

Table 1. Empirically supported risk factors as identified by Mann et al. (2010. p.198-203)

Empirically Supported Risk Factor	Summary of Descriptor
Sexual Preoccupation	Abnormal interest in sex, to the extent that this dominates psychological functioning. Sex is often a strategy to self-soothe. Pre-occupation is not associated with love or intimacy with another person. Often the person is dissatisfied with sexual encounters.
Sexual preference for prepubescent or pubescent children	Children are defined here as female 0-12 and males 0-13 years. The preference is often related to the pre-pubescent psychical characteristics of the child e.g. physically immature in relation to body hair, development of genitals and breasts, body shape etc.
Sexualized Violence	An interest in sadism or coercion rather than consenting sex. Violent sexual interaction is preferred to non-violent sex.
Multiple Paraphilias	Two or more rare, unusual or socially deviant sexual interests in persons, objects or activities (e.g. sexual interest in children, exhibitionism, voyeurism etc.)
Offense-supportive attitudes	In particular are beliefs that condone sexual offending. Not those that justify or excuse an individual's account of an offence
Emotional congruence with children	Relationships are more emotionally satisfying than those with adults. Client is possibly child like himself and might feel 'in love' with the child
Lack of emotionally intimate relationships with adults	Clients have either had no intimate adult relationships or relationships with adults are in constant conflict/infidelity
Lifestyle impulsiveness	Client experiences low self-esteem, chronic unstable employment or housing, substance use , lack of meaningful daily routine, irresponsible decisions, limited or unrealistic long-term goals
Poor problem solving	Cognitive difficulties in generating and identifying effective solutions to the problems of daily life. May include being unable to recognize a problem, cannot see the consequences of action, avoidance of problems, or engages in poor strategies to problem solve
Resistance to rules and supervision	Purposeful defiance of authority or engaging in oppositional behavior e.g. arriving late for supervisor appointments, deceiving supervisor
Grievance/hostility	Clients have a sense that they have been wronged in some way by others who are responsible for their situation and they want to punish and often ruminate on vengeance themes
Negative social influences	Social networks are dominated by others involved in crime, promote criminal behavior or weaken the control of the client

Table 2. Identified Risks Factors Mapped Across to ARMS Risk Factors

Risk Factors Examined	Final ARMS Risk Factor
Situation and Access to Victim	Opportunity
Sexual Preoccupation	Sexual Preoccupation
Sexual preference for prepubescent or pubescent children	Offence Related Sexual Interests
Sexualized Violence	Offence Related Sexual Interests
Multiple Paraphilias	Offence Related Sexual Interests
Offense-supportive attitudes	Offence Related Sexual Interests
Emotional congruence with children	Emotional congruence with children
Lack of emotionally intimate relationships with adults	Poor Self-Management
Lifestyle impulsiveness	Poor Self-Management
Poor problem solving	Poor Self-Management
Resistance to rules and supervision	Hostile Orientation
Grievance/hostility	Hostile Orientation
Negative social influences	Social Influences

Table 3. Protective Factors as Identified by the Desistance Literature

Protective Factor	Summary of Factor
Social Networks and Social Capital	This factor relates to the idea of having access to positive and meaningful relationships and thus benefiting from the opportunities that arise from these networks (Farmer et al., 2012). Benefits include practical, emotional and physical, and personal or professional relationships can help promote the desistance process (McNeill and Weaver, 2010).
Motivation to change	Life course and cognitive transformation theories provide evidence to show that motivation is needed before a person engages in a process of change. The trigger or 'hook' to change (Giordano et al., 2008) can vary ranging from a person aging out of crime (Laub and Sampson, 2001) to a new relationship or birth of a child (Sampson and Laub, 1993). Either way, before change can occur the person must have a motivation to desist from crime.
Cognitive Transformation	Cognitive transformation is essentially a mechanism to describe a shift in one's identity. That is the internal shift a person makes regarding their sense of self and identity, how they interpret this to themselves while also presenting it to others. They move from perceiving themselves as an 'offender' to a 'non or ex-offender'. There are a number of explanations provided in the literature regarding how this happens, in particular the work of Maruna (2001), Giordano et al. (2002) and Paternoster and Bushway (2009) provide seminal work to explain this idea.
Hope	In Maruna (2001) Liverpool Desistance Study, he recognized that in cases who were desisting from crime, their identity narratives contained aspects of hope and positive aspirations for the future, they were redeemed and able to see themselves as living a life free from crime.
Emotional Intimacy	Being in meaningful, supportive and sexually healthy adult relationships were found to be help support the desistance process (Laub and Sampson, 2001). It is important to note here marriage per se is not a factor, rather the quality of the intimacy
Engaged in employment and meaningful structure	Being employed or engaged in structured educational programmes are associated with desistance (Sampson and Laub, 2003). In keeping with the issue of marriage, it is important to note that being meaningfully employed is of importance here, this allows a person to professionally and personally develop, feel secure, needed, challenged etc.
Secondary desistance	The Liverpool Desistance Study (Maruna, 2001) highlighted that the group of participants who desisted from crime where those whose identity had moved to such an extent away from crime, they wanted to repair the harm and 'give back' to society.

Table 4. Identified Protective Factors Mapped Across to ARMS Protective Factors

Evidence	ARMS Protective Factor
Social Networks and Social Capital	Social Influences
Motivated to change	Commitment to Desist
Cognitive Transformation	Commitment to Desist
Hope	Commitment to Desist
Emotional Intimacy	An Intimate Relationship
Engaged in employment and meaningful structure	Employment and Positive Routine
Secondary desistance	Social Investment 'giving something back'

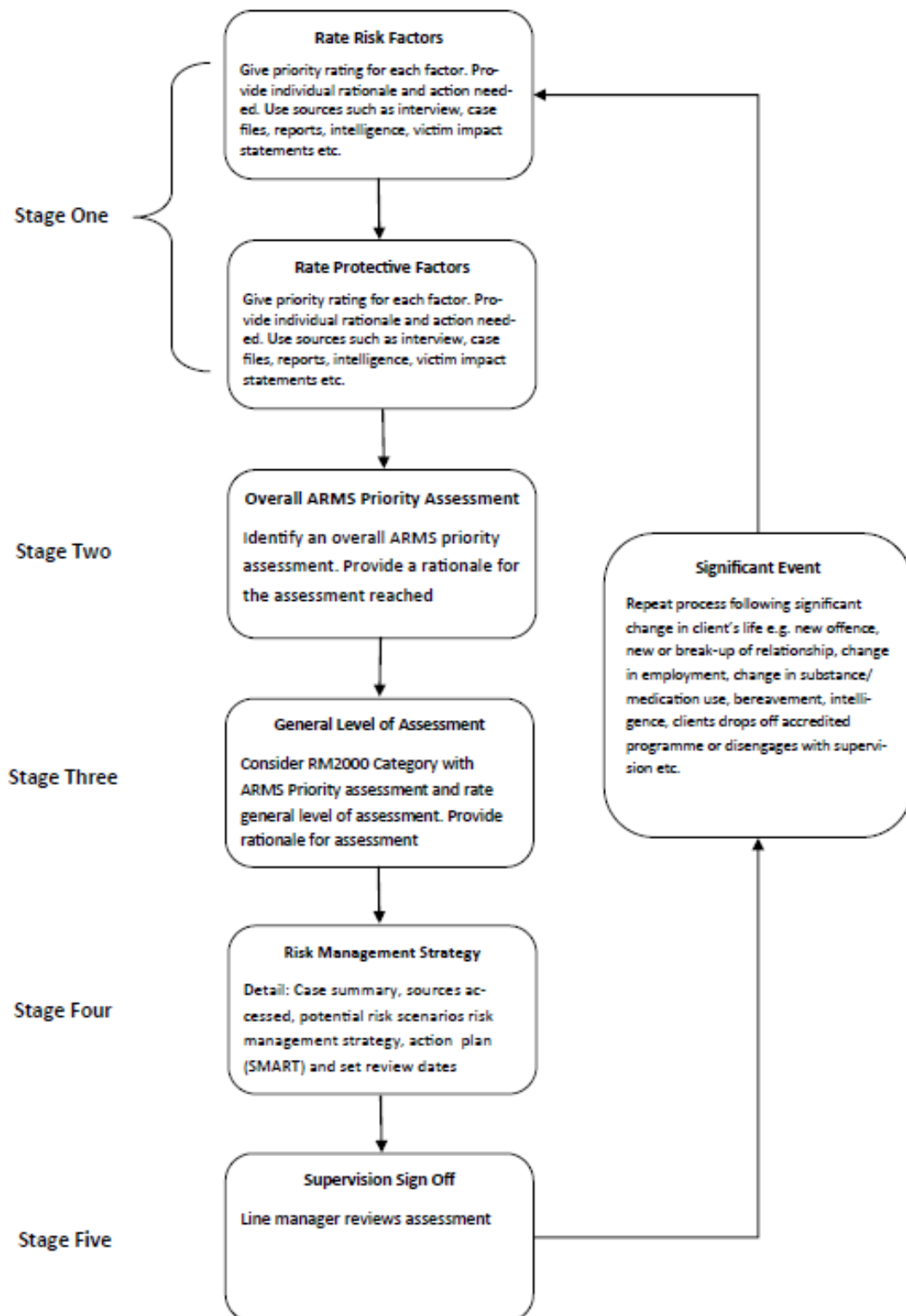


Figure 1. ARMS 5 Stage Process

Table 5. Scoring Grid: Combines RM2000/C Classification with ARMS Priority Rating to support assessor judgement

Very High RM2000/C	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 63% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates minimal evidence of risk of further sexual offending with stable protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 63% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates little evidence of risk of further sexual offending, with a balance between risk and protective factors. Some targeted intervention is needed with specific factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 63% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment also indicates evidence of risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal. Prompt action is needed to either reduce the clients risk and/or strengthen their protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 63% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment also indicates evidence of an imminent risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal or non-existent. Immediate action is needed to prevent further offending
High RM2000/C	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 41% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However their ARMS priority assessment indicates minimal evidence of risk of further sexual offending with stable protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 41% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates little evidence of risk of further sexual offending, with a balance between risk and protective factors. Some targeted intervention is needed with specific factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 41% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment also indicates evidence of risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal. Prompt action is needed to either reduce the clients risk and/or strengthen their protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 41% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment also indicates evidence of an imminent risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal or non-existent. Immediate action is needed to prevent further offending
Medium RM2000/C	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 23% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates minimal evidence of risk of further sexual offending with stable protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 23% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates little evidence of risk of further sexual offending, with a balance between risk and protective factors. Some targeted intervention is needed with specific factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 23% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates evidence of risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal. Prompt action is needed to either reduce the clients risk and/or strengthen their protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 23% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates evidence of an imminent risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal or non-existent. Immediate action is needed to prevent further offending
Low RM2000/C	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 7% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment indicates minimal evidence of risk of further sexual offending with stable protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 7% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. Their ARMS priority assessment indicates little evidence of risk of further sexual offending, with a balance between risk and protective factors. Some targeted intervention is needed with specific factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 7% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates evidence of risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal. Prompt action is needed to either reduce the clients risk and/or strengthen their protective factors	This client shares risk characteristics with sexual offenders of whom 7% were reconvicted for committing further sexual or other assaults within a five year follow up period. However, their ARMS priority assessment indicates evidence of an imminent risk of further sexual offending. Protective Factors are minimal or non-existent. Immediate action is needed to prevent further offending
	Low ARMS Priority	Medium ARMS Priority	High ARMS Priority	Very High ARMS Priority

RM2000 descriptors from: Thornton, D. 2007. Scoring guide for Risk Matrix 2000.9/SVC.

ARMS Priority descriptors from: College of Policing. (2014) Active Risk Management System Practitioner Manual