Additional Chapter Materials

Chapter 1: Theoretical Foundations

Key Terms:

Adolescent limited motivation
Agency
Attachment
Behavioural reinforcement
Criminogenic need
Developmental criminology
Life-course persistent
Macro approach
Micro approach
Moral disengagement

Motivation
Observational learning
Proximate social groups
Reciprocal determinism
Risk factors
Routine activities
Self-efficacy
Self reinforcement
Structural causes
Vicarious reinforcement

Extended Readings:


A comprehensive introduction to the various domains of criminal psychology. Topics include work settings of criminal psychologists, offending profiling, policing, interviewing suspects, detecting deception, eyewitness interviews, forensic linguistics, punishment, imprisonment, offender rehabilitation, and the management and treatment of sex offenders.


A broad overview of forensic psychology written by experts in the field. The book is arranged in four parts: Part 1 provides an overview of definitions, measurements, and theories of crime; Part 2 covers interviewing victims, witnesses and suspects, detecting deception and identifying perpetrators; Part 3 examines the trial process including judicial processes, safeguarding witnesses, evidence, and the role of experts in various contexts; and Part 4 provides an overview of criminal sentencing and working with offenders.


A well-written analysis of the complex relationship between psychology, criminology, and the criminal justice system. Topics include the relationship between psychology and crime, the importance of individual factors (particularly cognitive and emotional development) to understanding crime, crime prevention factors, the psychology of sentencing and punishment, and practical applications of psychology in terms of policing, prosecution, and offender rehabilitation.

Websites:
Australian Institute of Criminology [http://www.aic.gov.au/en.aspx]: The national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice, the AIC site includes a range of resources including evidence-based research aimed to inform policy and practice.

National Institute of Justice [http://www.nij.gov/]: This site focuses on translational criminology, the NIJ's strategy for transforming criminal justice through research.

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute [http://www.unicri.it/]: UNICRI is a United Nations entity mandated to assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Define forensic psychology and discuss how the field has expanded over the past three decades.
2. Crime can be understood from a number of different perspectives, often conceived as alternative conceptualisations. Has this hampered our understanding of deviant and/or criminal behaviour?
3. Discuss the importance of criminological and psychological theories of crime to behaviour change.

Chapter 2: Theories of Offender Rehabilitation

Key Terms:

- Conflict
- Core identities
- Desistance
- Direct pathways
- Evidence-based
- Human dignity
- Internal and external capabilities
- Good Lives Model
- Inappropriate strategies
- Indirect pathways
- Lack of scope
- Offending pathways
- Primary goods
- Protective factors
- Psychological well-being
- Rehabilitation
- Risk management
- Risk-need-responsivity
- Secondary goods
- Strengths-based approaches

Extended Readings:


The latest edition of Andrews and Bonta’s work which outlines the role of risk, criminogenic need and responsivity in the prediction of future offending and the targets for rehabilitation which seek to reduce that risk. Comprised of five parts, the book provides an overview of the
Psychology of Criminal Conduct, major risk/needs factors, and applications of theory to practice.


In this book Laws and Ward review the criminological theoretical and empirical literature on desistance and draw out its implications for offender rehabilitation. More specifically they demonstrate how an enriched version of the Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation can be fruitfully integrated with desistance ideas.


This is an excellent collection of chapters on the theory and practice of offender supervision, especially suitable for probation officers and those involved in the ongoing monitoring of offenders. It contains comprehensive overviews of both the GLM and RNR and discussion of issues associated with special populations such as juvenile offenders.


In this seminal and ground breaking book Shadd Maruna investigates the divergent lives and aspirations of offenders who desist from, or continue, offending. He argues that a crucial aspect of successful rehabilitation is the degree to which offenders self-conceptions are redemptive in nature.


In this book Ward and Maruna carefully analyse the concept of a rehabilitation theory and argue for its importance in guiding practitioners and researchers working with offenders. They then go on to describe the two most comprehensive rehabilitation theories currently in use, RNR and GLM, critically evaluate both models.


This book provides an overview of both the GLM and the Self Regulation Model of the offence process in sex offenders. It is a good example of how the GLM can be translated into specific treatment guidelines and strategies with sex offenders.

Websites:

The Good Lives Model of Offender Rehabilitation: A Strength-Based Approach: http://www.goodlivesmodel.com/glm/Home.html. This site provides an up-to-date account of GLM publications, information about GLM applications and programmes, current evaluations/research projects, key contacts and information on GLM consultancy services

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Why is it important to try to rehabilitate offenders rather than simply punishing them?
2. Contrast and compare the Risk Need Responsivity Model (RNR) and the Good Lives Model (GLM) of offender rehabilitation

3. How much attention should practitioners pay to desistance factors when working with offenders?

Chapter 3: Theories of Behaviour and Behaviour Change

Key Terms:

- Action theories
- Autonomous motivation
- Behaviour enactment models
- Behavioural self-control
- Cognitive distortions
- Cognitive triad
- Continuum models
- Controlled motivation
- Emotion regulation
- Extrinsic motivation
- Implicit theories
- Introjects
- Irrational beliefs
- Outcome expectancies
- Mastery experiences
- Mindfulness
- Modelling
- Psychological needs
- Self-efficacy
- Self-regulation
- Schemas
- Stage models

Extended Readings:


A comprehensive collection of material that covers applications across the civil and criminal justice areas including dealing with suspects, offenders, victims, witnesses, defendants, litigants and justice professionals. Each topic has a succinct outline, describes current thinking in the field, identifies relevant consensual or contested aspects and alternative positions.


This book illustrates how the application of theory and research to practice can bring about behaviour change in offenders. Using a “what works” framework, there is a focus on evidence-based practice, with a particular focus on cognitive-behavioural therapy techniques, which seeks to address both criminogenic and non-criminogenic need.


An extremely useful book for those with an interest in personality disorders. The book covers clinical practice issues related to the understanding, assessment and treatment of personality disordered individuals who have been identified as posing a high risk of harm to others. There is
a focus on experience and practice together with commentary on emerging ideas and the findings of practitioners working in this field.

**Websites:**

Dialectical Behavioural Therapy [http://behavioraltech.org/index.cfm](http://behavioraltech.org/index.cfm): Behavioral Tech, LLC was founded by Dr. Marsha Linehan. The site includes an array of information relating to DBT including books, DVDs, details regarding DBT training, and tools for both clinicians and consumers.

International Society of Schema Therapy [http://www.isst-online.com/node/108](http://www.isst-online.com/node/108): Details on membership, conferences, publications and other materials. The site also includes a blog which provides links to other useful materials and commentary.

Association for Contextual Behavioral Science: [http://www.contextualpsychology.com/](http://www.contextualpsychology.com/) A website dedicated to Acceptance Commitment Therapy and Relational Frame Therapy. In addition to resources (empirical papers, books, DVDs) and training opportunities, the networking link provides access to an email ListServ, Blog, Forum and special interest group.

**Questions for Review/Discussion:**

1. Discuss the utility of adopting a theory-based approach to designing interventions.
2. Describe how theories of behaviour change might be used to increase motivation to change.
3. Consider how schema theory might be used to explain the role of cognitive distortions play in understanding offence-supportive beliefs.
Chapter 4: Forensic Assessment and Case Formulation

Key Terms

- Anamnestic approach
- Assessment
- Base rates
- Behaviour chains
- Case formulation
- Case-specific information
- Clinical factors
- Contextual antecedents
- Core beliefs
- Criminogenic Needs Assessment

- Dispositional factors
- Distal antecedents
- Environmental factors
- Functional analysis
- Good Lives Plan
- Predictive accuracy
- Offence chain
- Primary human goods
- Proximal antecedents
- Risk factors

Extended Reading


A comprehensive guide to key areas of professional knowledge and skill, this book is comprised of three parts. In Part I, the reader is introduced to fundamental and advanced technical and process knowledge in cognitive behavioural assessment and case formulation. Part II has eight case studies which are used to provide practical illustrations in both narrative and diagrammatic form, while Part III considers the need for further investigations in the field and suggestions about self-practice/self-reflection trajectories to support continuous professional development. The book also includes a range of blank case formulation templates.


A useful resource for both researchers and practitioners working the field.

The first two chapters provide an overview of general issues violence risk assessment including assessment tools and the measurement of psychopathy. This is followed by a comprehensive analysis of specific risk assessment tools including the VRAG, SORAG, VRS, HCR-20, SVR-20, RSVP, SARA, and Level of Service inventories.


A book dedicated to understanding case formulation in clinical forensic practice. It covers both theoretical issues and practical applications and includes discussion on risk assessment and its implications for case formulation and treatment. Topics include violence, sexual offending, personality disorder, and substance misuse.


This book provides examples from experienced clinicians regarding the many difficulties encountered conceptualising and treating complex cases (e.g., co-morbidity issues, chronic conditions, enduring vulnerabilities, psychotic conditions, persistent difficulties with social
relationships, destabilising social environments, anger, and low self-esteem). Chapters include
details on evidence-based approaches to assessment and case formulation as well as providing
specific guidance on dealing with problems of engagement, socialisation, and the implementation
of treatment.

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Discuss the limitations of relying solely on actuarial tools in conducting a forensic
assessment.
2. Describe the three stages of forensic assessment using a case example.
3. Identify and discuss issues beyond a problem behaviour which can inform the functional
analysis process.

Chapter 5: Sex Offenders

Key Terms:

Acute dynamic risk factors
Approach goals
Behaviour chains
Causal mechanisms
Cognitive distortions
Deviant sexual interests
Emotional dysregulation
Empathy deficits
Functional analytic approach
Impaired problem solving
Intimacy deficits
Multifactor theories
Offence pathway
Predictive accuracy
Relapse prevention
Reliability
Responsivity to treatment
Stable dynamic risk factors
Standardised score
Static risk factors

Extended Readings:

Guilford Press.

This book contains a wide range of topics written by recognised experts in this field. Chapters
cover developmental risk factors associated with juvenile sex offending, the comorbidity of
sexual and nonsexual offending in young people, and intervention and treatment. The aim of
the book is to enhance understanding of juvenile sexual offending and reduce its incidence, while
at the same time reduce the negative consequences associated with the sanctions imposed on
young perpetrators of sex offences.

Written from a public protection/risk management perspective, this book is structured around four main sections: approaches to assessment, assessment with specific sex offender populations, interventions, and interventions with specific sex offender populations. Each chapter provides an overview of the topic, a review of empirical research, and a consideration of contentious issues regarding issues of significance. The book adopts a clinical perspective, approaching sex offending in terms of the individual pathology of the offender.


A comprehensive guide for practitioners, this book draws on the extensive experience of the authors in the treatment of sexual offenders. The book is comprised of four sections. In the first section the authors provide an overview of the background, developmental frameworks and predictive accuracy of risk assessment methodologies. Section two covers the identification and assessment of static risk factors and how these relate to sexual recidivism, while the third section considers the assessment of dynamic risk factors. The final section of the book describes how to structure risk assessments, integrates concepts outlined in previous chapters and discusses a conceptual aetiological framework to use in risk assessment and clinical formulation. This section also includes a discussion of policy and practice with respect to the implementation of risk assessment systems in managing sex offenders.


This book describes a recent body of research, both theoretical and empirical, that explores the issue of treatment readiness in offender programming. Divided into three sections, it reviews a model of treatment readiness and how it has been operationalised, discusses how the construct has been applied to the treatment of different offender groups, and describes some of the practice approaches that have been identified as holding promise in addressing low levels of offender readiness for treatment.


A comprehensive analysis of sexual deviancy, this book provides a scientific analysis of extensive range of paraphilias and other sexual behaviour. For each major clinical syndrome addressed there is a chapter on psychopathology and theory which is followed by a chapter which covers on assessment and treatment issues. The book also includes an in-depth analysis of the challenges associated with working in this field.


This comprehensive text provides an up-to-date review and critique of current theorising about sexual offending. It presents the key ideas underpinning each theory in a clear and accessible manner. Theories are rigorously tested and evaluated, and their merits are examined from both a research and a clinical point of view. There is an emphasis on providing clear links between theory and practice, and the clinical implications of the different theories and perspectives are explicitly discussed. The book also provides a number of new ideas about the aetiology of sexual offending.
Websites:

Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers: www.atsa.com. Website provides information on research, education, and learning resources to promotes evidence based practice, public policy and community strategies that will facilitate the effective assessment, treatment and management of individuals who have sexually abused or are at risk to abuse.

Center for Sex Offender Management: http://www.csom.org/. National clearinghouse and technical assistance centre which provides up-to-date information about research and effective practices in the field.


Sex Offender Treatment: http://sexual-offender-treatment.org. An international peer reviewed open access journal with a focus on treatment issues.

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Discuss how the diversity of the sex offenders population in terms of offending behaviours, victim types, and pathways to offending might impact on the assessment of risk and identification of treatment needs.
2. Describe the multiple causal mechanisms implicated in sexual abuse and how these are associated with distinct systems/factors.
3. Identify the primary mechanisms said to underpin sexual offending.

Chapter 6: Violent Offenders

Key Terms:

Affective antecedents Hostile schema
Affective dyscontrol Impulsivity
Aggression Mental disorder variables
Anger arousal Overcontrolled aggression
Causal antecedents Personality dispositions
Cognitive antecedents Physiological antecedents
Emotional dysregulation Social learning
Empathy deficits Strengths and Primary Goods
Environmental triggers Treatment resistance
HCR-20 Violence

Extended Readings

An authoritative source for those involved in conducting risk assessments and managing risk with violent offenders. The book provides a broad model for assessment and management which is applied to specific populations (e.g., juveniles, sex offenders, psychiatric patients, adult violent offenders) and contexts (i.e., civil and criminal). It begins with a brief historical overview of the field with subsequent chapters providing details on normative data and population base rates, empirically supported risk and protective factors, idiographic Factors and individualized assessment, and communication of risk assessment findings. The book also includes risk-assessment instruments and sample reports in the appendix.


The Offence Paralleling Behaviour (OPB) framework emerged as an adjunct to contemporary offender treatment and risk assessment approaches; it has the potential to supplement risk assessments, assist staff identify treatment targets and opportunities for intervention, and contribute to the monitoring of progress for offenders in treatment. OPB emphasizes the psychological functions of violence, and the focus of assessment and treatment within the OPB framework is the search for and modification of behavioural patterns that parallel offending with respect to function. This book describes methods for assessing and using OPB in treatment and risk assessment within forensic practice; there are chapters written by a range of mental health professionals and a description of opportunities for future research and development of this and other formulation based approaches to offender rehabilitation and assessment.


A collection of useful readings for forensic professionals. Divided into three sections which can be considered the main in terms of dealing with this type of offender in practice: Assessment (prevention of violence through decision making; deciding whether the offender is dangerous/aggressive); Treatment (eliminating dangerousness/aggressiveness); and Management (how to deal with these types of offenders once in the community).

**Websites:**

Risk Assessment: Actuarial Instruments & Structured Clinical Guides: [http://www.forensicpsychiatry.ca/risk/instruments.htm](http://www.forensicpsychiatry.ca/risk/instruments.htm). This site provides a brief description of a number of general and specific risk assessment tools (actuarial and structured clinical guides) which are available for both adult and young offenders. The site also includes details on where to obtain the various instruments.

The Melissa Institute for Violence Prevention and Treatment: [http://www.melissainstitute.org/index.html](http://www.melissainstitute.org/index.html) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the study and prevention of violence through education, community service, research support and consultation. The site has resources and information available on a range of violence-related issues including aggressive children, bullying, and family violence.

**Questions for Review/Discussion:**

1. Explain the role that anger plays in violent offending and what this means for anger management interventions for violent offenders?

2. Discuss the differences between instrumental and anger-mediated violence and the usefulness of the distinction in guiding practice?
3. What are the challenges involved in engaging violent offenders in treatment?

**Chapter 7: Substance Use**

**Key Terms:**

- Abstinence
- Affective antecedents
- Case conceptualisation
- Case formulation
- Cognitive antecedents
- Co-morbidity
- Drug-crime nexus
- Drug-free treatment units
- Economically compulsive model
- Personality dispositions
- Pharmacotherapy
- Physiological antecedents
- Primary goods
- Psychopharmacological model
- Relapse prevention
- Screening
- Strengths assessment
- Systemic violence model
- Therapeutic community programmes
- Treatment monitoring

**Extended Readings:**


A comprehensive clinical resource which adopts biopsychosocial approach to understanding addiction and addictive behaviors. The book provides practical strategies for assessing the treatment needs and clinical outcomes for individuals with substance use problems and non-chemical addictions. There is a focus on assessment as part of the overall process, from the initial screening to intervention, relapse prevention, and post-treatment monitoring.


This workbook is for use with clients in treatment. Adopting a disease model of addiction, it includes a sex-session curriculum for treating individuals with substance abuse issues and can be used as a self-help reference resource or practice guide for human service professionals. The model of is informed by CBT principles, the stages of change model, motivational interviewing, and solution-focussed therapy.


Group therapy - in residential care, out-patient settings and community/fellowship groups – is the mainstay of treatment in the substance misuse field. It is a treatment modality that includes support and psycho-education, focussed interventions, and relapse prevention groups delivered from a range of perspectives from traditional behavioural and cognitive behavioural to art and drama therapy. This book, written by experts in the field of substance use and misuse, provides examples of how to conceptualise, set up and run therapy groups.

**Websites:**
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm. The EMCDDA provides a factual overview of European drug problems. Information on the site is relevant to both policymakers and practitioners working in the field. Free access is available to a range of resources including drug policy profiles from various countries, prevalence and epidemiology, scientific research, best practice in terms of treatment, and drug profiles. The Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB) provides freely available instruments for evaluating drug-related interventions (including the Addiction Severity Index, Texas Christian University tools, DAST).

National Institute of Drug Abuse http://www.nida.nih.gov/nidahome.html. NIDA is the US Federal research centre for drug abuse and addiction. Information on this site ranges from detecting and responding to emerging drug abuse trends and understanding how drugs work in the brain and body to the development and testing of new treatment and prevention approaches. Resources are available for medical and health professionals (including an online screening tool and patient handouts), researchers, parents and teachers (fact sheets and teaching materials), and students/young people (fact sheets, videos, real life examples).

Project Cork http://www.projectcork.org/. This site has a wealth of information for clinicians, health care providers, human service personnel, and policy makers. It includes a bibliographic database with over 100,000 holdings searchable online, clinical tool (e.g., AUDIT, MAST, interview guies), and resource materials suitable for training.

Questions for Review/Discussion:
1. Discuss how the different theoretical assumptions which underpin the link between substance use and crime might impact on treatment choice.
2. Identify reasons why success in a residential treatment unit may not translate to success once the individual returns to the community.
3. Consider the arguments for and against coerced treatment.

Chapter 8: Female Offenders

Key Terms:

- Abuse
- GLM approach
- Actuarial risk assessment
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Affective antecedents
- Offence pathways
- Childhood victimisation model
- Primary human goods
- Cognitive antecedents
- Relational model
- Environmental triggers
- Re-traumatisation
- Gender gap
- Secondary goods
- Gender-neutral measures
- Self-regulatory capacity
- Gender-responsive
- Social and human capital model
- Gender-specific needs
- Trauma

Extended Readings:

An critical analysis of issues related to female offending. The book takes a life-course approach to understanding factors which can precede female criminal behaviour including the role of gender and cultural factors and how the interaction of sexism, racism, and social class inequalities can lead young women into an offending lifestyle. Chapters cover research and theory including trends in female offending, female gang membership, the juvenile justice system and incarceration rates, substance use, and the changing nature of crimes perpetrated by female offenders.


This book challenges the underlying assumptions of risk and need assessments for female offenders. Using both quantitative and qualitative analyses, the author demonstrates significant contextual differences between the onset and continuation of female and male offending. Thus while empirical evidence supports the predictive validity of the LSI-R, results from in-depth interviews with male and female offenders question the content validity of the instrument and the notion that the tool is gender-neutral.


This book is the first to bring together current research, clinical assessment, and treatment techniques of female sexual offenders. Of relevance to researchers, policy makers and practitioners, it is comprised of two sections. Chapters in the first section provide the reader with general contextual and background information including the female sexual abuse prevalence, theoretical explanations, juvenile offenders, and mental health correlates. The second section is practitioner-focused with chapters dedicated to assessment, treatment needs and services, and treatment process issues.

**Websites:**


National National Sexual Violence Resource Center [http://www.nsvrc.org/](http://www.nsvrc.org/). Principle information and resource centre for all aspects of sexual violence. The site has extensive information and resources particularly for those working in violence prevention including access to NSVRC reports/publications and selected online resources. Information is also available about current intervention and prevention initiatives/strategies.

Trauma Information Pages [http://www.trauma-pages.com/](http://www.trauma-pages.com/). This site provides an extensive array of trauma resources ranging from research-oriented issues (e.g., measuring treatment efficacy), links to professional organisations and other resource websites, and information relating to different types of trauma including useful web resources for understanding trauma responses and treatment.

**Questions for Review/Discussion:**
1. Identify factors that might relevant to female offenders from a gendered pathways perspective.

2. Discuss the role of substance abuse as a self-medicating mechanism in the offence pathway of female offenders.

3. Describe the limitations, if any, of actuarial risk assessment tools for the assessment of risk and need in female offenders.

**Chapter 9: Young Offenders**

**Key Terms:**

- Adolescent SASSI-A2
- Environmental triggers
- Adolescent-limited
- Life-course persistent
- Affective antecedents
- Mental disorder variables
- Age-crime curve
- Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent
- Assessment of Strengths
- Personality dispositions
- Base rates
- Physiological antecedents
- Case formulation
- Primary Goods
- Cognitive antecedents
- Risk assessment
- Criminogenic needs
- Risk factors
- Developmental factors
- Social integration

**Extended Readings:**


Written by two of the leading experts in the field, this book offers a synthesis of current academic research findings related to risk for delinquency and effective early interventions. Comprehensive and extremely detailed, the book is divided into three sections: the first describes and explains current knowledge about early risk and protective factors; the second outlines effective prevention programmes aimed at young children, their families, and their environment; and the third outlines a national crime-prevention strategy.


This report provides a framework for a major juvenile justice system reform by integrating an administrative model (based around risk management and risk reduction) with evidence-based programming (focused on criminogenic risk factors).

Written by a team of experts in their various fields, this book examines the prevalence of mental disorders in young offenders. Chapters cover screening, diagnosis and treatment in a developmentally appropriate, culturally sensitive manner; psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic approaches to treatment; alternatives to detention; the true costs of detaining young people; vulnerability to self-incrimination; issues related to minority confinement; ethical dilemmas; and the need for preventive strategies and integrated approaches involving judicial, law enforcement, educational, and mental health professionals.

**Websites:**


Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [http://www.ojjdp.gov/](http://www.ojjdp.gov/). The OJJDP sponsors research, programme, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming.

National Center for Juvenile Justice [http://www.ncjj.org/](http://www.ncjj.org/). The NC JJ is the research division of the US National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The site has a broad range of resources related directly and indirectly to the field of juvenile justice.

**Questions for Review/Discussion:**

1. Discuss the importance of child and adolescent development to understanding the age-crime curve.
2. Outline the influence of age-related risk factors and how this influence changes over time.
3. Describe the main elements of effective interventions for juvenile offenders.

**Chapter 10: Mentally Disordered Offenders**

**Key Terms:**

- Affective antecedents
- Cognitive antecedents
- Comorbidity
- Developmental factors
- Environmental triggers
- Functional analysis
- Ideographic assessment
- Individualised assessment
- Personality factors
- Physiological antecedents
- Psychopathy
- Primary goods assessment
- Risk assessment
- Risk management plan
- Substance abuse
- Therapeutic alliance
Mental disorder variables
Threat delusions
Nomothetic measures
Treatment readiness

Extended Readings:


An analysis of the tension between the rights of persons detained under criminal and mental health law and the responsibility for public protection within the context of executive discretion over mentally disordered offenders. The book, based on outcomes from research conducted by the UK Home Office, considers executive, judicial and tribunal decision-making; mental health and criminal law reform regarding serious or high-risk offenders; the influence of human rights law on policy and practice; and the role of civil society, particularly victim interest groups, in public policy.


This book provides a critical and focused review of knowledge and best practice with respect to working with mentally disordered offender populations. Topics covered include evidence-based treatment options, brain injured offenders, the conceptualization, assessment and diagnosis of personality disorders, psychopathic offenders, schizophrenia, major affective disorders, pharmacological treatments for psychotic offenders and personality disordered offenders, and community-based treatment programmes.


A well-written text that presents the evidence-base for links between personality traits, psychological functioning, personality disorder and violence, with a specific focus on assessment and treatment approaches. Each chapter examines a different area of personality or psychological functioning and includes a developmental perspective, discussion of how to gauge risk, and an outline of effective treatments.


Provides a comprehensive overview of mental health courts, from their conceptualisation in the mid-1990s to the present status of these specialty courts. In Part I, the authors provide an overview of the historical and theoretical foundations underlying the mental health court movement; Part II is a thorough description of a typical mental health court in operation; and Part III analyses the successes and failures of these courts and includes a critical analysis of the long-term desirability of mental health courts.

Websites:

Guide to working with offenders with personality disorders
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_124317. Developed by the UK Ministry of Justice National Offender Management Service in partnership with the Department of Health, this publication provides practical, hands-on advice for frontline staff working with offenders who have highly complex needs. It is
particularly useful for those working with those who present a high risk of serious harm to others.

Psychopathy and related issues: http://hare.org. Includes descriptions of various psychopathy measures developed by Hare and colleagues, key references related to psychopathy and the Hare scales, PCL-R training details, and useful links related to the study of psychopathy and forensics issues.

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Consider what impact labelling an individual as “mentally disordered” might have on their treatment within the criminal justice system.
2. Discuss the differences between risk assessment and assessments of dangerousness.
3. Identify factors which may be responsible for the inconsistent findings with respect to the relationship between serious mental disorders and acts of violence in offenders with psychotic illnesses.

Chapter 11: Professional Practice

Key Terms:

- Clinical practice guidelines
- Informed consent
- Code of Conduct
- Intervention programmes
- Confidentiality
- Punishment
- Criminal justice system
- Role conflict
- Decision making models
- Supervision
- Ethical standards
- Values

Extended Readings:


This book provides readers with an awareness of the key ethical dilemmas found in mainstream contemporary mental health practice. Adopting an interdisciplinary perspective, it provides an overview of traditional and contemporary ethical perspectives and critically examines a range of ethical and moral challenges present in contemporary ‘psychiatric-mental’ health services.


A values and philosophically-oriented approach to ethics and ethical decision making. The book has four parts: Conceptual Issues in Ethics, Principles and Codes, Practical Issues in Ethics, Decision Making Issues. Also included area Decision Making Tree, Decision Diagram, r case examples with suggested reasoning and courses of action based on real-life examples, and additional cases for consideration.

Websites:
Australian Psychological Society Code of Ethics: http://www.psychology.org.au/about/ethics/. Outlines the principles of professional conduct, responsibilities and confidentiality for APS members. The site provides links to the Code, Ethical Guidelines, Ethical Complain, and ethics resources.


American Psychology and Law Society Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists: http://www.apls.org/aboutpsychlaw/SpecialtyGuidelines.php. US Guidelines for those working within any sub-discipline of psychology (e.g., clinical, developmental, social, cognitive) when applying the scientific, technical, or specialized knowledge of psychology to the law to assist in addressing legal, contractual, and administrative matters.

Questions for Review/Discussion:

1. Does treatment need to be entirely voluntary in order to be ethical practice?
2. Can mandated treatment be considered punishment?
3. What issues need to be considered when balancing the victim rights and community protection against the intrinsic human rights of the offender in the assessment of risk?