Kewley, S

 Policing people with sexual convictions using strengths-based approaches

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Article

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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)		Höing et al. (2016)*** (N=1874)
	Mean/(SD)		Health (n=18)	Police (n=17)	(scoring 1-7)
Social Isolation	**13.79 (4.17)**	13.9 (4.2)	11.78 (3.35)	13.25 (3.79)	3.80 (1.04)
Capacity to Change	**12.75 (3.93)**	25.1 (3.2)	8.89 (2.70)	11.94 (1.75)	4.24 (1.20)
Severity/Dangerousness	**24.96 (2.96)**	17.2 (4.4)	10.72 (3.16)	12.47 (1.33)	*2.76 (1.14)* *Lower score = negative attitude*
Deviancy	**7.86 (2.05)**	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	• With the implementation of ARMS the MOSOVO role has changed significantly • The role has changed to such an extent there is a skills, experience and knowledge gap • Strengths based approaches are not yet fully embraced
The negative values officers hold conflicts with a role that supports a process of reintegration	• 'Sexual offenders' are liars, cannot be trusted, are manipulative and deceitful
Training and supervision is insufficient to equip MOSOVO's with the skills and knowledge needed	• Training • Support • Supervision