exploring the experience of male prisoners through an extended assessment unit in a democratic therapeutic community  
Jo Beaton, *HMP Grendon*

**Paper 2:** Offence type and treatment outcome in a therapeutic community prison: Which offenders show most improvement in offence related risk and emotional wellbeing?  
Richard Shuker, *HMP Grendon*

**Paper 3:** ‘We’re in a group, not a gang’: How does having been in a gang impact on being in a group?  
Geraldine Akerman, *HMP Grendon*

**Paper 4:** ‘Changing the Game’ – An evaluation of a pilot intervention for former gang members engaged in group therapy  
Kate Geraghty, *HMP Grendon*

### Oral Presentations Cont.

**Oral Presentations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7770</td>
<td>Intimate partner violence and help-seeking in the LGBT community</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hannah Carton, <em>University of Nottingham</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>7738</td>
<td>Self-reports and perceptions of partners on measures of aggression, impulsivity and experiences of domestic abuse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joanna Kemplay Adhikari, <em>Leeds Trinity University</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>7807</td>
<td>The roots and routes of revenge: An applied multi-functional model for forensic practitioners</td>
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<td>Lynsey Gozna, <em>University of Nottingham / University of Leicester</em></td>
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<td>7769</td>
<td>Understanding the mediating role of responsibility in perceptions of stalking</td>
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<td>Adrian Scott, <em>Goldsmiths, University of London</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>7751</td>
<td>Short-term offenders’ participation in custodial education and reconviction rates</td>
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<td>Iva Gray, <em>Cardiff Metropolitan University</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>8379</td>
<td>Examining somnophilia and its correlates</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Deegan, <em>University of Lincoln</em></td>
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**Invited Session**

15:05–15:45  
Trainee Event  
Karen Slade, *Nottingham Trent University*; Simon Duff, *Nottingham University*; Karen De Claire, *Cardiff Metropolitan University*
## Programme and abstracts

### 15:45–16:15 Refreshment Break

### 16:15–17:45 Symposium

#### 7799 Service user involvement with 'high risk/high harm' OPD offenders

**Hannah Jones,** *London Pathways*

**Paper 1:** Developing service user involvement initiatives with high risk/high harm personality disorder offenders

**Hannah Jones,** *London Pathways*

**Paper 2:** 'Desistance in motion' – Developing a peer mentoring scheme with high risk/high harm OPD offenders

**Hannah Jones,** *London Pathways*

**Paper 3:** Conducting a scoping exercise for design and delivery of service user involvement within a YOI

**Hannah Jones,** *London Pathways*

### Invited Symposium

#### Lifespan issues in the criminal justice system

**Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust**

**Paper 1:** Traumatic brain injury in young offenders and co-morbid mental health needs: findings from the Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool (CHAT) Study

**Huw Williams, Centre for Clinical Neuropsychology Research (CCNR) at Exeter University**

**Paper 2:** Review of the evidence-based interventions for young offenders and suggestions for practice

**Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust**

### Oral Presentations

#### Selecting model, modality and therapists in forensic settings: The need for evidence directed practice

**Jason Davies,** *Swansea University*

#### Exploring the knife carrying tolerance and anti-knife-carrying messages

**Marek Palasinski,** *Liverpool John Moores University*

#### The relationship between gang membership and risk factors in a sample of youth gang members and leavers

**Sally-Ann Ashton,** *University of Huddersfield*

### Workshop

#### ‘Containing the container’ – Supporting staff in forensic services

**Kanny Olojugba,** *Cygnet Hospital, Beckton*

## Ballroom

### Devon

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<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:45–16:15</td>
<td>Symposium 7799</td>
<td>Service user involvement with 'high risk/high harm' OPD offenders</td>
<td>Ballroom 7979</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15–17:45</td>
<td>Oral Presentations</td>
<td>Selecting model, modality and therapists in forensic settings: The need for evidence directed practice</td>
<td>Ballroom 7979</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45–16:15</td>
<td>Invited Symposium</td>
<td>Lifespan issues in the criminal justice system</td>
<td>Ballroom 7979</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45–16:15</td>
<td>Workshop 7787</td>
<td>‘Containing the container’ – Supporting staff in forensic services</td>
<td>Ballroom 7979</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>16:15–17:45</td>
<td><strong>Symposium Cont.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Paper 4: A Service User perspective of Service User involvement initiatives&lt;br&gt;Service Users, London Pathways</td>
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<td><strong>Oral Presentations Cont.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Paper 3: National implementation service DVD&lt;br&gt;Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust&lt;br&gt;Paper 4: Lifespan issues in offending and risk reduction&lt;br&gt;Emily Glorney, Royal Holloway, University of London</td>
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<td><strong>Invited Symposium Cont.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Workshop Cont.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>17:45–18:15</td>
<td><strong>Chartership event – Ballroom</strong>&lt;br&gt;Liz Bird, <em>DFP Chair</em> &amp; Dee Anand, <em>Vice DFP Chair</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>18:15–19:15</td>
<td><strong>Wine &amp; Canapé Reception and Poster Presentations – Wessex</strong></td>
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## Posters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOARD REF</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8426</td>
<td>Exploring the relationship between the use of online news sources and fear of crime when controlling for influences of age and gender</td>
<td>Amy Blackbeard, Bucks New University</td>
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<td>8380</td>
<td>Vengeful, jealous, and aggressive? A psychological exploration of revenge pornography proclivity</td>
<td>Rachel Blackburn, University of Lincoln</td>
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<td>8425</td>
<td>The development of pathfinder and FIND: An alternative care pathway</td>
<td>Emma Boswell, Devon Partnership Trust</td>
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<td>8429</td>
<td>Exploring the possibility there exists a symbiosis between the media and terrorism</td>
<td>Ellie Butcher, Buckinghamshire New University</td>
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<td>8423</td>
<td>Tracking terrorist movements through geographical profiling: A crime script analysis study</td>
<td>Lucas Oliver Chesworth, University of Lincoln</td>
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<td>8331</td>
<td>Neural correlates of attention bias to angry faces in male aggressors</td>
<td>Rebecca Crago, University of East Anglia</td>
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<tr>
<td>8428</td>
<td>Pupillometry and credibility: Distinguishing between recognition and no recognition in eyewitnesses who make no identification</td>
<td>Camilla Elphick, University of Sussex</td>
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<tr>
<td>8413</td>
<td>Facial tattooing influences perceptions of wearers and observers’ visual processing</td>
<td>Megan Fletcher, University of Bedfordshire</td>
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<td>8343</td>
<td>Running a pilot schema group for community OPD pathway offenders: Results, experiences and reflections</td>
<td>Kirsty Forsyth, Dorset Pathfinder Service</td>
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<td>7203</td>
<td>The impact of proximity on attributions of stalking</td>
<td>Millie Fuller, University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>8325</td>
<td>Ten-19 service evaluation</td>
<td>Sarah Greenhaf, Midlands Psychology CIC</td>
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<td>8415</td>
<td>A sequence analysis of interactions in male and female rape cases</td>
<td>Paris Holden, University of Lincoln</td>
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<td>8439</td>
<td>Exploring the wellbeing of female offenders within a psychologically informed planned environment</td>
<td>Jessica Moules, HMP/YOI Low Newton</td>
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<td>8295</td>
<td>Child abuse in sports - Five contextual factors that aggravate its secrecy and non-disclosure</td>
<td>Ching-Yu Huang, Bournemouth University</td>
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<td>Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>8303</td>
<td>First step in improving child forensic interview in Taiwan- knowledge improvement</td>
<td>Ching-Yu Huang</td>
<td>Bournemouth University</td>
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<tr>
<td>8411</td>
<td>Behaviours of missing persons: A narrative action system model exploration</td>
<td>Daniel Hunt</td>
<td>University of Huddersfield</td>
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<td>8384</td>
<td>Attitudes towards deviant and non-deviant sexting communication, personality traits and promiscuous behaviour</td>
<td>Abbie Hutchinson</td>
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<td>The effect of priming on the recall of coarse and fine grain information using the self-administered interview</td>
<td>Ryan Jenkins</td>
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<td>8422</td>
<td>Enabling environments: A comparison of prisons and approved premises</td>
<td>Gemma Jones</td>
<td>Cardiff Metropolitan University</td>
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<td>8414</td>
<td>Burnout among community corrections staff in singapore: An exploratory study</td>
<td>Sarah Joseph</td>
<td>Singapore Prison Service</td>
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<td>7837</td>
<td>Are adolescent antisocial females unique?</td>
<td>Lindsay Lenton-Maughan</td>
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<td>Working with transgender service users within a prison setting: A systematic review of co-occurring disorders</td>
<td>Sally Lopresti</td>
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<td>Engaging with the narrative of radical extremism: A spiritual-based diagnostic and intervention model</td>
<td>Tariq Mahmood</td>
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<td>Investigating offending behaviours of elite athletes</td>
<td>Rebecca Prince</td>
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<td>Effectiveness of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) skills group with male offenders in a low secure unit</td>
<td>Louise Roberts</td>
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<td>Facilitating a carers support group in a low secure unit: Bringing systemic approaches into a forensic setting</td>
<td>Louise Roberts</td>
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<td>The effectiveness of the HCR-20 in predicating violence in adult females: A systematic review</td>
<td>Sapphire-Violet Rossdale</td>
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<td>A systematic review of interventions for children who abuse their parents</td>
<td>Natasha Silos</td>
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<td>Using especially trained dogs within the Criminal Justice System</td>
<td>Elizabeth Spruin</td>
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<td>7597</td>
<td>Psychology quadrant: An outcome measure based on the START risk assessment</td>
<td>Samantha Tomkinson</td>
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| 8363 | A systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the effectiveness of cognitive interview on vulnerable individuals  
Sai Tung Ho, *University of Nottingham* |
| 8406 | School-bullying and cyber-bullying: A literature review and comparison of the risk and protective factors associated with the two forms of bullying  
Calli Tzani-Pepelasi, *University of Huddersfield* |
| 8410 | Understanding rape myth endorsement: The impact of additional information regarding the breakdown of relationships  
Rebecca Vines, *University of Nottingham* |
| 8433 | An investigation of the social dynamics and structure of the terrorist organisation, Daesh  
Emma Walker, *Bucks New University* |
| 8369 | Criminal thinking styles among people with diverse offending histories  
Jodie Wells, *Broadmoor Hospital, West London Mental Health NHS*  
(presented by Dr James Tapp) |
| 8386 | Movement for improvement: Staff perspectives on the transition of a high secure hospital to a new site  
Emma Whitmore, *West London Mental Health Trust* |
| 8330 | Introducing collaborative risk assessment into a female offender personality disorder service  
Abbie Woodhouse, *Tees Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust* |
## Wednesday 14 June

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<td>Applications of forensic psychology to terrorist and extremist offending: The lessons of 50 years practice</td>
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<td>Nicola Bowes, Policy Stream Lead for Terror and Extremism, BPS Division of Forensic Psychology</td>
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<td>Perspectives on Autism Spectrum Disorder in the criminal justice system</td>
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<td>Paper 1: The Experiences of individuals on the autism spectrum detained in police custody</td>
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<td>Chloe Hocking, University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>Michelle Mattison, University of Chester</td>
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<td>Paper 3: Eliciting best evidence from autistic adults at police interview</td>
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<td>Katie Maras, University of Bath</td>
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<td>Narcissism predicts bad girls! The relationship between aspects of narcissism and offending behaviour in females</td>
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<td>Victoria Blinkhorn, University of Liverpool</td>
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<td>Female offenders’ crime Narratives: Avenging angel or choiceless victim?</td>
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<td>7761</td>
<td>The use of Schema Therapy in sex offender intervention: Formulation and emotional change</td>
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<td>Narrative child sexual exploitation material (NCSEM): NCSEM functions and offense pathways model</td>
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<td>Kogilavani Kunasegaran, Royal Holloway University of London</td>
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<td>Psychopathic traits and gender moderating the effect of parent criminality on proactive aggression</td>
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<td>Rebeca Ang, Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education</td>
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<td>Paper 4: Access to justice for child witnesses on the autism spectrum Lucy Henry, City, University of London</td>
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<td>Current directions in offender rehabilitation Professor Andrew Day</td>
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<td>7756 The effects of short-term exposure to soft-core pornography on males’ aggressivity and rape proneness Sophie Daniels, University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>7822 An examination of the validity of the CIT Anita Funagalli, University of Huddersfield</td>
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<td>7760 The impact of segregation on the timing and frequency of violence and self-harm (including dual harm) behaviours in prison Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University</td>
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<td>7764 An evaluation of mentalisation-based treatment for forensic patients Estelle Moore, West London Mental Health Trust</td>
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<td>7780 Creatively exploring the implicit component of a dangerous world implicit theory Phoebe Smith, University of Kent</td>
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<td>7749 An evaluation of motivational interviewing with offenders: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials Mehdi Alemohammad, University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>7725 An evaluation of the CIT Anita Funagalli, University of Huddersfield</td>
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<td>Inter-rater reliability of the Short Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) Katie. L.E. Timmins, The Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology, The University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>Antisocial behaviour and strain: A reinforcement sensitivity theory perspective Alison Bacon, Plymouth University</td>
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<td>7867</td>
<td>Problem personalities in the workplace: The development of a scale to assess corporate psychopathy Katarina Fritzon, Bond University, Australia</td>
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<td>Mental disorder and trauma in female personality disordered offenders Annette McKeown, Primrose Service, Tees Esk &amp; Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust</td>
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<td>The challenge of developing recovery orientated services in secure environments: A feasibility study of co-developed workbooks Caroline Clarke, Southfield Low Secure Unit</td>
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<td>Mental health in an open prison David Dietzel, IRCIP, Huddersfield University</td>
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<td>Exploring the relationship between domestic violence perpetration and suicide in male prisoners Claire Dewar, Cardiff Metropolitan University</td>
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<td>Coping, mindfulness, stress and burnout among forensic health care professionals Sarah Angela Kriakous, Cambian Group, Delfryn House Independent Hospital</td>
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<td>Psychological consultations in the offender personality disorder pathway: Offender managers’ needs, actions and feedback Jason Davies, Swansea University</td>
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<td>Validation of the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS) in the UK and examination of the links between PDS and personality Ruth Tully, University of Nottingham</td>
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<td>Investigating the effects of pre-existing co-witness relationships on statement similarity</td>
<td>Autistic spectrum disorders and pathological demand avoidance in the general population, and their relationship to antisocial behaviours</td>
<td>The use of EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitisation Reprocessing) to reduce deviant sexual arousal: A case study</td>
<td>Fire setting in a non-convicted sample: A grounded theory approach</td>
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<td>Pathways through the criminal justice system for prisoners with acute and serious mental illness</td>
<td>What are the qualities we should look for when selecting staff to support someone with Autism?</td>
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<td>Karen Slade, <em>Nottingham Trent University</em></td>
<td>Rachel Worthington, <em>University of Central Lancashire</em></td>
<td>Are guilt and shame in male forensic patients linked to treatment motivation and readiness?</td>
<td>The lone wolf terrorist: Offending themes</td>
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<td>Jeannette Harris, <em>University of Surrey</em></td>
<td>Saskia Ryan, <em>University of Huddersfield</em></td>
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<td>Are guilt and shame in male forensic patients linked to treatment motivation and readiness?</td>
<td>Presenting a new risk assessment tool for adults with autism: The risk of violence for adults with Autism and Learning/Intellectual Disabilities (R-VALID)</td>
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<td>Jeannette Harris, <em>University of Surrey</em></td>
<td>Rachel Worthington, <em>University of Central Lancashire</em></td>
<td>Factors associated with desistance from violence in custody: An exploratory study</td>
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<td>Sophie Ellis, <em>Coventry University</em>; Erica Bowen, <em>University of Worcester</em></td>
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<td>Forensic psychology decision-making: The biasing effects of irrelevant contextual information</td>
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| 10:00–11:50 | Devon  | Invited Symposium                                                       | Applications of forensic psychology to terrorist and extremist offending: The lessons of 50 years practice Nicola Bowes, *Policy Stream Lead for Terror and Extremism, BPS Division of Forensic Psychology*  
Paper 1: History – Terrorist and extremist offending  
Paper 2: Theory – Theoretical developments in applied practice  
Paper 3: Practice – Evidence informed approaches to practice (assessment and intervention)  
Paper 4: Ethics – Ethical considerations in applied psychological practice in the field of extremism, violent extremism and terrorism | Symposium 7794  
Making life meaningful: Facilitating progression and desistance in prison Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) pathway services  
Nikki Jeffcote, *Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust*  
Paper 1: Facilitating positive change in an OPD Pathway prison service  
Nikki Jeffcote, *Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside*  
Paper 2: Impact of an Enhanced Support Service (ESS) on reducing violence in high risk, disruptive prisoners  
Kerry Joy, *Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside*  
Paper 3: Practice – Evidence informed approaches to practice (assessment and intervention)  
Paper 4: Ethics – Ethical considerations in applied psychological practice in the field of extremism, violent extremism and terrorism | Oral Presentations  
Implementation and empirical validation of structured professional judgement universal risk assessment structures in CAMHS  
Stephen Evans, *NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde*  
7808  
‘Jail’s like you know, like a boarding school’: Trauma and community as barriers to resettlement for female offenders  
Jennifer Hardy, *Sheffield Hallam University*  
Presenting a new adapted mindfulness manual: The Adapted Mindfulness Based Intervention for Intellectual Disabilities (AMBIID)  
Sarah Jones, *Mental Health Care* | Oral Presentations  
7728  
Multisystemic therapy in families of adopted young people referred for antisocial behavioural problems  
Bronwyn Harrison, *Royal Holloway, University of London*  
7804  
Antisocial behaviour: At-risk youths’ profiles  
Vivien S. Huan, *National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University*  
7815  
Child friendly forensic interviewing led by clinical psychologists – A pilot service for children who disclose sexual abuse  
Rhianna Watts, *The Havens, Kings Hospital, London* |
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<td>Indeterminate sentences for public protection – A stubborn stain on the justice system Professor Nick Hardwick</td>
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Summaries of Presentations (listed by a-z by first author)

Keynote Speakers

Current directions in offender rehabilitation
Professor Andrew Day, Deakin University
Although correctional systems have employed psychologists for many years now, it is by no means easy to describe the professional role of those who work in correctional settings around the world. This paper will discuss the role that psychologists who work in prisons have to play in contributing to the successful rehabilitation of offenders, considering current debates and drivers of professional practice in this area. Some directions for the further development of correctional psychology as an area of specialist practice are identified.

Forensic psychology decision-making: The biasing effects of irrelevant contextual information
Professor Itiel Dror, University College London
In many domains experts are called upon to provide research and analysis. Their expert judgment and decision making is often regarded as error-free, or at least as being objective and impartial. Drawing from the field of criminal justice, I will present research and evidence from real casework that many different types of psychological contaminations affect experts, including fingerprinting and DNA forensic laboratory decision making. Forensic evaluations are highly impacted (and can be distorted) by irrelevant contextual information or even by the context in which information is presented or obtained. I will articulate the psychological mechanisms by which forensic and other experts make biased and erroneous decisions and describe how this research can assist in identifying such weaknesses and in providing practical ways to mitigate them. I will use the HEP Hierarchy of Expert Performance (Dror, I. (2016). Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 5(2), 121–127) to evaluate the decision making in forensic psychology.

Indeterminate sentences for public protection – A stubborn stain on the justice system
Professor Nick Hardwick, Royal Holloway University of London
Indeterminate sentences for public protection (IPP sentences) were created by the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and implemented in 2005. The sentence is in two parts – the tariff or punishment part of the sentence that must be served before the prisoner can be considered for release and the period that is necessary for the Parole Board to be persuaded that it is no longer necessary for the safety of the public for them to be detained. Almost immediately the sentence ran into problems and it was modified in 2005 when short-tariff IPP sentences (some as short as 28 days) were abolished. Growing parliamentary and judicial concern led to the sentence being finally abolished in 2012. At the point of abolition there were about 6,000 IPP prisoners; by the summer of 2016 that has fallen to just under 4,000. Those who remain in custody fall into three broad categories:

- Those who could be safely released as soon as a hearing can be arranged and remain detained simply as a result of delays in the system
- Those, including those who have not yet served their tariff, who remain plainly dangerous and are unlikely to be safe to release for some time
A middle group with complex problems who could be released if the right risk reduction and management processes were in place.

This presentation will examine the problems with the IPP sentence and the challenges that need to be overcome if those who remain in custody are to be safely released.

**Does violence really cycle?**

**Professor Cathy Widom, City University of New York**

This presentation will describe evidence for the ‘cycle of violence’ broadly defined, drawing heavily on the findings of a prospective cohorts design study of the long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect. Evidence for a number of common assumptions about the cycle of violence will be examined, including the extent to which childhood physical abuse leads to violence, whether sexual abuse leads to sexual offending, whether child abuse and neglect lead to intimate partner violence, and whether parents with histories of abuse perpetrate abuse on their children. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the implications of this new research on the cycle of violence.
Invited Sessions

Chartership Event

Please take the opportunity to congratulate those who have recently achieved chartered status and help them to celebrate their hard work and dedication with their peers. For those who have completed this route remember how it felt to pass and how much you wanted to tell the world and for those still on it be inspired by those who have recently completed it!

Trainee Event

Trainees and Supervisors: Would you like academic mentoring to publish your completed research? The DFP would like to support you to do this. We need your views on what would be most helpful and the most effective way of facilitating this process. Please come along listen to our ideas and let us know what you think?

Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University; Simon Duff, University of Nottingham
Karen De Claire, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Future of DFP

Join Liz Bird Chair of the DFP who will share the results of the membership survey and open discussion about issues on the best way forward for the Division.

Invited Discussion & Debate

Whydunnit? How forensic psychology can play a role in the representation of crime in the media

Dee Anand, Vice Chair of the Division of Forensic Psychology; Peter Kinderman, Vice President of the British Psychological Society & Lawrence Jones, Consultant Clinical and Forensic Psychologist

As forensic psychologists, whether you are a seasoned crime writing fan or just interested in learning about crime writing and its place in the media, this symposium will address the complex questions of ethics in reporting, the principles of social justice in effective communication of psychological concepts when represented by the media and discuss the sometimes complex juxtaposition of responsible writing and representation with the need to ‘entertain’ for the media.

The distinguished panel of psychologists, forensic psychologists and journalists will discuss the role of journalism in reporting crime in the public interest and why that without having an understanding of the reason why people commit horrific crimes, readers will have only half the story.

What are the responsibilities journalists have and the ethical questions they must ask when covering high-profile criminal cases? How can forensic psychology play its part in explaining the behaviour of offenders?

All welcome to come along and take part in this debate.
Invited Symposia

Applications of forensic psychology to terrorist and extremist offending: The lessons of 50 years practice

Convenor: Nicola Bowes, Policy Stream Lead for Terror and Extremism, BPS Division of Forensic Psychology

Contributors: Chris Dean; Monica Lloyd; Zanab Al-Attar & Jackie Bates-Gaston

This invited symposium will be led by psychologists who have practical experience of working with terrorist offending, extremist offending and radicalisation to extremist violence. Their work has developed a wealth of knowledge that we would like to share with practitioners. This symposium will involve highlighting both the ‘traps’ and ‘flags’ of working in this area. The ‘traps’ including things to avoid in practice, focus or theory; ‘reinventing the wheel’; over-confidence and false experts. The ‘flags’ include showcasing what forensic psychology has contributed to the area of extremism over the past 50 years. We will also signpost areas for future development. We will also signpost areas for future development.

Session 1: History – Terrorist and Extremist offending

Setting the context: What have we learned from almost three decades of applied practice in this area of forensic psychology?

This session will focus on the definition and development of terrorism in the context of the UK and Ireland while mentioning the larger global challenges that exist today. It will explore the historical background and how applied psychological practice has developed. Critical events- including the Belfast Gaol bomb, riots and escapes at the Maze presented applied psychologists with many different and unexpected challenges. The lessons learned from this early work will be reflected upon to inform current and future interventions to support a range of organisational demands in this area including offender management and accommodation, needs and risk assessments, interventions and staff support at all levels.

Session 2: Theory – Theoretical developments in applied practice

This session will outline the main psychological theories that have driven work in this area. Particular focus will be given to the pathways into extremist offending, which underlie and inform psychological approaches, assessment and intervention. We will set out opportunities that we see for future practice to inform theory and areas of theory where there are opportunities to build practice. Evidence base for practice is growing and we will present the empirical evidence underlying a variety of approaches to assessment and intervention in this area.

Session 3: Practice – Evidence informed approaches to practice (assessment and intervention)

This session will explore how theoretical approaches have been applied in practice and which approaches appear to have been more helpful. We will outline recent developments in assessment and intervention methodologies, including the Extremism Risk Guidance (ERG) and Healthy Identity Intervention (HII). We will explore the evolving role of Psychologists in this work, both in the UK and internationally.

Session 4: Ethics – Ethical considerations in applied psychological practice in the field of extremism, violent extremism and terrorism

This session will focus on the complex and specific ethical issues of emerging practice in this area. We will use case examples to present the specific challenges of applying...
knowledge from ‘general’ practice to this area. We will introduce the new draft guidelines developed by the DFP Extremism Expert Working Group. We will be encouraging contributions to the debate and invite comment from the audience.

Lifespan issues in the Criminal Justice System

Convener: Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust

This symposium will review specific issues around age within the criminal justice system. It will start by looking at young offenders and end with older adults. The first talk will look at the mental health needs of young people in custody with a specific focus on traumatic brain injury. The second talk will look at evidenced-based systemic interventions for young offenders. This will be supplemented by a DVD presentation. The final talk will close with age-related considerations for assessment, formulation, and treatment, with recommendations for forensic psychological practice, specifically in respect to older adults.

Paper 1: Traumatic brain injury in young offenders and co-morbid mental health needs; findings from the Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool (CHAT) Study

Prathiba Chitsabesan, Charlotte Lennox, Huw Williams (presenting author), Omar Tariq & Jenny Shaw

Background: Young people in contact with the youth juvenile justice system have well documented vulnerabilities including high rates of mental health and neurodevelopmental disorders. Studies have suggested they may also be at increased risk of traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Objective: The presentation will describe key findings from a study describing a cohort of young offenders with TBI and associated co-morbidity with other neurodevelopmental disorders, mental health needs and offending behaviour.

Method: Ninety-three boys aged 15 to 18 years were consecutively admitted to a custodial secure facility within England. They were assessed using a range of different neurocognitive and mental health measures including the Rivermead Post Concussion Symptoms Questionnaire (RPQ) and the Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool (CHAT).

Results: Eight-two per cent of those interviewed reported experiencing at least one TBI and 44 per cent reported ongoing neuropsychological symptoms. Eighteen per cent of those sustaining a TBI reported moderate-severe post-concussion symptoms. About a half of young people had needs associated with deliberate self-harm \( (n = 8; 57 \text{ per cent}) \) or suicide risk factors \( (n = 7; 50 \text{ per cent}) \) while alcohol \( (n = 10; 71 \text{ per cent}) \) and cannabis misuse \( (n = 12; 86 \text{ per cent}) \) were common. Almost two thirds of young people with moderate to severe TBI symptoms had a history of being in state care (foster care placement with another family or placement in a residential children’s home) prior to their custodial sentence. This is greater than the prevalence (37 per cent) found in a previous national study of juvenile offenders in the UK (Chitsabesan et al., 2006).

Conclusion: The study supports evidence of the high prevalence rate of TBI in young offenders in the criminal justice system, with many experiencing ongoing neuropsychological symptoms (Hughes et al., 2015; Williams et al., 2010). Second, there is evidence of co-morbidity. Of particular concern is the high number of young people with moderate to severe TBI symptoms who presented with DSH and suicide risk factors which has clinical implications. Studies have demonstrated impulsivity and substance misuse increase the risk of self-harm and suicidal behaviour in young people who offend (Putnins, 2005; Ruchkin
et al., 2003). It is possible that the increased prevalence of self-harming behaviour may be independent of TBI or mediated by shared risk factors such as a previous history of being in state care. There is evidence that young people taken into care are at increased risk of mental health and substance misuse needs (Meltzer et al., 2002). Additionally, young people with a history of abuse or neglect are likely to be at increased risk of experiencing a brain injury. The link between crime and TBI may be an epiphenomenon, whereby TBI is a ‘marker’ for various contextual factors associated with crime, including psychosocial adversity. Parental mental illness, family breakdown, parenting style and association with other antisocial peers all influence outcomes (Farrington, 2002). Consequently, the high rate of psychopathology found may be secondary to shared risk factors, as the lives of these young people are often characterised by attachment difficulties, trauma, familial psychopathology and disadvantage (Loeber and Farrington, 2000).

**Paper 2: Review of the evidence-based interventions for young offenders and suggestions for practice**

**Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust**

Antisocial behaviour (ASB) and offending in young people are viewed as serious and costly phenomena, with effects felt on an individual, familial, societal and financial level. Traditional interventions for this population have tended to focus on working either individually with the young person or delivering manualised interventions in a group setting (Ashmore & Fox, 2011). These approaches, including in detention settings, have several limitations and have been described as ineffective at best and harmful at worst (Tarolla et al, 2002). It has been noted that significant advances in treatment have been made over the years (Kazdin & Weisz, 1998), which have taken a more comprehensive approach to targeting the range of systemic and contextual risk factors associated with youth delinquency. This includes the development of Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multi-dimensional family therapy (MDFT) and Multi-dimensional treatment foster care (MTFC).

This paper will review the traditional approaches and the various limitations of these will be highlighted. Some of the evidence-based systemic approaches to working with young people with aggressive and antisocial behaviour will be covered including the model of delivery and the research base. The paper will conclude by drawing together some of the advantages of working with the systems around the young person but will also cover some of the limitations of these models.

**Paper 3: National Implementation Service DVD**

**Simone Fox, National Implementation Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust**

This DVD will provide an overview of a number the evidence-based interventions offered to young people on the edge of care or custody as well as those already in the care system. Perspectives of stakeholders, service users and key professionals delivering the intervention.

**Paper 4: Lifespan issues in offending and risk reduction**

**Emily Glorney, Royal Holloway, University of London**

This paper will consider the relevance of age in working with offenders across the lifespan, with an emphasis on adults and older adults. The paper will review patterns of offending behaviour across the lifespan, and age-related risk factors for crime. Critical age risk periods for the development or emergence of mental health problems will be discussed, and considered in the context of formulation-based approaches to understanding risk reduction throughout the lifespan. The paper will close with age-related considerations for assessment, formulation, and treatment, with recommendations for forensic psychological practice.
Symposia

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Perspectives on Autism Spectrum Disorder in the criminal justice system

Convenor: Lucy Henry, City, University of London

Objectives: Children and adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) may be disproportionately likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system; as victims, witnesses or suspects. This symposium considers novel perspectives on how this vulnerable group can best be supported within this context.

Relevance of each paper: Together, the papers address various aspects of the criminal justice process (interviewing, police custody, identification parades, cross-examination), present research on both witnesses and suspects/defendants, and include a range of ages, from childhood through to adolescence and adulthood.

Chloe Hocking reviews the experiences of autistic adults in police custody (using literature, interviews, surveys), discussing whether appropriate supports for those with ASD exist under present legislation, or whether changes are needed to better meet their needs.

Michelle Mattison and colleagues discuss research into how drawing can be used to support adolescents with ASD during interviews, whilst Katie Maras considers how best to support adults with ASD in police interviews (highlighting how techniques that are effective for typical adults are not necessarily suitable for adults with ASD).

Lucy Henry and colleagues consider all stages of a criminal investigation from interview, through identification parade, to cross-examination, in primary school age children with ASD.

Together, these papers represent some of the most recent and novel work in the area, much of which has considerable implications for practice, both in relation to ASD as well as vulnerability more generally.

Paper 1: The experiences of individuals on the autism spectrum detained in police custody

Chloe Hocking, University of Nottingham

Purpose: This paper will consider the issues surrounding the detention and support of autistic individuals who have been detained in police custody as suspects. This paper discusses findings from a recent study exploring the first-hand experiences of autistic individuals who have previously been detained in police custody.

Background: While there are no official statistics regarding the number of autistic individuals in the Criminal Justice System, evidence suggests that some autistic individuals will be detained in police custody as suspects. Under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Code C and the Equality Act 2010, these individuals are entitled to support whilst in police custody. Unfortunately, little is known about the actual experiences of autistic individuals in police custody, the difficulties they may experience, and the kinds of support they may need, to address these difficulties. Although there is some indication that the effectiveness of current legislation is limited, further research into the experiences of autistic individuals is needed to determine whether legislative reform is required.

Methods: This paper will outline current legislation governing the support of autistic individuals in police custody and review existing literature in the field. This paper will also discuss findings from a series of interviews and an online survey conducted with autistic individuals focusing on their experiences in police custody.
Conclusion: The current approach to supporting autistic individuals may be inadequate and further consideration of the support that should be in place to deal with the difficulties they may experience in police custody is needed.

Paper 2: Drawing to remember: Supporting children with autism spectrum disorder to recall person-related information
Michelle Mattison, University of Chester; Coral Dando, University of Westminster; Tom Ormerod, University of Sussex

Objectives: The Cognitive Interview (CI) improves adult witnesses’ remembering, with the Mental Reinstatement of Context (MRC) component thought to be one of the most effective CI mnemonics. However, for both typically developing children and people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), the CI can prove to be problematic. We investigated how this subset of the population might be supported to recreate the context of a to-be-remembered event.

Design: This study compared two groups of children, those with ASD and those with typical development, on their ability to recall a witnessed event.

Methods: Forty-five children with ASD aged 12 to 16 years, matched to typically developing children of the same age, witnessed a mock crime. Following this, participants were interviewed using our novel modified Sketch Reinstatement of Context (SRC), the traditional MRC or no reinstatement of context (control).

Results: Overall, the SRC technique was most effective, improving remembering without a concomitant increase in erroneous or confabulated information. In particular, children with ASD interview using the SRC recalled significantly more accurate person details, and were appropriately supported to perform on par with their typically developing peers.

Conclusions: The apparent benefits of drawing may stem from enhanced spatial abilities that often characterise ASD, self-initiated retrieval cues, and reduced split-attention effects. It is our contention that SRC supports a more effortful, more effective, but less cognitively demanding memory search for these populations. Our findings will be reported and discussed.

Paper 3: Eliciting best evidence from autistic adults at police interview
Katie Maras, University of Bath

Objectives: To review the efficacy of different interview techniques for eliciting best evidence from autistic adults during police interview.

Design: Two experimental studies will be discussed. Study 1 compared the performance of autistic adults against typical adults using either a Cognitive Interview (CI) technique or a Structured Interview (SI) technique. Study 2 compared the performance of autistic and typical adults when using a Self-Administered Interview (SAI; a modification of the CI that removes the social element of the interview) against the use of a structured recall (SR) booklet.

Methods: Autistic adults (26 in Study 1; 33 in Study 2) were compared to typical adults (26 in Study 1; 35 in Study 2) on their recall of a short video clip.

Results: In Study 1, groups did not differ on the quantity or quality of their reports when interviewed with a SI. However, when interviewed with a CI, the autistic adults were significantly less accurate. Further, Study 2 demonstrated that the SAI procedure was not as effective for autistic adults. However, one component of the SAI – the sketch plan - did elicit more correct details from the autistic adults (and, to a lesser degree, for the typical adults).

Conclusions: Interview techniques shown to be effective for typical adults should not necessarily be utilised for autistic adults. Challenges (and potential solutions) for interviewing officers are discussed.
Paper 4: Access to justice for child witnesses on the autism spectrum
Lucy Henry, City, University of London; Rachel Wilcock, University of Winchester; Laura Crane, City, University of London

Objectives: To explore how children with autism fare during all stages of a criminal investigation relative to typically developing peers.

Design: Children viewed a staged event and subsequently took part in brief interviews (akin to a statement taken by a response officer), investigative interviews (using one of four interview techniques), identification line-ups, and cross-examinations.

Methods: 71 children with autism and 201 typically developing children (6-11 years) participated. Children had IQs in the typical range (none had intellectual disabilities).

Results: For typical children, support from an intermediary (who facilitates communication and understanding between vulnerable witnesses and legal professionals) markedly increased the amount of information recalled about the event (without increasing errors), relative to a best-practice police interview. Intermediary support also improved children’s ability to identify ‘perpetrators’ during line-ups, and to resist challenges during cross-examination. For children with autism, the beneficial effects of intermediary support were not observed. However, encouragingly, children with autism performed no better or worse when assessed with alternative interview techniques (best practice police interviews, interviews with additional verbal prompts, interviews using a drawing technique to support recall). Further, when neither group was aided by an intermediary, children with autism did not make more errors than typical children at interview, were just as good at identifying ‘perpetrators’ in the line-ups, and were as resistant to cross-examination challenges (although all children were very vulnerable at cross-examination).

Conclusions: The findings suggest that child witnesses with autism can be as reliable as typical children in an eyewitness context.

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Treatment within a prison-based Therapeutic Community (TC): Experiences of extended assessment services, the impact of TC treatment, and interventions at HMP Grendon
Convenor: Laura Jacobs, HMP Grendon

This symposium initially explores the experiences of residents who have been through the extended assessment unit at HMP Grendon. It then goes on to consider the effectiveness of TCs in reducing dynamic risk factors associated with offending and in promoting improved psychological wellbeing. Finally, the impact of those who have been members of gangs can have on the therapeutic process and groups within a TC is reflected on, and a pilot intervention ‘Changing the Game Gangs Awareness Program’ has been evaluated to explore how being engaged in a gang lifestyle had an impact on residents and their treatment experiences.

Paper 1: Exploring the experience of male prisoners through an extended assessment unit in a democratic Therapeutic Community
Jo Beaton, HMP Grendon

Attrition is a common problem in psychotherapy (McMurran & Ward, 2010) and with personality disordered offenders (McMurran, 2012). Based on McMurran’s (2012) treatment readiness model for personality disorder an Extended Assessment Unit (EAU) within a Democratic Therapeutic Community was established to increase treatment
readiness. This study explored residents’ experience of the EAU and the impact on treatment readiness using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

Four super-ordinate themes with sub-themes were identified.

1) Motivation; recognising problems, believing they were capable of change and believing therapy would help them achieve this. This relates to the stages of change theory (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1986) and the Good Lives Model (Ward & Stewart, 2003). This was needed for engagement and was generally facilitated.

2) Developing a therapeutic alliance based on collaborative relationships, personality traits and relating style and support (Sheldon & Tennant, 2011; Finn, Fischer & Handler, 2012). The EAU was facilitating these factors effectively.

3) Therapeutic culture; the physical environment played a role in creating psychological safety (Hazler & Barwick, 2001), however antisocial influences at times had a negative impact, reducing treatment engagement (Peat & Winfree, 1992).

4) Client preparation; having an awareness of what therapy entails (Ogrodniczuk, Joyce & Piper, 2005) and being able to manage the emotional impact (Howells & Day, 2003), which could be increased in some ways.

The EAU appears to be facilitating treatment engagement and the approach adopted is supported. Suggestions to facilitate treatment readiness further based on the analysis are discussed.

Paper 2: Offence type and treatment outcome in a therapeutic community prison: Which offenders show most improvement in offence related risk and emotional wellbeing?

Richard Shuker, HMP Grendon; Michelle Newberry, Sheffield Hallam University

Objectives: This paper investigates the effectiveness of therapeutic communities in reducing dynamic risk factors associated with offending and in promoting improved psychological wellbeing. It examines whether prisoners convicted of different types of offence present with different treatment needs. The paper also explores whether offence type has an impact upon treatment outcome.

Design: Consecutive admissions to a prison-based therapeutic community were assessed for levels of emotional wellbeing and offence-related risk. A psychometric test battery assessing hostility, personality characteristics, self-esteem, blame attribution, criminal thinking styles and interpersonal relating was implemented pre and post-treatment.

Method: Data was collected from 2,391 offenders admitted to a Category B therapeutic prison. Differences in mean scores between different offence groups, group level change, and individual change using clinically significant change analyses were examined.

Results: Differences were found in mean scores between the different groups at admission and differences in outcomes were observed for different offence groups; outcomes were variable with both significant improvements and deterioration observed. However, all groups demonstrated a significant increase in positive impression management.

Conclusion: Whilst positive outcomes were observed the tendency of respondents towards positive impression management may suggest that despite improvements reported psychometric measures may not be a reliable means of evaluating treatment effectiveness.

Summary: Whilst pre-treatment testing may be useful in assessing treatment need and treatment planning, rates of dissimulation found in this study suggest caution should be used when using psychometric tests as measures of treatment progress and risk reduction.
Paper 3: ‘We’re in a group, not a gang’: How does having been in a gang impact on being in a group?
Geraldine Akerman, HMP Grendon

Objectives: This practice paper discusses the impact those who have been members of gangs can have on the therapeutic process and groups in a prison based therapeutic community. The terms group and gang will be discussed and how they may be similar and differ. Roles residents played in the past can be repeated in a therapeutic community, and this repetition can be explored and its’ relevance to the individual understood. This enables the individual to find alternative ways of expressing themselves, while recognising the impact their behaviour has on others. The paper goes on to describe the evolution of the gang awareness programme, Changing the Game, at HMP Grendon, the context in which the programme ran, and how it has impacted on those involved.

Conclusion: Former gang members may exhibit behaviour which parallels that which they demonstrated prior to their offence and this may have an adverse impact on group therapy and ways this can be managed may need further discussion.

Paper 4: ‘Changing the Game ’ – An evaluation of a pilot intervention for former gang members engaged in group therapy
Kate Geraghty & Geraldine Akerman, HMP Grendon

Previous research (Akerman & Geraghty, 2016) has explored the impact therapy has on those participating in a TC. However, little is known about the impact being in therapy has on those who have previously been involved in a gang lifestyle. Exploratory research (Mandikate & Akerman, 2014) suggests those who have been involved in a gang can recreate aspects of their lifestyle within the TC, for example maintaining codes of silence. Rehabilitation programs for gang members are still in their infancy, nonetheless a pilot intervention was initiated at HMP Grendon, ‘Changing the Game Gangs Awareness Program’. The current study evaluated the utility of the program in (1) increasing participants’ awareness of the impact their current lifestyle had on their lives and (2) how it developed their understanding on how this lifestyle impacts their relationships on the TC and wider community. A qualitative approach (using semi-structured interviews and focus group methods) helped to explore the research questions. Thematic analysis (Braun & Clark, 2006) is used to identify themes and develop a deeper understanding of the data collected. Preliminary findings indicate the intervention increased participants’ awareness of the impact being engaged in a gang lifestyle had on them, including the trauma and distress they experienced. Furthermore, results suggest participants’ increased their understanding of how they adopt similar interpersonal styles within the TC. Suggestions for practitioners on how to work with such individuals and how offenders with a history of involvement in gangs can negotiate their therapy within a TC environment are explored.

Making life meaningful: Facilitating progression and desistance in prison Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway services
Convenor: Nikki Jeffcote, Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust

This Symposium addresses the question of how meaningful, sustained change can be facilitated with ‘high risk high harm’ personality disordered offenders.

Relationships are central to desistance from offending: the medium through which trust is built, belief in the possibility of change is sustained, and new skills and social roles are modelled and valued. But prisoners whose personality disturbance is linked to seriously
harmful offences usually have intense difficulty with authority and quasi-parental figures, making prison a daunting environment in which to facilitate this work of building new identity and skills.

The first paper reports an early evaluation of a prison OPD Pathway service, identifying factors that are associated with, and enhance or inhibit, perceived positive change. The second paper describes an evaluated outreach model for violent and disruptive prisoners, and the reductions in aggressive and non-compliant behaviour achieved by ‘making sense’ of problematic behaviour with both prisoners and staff. The third paper describes a ‘surviving prison’ group, based on a metaphor of ‘survival’ to develop strengths-based narratives of prisoners’ lives; and the fourth paper illustrates the impact of an arts-based project in communicating prisoners’ life stories. The last paper focuses on case formulation, a cornerstone of the OPD Pathway model, and explores the extent to which a formal, jointly-constructed written account of an offender’s life and difficulties is mutually understood and meaningful to the individual and those working with him. The Symposium will conclude with consideration of themes and theoretical links across all papers.

Paper 1: Facilitating positive change in an OPD Pathway prison service
Nikki Jeffcote, Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside

Objectives: This paper describes the initial evaluations of the first prison-based OPD service, exploring the extent to which the service met key Pathway objectives. These included engagement of ‘high risk high harm’ personality disordered offenders; reduced re-offending; and improved wellbeing.

Design: Routine data on prisoner characteristics and progression were collected and described. Quantitative measures were used to obtain self-report data from prisoners. A qualitative methodology was used to establish prisoner and staff perceptions of change.

Methods: Formal documentation was reviewed to assess prisoners’ progression outcomes. Psychometric measures were administered at three time points to measure relevant change. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with staff and prisoners to explore their perceptions of what helped and hindered those changes.

Results: The results suggest a reduction in severity of re-offending, with a significant group of service users resettling safely in the community. Relationships were viewed by staff and prisoners as central to prisoners’ improved self-awareness and understanding of their risk. Coping skills were improved both through courses and by facing up to difficulties on the Unit. Hindrances to change related mainly to the service’s setting in a high secure prison with its attendant restrictions, and insufficient purposeful activity.

Conclusions: Early indications suggest that the service has helped some high risk men manage themselves more safely, and that relationships are central to this. However, longer term follow up is needed, and there is still much to be learned about how the service can best address diverse criminogenic and clinical need.

Paper 2: Impact of an Enhanced Support Service (ESS) on reducing violence in high risk, disruptive prisoners
Kerry Joy, Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside

Objectives: This paper explores the effectiveness and impact of an innovative enhanced support service in engaging violent and disruptive prisoners to help them make sense of their behaviours, and in reducing incidents of violence and associated costs.

Design: This is a quantitative study using analysis of recorded behaviours and incidents pre-, mid- and post-intervention.
Methods: All participants ($N=35$) accepted onto the ESS caseload during a 22 month pilot period were included. The pilot service, which was based on attachment theory and evidence-based psychological interventions, involved assessment and formulation of individualised psychosocial interventions for each prisoner. The focus was on developing a relationship with the prisoner and helping him, and others involved in his care, to understand and make sense of his disruptive behaviour. Frequency of aggressive, self-harming and positive behaviours was recorded on, and collected from, routine administration systems.

Results: The data was analysed using non-parametric tests and the Poisson Regression applied to identify the incident rate ratio (IRR). The results suggest that ESS is effective in reducing aggressive behaviours and non-compliance, but less effective in reducing self-harm and increasing positive behaviours.

Conclusions: Provision of a specialist service for violent and disruptive prisoners has helped individuals to understand and reduce aggressive behaviours and non-compliance, with associated reductions in social and financial costs and improved progression through their sentence. The potential mechanisms of change, and the service’s differential impact on violent and self-injurious behaviours, will be discussed with reference to the literature.

Paper 3: Interpreting the prison predicament in terms of survival struggle: Examining a group intervention to re-connect with meaning and direction

Colin Berry, Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside

Purpose: This paper explores ways that prison culture can be engaged with in order to assist men who are lost or stuck in the criminal justice system to find some direction and purpose. The Swaleside PIPE prisoners and staff have developed a collaborative ‘Surviving Prisons’ programme and the paper considers learning from this programme, together with a case study.

Background: Many prisons have become exceptionally adverse environments. The predicament can be especially bleak for those who are serving indeterminate sentences and who cannot see a way out of their situation. Many time-honoured survival resources are not available to these men, and destructive methods of coping are often drawn on instead. A PIPE recognises the importance of protective internal ‘walls’ to those living in adverse environments, and seeks to build bridges of trust that respect the need for such walls. From a position of curiosity, the Surviving Prisons programme works imaginatively with the choices, dilemmas and decisions available to these men. Connections are made to other survival situations, and participants’ survival resources and strengths are identified and affirmed.

Method: The paper brings to life some of the survival dilemmas facing people living in prison. A case study illustrates how one man has used his realism to make a new pathway. This new-found direction involves courage, and reference will be made to literature that enhances communication and understanding.

Conclusions: ‘Surviving Prisons’ is an example of a collaboration that works creatively and imaginatively with prison culture to assist progression.

Paper 4: Stories from inside: An animation film project in a prison PIPE

Tony Gammidge, Brighton University/Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside

Purpose: People in prisons are amongst the most marginalised and stigmatised people in our society and their voices are rarely heard. Animation films made by a group of prisoners on a Provision PIPE at HMP Swaleside give voice to prisoner experience and expertise and tell the stories of the participants as they want to tell them. The films will be screened alongside contextualisation of what happened during the project, and links will be made to relevant literature.
Background: There is a developing evidence base indicating that the arts, and in particular storytelling (in this case animation), can be a highly effective, powerful and therapeutic way for prisoners to tell their story in a way that gives them agency and responsibility. In this project, participants have a chance to tackle extremely sensitive and distressing subjects. The step by step, frame by frame process of animation seems to provide a safe distance from the emotional intensity that is often being expressed and explored.

Methods: A group of prisoners on the Provision PIPE met weekly with the author to create animation films.

Conclusions: The animated stories form an alternative to the ‘official’ story contained in participants’ case notes/court reports. Case notes mostly focus on what has gone wrong and miss out the good bits of someone’s life, their interests, their creativity, their humour. The films give another perspective on the history of the participant that contributes to a better understanding of their problems and behaviour.

Paper 5: An exploration of the use of case formulation in two Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway prison services

Rebecca Rose, Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside; Priscilla Kennedy, Pathways Service, HMP Swaleside, Charlotte Heathcote

Objectives: All users of OPD Pathway services are expected to have a collaboratively created formulation of their presenting problems and risk. The formulation is a narrative account of the individual’s history, its links to past and current difficulties and offending, and the problematic patterns of interpersonal and emotional experience that continue to increase risk. It aims to assist the offender and those working with him or her to recognise and manage unhelpful and risky interactions and behaviour. This study seeks to explore whether offenders and the professionals working with them do in fact have a shared understanding of the individual’s formulation and find it useful.

Design: This a correlational study.

Methods: Twenty existing formulations were examined to identify 36 variables reflecting common problem behaviours, underlying thoughts/feelings, relevant early experiences, risky situations and helpful coping/risk management strategies. A card sort tool was developed and piloted, and is being used with 40 keywork teams (comprising prisoner, keywork officer and psychologist) to identify the most salient variables in each prisoner’s formulation. The results will be analysed using intra-class correlation co-efficients to examine the extent to which members of the keywork team agree about the content of the formulation.

Results: Available in May 2017.

Conclusions: The results will be described and discussed in the context of how a meaningful, shared understanding of an individual prisoner’s experience, difficulties and risk can be developed and communicated between the offender and those supporting him, and contribute effectively to desistance and risk management.

Service User involvement with ‘high risk/high harm’ OPD offenders

Convenor: Hannah Jones, London Pathways

As part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway programme in London and the South of England, London Pathways has developed the London Pathways User Involvement Steering Group. This is a working group of service users and professionals who oversee
a range of projects and developments designed to embed service users in the planning, development and delivery of Pathway services that are co-delivered by the London Pathways Partnership, in partnership with colleagues in prison and probation. This Symposium aims to introduce the concept of Service User Involvement with ‘high risk/high harm’ offenders with personality difficulties, and the lessons that we have learnt during the development of our programme. Within the symposium we intend to present: an overview of our Service User Involvement programme, including a review of relevant literature; an examination of the peer mentoring scheme we have developed and are delivering; findings from a service user involvement scoping exercise conducted in a YOI; and finally, perhaps most pertinently, a service user perspective of our involvement programme. It is intended that participants this symposium will assist participants in developing knowledge and understanding of Service User Involvement in forensic services, prompt discussion and thought around this, and gain understanding and insight into service user perspectives of this.

Paper 1: Developing Service User involvement initiatives with high risk/high harm personality disorder

Hannah Jones, London Pathways

Objectives: To develop a programme of Service User Involvement initiatives with individuals screened in to the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway in London. The aims of this were to: provide equal access to and opportunity for user-led and user-involving activities for Pathways service users across London; to assist the development of skills and interests that enhance personal agency, self-esteem and pro-social roles and identities; to improve self-care and the capacity to support others; to facilitate positive relationships and social engagement with peers and others.

Design: Individuals screened in to the OPD Pathway were referred by a professional involved in their case. Individuals were engaged through a stepped model of involvement, with three levels of participation in order to account for diversity in capacity.

Methods, Results & Conclusions: Involvement of service users has been gradual and to some extent organic, rather than being carefully planned, and this has worked well, enabling users and staff to contribute fairly equally to the identification and implementation of ideas and initiatives. The underlying model of all Pathways services is concerned with relationships and their facilitating power. In the early stages of developing services, our focus was primarily on relationships between professionals and service users as the medium of change, with service users being involved through being given information, collaborative engagement in their own formulation and risk management planning. As time has gone on, the level of participation has increased with more active roles, including service design and delivery, and continues to grow and develop.

Paper 2: ‘Desistance in Motion’ – Developing a peer mentoring scheme with high risk/high harm OPD offenders

Hannah Jones, Amy Wollny, Mel G & John C, London Pathways

Objectives: To develop a peer mentoring programme for service users screened into the OPD Pathway in London.

Design: Peer Support is increasingly being used within health services eliciting positive results however is less commonly implemented across forensic services.

Methods & Results: With professional support, a group of Pathways service users developed a peer mentoring training package, and subsequently trained peer mentors. Mentors were matched with mentees by staff after careful consideration of their respective histories, interests and personality difficulties, and with the involvement of their probation officers.
The focus of the mentoring relationship is on providing support for present day practical challenges, such as accessing benefits, registering with health agencies, and finding out what community resources are available. Mentoring takes place weekly for an hour, mentors are paid and mentees receive travel expenses. A professional from the health team provides a weekly debrief/supervision to mentors and a monthly review with each mentor-mentee pair, and liaises closely with offender managers throughout to ensure any risk issues are addressed promptly. Feedback from mentees has been exclusively positive, with some attributing lack of subsequent offending to their mentoring experience. A number of mentees have transitioned into becoming a mentor successfully.

**Conclusions:** Peer mentoring provides a supportive, effective and cost efficient method of providing Pathways Service Users with accessible support. Both the experience of being a mentee and mentor provides an opportunity to build positive relationships with others and develop an identity away from offending.

**Paper 3: Conducting a scoping exercise for design and delivery of Service User involvement within a YOI**

**Hannah Jones & Amy Wollny, London Pathways**

**Objectives:** Review of user involvement initiatives within the Pathways unit of a YOI and development of a plan to expand and entrench these.

**Design:** Focus groups and individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with service users and staff followed by an iterative/co-production process, where learning, feedback and ideas from our engagement with service users, staff and other are reviewed throughout the course of the project.

**Methods & Results:** Focus groups and one to one conversations with service users and staff; consultation with the user-council; review of existing involvement initiatives in other forensic services. Researchers include ex-offenders who are community Pathways service users. The project is current ongoing however preliminary results indicate the need for improvement and collaboration around periods of transition, peer support, and service evaluation.

**Paper 4: A Service User perspective of Service User involvement initiatives**

**Hannah Jones, Amy Wollny, Elijah G & John C, London Pathways**

**Background:** Our service users have lived experience of significant emotional and interpersonal difficulties that are linked to serious offending and significant harm to others. They have served lengthy prison sentences and so have first-hand knowledge of the stress and impact of imprisonment, the problematic prison cultures that inhibit engagement, and the difficulty of envisaging a non-offending future life. Our service users have also typically had great difficulty in the past in seeking and making use of help and support to progress through their sentences. However they have overcome these difficulties and reached a point – often by a fragmented and circuitous route – where they are living safe, stable and meaningful lives in the community. Without fail our service users identify Service User Involvement as pivotal in their rehabilitation and recovery. It is hoped that by participating in this workshop alongside our service users participants will gain greater insight and understanding into a service user perspective of the importance of Service User Involvement and how professionals can effectively address barriers to this.
Workshop

‘Containing the container’ – Supporting staff in forensic services

Kanny Olojugba, Atena Papatraian & Georgina Cox, Cygnet Hospital, Beckton

Background: The predicament and needs of frontline staff working in forensic services are complex and unique. This presentation aims to outline the psychodynamic and socio-political aspects that impact on the experience of frontline staff which often result in burn out or boundary violations. Reflective practice is well known to support in such contexts, however attendance and engagement by nursing staff can be a problem.

Key Points: This session aims to present an understanding of issues that may impact on the prevalence of complaints against and assaults on staff and an understanding of issues that may impact on the discrepancy between different professional groups’ views on a patient. Finally, a model of reflective practice that can support front line staff and reduce the frequency of incidents and burnout will be presented.

Conclusion: Staff working in forensic services are subjected to both internal and external conflicts which often they are unaware of. Using the Map and Talk – CAT based reflective practice enables staff to become more aware of these processes or dances. It was found to be more engaging than traditional reflective practice due to its visual components, however participants continued to struggle with accepting that solutions would be not be generated as part of the session.

Oral Presentations

Self-reports and perceptions of partners on measures of aggression, impulsivity and experiences of domestic abuse

Joanna Kemplay Adhikari, Susan Elmer & Paul Smith, Leeds Trinity University

Victim perception risk assessments provide key information in safeguarding families from domestic abuse (DA). To date there is limited research in the area around incorporating partner reporting measures of relevant personality variables of the perpetrator. Links have been made between the constructs of aggression and impulsivity with physical violence and domestic abuse perpetration. This paper presents the second part of a mixed-methods PhD project aimed at exploring this. This study uses a quantitative between subjects design using a battery of questionnaire measures where the participant both self-reports and reports on their perceptions of their partner on the same measures. An opportunity sample of 150 participants were recruited. Along with demographic data and questions on any DA and coercive control experiences they may have, standardised measures included the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS), Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), Aggressive Acts Questionnaire (AAQ), and the Safelives risk assessment (DASH RIC). Analysis is ongoing, but preliminary results using ANOVAs and correlations from 91 participants currently show that the survivors, who experienced DA and coercive control experiences they may have, standardised measures included the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS), Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), Aggressive Acts Questionnaire (AAQ), and the Safelives risk assessment (DASH RIC). Analysis is ongoing, but preliminary results using ANOVAs and correlations from 91 participants currently show that the survivors, who experienced DA and coercive control, rated their partner significantly higher in both impulsivity and aggression. There is also a trend towards significantly higher levels of self-reported aggression in those who experienced coercive control. Findings suggest that survivors of DA appear able to identify higher levels of aggression and impulsivity in their abusive partners, and discussion will be around how these results could potentially inform victim-perception risk assessments that are currently used in the UK. Future considerations, as well as limitations, are also discussed.
The effectiveness of motivational interviewing with offenders: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

Mehdi Alemohammad, Katy Jones & David Daley, University of Nottingham

Purpose: We conducted a meta-analysis and systematically reviewed the effectiveness of motivational interviewing (MI) with offenders in relation to alcohol consumption, substance misuse, engagement, and recidivism.

Background: In a systematic review almost a decade ago, McMurran (2009) reported mixed findings with regards to the effectiveness of MI with offenders. Only about half of these studies were randomised controlled trials and no meta-analysis was conducted to draw firm conclusions about MI’s effectiveness. In the current review, we address these limitations and work towards a more definitive conclusion.

Methods: Several databases were utilised, using different variations of terminologies such as ‘MI’, ‘RCT’ and ‘offenders’. Twenty-one RCTs were included in this study. RCT studies with offender samples that investigated any variations of MI, compared to no intervention or treatment as usual were included. Studies that recruited non-forensic sample, composite treatment packages that included MI and another form of active treatment were excluded. The outcome data from several studies were synthesised and the remaining studies were qualitatively reviewed.

Conclusion: The results of the meta-analysis revealed that for alcohol consumption, MI showed poorer outcome in comparison to control, while there was no effect in relation to substance misuse variable. With respect to recidivism, MI showed some improvement in comparison to control. Though it is widely used in forensic settings, MI’s effectiveness is variable according to each outcome of interest. These results are discussed further with treatment integrity, intensity and age as moderating variables.

Psychopathic traits and gender moderating the effect of parent criminality on proactive aggression

Rebecca Ang, Xiang Li & Vivien Huan, Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University

Objectives: This study examined the moderating effects psychopathic traits have on the relationship between parent criminality and two functions of aggression (reactive and proactive aggression). We also examined whether this moderated effect is further moderated by gender.

Design: We studied this using a cross-sectional survey of school-going adolescents.

Methods: Participants were 797 secondary school students from Singapore. Participants completed the 20-item Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) and the 23-item Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ). They were also asked about their parents’ criminal records. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were used to test the moderation analyses, and interaction effects were probed and interpreted.

Results: We found that parent criminality was significantly associated with both functions of aggression, but was more related to proactive aggression. Additionally, psychopathic traits moderated the relationship between parent criminality and proactive aggression. Furthermore, the established two-way interaction (i.e., Parent criminality × Psychopathic traits) was further moderated by gender. This interaction effect on proactive aggression was stronger for girls.
Conclusions: Adolescents who had high psychopathic traits and parent criminality fared much worse on proactive aggression. Additionally, although girls display less proactive aggression compared to boys, but under conditions where they have high levels of psychopathic traits in combination with their parents having had prior criminal arrest history, they display greater levels of proactive aggression. These preliminary findings have the potential to help inform researchers and clinicians develop more effective prevention and early intervention programs for girls.

7552
The relationship between gang membership and risk factors in a sample of youth gang members and leavers
Sally-Ann Ashton, University of Huddersfield

Objectives: To investigate psychological and attitudinal risk factors in a sample of current and former youth gang members. Design Most youth gang interventions work on the premise that membership is a causal factor in offending. The present research focused on the individual and investigated whether there were significant differences between static and dynamic risk factors of current and former youth gang members.

Methods: Using data from the Pathways to Desistence Study, the self-reported offending of a sample of 175 adjudicated youth gang members with a mean age of 16.02 years at the baseline were investigated over a period of seven years, creating eleven waves of data. For inclusion in the present study participants fulfilled the criterion of being a self-identifying gang member at the time of the baseline interview. A new variable of gang member or leaver was then created for each of the ten waves of data subsequent to the baseline, and a series of independent sample t-tests were undertaken in order to investigate the offending behaviour for each group.

Results: Gang members scored significantly higher for psychopathic traits, antisocial personality, moral disengagement, legal cynicism, and the personal and social rewards of crime. They also scored significantly higher of measures of ethnic identity and consideration of others. Gang leavers scored significantly higher for psychosocial maturity, socio-emotional development, procedural justice and future outlook. Conclusions The findings suggest that future interventions should consider utilising psychological and attitudinal measures, rather than gang membership per se, to assess an individual’s risk of recidivism.

7750
Antisocial behaviour and strain: A reinforcement sensitivity theory perspective
Alison Bacon, Plymouth University; Philip Corr, City University

Objectives: Response sensitivity theory (RST) is theoretically-based in processes which motivate personality in terms of approach behaviours (goal-drive persistence, reward sensitivity and impulsivity) and avoidance of aversive stimuli. We investigated how traits defined within RST underpin antisocial behaviour (ASB). Study 1 investigated the relationship between RST factors and ASB. Study 2 examined additional effects of strain.

Design: Cross sectional psychometric design.

Methods: Study 1: student participants (N = 287; Mage = 20.51) completed a self-report of ASB, and the RST Personality Questionnaire. Study 2: A non-student sample recruited online (N = 283; Mage = 35.22) completed these measures plus a self-report of family, relational and financial strains.

Results: In study 1, higher levels of ASB were associated with low goal-drive persistence and
high impulsivity in females, and high goal-drive, reward sensitivity and impulsivity in males. In Study 2, all three strains were associated with higher ASB. Correlational analyses showed that family strains were negatively associated with goal-drive and reward interest in female, and positively with goal-drive, reward-sensitivity and impulsivity in males. Financial and relational strains were associated with behavioural inhibition in males.

**Conclusions:** Further analysis is required but, thus far, results suggest that antisocial males are impulsive, but also high in goal-drive persistence and interested in potential rewards. Antisocial females are also impulsive, yet fearful of aversive outcomes, and lacking goal-drive and reward sensitivity. Interventions might usefully focus on tackling psychological criminogenic needs related to approach-avoidance behaviours and the specific strains which trigger them.

**7768**

**Narcissism predicts bad girls! The relationship between aspects of narcissism and offending behaviour in females**

**Victoria Blinkhorn, Minna Lyons & Louise Almond, University of Liverpool**

**Objectives:** Narcissism has been associated with various offending behaviours; however, the majority of research has concentrated on males. This study investigated narcissism and offending behaviours, in both males and females. We predicted that the higher the narcissism, the higher the levels of offending behaviour an individual would report. More specifically, based previous work; we predicted that more relationships would be found in females concerning the maladaptive constructs of narcissism.

**Design:** Quantitative research methods were adopted in order to obtain a large sample.

**Methods:** The sample consisted of 632 participants (M = 24.72, SD = 11.44, 131 (20.70%) males). An online survey was advertised at a University in the North-West of England to undergraduate students who could participate in exchange for course credit. The survey was advertised to the wider community via the authors’ social networks and psychology research participation websites.

**Results:** Correlations and multiple regressions revealed that when narcissism subscales were investigated in relation to offending behaviour, relationships were only found in females, with maladaptive narcissism being the stronger predictor. Adaptive narcissism predicted current theft and maladaptive narcissism predicted total and current overall offending, and current general violence. The correlation between maladaptive narcissism and total general violence was significantly stronger in females than in males.

**Conclusions:** Our findings demonstrate that narcissistic females are more likely to have engaged in violent offending behaviour than males. These new findings contribute to the little literature on narcissism and offending behaviour in females, suggesting that narcissistic females may be more dangerous than previously thought.

**7770**

**Intimate partner violence and help-seeking in the LGBT community**

**Hannah Carton & Vincent Egan, University of Nottingham**

**Objectives:** This study is looking at the impact of Dark Triad (DT) traits and Personality characteristics on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) for those who disclose committing or being victims of IPV within the LGBTQIA+ community. Further this study is examining the impact that psychological abuse has on both victim’s and perpetrator’s ability to seek help and support.

**Design:** A quantitative, cross-sectional, questionnaire survey was utilised with online...
participant recruitment through social media and advertisement.

**Methods:** Firstly, this study is investigating the relationship between the DT (Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Psychopathy, measured by SD3) and personality (Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness versus Anger, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience, measured by the HEXACO-60), and participant/partner-perpetrated psychological and physical/sexual abuse (measured by MMEA and CTS2S respectively). Secondly, this study is looking at the impact that this abuse, specifically psychological, has on help seeking behaviours.

**Results:** Preliminary analysis on a sample of 247 participants indicates that there is a significant correlation between participant’s levels of psychopathy and their perpetration of psychological abuse, a finding in keeping with previous research which focused on those in heteronormative relationships. More in depth analysis to be conducted.

**Conclusions:** Despite the recent increase in awareness and recognition of IPV, and also of non-heteronormative relationships, there is a distinct lack of empirical research into IPV within the LGBTQIA+ community. These findings can potentially inform understanding and implementation of legislation and interventions surrounding IPV and the provision of appropriate support.

8389

A qualitative evaluation of a motivational package delivered in a UK prison

**Jade Charles, Joselyn Sellen & Leanne Watson, Cardiff Metropolitan University**

**Objectives:** The aim of this research was to explore the effects of a brief motivational package with offenders who are convicted of, but deny, sexual offences. The objective was to explore whether helping offenders to set positive, future focussed goals would assist in enhancing engagement with their sentence planning

**Design:** This was a qualitative study using written responses to a written semi-structured interview schedule.

**Methods:** Eight participants from a Category B male prison participated. A semi-structured interview style questionnaire was constructed asking questions about motivation and about the effect of the brief motivational package on engagement in sentence planning and future treatment programmes.

**Results:** Thematic analysis revealed that all participants found the brief motivational package had a positive impact on behavioural and motivational changes. Participants displayed motivation to achieve their goals, held plans to attend future interventions and showed improved engagement with sentence planning, including in one case admission of guilt of the index offence.

**Conclusions:** Motivational packages can help offenders who deny their offences to have a positive engagement with sentence planning and treatment programmes. This suggests that admission of guilt is not a necessary condition for engagement in treatment within prison.

7427

Female offenders’ crime narratives: Avenging angel or choiceless victim?

**Kayley Ciesla, Maria Ioannou & Laura Hammond, International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield**

**Objectives:** Although there are a vast array of theories on crime, one area largely under-represented is that of the experience of the offender engaged in criminal acts. The aim of this study was to examine the phenomenological experiences of crime amongst female offenders.
**Design:** This study was a replication of previous explorations with male offenders and uses the same research design and tested interview measures.

**Methods:** 64 females convicted of a criminal offence, with an average age of 35.90 years (SD = 10.45), were recruited to complete a questionnaire exploring emotions and narrative roles they experienced during the commission of a crime. The questionnaire was derived from Russell’s (1997) Circumplex of Emotions, Narrative Theory (McAdams, 1988) and Frye’s (1957) Theory of Mythos. From this participants Criminal Narrative Experience (CNE) was determined.

**Results:** A form of multidimensional scaling called Smallest Space Analysis (SSA) was utilised to examine the data. Results highlighted emotional experiences and narrative roles were thematically associated, and when both were subjected to SSA analysis two main themes of CNE were identified: Avenging Angel and Choiceless Victim, this is contrary to previous findings amongst males. The Choiceless Victim experience was the most representative of females’ experiences.

**Conclusions:** Results reinforce the importance of exploring and drawing inferences from perpetrators interpretations of crime. An understanding of how individuals felt/thought during their crimes, offers an alternative perspective of criminal behaviour and a framework for future explorations. Furthermore, practically results offer crucial insights for criminal investigations and therapeutic treatment options.

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**7821**

**The challenge of developing recovery orientated services in secure environments: A feasibility study of co-developed workbooks**

Caroline Clarke, *Southfield Low Secure Unit*; Suzanne Sambrook, *University of Southfamton*

**Objectives:** To assess the feasibility of the use of co-developed workbooks, in the context of the challenges to recovery based practice in low secure mental health settings.

**Design & method:** ‘My Shared Pathway’ workbooks are a series of recovery oriented booklets designed to be used collaboratively with service-users as part of the Government Quality Improvement, Productivity and Prevention (QUIPP) programme. This study assessed feasibility, barriers to implementing the programme, and initial outcomes in a low secure service using qualitative analysis.

**Results:** Service-users found the programme to be acceptable and were able to work with staff using the workbooks as a basis for collaborative care planning. However, the workbooks and linked interventions were seen as the province of the psychology service rather than becoming embedded in the culture of the unit for use by all staff.

**Conclusions:** The recovery approach remains contentious in forensic settings, where treatment needs are balanced with security and risk management factors. The ‘My Shared Pathway’ programme is feasible in secure settings and may promote mental health recovery; however, embedding the programme in the wider service proved more complex and is likely to require more support and training for staff if it is to become standard practice.

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**7756**

**The effects of short-term exposure to soft-core pornography on males’ attitudes towards sexual aggression and rape proclivity**

Sophie Daniels & Simon Duff, *University of Nottingham*

**Objectives:** Research suggests that exposure to hard-core pornography has largely negative effects on a wide variety of different populations including children. However, soft-core pornography (SCP) appears a neglected area of research. This is concerning given
the quantity of SCP found within mainstream media, and the frequency of the average individual’s media consumption. This research aimed to investigate the short-term effects of exposure to SCP on males’ attitudes towards sexual aggression and rape proclivity. This research is an extension of work presented at an earlier DFP conference.

**Design:** A cross-sectional design was applied in order to test the research questions, comparing two general population samples.

**Methods:** Male participants (N = 208; mean age = 25.04) were recruited online and completed the following measures; the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, the Rape Proclivity Scale and a measure of exposure to SCP in the media. Participants then completed half of the Acceptance of Modern Myths about Sexual Aggression (AMMSA) scale and were then exposed to either non-sexualised images of women from the media or examples of SCP, before completing the second half on the AMMSA scale.

**Results:** Counterintuitively, analysis suggests that exposure to both groups of images decreased acceptance of sexual aggression, although attitudes decreased less after exposure to soft-core pornography.

**Conclusions:** The results are discussed in relation to the importance of context/setting during exposure to soft-core pornography and the implications this may have for pornography availability in forensic settings.

**7765**

**Selecting model, modality and therapists in forensic settings: The need for evidence directed practice**

**Jason Davies,** *Swansea University; Claire Nagi,* *ABMU Health Board*

**Purpose:** To examine the evidence for making choices about therapy models, who delivers treatment and the modality of delivery (individual, group or combined).

**Background:** In the last 30 years psychological interventions have become a mainstay for risk reduction and improving wellbeing in forensic settings. Whilst there has been a major research focus on ‘what works’, evidence from therapy impact (outside forensic services) suggest a broad equivalence between different approaches. Additionally, forensic research has paid little attention to ‘who works’ (i.e. the impact of the therapist / facilitator on treatment outcomes) or ‘how works’ (i.e. the effect of modality on completion and outcomes).

**Methods:** Using research from psychological interventions delivered in adult and child settings together with the literature from forensic services (e.g. prison, hospital), we argue that attention to ‘common psychotherapeutic principles’, the therapist and the modality of treatment is essential for positive impacts to be maximised.

**Conclusions:** Details of the therapist, ‘client’ and therapy components that are associated with positive outcome will be outlined along with the ways that harms can be caused. Individual choice and matching individuals with therapists and therapies will be examined, along with the need to collect evidence of therapist outcomes. Finally a framework and set of decision guides to assist the practitioner in making choices about the modality of treatment are presented. Combining the ‘what’, ‘who’ and ‘how’ into Evidence Directed Therapy will also help address factors such as treatment completion / engagement, treatment outcome and treatment economics.
Psychological consultations in the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway: Offender managers’ needs, actions and feedback

Jason Davies, Swansea University; Aisling O’Meara, OPDP – Cymru (NPS)

Objectives: Consultation is a central feature of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway (OPDP) within probation settings. This paper seeks to develop a detailed understanding of aspects of the consultation service, specifically offender manager’s needs, actions generated and their views of the service.

Design: A mixed methods approach using content analysis of structured written notes and telephone interviews combined with quantitative data in the form of self-report service ratings.

Methods: One hundred consecutive consultations provided by OPDP staff to offender managers working within probation were included. Data were collected via a two stage process; first, needs and actions were recorded at the time of the consultation session; second, feedback on the outcomes and service were gathered at least one month later by an independent researcher. Qualitative data were analysed using inductive content analysis supplemented by descriptive analysis of quantitative data.

Results: Several common needs and actions were identified which clustered into areas of ‘understanding / knowledge’; ‘offender supervision actions’; ‘validation’; ‘referrals’ and ‘skills’. Feedback showed the service was well thought of with decisions and plans being acted on after consultation.

Conclusions: consultation to offender managers is a significant area of work carried out by psychologists and probation specialists. This research demonstrates that consultation is a valued service and that there are common areas of need presented by offender managers.

Limitation: This research is based on a single time period and should be repeated in the future to map changing needs.

Routine practice in approved premises: Quantitative benchmarking from year one of a longitudinal study

Jason Davies, Swansea University; Aisling O’Meara, OPDP – Cymru (NPS)

Objectives: To understand the baseline functioning and outcomes of Approved Premises using self report and routinely collected probation service outcome data prior to the launch of a major service revision (E3: Effectiveness, Efficiency and Excellence).

Design: A quantitative approach using self report data from staff and those living within the premises along with centrally recorded data relating to breach, recall and successful release.

Methods: Self report data from 101 residents and 27 staff were analysed along with data from all 486 individuals who entered the premises over a one year period. Questionnaire data for residents included measures of anger and interpersonal functioning; for staff, attitudes and ‘burnout’; whilst both groups completed measures of wellbeing and experience of the environment. Data were analysed to examine any differences between sites or groups and during the baseline time period.

Results: Self report data showed all premises to be stable over time across both staff and resident measures allowing confidence in this benchmark data. Some notable differences between these groups and published norms are reported. The routinely collected data on recall provides clear measure of existing outcomes against which to measure the impact of the E3 service change.
Conclusions: The data presented provide benchmarks against which the impact of the E3 service transformation on AP impact and outcomes can be assessed.

Limitation: as this research uses data from Wales it will be important to examine its generalisability to other areas of the UK.

8379
Examiner somnophilia and its correlates
Elizabeth Deehan & Ross Bartels, University of Lincoln

Objectives: Somnophilia (i.e., sexual attraction towards sleeping/unconscious people) is an extremely under-researched topic. It is currently unclear whether somnophilia is non-consensual in nature; associated with rape proclivity and/or fantasies; reflects a need for sexual dominance; or whether it extends to wanting to be the sleeping/unconscious party. The present study aimed to address these questions using the newly created ‘Somnophilic Interest’ Proclivity Scale (SIPS).

Design: The study was distributed online to reach a large and varied sample of participants, and encourage honest responses. Analyses involved the full sample and so adopted a within-subjects design.

Method: The SIPS was created using information drawn from the literature and online forums. It includes 6 vignettes that differ in terms of consent (absent vs. present) and role (being the sleeping person vs. engaging with a sleeping person). For each vignette, participants rated their arousal, behavioural propensity, and enjoyment on a 5-point scale. Additionally, participants completed a sexual compulsivity, sexual functioning, rape proclivity, and sexual fantasy scale. The sample consisted of 366 participants (199 females, 154 males, 13 ‘other’).

Results: On the SIPS, 33 participants (9 per cent) exhibited no somnophilic interest (score 15), 190 (52 per cent) exhibited ‘some interest’ (scores 16–50), and 143 (39 per cent) showed high interest (scores > 51). The SIPS showed high internal consistency (α = 9.5). Further, the SIPS correlated significantly with each of the additional scales, including rape-related fantasies.

Conclusions: The SIPS has potential to be used to an assessment tool for somnophilic interest by both researchers and clinicians.

7757
Exploring the relationship between domestic violence perpetration and suicide in male prisoners
Claire Dewar, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Joselyn Sellen, Daniel Heggs, Cardiff Metropolitan University, Jason Davies, Swansea University

Objectives: Suicide is a leading cause of death in prisons, and research has highlighted domestic violence as a potential risk factor, however the reasons for this link are not clear. This study was a preliminary exploration of relevant factors in the deaths by suicide of domestically violent prisoners.

Design: The study used qualitative methodology to analyse information from publically available written reports.

Methods: All Prison and Probation Ombudsman (PPO) reports published for self-inflicted deaths in custody by male prisoners between 2013 and 2014 were reviewed for analysis. Thirty-one reports (25 per cent) were identified where the prisoner’s offence was of domestic violence. These reports were analysed using thematic template analysis.

Results: Thematic analysis of the reports resulted in nine overarching themes being
identified. Six of these were identified to be particularly relevant to understanding the psychological factors relevant to suicide in custody; personal background factors, custodial wellbeing, problems and concerns, relationships, presentation to others and the prison environment. Three further themes were identified which focused more on prison processes; healthcare, communication and risk assessment/management.

Conclusions: This study noted the limited information about the men’s background and experiences presented within PPO reports, making it difficult to identify specific psychological factors. However, the results are consistent with literature on risk factors for suicide and theories of suicidal behaviour such as the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide. The themes identified were used to develop an interview schedule for further qualitative exploration of the link between domestic violence and suicide risk.

7784
Mental health in an open prison
David Dietzel, IRCIP, Huddersfield University; John Synnott & Maria Ioannou, University of Huddersfield

Objectives: The mental health of open prison inmates is virtually un-researched. This study aims to fill that gap. The researcher hypothesised that the open prison inmates would present with significantly fewer mental health problems than is reported in closed prisons.

Design: Mental health data from an open prison sample was collected using a battery of tests/tools, and then compared to general population and closed prison data available in the literature. This approach was chosen as to put the mental health of the open prison inmates in a gradient context.

Methods: The sample (N = 74) was collected from an open prison in Ireland. The test (administered in individual interviews) were: STAI, GHQ12, Brief Jail Mental Health Screen, Correctional Mental Health Screen for Men, England Mental Health Screen, and Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale. The tests were chosen based on scoring formats and their degree of validation in relevant literature. Analysis was conducted using SPSS.

Results: Mental Health tests indicated widespread presence of mental health problems at rates approximating/exceeding those reported for closed prisons. In contrast, the STAI and WEMWBS indicated a) anxiety at general population levels, and b) mental well-being better than general population levels.

Conclusions: An open prison setting is conductive to positive mental health, but this by itself does not seem to mitigate the high incidence rate of mental health problems that is found in prisons in general. A follow up-study is in development to investigate the cause.

7754
Factors associated with desistance from violence in custody: An exploratory study
Sophie Ellis, Coventry University; Erica Bowen, University of Worcester

Objectives: Levels of violence in prison are a critical issue for policymakers. This paper explored whether factors associated with desistance from violence in community samples were also associated with desistance from custodial violence.

Design: Prisoners persisting or desisting in violence were compared on factors associated with desistance: employment, intimate relationships, community bonds, pro-social support, pro-social attitudes, agency, resilience and age. Factors were chosen based on empirical support, and emerging understanding of desistance as an interaction between social and subjective factors.
Methods: 1338 adult male prisoner records were examined. 63 prisoners with a history of custodial violence were selected and categorised as persisting in violence or desisting for at least 12 months (official/self-report). Factors were measured using psychometrics. T-tests were used to compare the two groups and logistic regression was used to identify which factors predicted desistance.

Results: Desisters scored significantly higher on pro-social attitudes, agency and resilience. Employment and age showed moderate effect sizes. Correlations between social and subjective factors supported the view of desistance as interactive. Only agency independently predicted desistance, but the model containing employment and subjective factors correctly classified 84.8 per cent of participants.

Conclusions: Some factors associated with community violence desistance are relevant to custodial violence desistance and could be targets for intervention. However, prison environments may cause differential effects and contain unique factors that were missed. This was a limitation, as was lack of information about pre-existing risk. The findings support increasing interest in desistance-based approaches and suggest such approaches could be applied to custodial violence reduction.

Implementation and empirical validation of structured professional judgement universal risk assessment structures in CAMHS

Stephen Evans, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Forensic CAMHS Team

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) deal with multiform patterns of risk focussing on risk of self-harm, violence, vulnerability and co-morbid physical illness. Department of Health guidelines notify NHS Trusts that their services should assess and manage risk. This presentation will look at the implementation of the FACE CARAS risk assessment suite in an area of historic high deprivation (Greater Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire and Inverclyde). This will focus on the preliminary outcomes from research establishing inter-rater reliability and predictive validity for a variety of risk types within this population. A comparison will be made with data derived from other NHS Trusts and localities. There will be discussion of the problems encountered in this process and the areas of achievement. There will be a discussion of the benefits of Forensic Psychology in CAMHS and specialist CAMHS services, as well as the difficulties in defining areas of risk such as vulnerability. The outcomes from work on inter-rater reliability and predictive validity provide empirical support for the applicability of this risk assessment tool.

Problem personalities in the workplace: The development of a scale to assess corporate psychopathy

Katarina Fritzon, Bond University, Australia

Objectives: In recent years there has been an interest in an examination of psychopathic personality constructs in business populations. It has been suggested that there would be a higher prevalence within this context. The current paper will review the research literature on this topic and describe the development and validation of corporate psychopathy assessment.

Design: The study uses a correlational design to offer preliminary validation of a new measure. Methods: Participants included \( N = 261 \) (161 male and 100 female) supply chain professionals recruited via email to an online professional organisation. Participants were aged between 27 to 75 years. Materials included the Psychopathic Personality Inventory, the Corporate Personality Inventory, the Paulhus Deception Scale, and the Narcissistic Personality Inventory.
**Results:** Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Corporate Personality Inventory revealed a three factor structure consistent with the conceptual scales of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised. The factors were Boldness ($\alpha = .88$), Interpersonal Dominance ($\alpha = .73$), and Ruthlessness ($\alpha = .76$). These subscales correlated as predicted with factors from the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised and Paulhus Deception Scale.

**Conclusions:** The current findings have important implications for further understanding the importance of impression management in the functionality of psychopathic personality characteristics in the workplace, and the dual nature of individuals high in psychopathic traits within corporate environments. The results have implications for advancing empirical data on the unique features of psychopathy that exist in different sub-populations, as well as implications for organisations in terms of recruitment and performance management.

**7780**

**An examination of the validity of the CIT**

**Anita Fumagalli, University of Huddersfield**

**Objectives:** The present study explored the validity of the Concealed Information Test (CIT). CIT is a psychophysiological technique for examining whether a person has knowledge of crime-relevant information (D.J. Krapohl, J.B. McCloughan, S.M. Senter, 2009).

**Design:** Previous research has questioned the ability of laboratory studies to replicate real life scenarios where the participants have a real motivation to lie. In order to address the laboratory vs field debate, the present study focused on presenting participants with stimuli and then asking them to deny something that they had actually engaged in.

**Method:** Two groups of participants were presented with two different tasks, to burst a balloon and to smash an egg respectively. The stimuli were then presented visually and/or verbally on a large screen during the testing phase to concede with the asking of the question. Before the administration of the test, each participant was instructed to respond ‘no’ to all the questions.

**Participants:** One hundred and seventy three participants were recruited from the University of Huddersfield; of these participants eighteen were assigned to a control group.

**Results:** Analysis was carried out on the Electro-Dermal Activity responses (EDA), which has been shown to be the most reliable measure within polygraph studies. The current study reports detect deception of 62.2 per cent. The analysis also reported habituation affects with a decrease in the physiological reaction levels within participants.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study support further research into the utility of the polygraph and CIT methodology within an investigative context.

**7807**

**The roots and routes of revenge: An applied multi-functional model for forensic practitioners**

**Lynsey Gozna, University of Nottingham / University of Leicester; Cris Glazebrook & David Daley, University of Nottingham**

**Objectives:** The response to real or perceived, current or historic victimisation and the significance of offenders’ own experiences – especially males – whose crimes are motivated by revenge are routinely interpreted using a surface-level (proximate) understanding of ‘grievance thinking’ without ultimate psychological insight. The objective of the research was to explore the patterns, experiences and mind-sets of males with diverse revenge oriented criminal histories to develop an applied multi-functional model for forensic practitioners.
Design: The study was qualitative and used intensive interviews and collateral file data to gain a person-centred perspective of revenge oriented acts.

Methods: Participants (N= 18) were service users in a secure forensic mental health setting. The research adopted a Constructivist Grounded Theory approach (Charmaz, 2014) comprising an iterative process of concurrent data collection, transcription and analysis using an intensive interview approach. Transcripts were analysed using a process of open, focused, axial and theoretical coding.

Results: Example categories included ‘Intolerance and rejection of powerlessness’, ‘Societal abandonment and failure to protect’, ‘Dominance prevents weakness’, ‘Justice’ is not in my interests’, ‘Creation of safety and certainty’ and ‘Finding friendship in revenge’ and were illustrative of developmental revenge trajectories. Participants were further involved in the validation of the model.

Conclusions: The findings and implications provide considerations for timely early intervention in childhood, the role of the criminal justice system in historic investigations of abuse, comprehensive clinical formulation leading to tailored therapeutic treatment interventions, structured professional judgement risk assessment and scenario planning, police investigations and community public protection.

7751
Short-term offenders’ participation in custodial education and reconviction rates
Iva Gray, Joselyn Sellen, Paul Hewlett, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Mary McMurran, Independent Consulting Psychologist; Dan Heggs, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Offenders’ education participation in relation to future reconviction was examined. The hypotheses were that those who participated in education (learners) were less likely to be reconvicted than those who did not participate (non-learners); the longer offenders spent in education in prison, the less likely they were to be reconvicted and committed fewer offences than non-learners. This was a naturalistic study of education participation amongst short-term offenders and its effectiveness in terms of reconviction since there is evidence that custodial education can reduce reoffending. One hundred and seventeen convicted offenders sentenced to 12 months or less from one Welsh prison participated. Proportion of Education Participation (PEP) was calculated by considering participated hours in academic classes and prison workshops against the number of hours they could have participated during their sentence and the Police National Computer (PNC) database revealed any further reconviction. Sixty offenders were learners and 57 were non-learners. Learners were significantly less likely to be reconvicted than non-learners. Non-learners also committed more new offences than learners. It seemed that the more offenders participated in education, the fewer the number of reconvictions they had. In this first UK study of participation in education in prison, findings on re-offending were in line with existing literature. The fact, however, that only half of these high reoffending risk men actually participated means that strategies for improving attendance are essential. An important avenue may be through enhancing prisoner motivation for education.

7808
‘Jail’s like you know, like a boarding school’: Trauma and community as barriers to resettlement for female offenders
Jennifer Hardy, Michelle Newberry, Sheffield Hallam University; Zoe Walkington, The Open University; Paula Hamilton, Sheffield Hallam University
Objectives: To explore women’s experiences of release from prison with the support of a peer-mentoring and educational presentations scheme. One study took place before a TR contract was obtained, the other after.

Methods: A range of participatory research methods were used to assist semi-structured interviews with offenders, including Photo Elicitation and the Ideal Outcomes Inventory. Methodological developments in the second study involved the additional use of repertory grids.

Results: Interview transcripts were analysed using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis. Master themes, such as notions of trauma and community, stigma, and the role of reframing will be discussed.

Conclusions: Implications of the research include greater knowledge of women’s support needs upon release into the community, as well as questions around the suitability of risk-based models, such as the 9 Pathways framework, for both desistence support and for working with women in the Criminal Justice System.

Are guilt and shame in male forensic patients linked to treatment motivation and readiness?

Jeannette Harris, Simon Draycott, University of Surrey; James Tapp, Broadmoor Hospital

Objectives: Guilt and shame are emotions that have been theoretically related to motivation and readiness to participate in psychological interventions in forensic settings, and are implicated in a number of mental health difficulties. The current research aimed to investigate the association between these emotions and motivation and readiness for treatment in a sample of forensic patients. The study examined the extent to which forensic patients experienced shame and guilt-proneness and whether this was specifically linked to offence-related guilt and shame. The study also investigated whether guilt and shame were associated with motivation and readiness for treatment. It was hypothesised that guilt feelings will increase motivation and readiness to participate in interventions, whereas shame will inhibit motivation and readiness.

Design: As there were no previous research findings in this area, it was deemed appropriate to try to understand whether there was a relationship between the variables of interest in the first instance. Therefore, a cross-sectional correlational design was utilised.

Methods: Participants were adult male forensic patients recruited from high and medium security hospital settings. Eligible participants were approached and 66 agreed to take part. Participants completed a series of self-report assessments on experiences of guilt and shame and individual motivation and readiness to engage with interventions. To include an objective rating of readiness, clinicians working with the participant were also asked to rate a readiness assessment.

Results and Conclusions: Data are currently being analysed and main findings will be available, as will the main conclusions.

Multisystemic therapy in families of adopted young people referred for antisocial behavioural problems

Bronwyn Harrison, Royal Holloway, University of London; Simone Fox, MST expert, National Implementation Service

Purpose: The present study provides the first qualitative review of Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for adopted young people presenting with antisocial behaviour.
**Background:** MST has been shown to be effective at treating behaviour problems in young people who are living with their biological families. However, there currently exists no research reviewing the efficacy of MST in adoptive populations. The literature posits a number of particular contextual characteristics and needs of adopted young people who present with antisocial behaviour that differ from their non-adopted peers including: greater levels of parent-child conflict; complex attachment issues; challenges in identity development; and the consequences of pre-adoption adversity. As no review of MST in adoptive populations has been conducted, its suitability to this vulnerable population is unknown.

**Methods:** A qualitative approach was adopted, using thematic analysis methodology to explore adoptive parent’s experiences of MST. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with ten adoptive parents from six MST sites across the UK.

**Results:** Themes emerging include the challenges adoptive parents face, the barriers and enablers of change in treatment, and the particular outcomes of MST in adoptive families.

**Conclusions:** The author reviews the findings in light of adoption specific theory and compares them to findings from non-adoptive populations. Furthermore, as the MST programme has already seen a number of adaptations to better suit the needs of vulnerable groups, the author presents a number of recommendations related particularly to MST for families of adopted young people presenting with anti-social behaviour problems.

**7785**

**Fire setting in a non-convicted sample: A grounded theory approach**

Faye Horsley, Belinda Winder, Rowena Hill & Karen Slade, *Nottingham Trent University*

**Objectives:** The understanding of adult fire setters is limited within forensic psychology. There have been recent developments, however studies have largely focussed on convicted arsonists. This is problematic because most fire setting goes undetected, highlighting the need for research using community samples. This study will contribute to an understanding of non-convicted fire-users/setters. The research question employed was: How do non-convicted adults view fire and their use of it?

**Design:** A qualitative design was employed to allow the exploration of a novel area.

**Methodology:** Through purposive sampling, 12 adults with experience of using fire were recruited. The sample included fire performers and those using fire for religious purposes. Most participants had no criminal record. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken, either face to face or via Skype. Grounded Theory (GT) was used to analyse data.

**Results:** Analysis is on-going but will be complete by June 2017. Initial findings (in the form of super-ordinate categories) include the benefits of fire use, for example, ‘Psychological Wellbeing’; the response to the dangers of fire, such as ‘Immunity’, and; the affinity which participants feel with fire, for example ‘In My Bones’.

**Conclusions:** Findings will contribute to the understanding of adult fire use in the community and could inform early interventions. In the next phase of this PhD, the emerging theory will be tested on a convicted sample to establish whether processes involved in criminal fire setting are similar to or distinct from those in the non-convicted population.

**7804**

**Antisocial behavior: At-risk youths’ profiles**

Vivien S. Huan, Rebecca P. Ang, Xiang Li, Qinyuen Wong, Jeanette Yeo, Gregory A Liem & Trivina Kang, *National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University*

**Objectives:** The study first aimed to classify 262 at-risk youths into distinct subgroups based on their rule-breaking and aggressive behaviours. They were further analysed in terms
of their internalising symptoms, attention and sensation-seeking problems, conflict with parents, and peer conformity behaviours.

**Design:** Latent Class Analysis (LCA) was initially used to classify individuals into distinct subgroups that are mutually exclusive. ANOVA was then used to analyse the differences among the subgroups.

**Method:** Participants include youth offenders and youths-at-risk in Singapore.

**Results:** Results showed an optimal distinct 3-class solution among the at-risk youths putting them into three subgroups: those having mild antisocial problems, moderate antisocial problems to those having severe antisocial problems. Results obtained also revealed that youths in the subgroup of severe antisocial problems yielded significantly higher scores in internalising behaviours, attention problems, and conflicts with parents than the other two subgroups. However, at-risk youths in the moderate and severe antisocial problems subgroups did not differ in sensation-seeking behaviours but both groups obtained significantly higher scores in sensation-seeking behaviours than youths in the mild antisocial problems subgroup. All three groups had similarly high peer conformity scores.

**Conclusion:** Prevention and intervention measures should focus on both rule-breaking and aggressive behaviours as they co-occur in youths. Also, particular attention should be paid to the high peer conformity and sensation seeking behaviors evident among these youths.

**Presenting a new adapted mindfulness manual: The Adapted Mindfulness Based Intervention for Intellectual Disabilities (AMBIID)**

**Sarah Jones, Mental Health Care, UK**

**Objectives:** There is strong evidence for the positive impact of mindfulness among adults when used on a wide range of conditions (Weare, 2012). Although mindfulness is a well-researched practice, the use of mindfulness with individuals with an intellectual disability (ID) and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is still a developing area. Standard mindfulness practice has proven to be difficult to conduct with ID and ASD populations due to cognitive deficits (Spek, Van Ham & Nyklicek, 2013). Adaptations to standard mindfulness practice need to be developed in order to accommodate for the deficits in cognitive functioning of individuals with ID and/or ASD. The objectives of the presentation will be to discuss a new adapted mindfulness manual including the theoretical basis for the adaptations and its implementation with a client using a case study format. Design: The presentation will discuss the rationale for the development of the manual, the theory used to inform it and a case study of it being implemented with an individual with mild learning disabilities and Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

**Methods:** The individual was selected for piloting the manual with as they were not suitable for group mindfulness. Incident data was collected for before, during and after the delivery of the intervention on an individual basis and will be presented as evidence of programme effectiveness.

**Results:** Analysis of the individual’s incident data revealed that their incidents had decreased from approximately four incidents a month to one incident a month.

**Conclusions:** Results indicate clinical usefulness with this population. However, limitations include very small sample size. Discussion will include plans to increase the sample size in order to test effectiveness with a wider ID/ASD sample.

7740

**Coping, mindfulness, stress and burnout among forensic health care professionals**

**Sarah Angela Kriakous, Cambian Group, Delfryn House Independent Hospital; Katie Ann**
Elliott, North Wales Forensic Psychiatric Service; Ty Llywelyn Medium Secure Unit; Robin Owen, Early Interventions in Psychosis, Hergest Unit, Bangor

**Objectives:** Working within forensic inpatient settings can be emotionally challenging and stressful. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of coping and dispositional mindfulness upon stress and burnout in health care professionals (HCPs) employed in secure hospitals (SHs).

**Design:** A postal questionnaire design was employed to ensure that a heterogeneous sample of HCPs could have the option to participate in the study, including ward-based HCPs (e.g., healthcare assistants) that may have limited access to computers in SHs.

**Methods:** A total of 151 participants were recruited from five low and medium SHs in Wales. Participants completed four questionnaires, measuring mindfulness, coping, stress and burnout, as well as a background information questionnaire. A quantitative research design was employed, namely correlational analysis and two-step linear regression.

**Results:** Higher mindfulness skills were significantly associated with lower levels of maladaptive coping, stress and burnout. Higher levels of maladaptive coping significantly predicted higher levels of occupational stress and emotional exhaustion and lower levels of personal accomplishment. In relation to facets of mindfulness, higher levels of acting with awareness significantly predicted lower levels of emotional exhaustion and depersonalisation.

**Conclusions:** Higher levels of mindfulness were significantly associated with lower maladaptive coping, occupational stress and burnout levels, therefore, mindfulness based interventions could be a viable strategy to support HCPs employed in SHs. This research also suggested that higher levels of acting with awareness may help prevent emotional exhaustion and depersonalisation in HCPs employed in SHs.

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7824

**Narrative Child Sexual Exploitation Material (NCSEM): NCSEM functions and offense pathways model**

Kogilavani Kunasegaran, Emily Glorney, Royal Holloway University of London; Hannah Merdian, Lincoln University; Derek Perkins, Royal Holloway University of London

**Objectives:** There is a paucity of research on narrative forms of child sexual exploitation material (NCSEM). This research explored (1) the functions of NCSEM and its association with sexual fantasies in offense escalation, and (2) legal narrative pornography use among the general public.

**Design:** This qualitative research had two datasets: (1) secondary analysis of an existing dataset, rich in information with the potential to address NCSEM research aims and (2) primary data collection, targeted at gaining in-depth insight on legal narrative pornography use.

**Methods:** The secondary dataset comprised semi-structured interview transcripts of 11 NCSEM and CSEM user participants that were analysed using thematic analysis. The primary data set was obtained from 26 participants through an online survey consisting of semi-structured interview questions designed and distributed via Qualtrics (secure online survey tool). Content analysis was used to analyse this data set. Findings: Twelve NCSEM functions were identified. A NCSEM offense pathways model was theorised: NCSEM use and sexual fantasies effecting offence escalation to visual CSEM use and/or contact sexual offending, with the influence of individual, social and environmental influences. Sexual narratives in general were considered to provide emotional gratification, represent creative forms of art and serve as a safe outlet for extreme fantasies.
Conclusion: NCSEM functions inform clinical practice, aiming towards equipping users with adaptive alternatives. Providing a safe space for communicating ‘unsafe’ sexual thoughts and feelings, with a view to prevent offending, may be important. Escalating behaviours from NCSEM use to contact sexual offending were predominantly speculations, warranting future research.

7734

Autistic spectrum disorders and pathological demand avoidance in the general population, and their relationship to antisocial behaviours

Omer Linenberg & Vincent Egan, University of Nottingham

Objectives: Due to the contentious relationship of high functioning autistic spectrum disorders (HF/ASD) with antisocial acts in the literature, an additional syndrome with conflating symptoms to HF/ASD – Pathological Demand Avoidance (PDA) – is explored as a refined predictor of antisocial behaviours, which may elaborate findings observed in the literature.

Design: The study explored a predictive association in the general population, previously un-examined in the literature. A cross-sectional design was applied, using PDA and ASD (as well as empathy and personality domains) as predictors, and antisocial behaviours as the dependent variable.

Methods: The study utilised an online questionnaire with participants recruited via social media targeted at general users and specific groups for HF/ASD users, and research websites promoting research participation for students (N=191). The questionnaire gathered information measuring HF/ASD, empathy, personality traits, PDA traits, and antisocial behaviours.

Results: Multiple linear regression analysis revealed PDA significantly predicted antisocial behaviours, accounting for 16.2 per cent of the variance observed; the addition of HF/ASD to the model was not significant. Adding empathy and personality traits to the model did not significantly improve prediction of delinquency. Additionally, characteristically HF/ASD facets of poor social skills and inability to switch attention were negatively related to antisocial behaviours.

Conclusions: We found PDA predicted antisocial behaviours more significantly than HF/ASD, providing a potential explanation for the relationship of HF/ASD and the criminal justice system observed in the literature. Further research is required to elucidate the prevalence and presentation of PDA in forensic settings.

7743

Addressing coercive control in teenage intimate relationships

Kerry Manning, PSUk Ltd/Nottingham Trent University; Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University

Objectives: Most definitions and theories of domestic violence focus too heavily on singular acts of serious violence. Therefore, interventions designed to target and prevent domestic violence fail to address coercive control – a prolonged liberty crime of which violence is just one feature. However, in December 2015, coercive control was recognised by UK law as a criminal offence in its own right. This study measures the extent to which coercive control can be predicted by a pathway of negative childhood experiences, unhealthy attitude formation and the shaping of problematic personality types. Preventative interventions with young people can then be tailored to address risk factors identified along this pathway.

Design: A quantitative study design is adopted, with the administration of an online questionnaire.
**Method:** The questionnaire is administered to 300 young people of both sexes between the ages of 11 and 16 attending a secondary school in Cambridgeshire. A range of validated measures are used, along with researcher generated questions concerning experiences of abuse and exposure to social media and gaming.

**Results:** The results convey whether personality is an important factor in determining whether a young person engages in coercive control in their intimate relationships. Consideration is also given to whether coercive control is gendered.

**Conclusion:** The conclusion addresses whether there is a need to shift the focus of harmful relationship interventions for teenagers from violence perpetration to coercive control.

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**Female psychopathic offenders: Personality disorder and offence types**

Annette McKeown, Primrose Service, Tees Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust

The Primrose Service for female personality disordered offenders is the top tier national provision of the Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) pathway in custody. The service has twelve places for high-risk female offenders with severe personality disorder. This cross-sectional study is the first of its type that aims to explore offence characteristics and patterns of psychopathy in this complex population. It also aims to contribute to the lack of literature in this area. The study includes 28 women from the service assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and the International Personality Disorder Examination (IPDE). In the United Kingdom, cut-off scores of 25 and above have been adopted, as it appears this cut-off score may reflect increased psychopathy levels in this population. In this sample, 32.1 per cent of women scored 25 or above on the PCL-R. Offences of murder and manslaughter were most prevalent in women with PCL-R scores 25 or above. The PCL-R scores of women in this sample were significantly higher than the general female forensic population and significantly lower than males in comparable personality services. Overall, 85.1 per cent of the sample were diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and 51.8 per cent with antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). Women with BPD and high levels of psychopathy who were convicted of murder or manslaughter tended to kill an individual known to them. In contrast, women with high levels of psychopathy without a diagnosis of BPD tended to kill a stranger. The practical implications for treatment pathways for women within specialist personality disorder services are presented.

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**Mental disorder and trauma in female personality disordered offenders**

Annette McKeown & Sarah McCrory, Primrose Service, Tees Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust

The present study examined patterns of mental disorder, comorbidity and trauma within a specialist female personality disorder service. The Primrose Service is a specialist service within the Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) pathway for women. This cross-sectional study examined patterns of Axis I mental disorder, comorbidity and secure hospital transfers within 28 female prisoners assessed by the Primrose Service. In the study, 42.9 per cent of women presented with a current mental disorder and 89 per cent presented with a lifetime diagnosis. The most prevalent current mental disorders in the sample were mood disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Overall, 17.8 per cent of the sample was transferred to secure hospital settings, with escalating self-harm the most common reason for referral. The Primrose Service recognise trauma is central to the needs of the women and a trauma pathway has been developed to help guide assessment.
and appropriate treatment interventions. The paper will present trauma treatment directions within the Primrose Service. The challenges and strategies of working with women with personality disorder, mental disorder and traumatic experiences will also be highlighted.

7543
Investigating the effects of pre-existing co-witness relationships on statement similarity
Dara Mojtahed, Maria Ioannou & Laura Hammond, University of Huddersfield

Objectives: The present study examined the effects of a pre-existing relationship between co-witnesses on memory conformity. The study aimed to identify whether eyewitnesses were at a higher risk of conforming to co-witnesses that they were familiar with, than to unfamiliar co-witnesses.

Design: The study utilised an experimental paradigm in which participants viewed footage of a crime before partaking in a post-event discussion with their group. It employed a three-way between subjects design, where participants either had a pre-existing relationship with their co-witnesses, had no previous relations to their co-witnesses, or were not permitted to discuss the event with their co-witnesses (control).

Methods: Four hundred twenty participants took part in the study. They were placed into groups of five and viewed CCTV footage of a bar fight erupting, due to the ambiguity of the footage, there was a clear heterogeneity of statements. Participants then took part in a post-event discussion with group members before giving individual statements.

Results: A one-way between groups analysis of variance was conducted. Results indicated that eyewitness groups with pre-existing relationships had a significantly higher level of statement similarity than eyewitnesses in the control and no-relations conditions. There were no significant differences in statement similarity between eyewitnesses who discussed the event with strangers and eyewitnesses in the control groups.

Conclusions: The results indicate that eyewitnesses are more likely to accept misinformation from peers than from strangers. Explanations for the findings, along with implication for police interventions, are discussed.

7749
An evaluation of mentalization based treatment for forensic patients
Estelle Moore & James Tapp, West London Mental Health Trust

Objectives: Mentalization Based Treatment (MBT) has been developed as an intervention option for people with emotionally unstable and antisocial personality disorders. This paper investigates outcomes for high secure forensic patients who participated in MBT.

Design: A quasi-experimental design was used to evaluate an 18 month MBT programme.

Methods: Thirty-two adult male forensic inpatients were referred for and participated in MBT. Outcomes were mapped onto facets of mentalizing that included interpersonal functioning, mindfulness, cognitive empathy, defense styles and emotionally unstable personality disorder characteristics. Assessments were conducted at pre, mid and end of programme intervals.

Results: Significant individual changes in interpersonal functioning, emotional disturbance and the use of maladaptive defense styles were endorsed by MBT participants. Adverse outcomes in the form of self-reported changes in cognitive empathy and the use of neurotic defense styles were also reported.
Conclusions: Based on the preliminary findings of an evaluation of MBT with forensic inpatients, there is initial evidence to suggest that certain potential improvements to functioning within relationships and ways of acknowledging and managing internal mind states, which can impact upon mentalizing capacity, can be achieved. The sample size of the study limited significance testing and therefore warrants increasing to improve study power. The use of multiple self-report outcomes increases the risk of a Type I error and potential response bias.

7549 Exploring the knife carrying tolerance and anti-knife-carrying messages
Marek Palasinski, Liverpool John Moores University

Objectives: The paper examines which factors best predict knife-carrying tolerance and what anti-knife messages are deemed most effective.

Design: The survey-based paper uses correlational and experimental designs.

Methods: British participants were recruited online via social media, like Facebook and Twitter. In Study 1 (N = 155 men), a structural equation model was proposed to explore factors predicting the knife-carrying tolerance. Drawing on the model along with the recurrent themes in anti-knife campaigns, Study 2 (N = 200 men) examined the persuasiveness of various anti-knife slogans. In Study 3 (M = 169 men), the subjective persuasiveness, emotionality and believability of eight popular existing anti-knife posters were rated. In Study 4, five computer-generated images pertaining to various types of injury were rated by a new sample of 151 young men.

Results: Study 1 shows the inter-correlations between physical defence ability, limited trust in authority, limited control over one’s status and the need for respect, and how they predict aggressive masculinity that in turn leads on to knife-carrying tolerance. In Study 2, the Friedman analysis shows that the injury slogan was seen as more persuasive than those related to death and control. In Study 3, one-way repeated Anova shows that the fresh injury poster was seen as most persuasive, emotional and believable. In Study 4, one-way repeated measures ANOVA shows that it was the eye injury that was seen as most persuasive, emotional and believable.

Conclusions: The current anti-knife campaigns associating knife-carrying with immaturity, deviance or pathology should be re-evaluated and focused more on the health belief model.

7806 The lone wolf terrorist: Offending themes
Saskia Ryan, Laura Hammond & Maria Ioannou, University of Huddersfield

Objectives: This research sought to develop a model of lone wolf terrorism based on the characteristics of offenders by identifying themes of offending. It was proposed that these themes would be revealed through the visual representation of clusters of variables relating to background characteristics of offenders by examining how often these variables co-occurred with every other variable.

Methods: The sample consisted of 39 individuals who committed terror attacks from 1968 to 2015, taking place in nine countries. Data was coded using a minimum of two sources for each variable to minimise biases in reporting alongside corroborating with terrorism databases where possible. Data were subjected to a form of multidimensional scaling analysis known as Smallest Space Analysis (SSA-I).

Results: The SSA revealed three ‘themes’ of lone wolf offending based on the clustering of related variables; Grey Wolf, Stray Wolf and Dire Wolf. Each of the three themes displayed
distinctly different personal attributes and background characteristics.

**Conclusion:** Lone Wolves are not a homogenous population, challenging previous reductionist views of lone wolf terrorism and offering an empirically based model this research increases understanding and addresses previous criticisms of research on ‘Lone Wolves’. Practically, the implications of these findings are vast, especially in the management, investigation and prosecution of lone wolf terror offences. It has the potential to inform those working in counter-terrorism about those individuals they are seeking to detect, capture and control by providing an empirical basis for future strategies.

**7769**

**Understanding the mediating role of responsibility in perceptions of stalking**

Adrian Scott, Goldsmiths, University of London; Emma Sleath, Coventry University; Lorraine Sheridan, Curtin University, Simon Duff, University of Nottingham

**Objectives:** The present research is the first to investigate whether perpetrator and/or target responsibility mediate the influence of prior relationship (with additional contextual information regarding the breakdown of the relationship) on perceptions of stalking in the context of a man stalking a woman, and a woman stalking a man.

**Design:** The research employed a 5 x 2 between-groups design: prior relationship (stranger, acquaintance, ex-partner where the perpetrator and target wanted different things, ex-partner where the perpetrator was physically violent, ex-partner where the target was unfaithful) x perpetrator-target sex (man-woman, woman-man).

**Method:** Participants comprised 900 community members from Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom who received one of 10 versions of a hypothetical vignette, one scale item and one open question concerning perceptions of stalking, and nine scale items concerning perceptions of responsibility.

**Results:** The situation was more likely to be considered stalking when the perpetrator and target were portrayed as strangers, acquaintances or ex-partners where the perpetrator was physically violent. The situation was also more likely to be considered stalking when the perpetrator was a man and the target was a woman. Mediation analyses revealed that the influence of prior relationship was mediated by perpetrator and target responsibility.

**Conclusions:** Perpetrator mitigation and target responsibility were greater when the reason for the breakdown of the relationship was internal to the target (the target was unfaithful) or neutral (the perpetrator and target wanted different things) compared to when it was external to the target (the perpetrator was physically violent).

**7817**

**Successes and challenges in the treatment of high risk young adults with emerging personality disorders**

Jake Shaw & Stephanie Hunter, HMYOI Aylesbury

The Aylesbury Pathways Service is one of two national specialist treatment services for high risk young adults with emerging personality disorders. The service forms part of the Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway and has been in operation since September 2014. It is a non-residential therapies service which is co-commissioned by the NHS and NOMS. It provides integrated treatment lasting 12–18 months, combining therapies for personality disorder and offence focused interventions. This paper will present the service’s operating model before providing a clinical profile of the population accessing treatment and in the wider prison. Following this, a thematic analysis of service user perspectives on the process of change in treatment will be presented. This will focus on what young
accessing the service feel has changed during their engagement in treatment and the key experiences which have facilitated or impeded this. In addition, quantitative data will be presented relating to the impact of service participation on rates of custodial violence and self harm. The presentation will conclude with implications for practice in working with this ‘hard to reach’ population and directions for future research.

7760
The impact of segregation on the timing and frequency of violence and self-harm (including dual harm) behaviours in prison
Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University

Objective: Placement in segregation is a method utilised to manage violent behaviour in prison but has been identified as a high-risk location for self-harm and suicidal behaviours. However, the specific features of the relationship between segregation and later harmful behaviours (self-harm and violence) remains unclear.

The study has two objectives:
• To explore the role of segregation on the emergence and desistence of harmful behaviours including ‘dual harm’ (harm to self and others).
• To explore the potential effects of segregation on changes in the later frequency, type and severity of violent and self-harm behaviours in prison.

Design: Secondary data analysis utilising retrospective data from the PNOMIS (prison) electronic data system.

Method: PNOMIS data from one prison over a four-year period was utilised. The collated data outlined dates of segregation and the details of over 500 incidents from 123 prisoners who had engaged in either violent or self-harm behaviours in prison.

Results: The study analysed whether the experience of segregation impacted: upon
• The emergence or desistance of harmful behaviours
• The frequency, type (i.e. violence or self-harm) or severity (i.e. lethality) of harmful behaviours.
• Whether there was a temporal relationship between the experience of segregation and later harmful behaviours.

Conclusion: The implications for prison practice on the use of segregation and the effective assessment and management of harmful behaviours were discussed.

Pathways through the criminal justice system for prisoners with acute and serious mental illness
Karen Slade, Nottingham Trent University

Objectives: This paper will evaluate the pathways through all stages of the criminal justice system for prisoners under the care of prison mental health services.

Design: Health case records were reviewed in detail in relation to current and previous contact with mental health, police and CJLD services.

Methods: All cases currently on the caseload of the Mental Health In-reach team at a large local prison were included (N = 63). Prisoners who had transferred before data collation was complete were excluded due to a lack of access to records (N = 60).

Results: A small number (3 per cent) were acutely mentally ill at prison reception which may reflect the successful operation of a liaison and diversion services at earlier stages in the pathway. However, a third (33 per cent) went onto display acute symptoms at later stages. Cases displaying suicide risk at arrest, with a history of recent in-patient care were
at increased risk of acute deterioration in the first weeks of imprisonment, with a general absence of health assessment for these cases prior to their imprisonment. Additionally, inconsistencies in the transfer of mental health information to health files may result in at-risk cases being overlooked.

**Conclusions:** Greater consistency in access to pre-prison health services in the CJS is needed, especially for those with pre-existing vulnerabilities as it may have a role in preventing subsequent deterioration.

### 7725

**Creatively Exploring the Implicit Component of a Dangerous World Implicit Theory**

**Phoebe Smith, University of Kent**

**Objectives:** Due to their unobservable nature, researchers and practitioners working in the area of cognitive distortions, have few tools to distinguish genuine cognitive distortions from excuses or justifications. Implicit Theories (ITs) theory views offender statements, that appear to represent cognitive distortions, as the end-stage products of a cognitive process that begins during early development. One early factor in this chain of events is the presence of insecure attachment experiences. The term internal working models (IWMs) has been employed to describe the deeper, unobservable cognitive components of ITs and attachment style. By reappraising the shared association between these two theories, the objective of this exploratory study was to create a novel paradigm utilising methodology from the domain of art therapy, to transform IWM content into visible and measurable forms of experience.

**Design:** A randomised experimental design was conducted with non-forensic participants (N = 80).

**Method:** A visualisation and drawing task were combined to transform IWM content into visible and measurable forms of experience.

**Results:** The exciting findings of this study provide evidence to show that: (1) a visualisation task tapped into cognitive content, just below the threshold of conscious awareness; (2) visualisation content was then made visible in a drawing; (3) a ‘Dangerous World’ IT is significantly (p < .05) related to an insecure attachment, and significantly predicted by the emotional content of participant drawings.

**Conclusions:** These findings have the potential to contribute to the ability of psychologists to distinguish genuine cognitive distortions from excuses or justifications, and to modify distorted cognition.

### 7194

**Inter-rater reliability of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START)**

**Katie. L.E. Timmins, The Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology, University of Nottingham; Lydia Evans, The Cambian Group; Ruth. J. Tully, The Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology, University of Nottingham**

**Objective:** The primary aim was to assess inter-rater reliability (IRR) of the START and to examine whether IRR varies across professional disciplines within integrated multi-disciplinary teams. Further aims looked at the internal consistency of IRR and the test re-test reliability.

**Design:** The purpose of the prospective cohort design was to contribute to the body of literature which highlighted a paucity of UK based research across the range of services where the tool is applied in the field.
Method: An opportunistic sample of 75 employees working in clinical practices for an independent provider across England and Wales were recruited and emailed with a link directing them to an online survey tool. They were asked to independently rate the 20 case items and seven risk estimates of the START using two vignettes. For the test re-test, participants were emailed eight weeks later prompting them to repeat the same procedure using only one vignette.

Results: Data analysed using SPSS performing an Intra Class Correlation Coefficient, ANOVA and independent t-tests indicated better IRR for START items, between disciplines, across different cases and time, than for risk estimates.

Conclusion: Despite good reliability in rating risk items, patient outcomes maybe more reflective of the rater rather than actual risk, and potentially could result in disproportionate care planning. This disparity could be addressed with further training to develop a better understanding of the tool. Nevertheless, the findings do contribute to the growing body of literature around START IRR which is underrepresented relative to other risk assessments.

Validation of the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS) in the UK and examination of the links between PDS and personality

Ruth Tully, The University of Nottingham, Tully Forensic Psychology Ltd; Tom Bailey, University of Nottingham

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS, Paulhus, 1998) for use in the UK. Given the forensic use of the PDS, this study aimed to examine whether the subscales of impression management (IM) and Self Deception Enhancement (SDE) predict anti-social personality and narcissistic personality respectively.

Method: A UK general population sample completed the PDS and the IPDE personality screening tool (Loranger, 1999). Findings were compared to original Canadian/US norms. Exploratory Structured Equation Modelling (ESEM) and factor analytic techniques were applied to the data.

Results: Average total and IM scores were significantly higher in the UK than in the original sample. The tool demonstrated good internal consistency. The initial two-factor model showed relatively poor fit, which was significantly improved by application of the novel ESEM approach. Higher IM scores significantly predicted lower anti-social personality. Higher SDE scores significantly predicted narcissistic personality.

Conclusions: The PDS is applicable in the UK, however users should use UK norms. When assessing people, especially in a ‘high stakes’ forensic setting, IM should not be considered socially deviant. Those with high SDE scores have been found to be narcissistic; consequently, in clinical practice, high SDE scorers may need further violence or personality evaluation.

A qualitative analysis of the Fire-setting Intervention Programme for Mentally Disordered Offenders (FIP-MO) completed at Cygnet Hospital Stevenage

Victoria Vallentine, Cygnet Hospital Stevenage; Roz Payne, East London Foundation Trust, Laura Porter, Cygnet Hospital Stevenage

Objectives: FIP-MO is a standardised intervention for individuals with a mental illness who pose a risk of or have intentionally set fires. FIP-MO was piloted at Cygnet Hospital Stevenage. This study aimed to evaluate service users’ (SU) experience of the group, identifying aspects that service users found helpful alongside areas for improvement.
**Design:** A qualitative approach, using thematic analysis, was selected to extract themes from SU feedback.

**Methods:** SUs who completed the FIP-MO group were invited to give consent to take part in a semi-structured focus group. Questions were designed to elicit elements that SUs found helpful/unhelpful, alongside suggestions for group improvement. The focus group was audiotaped, transcribed, and analysed thematically.

**Results:** Four SUs contributed to the evaluation, two males and two females with varying diagnoses, including psychosis and personality disorder. The responses of the SUs were grouped into three main themes: ‘experience of change,’ ‘ingredients of change’ and ‘more or less.’

**Conclusions:** Insight into the experience of change (on both a psychological and affective level) and how this contributes to risk reduction was gained. The ingredients that facilitated change emerged from analysis as well as what SUs wanted ‘more of’ and ‘less of’. The meaning of these results was considered in line with the limitations identified and the findings were fed directly into service development. Further evaluations will be conducted after future FIP-MO groups at Cygnet Hospital Stevenage to continue to improve the facilitation of this intervention.

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**7815**  
**Child friendly forensic interviewing led by clinical psychologists – A pilot service for children who disclose sexual abuse**  
**Rhianna Watts & Evelina Medin, The Havens, Kings Hospital, London**

**Background/objectives:** Within the UK, police officers/social workers complete visually recorded interviews (VRI) following disclosure of sexual abuse by children in accordance with Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) guidelines. Reports document concern that interviews are not compliant with guidelines, with adverse impact on evidence quality. Additional concerns relate to the negative impact of current practice on the wellbeing of traumatised children.

International best practice includes the ‘Children’s House’ (Europe) and Child Advocacy Centres (US), which place the child at the focus of the criminal justice/medical/social care system. This approach uses forensic interviewers with a background in child psychology, child-friendly interview suites, and video-link to the professional network/court process. Benefits include increase in prosecutions/convictions and improved after-care for the child. The effectiveness of this approach has been validated and adopted into many different criminal justice systems.

This project explores the feasibility/efficacy of child friendly forensic interviewing by clinical psychologists within the UK.

**Design/methods:** A child friendly VRI suite was installed at the site of a clinical service for children who have disclosed sexual abuse. Children under 13 referred to the clinical service before completing their VRI were given the opportunity to undertake their VRI with a suitably trained clinical psychologist on site. Interview quality and the child’s experience were evaluated.

**Results/conclusions:** The presentation will provide a summary of the service and preliminary results. Observed benefits and challenges will be discussed alongside implications for practice.

Rachel Worthington, University of Central Lancashire; Nicola Bowes, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Background: Autism is known as a spectrum condition, both because of the range of difficulties that affect adults with autism, and the way that these present in different people. According to Matson; Adams (2014) approximately half of individuals with autism exhibit aggression. However, at present there are no validated risk assessment tools for aggression in adults with autism and a learning disability.

Method: The sample comprised of 171 residents in a community residential setting for adults with a learning disability and autism. All participants were assessed using the Health of the Nation Outcome Scale for Learning Disabilities (HoNOS; Wing et al., 1998). Behaviour Flexibility Rating scale-revised (BFRS-R), Communication Checklist – Adult (CC-A) and the Adolescent/Adult Sensory Profile. Frequency of aggression was also recorded.

Findings: Statistical analysis revealed there was a significant positive correlation between total HoNOS-LD scores and aggression but this only accounted for 5 per cent of the variance. When further items were added to a subscale of the HoNOS-LD this increased the variance significantly and created a model that could accurately predict aggression using logistic regression.

Conclusions: The paper presents a new tool for the assessment of Risk of Violence for adults with Autism and Learning/Intellectual Disabilities (R-VALID). Recommendations are made for how this could be used to determine what level of service provision service users require, what type of support would best meet their needs and how financial provision should be allocated to support any deficits they may have to be compensated.

What are the qualities we should look for when selecting staff to support someone with Autism?

Rachel Worthington, University of Central Lancashire

The extent to which a person is ‘disabled’ is the result less of factors residing in the individual and more of the interaction between the individual and the environment and hence the degree of ‘disability’ is more about person-environment fit (Oliver, 1996). The purpose of this study was to establish what qualities may be regarded as providing a good person-environment fit when supporting adults with autism and an intellectual disability. Care professionals and providers working at a community autism and intellectual disability service were interviewed to ascertain their experiences of working with this client group. The Repertory Grid Technique (RGT) was used to collect data in this constructivist approach as it serves as a cognitive mapping tool (Fassin and Van Rossem, 2009) that provides for a precise and explicit articulation of an individual’s personal constructs (Jankowicz, 1987). The typical multistep process for completing the repertory grid was utilised to collect data (Rogers & Ryals, 2007) and was analysed through a content analysis utilising the Core-Categorisation Procedure (Jankowicz, 2004). 10 themes were identified as core skills for working effectively with people with autism and intellectual disabilities. The paper discusses each of these constructs and presents ways in which these can be measured and assessed in terms of recruitment and selection. The paper will outline the development of the Values Based Interview Tool for people with Autism and Intellectual Disabilities (V-BIT-AID) which is a tool currently under development by the authors to select and recruit staff to optimise person-environment fit.
The use of Schema Therapy in sex offender intervention: Formulation and emotional change
Lisa Wright, Mersey Care NHS Foundation Trust

Sex offender intervention is dominated by CBT based group work. Evidence for its effectiveness is variable, issues have been raised as to the emotional depth of the therapy and it neglects the underlying psychological factors linked to risk of re-offending; in particular the impact of childhood trauma on sexual and emotional development. CBT can be used to teach offenders more pro-social thoughts and behaviours but this learning is overridden when schemas are activated and the individual is propelled into a maladaptive coping mode. Therapy to weaken the schemas and modes is needed in order for the client to put new learning into practice effectively.

A description of Schema Therapy (sometimes referred to as Schema Focussed Therapy), and its incorporation into group and individual intervention will be provided. The use of ST formulation within sex offender group treatment allows for the expansion of the intervention, helping participants to understand the origins of their offending behaviour in unmet childhood needs and the development of maladaptive offence related modes of functioning. Individual ST, following group work, then allows for significant weakening of the emotional states that drive offending behaviour and strengthens the healthy adult mode.

The inclusion of a ST based formulation within a group allows for a more comprehensive and idiosyncratic understanding of risk, facilitating greater opportunity for psychological change and reduction of risk of re-offending. Additional 1-1 ST produces psychological change at a deeper level than CBT based interventions and facilitates use of new learning.

The use of EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitisation Reprocessing) to reduce deviant sexual arousal: A case study
Lisa Wright, Mersey Care NHS Foundation Trust

EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitisation Reprocessing) was initially developed as a therapy to reduce the impact of past traumatic experiences on current functioning and has been used effectively in mental health settings for a number of years. More recently it has been applied in forensic settings and has been shown to reduce deviant sexual arousal in sex offenders with histories of childhood sexual abuse.

A single case study describing the use of EMDR to reduce sexual arousal to children will be presented. The client had committed sexual offences against children and had completed sex offender treatment but remained traumatised by his own childhood sexual abuse and continued to experience sexual arousal to children. Following EMDR the client reported a significant change in all areas of functioning, an end to flashbacks and nightmares and diminished distress and anger. Dramatic changes in his perceptions of, and feelings about, his sexual abuse and an associated change in sexual arousal were also reported.

The process and nature of this emotional, physiological, cognitive, behavioural and sexual change will be described and the potential application opportunities and utility of EMDR in reducing risk of sexually offending and re-offending will be discussed.
Posters

8426
Exploring the relationship between the use of online news sources and fear of crime when controlling for influences of age and gender
Amy Blackbeard & Nicola Mallowan, Buckinghamshire New University

Objectives: To add to and update previous research looking at the media influence on fear of crime, particularly the work of Escholz (1997) and Ditton et al. (2004) which focused on the effect of print media on fear of crime. Previous research has shown several demographic factors also influence fear of crime. The two largest influences are those of age and gender, therefore these variables were also controlled for in this study.

Design: Utilising the Media Usage Scale and the Fear of Crime Scale a correlational design was used to explore the relationship between online news usage, attention paid to online news coverage and fear of crime, whilst controlling for age and gender.

Method: 109 participants completed an online survey and hierarchal multiple regression was used to assess the ability of the predictor variables, to predict levels of fear of criminal acts, whilst controlling for age and gender.

Results: After controlling for age and gender, the predictor variables predicted a significant increase in fear of crime levels. Correlations between total fear of crime scores and attention paid to news media, showed a significant positive correlation. Gender and fear of crime scores also showed a significant positive correlation.

Conclusions: Online news consumption predicts higher fear of crime scores; however attentive consumption is more important than online news usage. Although the hypothesis was supported there is a further need to investigate the influence of further demographic variables such as the consumers’ socioeconomic status. As well as investigating modern News distribution methods.

8380
Vengeful, jealous, and aggressive? A psychological exploration of revenge pornography proclivity
Rachel Blackburn & Ross Bartels, University of Lincoln

Objectives: The process in which an individual shares private sexual material of another person without their consent, with intent to cause harm or distress, has escalated into what has become known as revenge pornography. To address the lack of psychological research on this new phenomenon, this study examined whether a proclivity to engage in revenge pornography is associated with an individual’s attitudes towards vengeance, jealousy levels (cognitive, emotional, and behavioural), and frequency of aggressive behaviour (impulsive and premeditated).

Design: This online study used a within-subjects, cross-sectional design as all participants completed each measure in a single sitting. Thus, analyses included correlations and multiple regressions. Methods: An online sample of 158 adults (Male = 36; Female = 122) completed The Vengeance Scale, the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale (MJS), and the Impulsive-Premeditated Aggression Scale (IPAS). Subsequently, the newly created Revenge Pornography Proclivity Scale (RPPS) was presented, consisting of six vignettes tailored to situations involving website and social media-based revenge pornography. For each scenario, respondents’ level of satisfaction, power/control, behavioural propensity, and enjoyment were measured using a 5-point Likert Scale.
Results: There were no gender differences on the RPPS. Across the entire sample, the RPPS positively correlated with all of the assessed constructs. However, a multiple regression analysis revealed that attitudes towards vengeance was the only significant predictor of an individual’s propensity to engage in revenge pornography behaviours.

Conclusions: The significant results obtained from this research provide a clear starting point for future research to accelerate from, possibly using the newly validated RPPS.

The development of pathfinder and FIND: An alternative care pathway
Emma Boswell & Keith Scholey, Devon Partnership Trust

There has been substantial debate with regard to the most effective treatment pathways for people with personality disorder within forensic psychiatric care. This group has historically provided substantial challenges for secondary and tertiary mental health services. Jointly commissioned by NHS England and NOMS as part of the Offender Personality Disorder pathway (OPD), a number of so-called ‘Pathfinder Teams’ have been set up across regions of Southern England. The key role for this service is to provide a viable alternative care pathway for people with a primary diagnosis of personality disorder requiring medium or low secure psychiatric care. The Devon Pathfinder team provides a peninsula wide service for people with personality disorder and a history of serious violent offending or high and immediate risk of serious violent behaviour.

This review will look at the development of the Pathfinder model and the associated FIND model (Forensic service for people with Intellectual and Neurodevelopmental Disorders). The latter was set up to provide a similar ‘alternative care pathway’ for people with neurodevelopmental and intellectual difficulties who would otherwise be referred to Medium or Low Secure care.

The Pathfinder/FIND model has been allowed to vary slightly across the different sites, but this review will focus exclusively on the Devon Pathfinder and FIND teams. The aim has been to review the viability of the model by collating demographic data and to generate a number of evaluative questions in order to facilitate a proper evaluation of the model.

8429
Exploring the possibility there exists a symbiosis between the media and terrorism
Ellie Butcher & Ciaran O’Keeffe, Buckinghamshire New University

Within the past century, media publicity surrounding terrorism events has grown concurrent with an apparent increase in prevalence which could be seen as a mutually beneficial relationship. The aim of this study was to explore this potentially symbiotic relationship and observe the effects of media reports on terrorism on an individual’s level of fear. 71 participants were randomly assigned one of three news articles reporting on the 2016 Bastille Day attacks; 1) a ‘sensational’ report using exaggeration and graphic pictures; 2) a fact-based report that used mainly factual language, and; 3) a report which focused on the ‘hero’ of the event. Participants then completed a 13-item questionnaire, The Fear of Terrorism Questionnaire. The results confirmed the hypothesis that a more sensational and graphic report would result in a significantly higher fear of terrorism score compared to a fact-based and hero-focused report. It also confirmed that the hero report had a slightly lower fear score than that of the factual report. From this it can be concluded the way the media reports on terrorism incidents significantly influences the level of fear of terrorism which, it could be argued, ultimately benefits a terrorist’s agenda.
Tracking terrorist movements through geographical profiling: A crime script analysis study

Lucas Oliver Chesworth, University of Lincoln

Objectives: Acts of terrorism are becoming more frequent in Europe. There is a growing need to understand geographical movements of terrorists, and actions and behaviours in each location, leading up to an attack. The current research will combine both areas through geographic profiling and crime script analysis.

Design: The current study is qualitative and not experimental.

Methods: The data were gathered from reputable sources and cross-validated for consistency. The data was taken from media reports, government statistics and reports, the Global Terrorism Database, Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats, Institute for Economics and Peace – Global Terrorism Index, and the United Nations Official Documentation System. The research covered 35 incidents, which happened throughout the technological age in Western countries (USA, UK, Australia etc).

Results: Geographical profiling showed the movements of terrorists across countries and within the target city. Traditional methods to assess high risk areas were used. In addition, crime script analysis was used to understand the reasons and actions within each location. This showed a meta-movement plan of both geographical travel and actions.

Conclusion: The aim of the study was to explore patterns in terrorist activities, both in terms of geographical travel and behavioural movements.

Neural correlates of attention bias to angry faces in male aggressors

Rebecca Crago, University of East Anglia

Objectives: To investigate valence-driven attentional selectivity to hostile and neutral faces and self-rated physical aggression using a dot-probe paradigm and event-related potentials (ERPs). The primary research question concerned whether high and low aggression individuals show different attentional biases and levels of P300 amplitude when responding to negative and neutral faces.

Design: Both between groups (using a median-split) and a correlation approach were used to assess how levels of aggression were related to attentional biases for behavioural and ERP data.

Methods: Male university student and staff volunteers (N = 35) completed the Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire. ERPs were recorded while participants completed a dot-probe task in which hostile and neutral faces were presented

Results: Behavioural results revealed that higher levels of aggression were associated with faster attentional orienting to hostile faces (r = -.344, p = .043). ERP results indicated that low aggression participants exhibited greater P300 amplitude for hostile faces than for neutral faces, whereas high aggression participants’ P300 amplitudes were similar across hostile and neutral faces.

Conclusions: High aggressive participants’ faster behavioural responses to hostile faces indicates that they possess efficient, automatic schemas to process threatening expressions. The P300 amplitudes suggest that low aggressive – but not high aggression – participants are able to inhibit their behavioural responses to hostile faces. These findings shed light on the neural mechanisms relating to aggression, and could inform cognitive rehabilitation programmes for aggressive offenders.
Pupillometry and credibility: Distinguishing between recognition and no recognition in eyewitnesses who make no identification

Camilla Elphick & Graham Hole, University of Sussex

Confidence ratings have been used to support eyewitness credibility, but indicate that although they are associated with conviction rates, confidence is not a good measure of identification performance. Pupillometry has found to be a reliable measure of eyewitness identification performance. To see whether confidence ratings can be used more effectively in court, the associations between pupil size, confidence rating and performance were investigated as participants viewed a target (compared with viewing distractors) in a hybrid video lineup procedure. Pupil sizes were recorded from 60 participants who viewed a simulated crime followed by a sequential target-present lineup. When participants were divided according to their confidence (Remember, Know Guess), pupil size changes of Remember and Know participants were significantly different between those who identified the target (Hits) and those who did not (Misses and False Alarms): Pupil sizes of Hits were significantly larger when viewing the target compared to distractors. However, there were no significant differences between hits, misses and false alarms in the guesses participants. Confidence ratings were therefore useful for supporting lineup responses and pupil size data of high confident participants, and for indicating that responses of low confident participants are arbitrary, by differentiating between participants who failed to recognise the target and made no identification, from those that recognised the target but made no identification.

It is concluded that confidence ratings have mileage in supporting eyewitness response when used with pupil size data, and is therefore worth pursuing as a means of improving the reliability of police lineups.

Facial tattooing influences perceptions of wearers and observers’ visual processing

Megan Fletcher, University of Bedfordshire; Christopher Hand, Glasgow Caledonian University

Please note that this research was not conducted in conjunction with any criminal justice service/body (e.g. NOMS or HMPS), and did not involve any staff/service users/offenders from such services.

Objectives: The study explored the effect of facial tattooing on perceptions of wearers and observers’ visual processing of such faces.

Design/Methods: In Experiment 1, 136 participants rated tattooed and non-tattooed versions of the same individuals’ faces on positive and negative attributes. Faces were presented with/without a label accusing the individual of a crime. Counterbalancing allowed participants to view all targets, but in only one of four conditions (tattooed-labelled, tattooed-non-labelled, non-tattooed-labelled, non-tattooed-non-labelled).

Results: Analyses revealed that facially tattooed stimuli were rated less positively/more negatively on positive/negative traits respectively. A Face Type × Labelling interaction was observed on ratings of threat: the cost of tattooing was exacerbated by the crime label. In Experiment 2, 52 naïve participants’ eye movements were recorded as they processed the facial stimuli of Experiment 1 (labelling was not manipulated in this experiment). Facial stimuli were divided into regions of interest (ROIs), including the critical region – the region which did/did not contain the facial tattoo.

Conclusions: Results showed that the presence of a facial tattoo in the critical region influenced the processing of this region: Participants fixated for longer/made more
fixations within the critical ROI of tattooed vs. non-tattooed stimuli. The presence of a facial tattoo drew visual attention away from internal features – critical to accurate facial recognition. Applications are discussed in this context.

8343

Running a pilot schema group for community OPD pathway offenders: Results, experiences and reflections

Kirsty Forsyth & Joseph Lowenstein, Dorset Pathfinder Service

Objectives: To ascertain the feasibility, acceptability and preliminary effectiveness of a pilot schema group for offenders in the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway Programme.

Design: This was a non-experimental, exploratory study describing the outcomes and process of conducting a six month long pilot schema therapy group for six offenders screened into the Dorset Pathway Project. The aims of the group were to increase the participants’ awareness of their schemas and modes and enhance their motivation to engage in further treatment.

Methods: a) Participant selection: The six male participants were selected following consultation with their Offender Managers.

b) Measures:
   • Semi-structured interviews & questionnaire
   • Young Schema Questionnaire
   • Schema Mode Inventory
   • Treatment Rejection sub-scale of the Personality Assessment Inventory
   • Therapeutic Factors Inventory-19
   • Retention, attendance & re-offending rates

c) Analysis: interview questionnaire data was analysed qualitatively. The quantitative data is described along with clinical observations.

Results: The retention, attendance & re-offending rates were good. The participant’s modes, schemas’ the interplay of these with the group process, is described. The participants reported increased awareness of their schemas’ motivation to engage in further psychological work. Our experiences of running the group are described.

Conclusions: The pilot schema group achieved its aims and indicated that it is feasible and acceptable to run future groups. A repeat of the group, with further research into its efficacy is needed.

Limitations: The small group size impacted on the validity of the outcomes.

7203

The impact of proximity on attributions of stalking

Millie Fuller & Simon Duff, University of Nottingham

Objective: Literature suggests that there is a consensus among the public that stranger stalkers are more dangerous than ex-partner stalkers, but with additional contextual information these perceptions differ. Thus, the aim of the current research is to further examine public perceptions of stalking using different scenarios where the geographical proximity of a potential stalker is diverse. It is hypothesised that as proximity becomes closer the reporting of personal distress, necessitation of police intervention, victim blaming and stalking will strengthen.

Design/methodology: 210 participants were recruited via opportunity and snowball sampling. Participants were randomly assigned to three conditions, and were asked to read
vignettes where the proximal location of an anonymous sender was conveyed as either close, mid, or far proximity. Using an online survey tool, participants were asked to rate a 12-item likert scale that assessed their perception and had been modelled on previous perception research.

**Findings:** Data from the Likert scales were analysed for normality and found to be significantly skewed, as such non-parametric analyses were performed. Findings indicated that participants were significantly more likely to report personal distress, and also to perceive the behaviour to be stalking, and requiring police intervention when the perpetrator was presented in close proximity. Perception of victim blaming was not affected by proximity.

**Implications:** This finding may be of value to stalking awareness campaigns and also influence the outcome of cases that result in court.

**Limitations:** The vignettes by nature do not convey the emotional valance of a real stalking scenario.

8325

**Ten-19 Service Evaluation**

*Sarah Greenhaf, Midlands Psychology CIC*

The Ten-19 service provides one-to-one mental health and emotional wellbeing therapeutic support services to young people who are engaged with Staffordshire Youth Offending Service (SYOS). A range of psychological therapies is offered, in addition to consultation, training and support to youth offending staff. SYOS is a large geographical area with three bases across the county. These are North Staffordshire Youth Offending Team based in Newcastle-under-Lyme; South East Staffordshire Youth Offending team, based in Lichfield; and South West Staffordshire Youth Offending Team based in Stafford. A dedicated Ten-19 practitioner is based in each team. Ten-19 is part of Midlands Psychology CIC which is a Social Enterprise in Staffordshire. Midlands Psychology became operational in April 2009. Staffordshire County Council awarded Midlands Psychology the Ten-19 contract; commencing delivery in April 2013. The Ten-19 Service uses a variety of methods to evaluate the service. Outcome measures include the Clinical Outcomes Routine evaluation and the Reynolds Adolescent Adjustment Screening Inventory. Client and family feedback is gathered through session feedback forms and evaluation of service questionnaires. The Ten-19 Service was evaluated after its first three years of delivery and this full evaluation was published as a paper in the DFP *Forensic Update* Issue 123 in December 2016. This poster summarises the paper.

8415

**A sequence analysis of interactions in male and female rape cases.**

*Paris Holden, Lucas Chesworth, University of Lincoln; David Keatley, University of Lincoln/ReBSA*

**Objectives:** Typical methods of analyses in rape offences focus on victim and police reports; however, alongside police report research, investigating individuals’ perceptions and biases towards rape can be informative for prevention strategies. Furthermore, the majority of existing research places a sole focus on female victims. Yet, rape and other sex offences can affect females and males. **Design:** Sequence analysis focuses on dynamic behavioural patterns, showing how when one behaviour occurs it can be used to predict subsequent behaviours. This displays a typical progression of events from one point to another. **Sequence analysis is a growing area of interest in forensic psychology and crime science.**
**Method:** To further develop and support the most recent body of growing evidence for sequence analysis in forensic areas, an online sample of male and female participants will complete a behaviour sequence analysis task. Each participant will create a logical progression of behaviours they believe to occur during the rape of a female victim. Participants will repeat this task for a male victim as well as completing a rape myth inventory.

**Results:** Recent research has shown dynamic interactions between offender and victim. Results in this analysis will show similarities and differences between male and female victims.

**Conclusions:** The outcome of the study highlights misperceptions of rape that males and females have, and how these compare with existing rape myths and scripts. The impact can be used to facilitate awareness raising educational programmes.

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**8439**

**Exploring the wellbeing of female offenders within a psychologically informed planned environment**

Jessica Moules, HMP/YOI Low Newton

**Introduction:** Psychologically Informed Planned Environments were initiated in 2011 in collaboration with the Department of Health and the Ministry of Justice as part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway. The ethos of PIPE is to provide a safe and supportive environment, placing a particular emphasis on quality relationships and everyday interactions. In this respect, PIPEs can be likened to therapeutic ‘holding environments,’ a term coined by Donald Winnicott (1960), who compares the environment to a nurturing mother holding a child, attending to their needs both physically and emotionally. Similarly, PIPEs aim to provide a holding environment to support and enhance the wellbeing of those who reside there. This poster aims to introduce and explore a measure of psychological wellbeing within a Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE) for female offenders within a custodial setting.

**Method:** The wellbeing of approximately 40 female offenders is currently being assessed every three months using the shortened version of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWB) for a period of seven months. The seven item questionnaire evokes a 5-point Likert scale response. Data collection and analysis will be complete at point of presentation.

**Outcomes:** The overall means of SWEMWB scores will be examined over time. The highest mean values associated with SWEMWB items at each time interval will also be illustrated in the form of wordles.

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**8295**

**Child abuse in sports – Five contextual factors that aggravate its secrecy and non-disclosure**

Ching-Yu Huang, Bournemouth University

**Objectives:** The dark figure of child abuse has always been estimated to be high, due to the nature of the crime, the vulnerability of the victims and a number of other factors. The recent convulsion of institutional child sexual abuse in sports not only drew public but researchers’ attention. There have been numerous cases and research on institutional child sexual abuse in various schools, church, or childcare facilities; however, research in child abuse in sports remains scarce. The purpose of this paper is to provide an analysis of the contextual factors specific to sport, which aggravate the secrecy and non-disclosure for child abuse cases.
**Design and Methods:** Literature review and cases study analyses will be used for this study. The author will review past research regarding child sexual abuse in sports, and compare child abuse case studies in sports versus non-sports setting, to compare the similarities and differences of such cases.

**Results:** This paper proposes the following five factors that may aggravate the non-disclosure in child abuse in sports. 1) Objectifying the body of the child athlete. 2) Athlete first, child second. 3) The hierarchy of coach-child relationship. 4) Easy access to children. 5) Parental trust to coach/sports organisation.

**Conclusions:** There are a lot of common features between child abuse cases in sports and in other context, such as perpetrator grooming the victim, use of threat or rewards. Knowing the factors specifically for the sports context could help us design the intervention targeting this community more effectively.

**8303**

**First step in improving child forensic interview in Taiwan- Knowledge improvement**

Ching-Yu Huang, *Bournemouth University*; April Chiung-Tao Shen & Joyce Yen Feng, *National Taiwan University*

In Taiwan, a systematic way and integrative system for interviewing child victims or witnesses has yet to be established. Child victims or witnesses still have to go through a long process when involved in the legal system. They are typically interviewed several times by various systems (first by social worker, then police officers, yet again prosecutors and even medical or mental health professionals) with different approaches.

Past research has demonstrated that children can be competent informants and provide reliable information when interviewed appropriately, despite their cognitive and developmental limitations. Amongst various protocols developed to safeguard best practice to interview children, the protocol developed at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) by Lamb, Orbach, Hershkowitz, Esplin and Horowitz (2007) has been supported by plentiful research evidence and tested in many countries. Therefore, a group of researchers at National Taiwan University translated the NICHD protocol into Mandarin, and provided training workshops for practitioners to use the NICHD protocol in order to improve the current forensic interview practice. 67 social workers, police officers, and prosecutors participated in the workshop, and 43 (out of the 67) completed the pre- and post-training quiz to evaluate their knowledge improvement. The results indicated that participants improved significantly (paired-sample t-tests, \( t = 5.300, p < .001 \)) in their knowledge of interview question types, demonstrating encouraging first step in improving the forensic interview practices in Taiwan.

**8411**

**Behaviours of missing persons: A narrative action system model exploration**

Daniel Hunt, Maria Ioannou & Laura Hammond, *University of Huddersfield*

**Objectives:** Almost 350,000 missing persons reports are made per year within the United Kingdom equating to one report made every two minutes. The study sought to differentiate missing adults and missing children by utilising an inferential framework that would integrate factors of time, locations, distances and mental health which have been previously subjected to independent research studies.

**Design:** The research study implemented a non-experimental, mixed methods design
that utilised quantitative multi-dimensional scaling procedures and qualitative content analysis methods.

**Methods:** Ninety action variables were identified from the content analysis of 50 archival police reports of missing children (N = 32) and adults (N = 18) that related to action behaviours leading up to, during, or after a missing period. Data were subjected to a non-metric multidimensional scaling procedure in the form of Smallest Space Analysis (SSA).

**Results:** Spatial representations revealed four distinct behavioural themes for missing adult and children samples: Runaway’s Adaptive Adventure, Pushaway’s Conservative Tragedy, Fallaway’s Integrative Irony, and Throwaway’s Expressive Quest. Following a more stringent criterion, 72 per cent of missing children and 67 per cent of missing adults could be categorised under one dominant theme. Missing adults were found to adopt narratives with high levels of intimacy whereas missing children adopted narratives with high levels of agency. Further analysis identified additional associations with length of time missing, distance travelled, and locations visited.

**Conclusions:** Practical applications in relation to police decision-making as well as additional theoretical implications of the findings are discussed for a greater understanding of the missing experience.

8384

**Attitudes towards deviant and non-deviant sexting communication, personality traits and promiscuous behaviour**

Abbie Hutchinson, Laura Smart, & Amanda Roberts, *University of Lincoln*

**Objective:** ‘Sexting’ involves creating and forwarding sexually suggestive images/videos via text or social media (Lenhart, 2009). ‘Sexting’ can have many adverse outcomes, including becoming a registered sex offender (Benotsch et al., 2013).

This research (on-going) is investigating which personality traits relate to non-deviant and deviant sexting (e.g., online indecent exposure and non-consensual sharing of explicit images/videos). It is testing whether promiscuous individuals are more likely to engage in deviant sexting. The research is comparing adult and adolescent populations.

**Design:** Both a between-subjects and within-subject design has been adopted in this study in order to examine age-group differences and interrelationships, respectively.

**Methods:** Adolescent (16–18 years old) participants (N = 100) are being recruited from a Midland-based school and college, while adult participants (N = 100) are being recruited online. All participants complete an attitudes towards sexting vignette-based measure. The vignettes, which increase in severity from non-deviant to deviant communications, are rated on a Likert scale to measure attitudes towards sexting. A Big 5 personality questionnaire and the Emotional Promiscuity Questionnaire (Jones, 2011) are also being administered.

**Results:** This research is currently on-going. However, the results will provide insights into how people view sexting and how this relates to promiscuity and personality. In the presentation, the results will be discussed in terms of identifying factors that indicate who may be at risk of engaging in deviant or non-deviant sexting communications.

**Conclusions:** The findings will inform educational interventions and provide information on how to keep friends and family safe from problematic sexting.
The effect of priming on the recall of coarse and fine grain information using the self-administered interview

Ryan Jenkins, University of Leicester

Objectives: The study examined the influence of whether Priming increases the informativeness of eyewitness testimonies compared to No-Priming on recall of the Self-Administered Interview. There were three hypotheses: (1) Eyewitness testimonies of participants who have been primed will contain more words than the eyewitness testimonies of participants who have not been primed, (2) Eyewitness testimonies of participants who have been primed will contain more higher level details than the eyewitness testimonies of participants who have not been primed, (3) Eyewitness testimonies of participants who have been primed will contain a higher number of details than the eyewitness testimonies of participants who have not been primed.

Design: The study employed a between-groups experimental design.

Methods: 60 participants, recruited through the University of Leicester participant scheme, were randomly assigned to either a Priming or No-Priming condition. Participants witnessed a first-person film of a crime and either listened to a detailed story of a dog (Priming) or a piece of music followed by answering a question (No-Priming). Participants then recalled their accounts of the crime in the Self-Administered Interview and completed a self-rating questionnaire on what they had witnessed. Data was analysed using a series of one-way ANOVAs.

Results: Priming had no significant effect on the number of words, the level of detail or the number of details recalled in the Self-Administered Interview.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that although priming did not increase informativeness, the Self-Administered Interview should continue to be used as a police investigative procedure.

Enabling environments: A comparison of prisons and approved premises

Gemma Jones, Joselyn Sellen, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Jason Davies, Swansea University

Objectives: Enabling Environments (EE) is a recent initiative that aims to build positive relationships and allow all members of an environment to grow and develop (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2016). This study aimed to compare a prison and probation Approved Premises (APs) where EE is currently being introduced as part of the latest approach to reducing reoffending.

Design: This was a survey design, using a between subjects design in order to compare the prisoner and AP resident groups on measures of associated with EE.

Methods: The sample comprised of 50 male prisoners, 25 from Approved Premises and 25 from a Category C prison. A questionnaire pack was produced that asked participants questions from a number of different self-report measures, all of which address aspects of their lives that are likely to be affected by the implementation of EE.

Results: Results showed that residents of APs rated their environment as having a more positive culture, being more enabling and demonstrated higher levels of happiness than prisoners.

Conclusions: Enabling Environments supports offenders in their desistance journey and has potential to become the accepted intervention for improving reoffending rates and improving the overall experience of living and working in both prisons and APs.
Burnout among community corrections staff in Singapore: An exploratory study

Sarah Joseph, Singapore Prison Service

Objectives: This study examines the levels and predictors of burnout experienced by Correctional Rehabilitation Specialists (CRS) and Prison officers working in community corrections of the Singapore Prison Service. It was hypothesised that Role Issues (e.g., role conflict) would be a central predictor of burnout.

Design: This is an exploratory study given that research on burnout in community corrections is in its infancy, especially in Asian contexts. Corrections work is highly demanding and is associated with high levels of burnout. Existing research on burnout in corrections has focused extensively on the in-care setting while the unique nature and challenges of corrections work in the community necessitates better understanding and exploration of the sources of burnout.

Methods: 41 CRSes and 63 Prison officers working in the community corrections participated in a self-report survey as part of an overall assessment of psychological health. The Maslach Burnout Inventory was used to measure three components of burnout: Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalisation, and Personal Achievement. Additional measures were used to measure Perceived Job stress, Role Issues, and Professional Self-Doubt.

Results: Multiple regression analyses revealed Role Issues as a central predictor of all dimensions of burnout among community corrections staff. Furthermore, Perception of Job Stress significantly predicted Emotional Exhaustion, while Professional Self-Doubt significantly predicted Personal Achievement.

Conclusions: These findings underscore the importance of targeting Role Issues among community corrections staff as a means to reduce burnout. It also highlights the need for further research in exploring both sources and consequences of burnout in community corrections.

Are adolescent antisocial females unique?

Lindsay Lenton-Maughan & Alison Bacon, Plymouth University

Objectives: Some degree of antisocial behaviour (ASB) is typical in adolescence. Moffitt (e.g. 1993) proposed that adolescents who abstain tend to be those who are socially isolated. However, some well-publicised cases appear to refute this idea and empirical tests have tended to find no relationship. This study examined whether social isolation predicts ASB if psychopathy is also present. We further examined whether Need for Uniqueness (N4U), is a better predictor of ASB than social isolation. N4U comprises a lack of concern for others’ opinions, desire not to always follow rules and willingness to publically defend personal beliefs. No previous research has considered these factors in the context of ASB or criminal behaviour.

Design: Cross sectional psychometric design

Methods: Student participants (N = 276; 204 female) completed a self-report of ASB, the SPR-III psychopathy scale, the Need for Uniqueness Scale and the UCLA social isolation scale.

Results: Social isolation showed no significant associations with ASB. In both males and females, the erratic lifestyle aspect of psychopathy significantly predicted ASB. However, for females, further variance was explained by a combination of all three subscales of N4U.

Conclusions: These are novel findings for females and are discussed in terms of how N4U
may be able to partly explain participation in ASB, particularly that which is considered a relatively normative part of the adolescent life stage. Results add to our understanding of the potential determinants of young female offending and can potentially inform intervention.

8418

**Working with transgender service users within a prison setting: A systematic review of co-occurring disorders**

*Sally Lopresti, HMPPS (The East) Psychology Service*

**Purpose:** The aim is to explore the degree to which mental health and personality disorder co-exist with transgender identity and whether this is more the case for this group than across the general population. This is with a view to informing clinical practice in forensic settings.

**Background:** Recent data (MoJ Official Statistics, 2016) states that there are at least 70 transgender individuals within prisons in England and Wales. It is predicted that this number will increase over time. An initial search of the existing literature indicates that rates of co-occurring mental health and personality disorder difficulties could be significant within this population of service users. This is of relevance to those engaging in assessment and treatment processes with transgender prisoners.

**Method:** Studies are included which consider transgender adults (ages 18 or over) living in their acquired female or male role, pre or post reassignment surgery. Axis I and II disorders that have presented since the individual commenced living in their acquired role are captured, including substance misuse. Qualitative and quantitative research presenting cohort and case control studies across settings (community, forensic, and hospital) is included. Meta-synthesis methodology is applied with a view to progressing knowledge and developing theories on this topic.

**Outcomes:** The emerging findings are presented into keys areas of learning from the existing literature and discussed in light of study quality and outcome. They are then considered in terms of how assessment and treatment practice could be adapted when working with transgender service users in forensic setting.

7951

**Engaging with the narrative of radical extremism: A spiritual-based diagnostic and intervention model**

*Tariq Mahmood, HMP Whitemoor*

The research has been carried out at one of the UK high security prisons to review the narrative of faith based radical extremism by administering Qualitative case study research methodological approach.

The research has three fundamental aspects: Empirical, theological and educational.

Empirical aspect of the research designs effective data collecting tools and data analysis procedures called Muslim Subjectivity Interview Procedure (MSIP) to comprehend the chemistry of radical extreme ideology. It endeavours to highlight some of the major factors that can create a vacuum for the susceptibility of radical extreme ideology. The research highlights the tactics adopted by the extremists to transmit their radical tenets during the process of brainwashing or radicalisation. it also suggests how it can be diffused by using spiritual approach suggested in Islamic Guidance Programme (IGP), the IGP has been designed and delivered at one of the high security prisons as a faith based intervention programme for the de-radicalisation of a selected group of Muslim prisoners.

Theological aspect – this aspect search and select carefully all of the extremists tenets and
religious texts that have been misinterpreted and used emotionally to drag the Muslim youth in the process of faith-based radicalisation. This aspect also highlights how the same have been corrupted in the extremist interpretations.

Educational aspect – this is the aspect where the antidote to the poisoning of faith based radical tenets is being administered through Islamic guidance programme. This involves a critique to the classical Muslim traditional pedagogy.

8401
**Investigating offending behaviours of elite athletes**

**Rebecca Prince, John Synnott & Maria Ioannou, University of Huddersfield**

**Objectives:** The paper examines the distinction of offending and other risky behaviour within elite athletes. The main aim is to investigate the most common offending behaviours within the population of elite athlete whilst also looking at convictions, dismissals from sport and repeat offending behaviour.

**Design:** The paper is based on a large sample of both historical and current cases of athlete offending behaviours, which are accessible through the media. The design of this study is a content analysis in which each case is analysed individually in order to then conduct a Smallest Space Analysis (SSA) on the data.

**Methods:** A database of over 200 cases of elite athlete offending behaviour forms a database in which each of these cases has been analysed. Offending and risky behaviour types have been characterised as violent, sexual, substance abuse, driving offences, etc. Each case is being categorised depending on which offending or risky behaviours are present. The cases are also being categorised by the outcomes of these behaviours, for example if there were any convictions, dismissals from sport, if they were required to undergo a training course or if there was no action taken.

**Results:** The paper is still in progress. From the results a Smallest Space Analysis will be generated. The facet approach will be used to identify the different themes and relationships between offences.

**Conclusions:** The implications of this paper will go towards improving our understanding of offending behaviour of elite athletes, contributing to further research.

8365
**Effectiveness of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) Skills group with male offenders in a low secure unit**

**Louise Roberts & Viktoria Nagy, Robin Pinto Unit**

**Objectives:** Male offenders frequently experience difficulties with managing emotional challenges as well developing effective interpersonal relationships. This can result in a reliance on maladaptive coping strategies, such as use of aggression, substance misuse and disengagement from treatment and supervision. A DBT Skills group was implemented on a male low secure unit with the aim of improving distress tolerance, emotion regulation and interpersonal skills. It was predicted that this would result in a decrease in self-reported anger, hopelessness and interpersonal difficulties, as well as improvements in self-rated quality of life on standardised measures.

**Design:** A pre-post design of a 16-week group programme was conducted. Standardised measures to evaluate anger (STAXI-2), hopelessness (BHS), interpersonal difficulties (IIP-32) and quality of life (QOLS) were administered with participants at the beginning and end of each module.

**Methods:** Participants (N = 8) were referred to the group by their multidisciplinary team
and were assessed for suitability by a clinical psychologist. A DBT Skills group was facilitated weekly by a clinical psychologist and assistant psychologist. Modules on mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotion regulation and interpersonal effectiveness were used. These included practical exercises within each group session, followed by homework tasks to practice the skills.

**Results:** Pre-post measures will be analysed and reported.

**Conclusions:** The challenges and success of the group will be evaluated and the merits of the use of DBT Skills with male offenders in a low secure setting will be considered.

8366

**Facilitating a carers support group in a low secure unit: Bringing systemic approaches into a forensic setting**

Louise Roberts, Robin Pinto Unit

**Objectives:** Offenders in mental health settings often have poor support networks and can be socially isolated. Research has highlighted expressed emotion within families as a risk factor for psychosis. Developing a supportive and effective support network for offenders is an important element in reducing the likelihood of relapse and need for future hospital admissions. The Carers Support Group aimed to provide support to relatives and partners, whilst also developing their skill set so they feel more confident in providing support for service-users following discharge.

**Design:** A within-participants design was used whereby carers completed the Carers Well-Being and Support Questionnaire (CWS) on a three-monthly basis.

**Methods:** Service-users nominated who they would like to be invited to the group. The Carers Support Group is run one evening a month. Psychoeducation around diagnoses, symptoms and relapse indicators is provided. Techniques to improve supportive communication, such as Motivational Interviewing are explored in the group, as are techniques for managing challenging behaviour such as DBT skills and behavioural principles.

**Results:** Responses to the CWS indicates that carers feel more supported with their own feelings, as well as having a greater understanding of service-users’ difficulties.

**Conclusions:** The group resulted in greater collaborative working between carers and professionals, which has led to improved risk assessments and risk management (for example in planning leave or discharge). Adopting a more systemic approach to patient care has improved understanding of service-users and their difficulties for both carers and the professionals.

8377

**The effectiveness of the HCR-20 in predicating violence in adult females: A systematic review**

Sapphire-Violet Rossdale, University of Nottingham

This systematic review aimed to examine the effectiveness of the Historical Clinical Risk-20 violence management tool for predicating violence in adult female population. Violence risk assessment is utilised in psychiatric and forensic settings to predict and manage violent behaviour. The HCR-20 is a well-known tool which has been predominantly developed and validated on males. A systematic review exploring the effectiveness of this tool in female populations has not yet been conducted. Nine electronic databases and reference lists of relevant analyses were searched. All papers were reviewed with pre-defined inclusion criteria, and quality assessment. Relevant papers were then subject to data extraction and synthesis. The electronic search revealed 1025 papers, after the exclusion process
and quality assessment 10 studies were included in the review. The HCR-20 has generally produced AUC outcomes in the moderate range, when assessing future risk in females. The HCR-20 had greater predictive efficacy for assessing recidivism, both general and violent. The H, C and Total scores were also found to have greater predictive validity for females. However, it must be noted that limited AUC outcomes were statistically significant. This review concludes that the HCR-20 assessment can be considered as a useful tool to be used with female, however, further exploration is required to assess the clinical utility across various settings and for different outcomes (i.e. Physical violence, verbal violence, recidivism).

8399
A systematic review of interventions for children who abuse their parents
Natasha Silos & Shihning Chou, University of Nottingham

Objectives: This systematic review aimed to identify existing interventions for child-to-parent violence (CPV) and, if possible, determine the effectiveness of these interventions in reducing CPV.

Design: Studies included in this review were restricted to published, unpublished or ongoing cohort, case control or cross-sectional designs, where psychological, physical, verbal and/or economic violence conducted by the child towards the parent had been used as the outcome variable.

Methods: The Cochrane library, the Campbell Collaboration, the EPPI library, Medline, PsychInfo, SCOPUS, ASSIA, and Web of Science databases were systematically searched to identify primary studies that met the inclusion criteria. To identify relevant grey literature, Open Grey, Proquest Dissertation and Thesis portal, the UK Ofsted, NSPCC and Google search engine were searched; a number of organisations identified as delivering interventions for CPV directly were contacted; the reference lists of key studies were scanned to identify potentially relevant studies; and experts in the field were contacted to request information about relevant studies, particularly those that were unpublished or ongoing.

Results: Work in progress. The number of hits was 10,926. Initial results indicate the presence of a number of existing interventions for CPV, although insufficient data to explore the effectiveness of these interventions.

Conclusions: Work in progress.

7733
Using especially trained dogs within the Criminal Justice System
Elizabeth Spruin & Katarina Mozova, Canterbury Christ Church University

Objectives: It has been shown that dogs can have numerous beneficial effects on individuals, as for example being able to alleviate stress (Aydin, et al., 2012). Countries such as USA, Portugal and Canada, have use use specially trained courthouse dogs to accompany witnesses whilst testifying but also, for example, during medical examinations (Sandoval, 2012). Recently, in England and Wales, specially trained dogs have been introduced into the Criminal Justice System (e.g. therapy dogs in Chelmsford family court or Hartford police constabulary). However, there is currently no evidence evaluating such initiatives worldwide and most information on the effects a specially trained dog can have on individuals is anecdotal. The aim of this talk is to present current knowledge on using specially trained dogs within the Criminal Justice System. It is also to provide preliminary results from a selection of our studies exploring the use of specially trained dogs as viewed by the public and as viewed by court users who were offered this service.

Design: Exploratory qualitative design and Exploratory mixed method quantitative/
qualitative design Results: In progress. Preliminary results show benefits of using specially trained dogs within the Criminal Justice System when approached with care and when dog is appropriate/appropriately trained.

Conclusions: Specially trained dogs can be beneficial within the Criminal Justice System. Further research into the area is key, despite legislative and practical challenges.

7597
**Psychology quadrant: An outcome measure based on the START risk assessment**

Samantha Tomkinson & Matthew Gill, *St Augustines Hospital*

Defining and measuring psychological progress with service users in mental health services presents a number of on-going challenges to clinicians. A continued focus on evidence-based outcomes has increased the scrutiny on the effectiveness of psychological interventions used in treatment with this clinical population. The need for accessible outcome measures which assist both service users and clinicians to monitor progress, is therefore of upmost importance.

This research aimed to develop a psychological outcome tool which reflects the relationship between clusters of items on the Short Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) risk assessment and different categories of psychological progress in male inpatient psychiatric services. A principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted on data from 135 male psychiatric rehabilitation patients. Results identified four strength psychology quadrants which were explained by a five-factor structure and four vulnerability quadrants which were explained by a four-factor structure. The development of the psychology quadrant, its usefulness in establishing a treatment pathway for patients, its implications for wider practice and areas of future research are also discussed.

8363
**A systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the effectiveness of cognitive interview on vulnerable individuals**

Sai Tung Ho & Vincent Egan, *University of Nottingham*

**Purpose:** The present review aims to collate and clarify the evidence for the effectiveness of the CI on vulnerable individuals (i.e. children, elderly adults, and mentally disabled individuals) over the past three decades.

**Design:** This involved a systematic review of journals of all designs of study in the topic areas, as well as the use of meta-analytic methods to summarise data on the effectiveness of the CI on the vulnerable populations.

**Methods:** Nine electronic databases and the reference lists of relevant meta-analysis were searched. Pre-defined inclusion criteria were used to identify relevant references. Identified references were quality assessed using pre-defined check-list.

**Results:** Systematic search yield 189 hits. Duplicated and irrelevant references were excluded using pre-defined procedures, leaving 31 studies which provided a total of 1779 vulnerable participants. Of these, 17 were included in the meta-analysis.

**Conclusions:** Overall, the CI produced a large and significant increase in correct details (d = .81) for vulnerable individuals when compared to control interviews. The effect size was smaller compared to that of the TD adults reported in previous reviews. A smaller but significant CI effect was also found for both incorrect details (d = .30) and confabulation (d = .31). When considering the types of vulnerability separately, the present meta-analysis suggested that the CI appeared to be an effective interviewing tools for children and elderly
adults. However, the application of the CI on mentally disabled individuals would require additional consideration, due to the significant amount of incorrect and confabulated recollections.

8406
School-bullying and Cyber-bullying: A literature review and comparison of the risk and protective factors associated with the two forms of bullying
Calli Tzani-Pepelasi; Maria Ioannou & John Synnott, University of Huddersfield

Objectives: To compare risk and preventative factors related to school-bullying and cyber-bullying; hypothesising that factors related to school-bullying highly differentiate from cyber-bullying.

Design: Literature appears to disagree whether cyber-bullying should be considered a different form of bullying or a sub-type of school-bullying. Previous research examined numerous factors. Comparing such factors would allow for a direction in understanding whether cyber-bullying should be considered a sub-type of school-bullying.

Method: 172 peer reviewed articles, which included information about risk and/or preventative factors related to school-bullying and cyber-bullying, were selected for this critical review. 14 factors were identified; each identified factor was searched for in relation to school-bullying, and cyber-bullying separately, allowing a comparison of the associations.

Results: Results suggest that school-bullying and cyber-bullying show more similarities than differences, with family teasing about appearance, friendship quality, empathy, and self-esteem, functioning differently for school-bullying than cyber-bullying; parent connectedness and monitoring, style of parenting, aggression, anger, impulsivity, self-control, guilt, and morality, functioning similarly for school-bullying and cyber-bullying.

Conclusions: The present study found that there are more similarities than differences in terms of factors; thus leaning towards the opinion that cyber-bullying could be considered as an evolved sub-type of school-bullying. The current study encountered limitations in the analysis due to the variability of statistical tests, used in the selected works that were examined for this review. However, results can guide fellow researchers to identify which factors could potentially be combined and incorporated in an anti-bullying strategy targeting both school-bullying and cyber-bullying intervention and prevention.

8410
Understanding rape myth endorsement: The impact of additional information regarding the breakdown of relationships
Rebecca Vines, University of Nottingham

Objectives: The study sought to investigate whether the reason for the breakdown of relationships influenced perceptions of a rape vignette.

Design: Using a between-participant design, participants were randomly assigned to read one of seven hypothetical rape vignettes. The relationship between the victim and perpetrator was manipulated so they were either strangers, acquaintances, ex-partners or ex-partners with information regarding the breakdown of the relationship. Benevolent and hostile sexism have been found to be positively associated with rape myth acceptance; therefore, the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory was used as a covariate measure.

Methods: Participants were 329 members of the public, recruited via online advertisements. Of the participants, 66 per cent were female and 34 per cent male. Participants completed the ASI online, read a rape vignette and completed seven Likert-type scale items.
Results: MANCOVA identified a significant difference between the relationship conditions on perceptions of the vignette, F(42, 1914) = 2.54, p < .001, $\eta^2 = .05$. Participants were statistically less likely to believe police intervention was necessary, less likely to perceive the victim as traumatised and more likely to rate the victim as responsible for the rape when the relationship broke down because the victim had an affair, compared to ending because the perpetrator was physically violent.

Conclusions: The findings highlight additional information regarding the breakdown of relationships influences perceptions of rape vignettes. There are limits to generalising vignette data to real-life phenomena. However, the findings can have important implications for how the legal system understand ex-partner rape cases.

8433

An investigation of the social dynamics and structure of the terrorist organisation, Daesh

Emma Walker & Ciaran O’Keeffe, Buckinghamshire New University

Objective: Terrorist organisations present a unique social network, dynamically different to other crime networks. The objective of this study was to examine the social dynamics of Daesh.

Design: The study uses a Social Network Analysis design to understanding the group dynamics (and network) of a well-established terrorist organisation.

Methods: Terrorist events committed by Daesh during a seven month period (1 June – 30 December) were used in the initial data gathering exercise. Once these events were isolated, the names of those involved, their status in the operation and their known affiliates were gathered through media reports of the events. These data points were then translated into a binary grid. This resulted in 45 separate names all with at least a single connection to another member, connections established by documenting confirmed or inferred relationships from various sources. A Social Network Analysis (SNA) programme, UCINET, was then used to analyse the data and subsequently pictorially represent it using NetDraw.

Results: The resulting social network map of Daesh provided a visualisation of its structure and highlighted key members in the communication flow that would greatly disrupt the network if removed (illustrated through simulated SNAs). The SNA also indicated the most important lines of contact to access to receive the richest data.

Conclusions: The results are reviewed in terms of the current and potential UK counter-terrorism strategies and the implications of the utility of an SNA approach are discussed as representing pictorial data of social group dynamics of terrorist organisations generally.

8369

Criminal thinking styles among people with diverse offending histories

Jodie Wells & James Tapp, Broadmoor Hospital, West London Mental Health NHS

Objectives: The current study aims to explore the range and extent of criminal thinking styles of forensic patients referred for cognitive skills group work in a UK high security hospital. It aims to establish whether there are dominant criminal thinking styles for forensic patients who have diverse offence histories.

Design: A cross sectional design was used to investigate criminal thinking styles for forensic patients. Methods: The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles, which formed part of routinely collected outcome data for 126 adult male forensic patients referred for cognitive skills group was collated. Complete offence histories and demographic
information were gathered from case files. Multivariate analyses were conducted to explore patient profiles of thinking styles and offences.

**Results:** Findings will demonstrate whether there are specific thinking styles intervention targets for forensic patients, and whether current theories of the function of thinking styles for different types of offending behaviour are supported. Expected findings are that similarities will be observed in dominant criminal thinking styles with those who have comparable offence histories and informed by theory.

**Conclusions:** The study aims to contribute to existing evidence as to the role of cognition in facilitating and maintaining offending behaviour. It aims to inform understanding regarding risk factors for forensic patients with varied offence histories and where possible effective risk reduction interventions. Limitations of the study include insufficient consideration of the impact of mental health diagnoses and substance misuse history, both of which are considered mediating factors in offending behaviour as supported by existing literature.

8386

**Movement for improvement: staff perspectives on the transition of a high secure hospital to a new site**

*Emma Whitmore; James Tapp & Estelle Moore, West London Mental Health Trust*

**Objectives:** Broadmoor Hospital has operated for over 150 years and is preparing to move to a new site. To explore the psychosocial experience of staff members before the transition, this study is investigating how they prepare and expect to adapt to a new environment, and views on the anticipated impact on providing patient care.

**Design:** Staff views on the transition are explored qualitatively.

**Methods:** Forty-five staff members across all clinical disciplines and professional services within Broadmoor Hospital were recruited to participate in semi-structured individual interviews. Interviews were audio-recorded for accuracy and transcribed for analysis. Thematic analysis steps were followed to identify themes. In addition to capturing staff voices, assessments of place attachment and social climate were also conducted with participants to describe the extent to which staff members are connected with working in the hospital and their views on relational security within their working environments.

**Results:** Themes relevant to the staff experience of the transition will be presented alongside the perceptions of attachment to the high secure forensic environment and its social climate before the move.

**Conclusions:** Findings will be discussed in the context of the final preparations for the transitions and staff experiences will aim to inform current best practices that would warrant continuing in the new site, and potential changes for practice and policy when delivering care in a modernised high security building.

8330

**Introducing collaborative risk assessment into a female offender personality disorder service**

*Abbie Woodhouse, Ellen Harvey & Sarah Atkinson, Tees Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust*

The poster will involve introducing collaborative risk assessment (CRA) into a female offender personality disorder service. We aim to give a description of this service improvement initiative, including an analysis of the data collected. CRA provides an opportunity for service users and staff involved in their care to come to a shared understanding of personalised risk management strategies. Best practice in managing risk
suggests a collaborative approach to risk management to be most appropriate in helping to minimise future risk behaviours (Department of Health, 2009). The initiative promotes service user involvement, aims to reduce power imbalance and incorporates recovery principles. The initiative will take place at HMP Low Newton and will involve training for staff and service users. The idea has been developed from a CQuIn project in mental health services working with forensic client groups, and therefore it is expected that the principles could be transferable to a prison environment. The service users will be asked to complete a questionnaire and semi-structured interview to inform the service evaluation. Service users will then have an opportunity to work with key members of staff involved in their care to develop their own management plan to go alongside current risk assessment tools. This allows the service user and staff involved in their care to provide perspectives on areas such as triggers, risk behaviours, and what helps to reduce risk. The initiative aims to help service users gain a better understanding of their risk and feel empowered to manage their own risk behaviours.
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