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**Policing people with sexual convictions using strengths-based approaches**

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### Article

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**Kewley, S (2017) Policing people with sexual convictions using strengths-based approaches. Journal of Criminal Psychology, 7 (3). pp. 168-182. ISSN 2009-3829**

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**Table 1. Comparison of Focus Group CATSO Results with Previous Studies**

CATSO Item	Present Study (N=28)	Church et al. (2011) (N=344*)	Day (2014)** (N=35)	Health (n=18)	Police (n=17)	Höing et al. (2016)*** (N=1874) (scoring 1-7)
Social Isolation	<b>13.79 (4.17)</b>	13.9 (4.2)	11.78 (3.35)	13.25 (3.79)	3.80 (1.04)	
Capacity to Change	<b>12.75 (3.93)</b>	25.1 (3.2)	8.89 (2.70)	11.94 (1.75)	4.24 (1.20)	
Severity/Dangerousness	<b>24.96 (2.96)</b>	17.2 (4.4)	10.72 (3.16)	12.47 (1.33)	2.76 (1.14)	
Deviancy	<b>7.86 (2.05)</b>	9.2 (2.5)	6.22 (2.21)	8.06 (1.75)	3.93 (1.17)	

\*Undergraduate Students

\*\*Health Professionals and Police

\*\*\*Members of general public from nine different European Countries

**Table 2. Themes from MOSOVO Focus Groups**

Superordinate Theme	Subordinate Theme
Principles and practices of the ARMS tool are incongruent with traditional policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the implementation of ARMS the MOSOVO role has changed significantly</li> <li>• The role has changed to such an extent there is a skills, experience and knowledge gap</li> <li>• Strengths based approaches are not yet fully embraced</li> </ul>
The negative values officers hold conflicts with a role that supports a process of reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Sexual offenders' are liars, cannot be trusted, are manipulative and deceitful</li> </ul>
Training and supervision is insufficient to equip MOSOVO's with the skills and knowledge needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Support</li> <li>• Supervision</li> </ul>