



Prifysgol Cymru

Y Drindod Dewi Sant

University of Wales

Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg, Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education, Transforming Lives

ECAY4004

Hard to Reach Groups

Adults at risk of harm, Homelessness and Offenders



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Objectives:

In this session we will be exploring:

- Adults at risk of harm 'vulnerable adults '
Including the Case study of Whorlton Hall.
- Homelessness from a global and UK perspective.
- Offenders, including 'crime' and 'deviance',
rehabilitation, and Theoretical perspectives.





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Adults at Risk of Harm

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- The NHS (2024) define ‘vulnerable adult’ as someone who may be unable to protect themselves from abuse, harm or exploitation, which may be by reason of illness, age, mental illness, disability or other types of physical or mental impairment.
- Those at risk might live alone, be dependent on others (care homes etc.), elderly, or socially isolated (NHS, 2024).

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- The Police Act (1997) (Enhanced Criminal Record Certificates) (Protection of Vulnerable Adults) Regulations 2002 defines 'vulnerable adult'.
- 2.—(1) In these Regulations “vulnerable adult” means a person aged 18 or over who is receiving services of a type listed in paragraph (2) below and in consequence of a condition of a type listed in paragraph (3) below has a disability of a type listed in paragraph (4) below.
- (2) The services are—
 - (a) accommodation and nursing or personal care in a care home;
 - (b) personal care or nursing or support to live independently in his own home;
 - (c) any services provided by an independent hospital, independent clinic, independent medical agency or National Health Service body;
 - (d) social care services; or
 - (e) any services provided in an establishment catering for a person with learning difficulties.

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- (3) The conditions are—
 - (a) a learning or physical disability;
 - (b) a physical or mental illness, chronic or otherwise, including an addiction to alcohol or drugs; or
 - (c) a reduction in physical or mental capacity.
- (4) The disabilities are—
 - (a) a dependency upon others in the performance of, or a requirement for assistance in the performance of, basic physical functions;
 - (b) severe impairment in the ability to communicate with others; or
 - (c) impairment in a person's ability to protect himself from assault, abuse or neglect.

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- “Adults at risk of harm”
- We have now moved away from the terminology of ‘vulnerable adults’ towards ‘adults at risk of harm’, usually shortened to ‘adults at risk’ in policies and procedures. There may also be reference to an ‘adult with a care and support need’.
- The policy and procedures that any organisation implements should reflect this and include the current definition of adults at risk rather than that of vulnerable adults.
- The *Care Act* 2014 makes it clear that abuse of adults links to circumstances rather than the characteristics of the people experiencing the harm. Labelling groups of people as inherently ‘vulnerable’ is seen to be disempowering.
- For organisations this shift in language can be confusing. Some organisations had found it helpful to refer to specific categories of people who may be at increased risk of harm, for example adults with a physical or learning disability or older people.

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- “Adult safeguarding” is working with adults with care and support needs to keep them safe from abuse or neglect. It is an important part of what many public services do, and a key
- responsibility of local authorities.’ – Care Act 2014
- All organisations have a duty to ensure that the welfare of all adults is ensured. As part of this they need to understand when to implement their safeguarding adults reporting procedures.
- Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:
 - Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
 - Is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect; and;
 - As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of, abuse or neglect.

Adults at risk of harm: Terminology

- [No secrets guidance on developing and implementing multi-agency policies and procedures to protect vulnerable adults from abuse.pdf](#) (publishing.service.gov.uk)
- [Abuse and neglect of adults at risk \(safeguarding\) - Social care and support guide - NHS](#) (www.nhs.uk)

Type of harm to vulnerable adult	Meaning	Example
Emotional / Psychological	Action or inaction by others that causes mental anguish	Inflexible regimes and lack of choice. Mocking, coercing, denying privacy, threatening behaviour, bullying, intimidation, harassment, deliberate isolation, deprivation.
Financial	Usually associated with the misuse of money, valuables or property.	Unauthorised withdrawals from vulnerable adult's account, theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills or inheritance.
Physical	Any physical contact that results in discomfort, pain or injury	Hitting, slapping, pushing, shaking, bruising, failing to treat sores or wounds, under or overuse of medication, un-prescribed or inappropriate medication, use of restraint or inappropriate restraint, inappropriate sanctions.
Sexual	Coercion or force to take part in sexual acts	Inappropriate touching. Causing bruising or injury to the anal, genital or abdominal area, forcing an individual to watch sexual acts. Transmission of STD.
Neglect	Failure to identify and/or meet care needs	Untreated weight loss, failing to administer reasonable care resulting in pressure sores or uncharacteristic problems with continence. Poor hygiene, soiled clothes not changed, insufficient food or drink, ignoring resident's requests, unmet social or care needs.
Verbal	Any remark or comment by others that causes distress	Demeaning, disrespectful, humiliating, racist, sexist or sarcastic comments. Excessive or unwanted familiarity, shouting, swearing, name-calling.

Adults at risk of harm

- Please be aware that there is a video on this link that is distressing and contains swearing.
- Support is available through student services wellbeing [Wellbeing Support | University of Wales Trinity Saint David \(uwtsd.ac.uk\)](#)
- [Whorlton Hall: Hospital 'abused' vulnerable adults - BBC News](#)

Adults at risk of harm

- Whorlton Hall was an independent hospital registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) for two regulated activities:
 1. Treatment of disease, disorder or injury;
 2. Assessment or medical treatment of persons detained under the Mental Health Act 1983.
- The CQC inspected this service as a ward for people with learning disabilities and/or autism.
- Whorlton Hall admitted men and women, with a learning disability and/or who were autistic, who were aged 18 years and over, and who also had additional mental or physical health needs, and/or behaviours that were challenging.

Adults at risk of harm

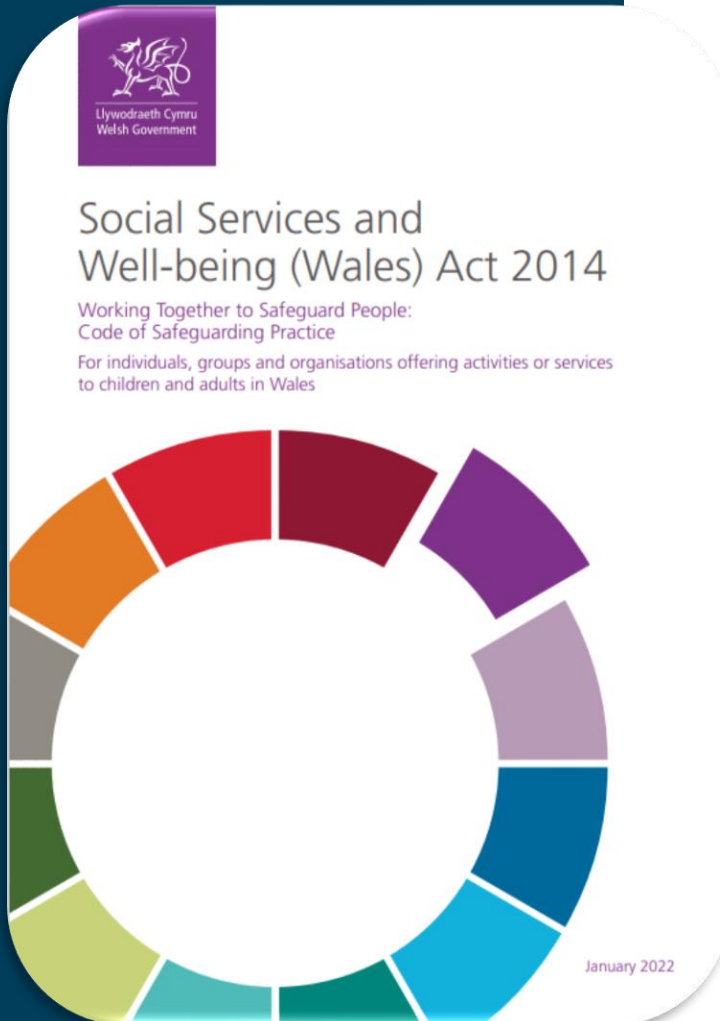
- Following the Panorama programme, a criminal investigation was commenced by the police; an executive strategy process to investigate safeguarding concerns was initiated, led by Durham County Council; and an incident coordination group was established, led by NHS England.
- In addition, Cygnet (The owner of the hospital) made several staff suspensions, including interim suspensions of nursing staff.
- Whorlton Hall was then closed, and all the patients moved to alternative residences by 22nd May 2019.

Adults at risk of harm: Legislation

- *The Care Act* (2014) places a general duty on local authorities to promote the wellbeing of individuals when carrying out care and support functions.
- Safeguarding adults comes under the *Care Act* (2014) in England.
- In Wales s126 of the *Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act* (2014) defines an adult at risk as an adult who:
 - Is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect,
 - Has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs), and
 - As a result of those needs is unable to protect him or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

Adults at risk of harm: Legislation

- [working-together-to-safeguard-people--code-of-safeguarding-practice.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/working-together-to-safeguard-people--code-of-safeguarding-practice.pdf)
- This Code of Safeguarding Practice sets out Welsh Government expectations in relation to safeguarding arrangements. Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility.
- The Welsh Government expects individuals, groups and organisations offering activities or service to follow this advice. This will demonstrate reasonable steps are being taken to ensure the safety of children and adults at risk



Adults at risk of harm: The Equality Act (2010)

- If an individual has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.
- An individual is protected under the *Equality Act* (2010) against discrimination in education, work, and services provided for them.
- The *Equality Act* (2010) prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities, including those with learning disabilities, autism, or both.
- The *Equality Act* (2010) clarifies what private, public, and voluntary sectors must legally do to ensure that people with protected characteristics are not disadvantaged.

Adults at risk of harm: Hard to reach

- Adults at risk of harm can be challenging to reach for several reasons:

Isolation and Vulnerability: Some adults may be socially isolated due to factors such as living alone, lack of family support, or limited social networks. This isolation makes it difficult for outreach services to connect with them.

Stigma and Fear: Adults who have experienced harm (such as abuse, neglect, or exploitation) may feel ashamed or fearful. They might avoid seeking help due to stigma or concerns about retaliation.

Communication Barriers: Some adults may have communication difficulties, especially if they have learning disabilities, sensory impairments, or mental health issues. This can hinder their ability to express their needs or seek assistance.

Adults at risk of harm: Hard to reach

Trust Issues: Building trust with vulnerable adults takes time. They may have had negative experiences with authorities or service providers in the past, leading to mistrust.

Hidden Populations: Certain groups, such as homeless individuals, undocumented migrants, or those involved in illegal activities, are harder to locate and engage. They often avoid official services.

Health Conditions: Physical or mental health conditions can impact an individual's mobility, cognition, or awareness. This affects their ability to access services or respond to outreach efforts.

Adults at risk of harm: Hard to reach

Lack of Awareness: Some adults may not be aware of available support services or their rights. Outreach efforts need to raise awareness and provide clear information.

Complex Lives: Vulnerable adults often face multiple challenges (e.g., poverty, substance abuse, mental health issues). Their complex lives make it harder to address their needs comprehensively.

Limited Resources: Outreach services may be underfunded or understaffed, making it difficult to reach everyone effectively.

Geographical Factors: Rural areas or places with limited infrastructure pose challenges for outreach workers to physically reach adults at risk of harm.



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Homelessness

Homelessness



Homelessness: Causes, types and facts

- The images on the previous slide are representations of everyday life for many people across the globe.
- The United Nations has documented that there are around 1.6 Billion people residing in poor housing worldwide, with around 15 million being forcibly evicted each year.
- Crisis (2024) states that homelessness is devastating, dangerous and isolating.
- The average age of death for people experiencing homelessness is 46 for men and 42 for women.
- People sleeping on the street are almost 17 times more likely to have been victims of violence.
- More than one in three people sleeping rough have been deliberately hit or kicked or experienced some other form of violence whilst homeless.

(Crisis, 2024)

Homelessness: Causes, types and facts

- People experiencing homelessness are over nine times more likely to take their own life than the general population.
- People become homeless for lots of different reasons.
- These include social causes of homelessness, such as a lack of affordable housing, poverty and unemployment; and life events which push people into homelessness.
- People can be forced into homelessness when they leave prison, care facilities, or after discharge from the armed forces

Homelessness: Causes, types and facts

- Many women experiencing homelessness have often escaped a violent or abusive relationship
- Many people become homeless because they can no longer afford their rent or their mortgage.
- For many, life events like relationships breaking down, losing a job, mental or physical health problems, or substance misuse put people under considerable strain.
- Being homeless can, in turn, make many of these problems even harder to resolve.

Homelessness: Global, UK, Wales

United Nations and Global Definitions:

- Definitions used by UN Habitat, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Institute of Global Homelessness, and the European Federation of Organizations Working on Homelessness (FEANTSA) all encompass various forms of homelessness:
 - Persons living in the streets, open spaces, or cars.
 - Persons living in temporary emergency accommodation, women's shelters, camps, or other temporary housing provided to internally displaced persons, refugees, or migrants.
 - Persons living in severely inadequate and insecure housing, such as residents of informal settlements.

Homelessness: Statistics

- There is no national figure for how many people are homeless across the UK.
- This is because homelessness is recorded differently in each nation, and because many people experiencing homelessness do not show up on official statistics at all.
- Crisis (2024) carried out an annual study in response to concerns that many people experiencing homelessness are not being accurately recorded in official statistics.

Homelessness: Statistics

- Core homelessness includes rough sleeping, people living in sheds, garages and other unconventional buildings, sofa surfing, hostels and unsuitable temporary accommodation such as B&Bs.
- On any given night, tens of thousands of families and individuals are experiencing the worst forms of homelessness across Great Britain. This includes more than 200,000 households in England alone.
- For the last five years, 'core' homelessness has been rising each year in England. Homelessness reached a peak in 2019, when the numbers of homeless households jumped from 207,600 in 2018 to over 219,000 at the end of 2019.
- By the end of 2021, 227,000 households across Britain were experiencing core homelessness. If nothing changes, in 2023, 300,000 households could face the worst forms of homelessness.

Homelessness: Statistics Sources

- [The Homelessness Monitor Great Britain, 2022](#)
- [Heriot Watt University research](#)

Homelessness: ONS

- There were an estimated 13,955 people at hostels and temporary shelters for the homeless in Census 2021; this is only a small proportion of all people experiencing homelessness, and therefore much lower than other official estimates for this group.
- A higher proportion of people identified as homeless in Census 2021 identified within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" (15.0%), "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups" (5.1%), or "Other ethnic group" (6.1%) high-level categories, when compared with the rest of the population of England and Wales (4.0%, 2.9%, and 2.1%, respectively).

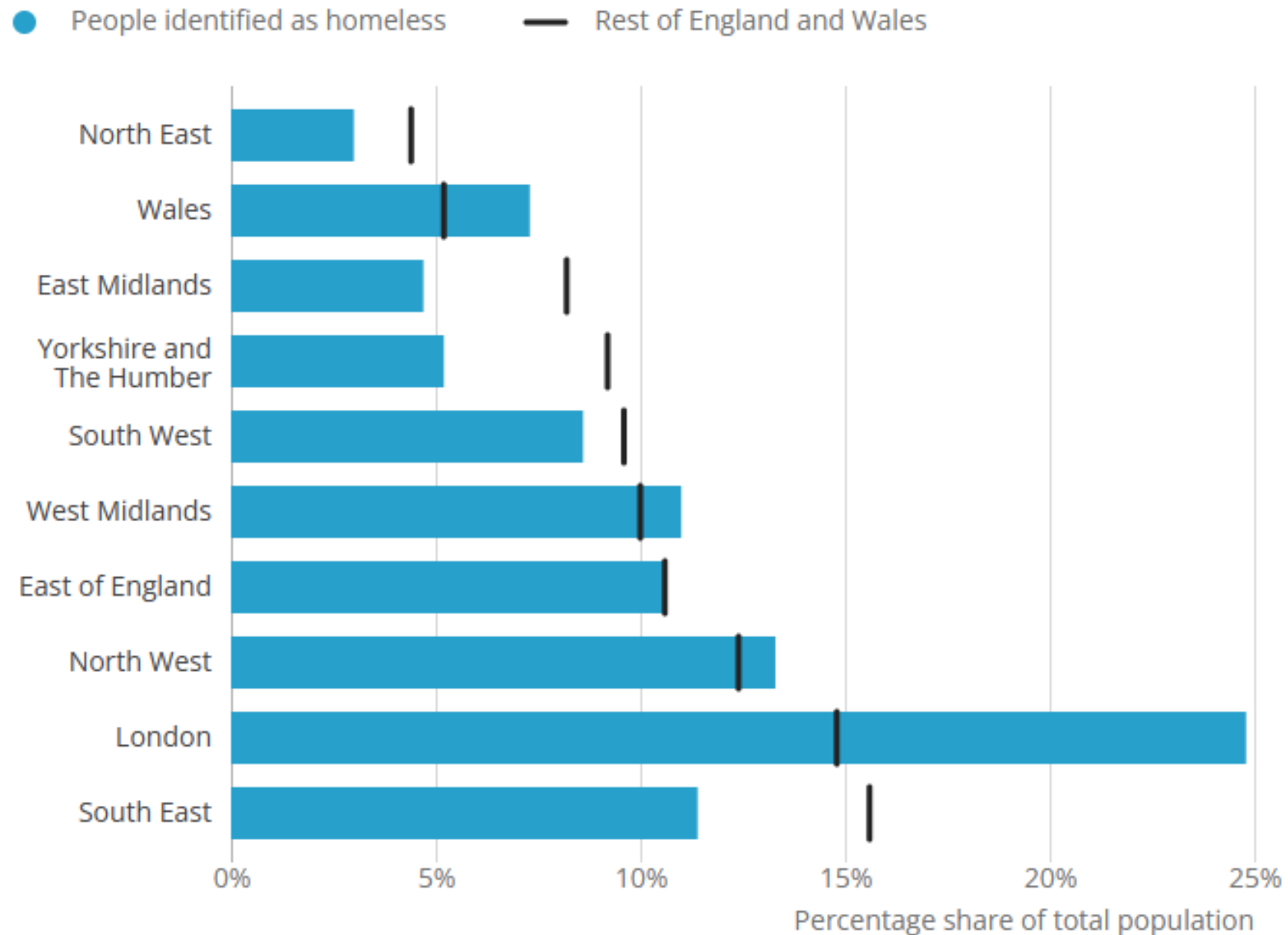
Homelessness: ONS

- People identified as homeless were around eight years younger on average (median age of 32 years) than the rest of the population of England and Wales (median age of 40 years); females identified as homeless were, on average, 16 years younger (median age of 25 years compared with 41 years for the rest of the population of England and Wales).
- More than twice the percentage of people identified as homeless were disabled (44.1%) when compared with the rest of the population of England and Wales (17.5%).

Homelessness: ONS

- More than twice the percentage of people identified as homeless reported bad or very bad health when compared with the rest of the population of England and Wales (13.2% versus 5.2%).
- Around one in three people aged 16 years and over identified as homeless reported having no qualifications (34.5%), compared with fewer than 1 in 5 people aged 16 years and over in the rest of the population of England and Wales (18.8%).

**Percentage of people
identified as homeless
compared with the rest
of the population of
England and Wales, in
Wales and English
regions, Census 2021**



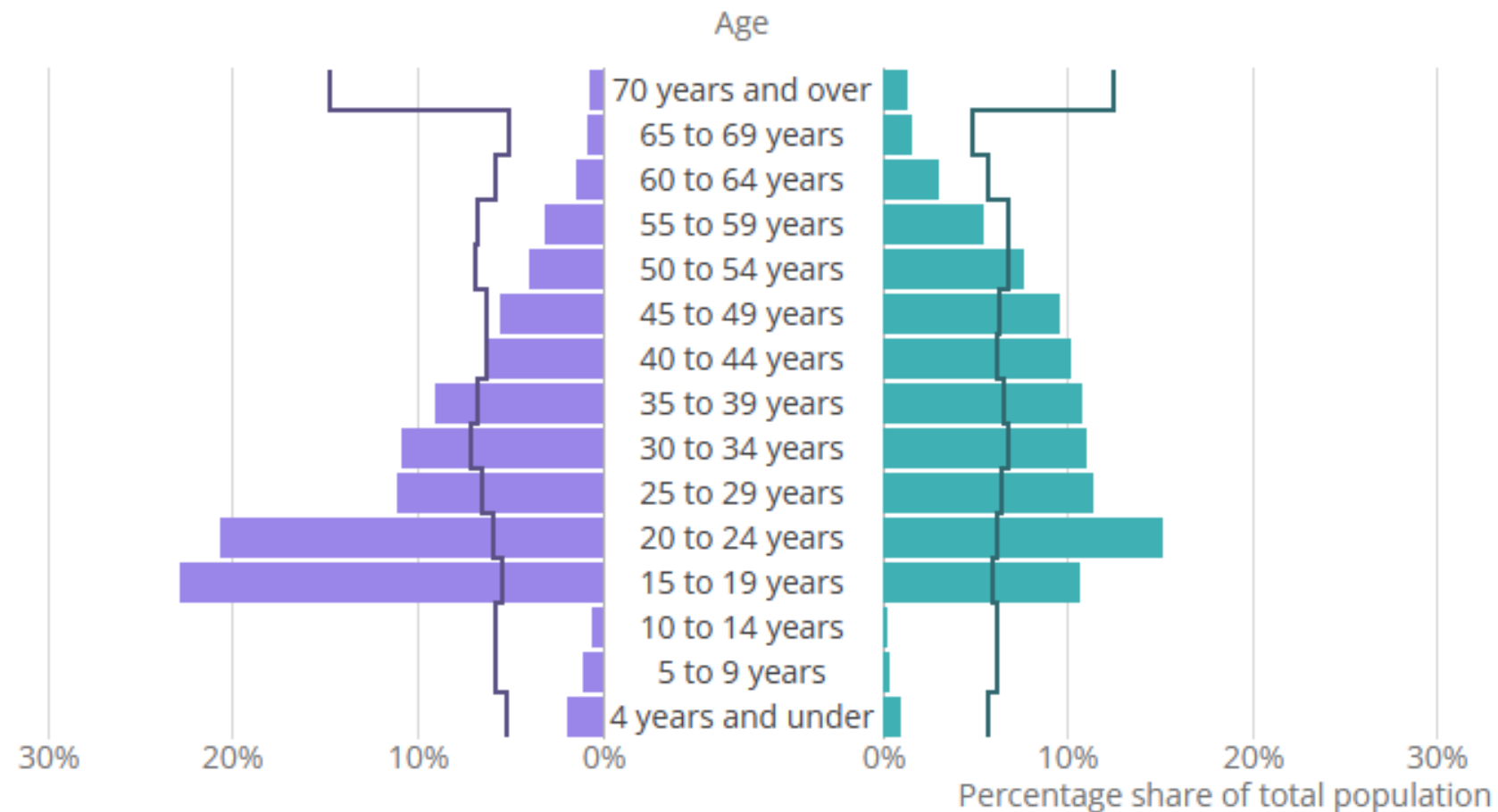
**Percentage of people
 identified as homeless
 compared with the rest
 of the population of
 England and Wales by
 sex and age group**

Females

- People identified as homeless
- Rest of England and Wales

Males

- People identified as homeless
- Rest of England and Wales



Types of Homelessness

- Rough sleeping
 - Rough sleeping is the most visible and dangerous form of homelessness. The longer someone experiences rough sleeping the more likely they are to face challenges around trauma, mental health and drug misuse.
- Statutory homelessness
 - Local authorities have a duty to secure a home for some groups of people. This is often referred to as the main homelessness duty. Every year, tens of thousands of people apply to their local authority for homelessness assistance.
 - To be legally defined as homeless you must either lack a secure place in which you are entitled to live or not reasonably be able to stay. However, in order to receive assistance under the main homelessness duty, there are further strict criteria that you have to meet. Local authorities may initially provide temporary accommodation to households who might meet these criteria, mainly families with children.

Types of Homelessness

- Hidden homelessness
 - Many people who are not entitled to help with housing, or who don't even approach their councils for help, aren't counted in the official statistics. This is why Crisis carries out its annual study on core homelessness.
 - Many stay in hostels, squats or B&Bs, in overcrowded accommodation or 'concealed' housing, such as the floors or sofas of friends and family.
- At risk of homelessness
 - Some people are more at risk of being pushed into homelessness than others. People in low paid jobs, living in poverty and poor quality or insecure housing are more likely to experience homelessness.

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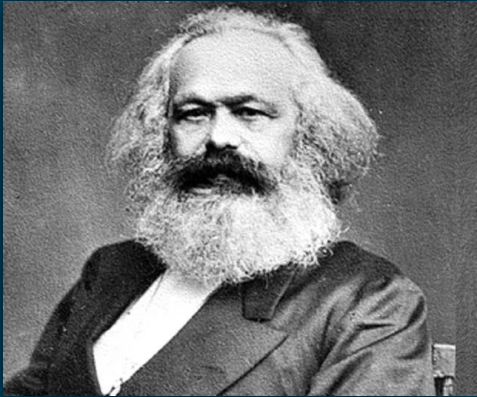
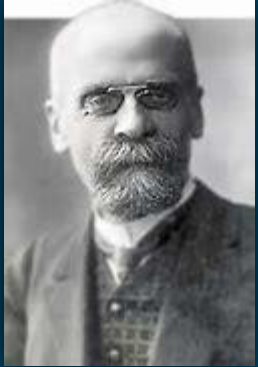
**'WE'RE WORKING AND
STILL STRUGGLING'**

Housing Poverty: The Joseph Rowntree Foundation

- Poverty and low incomes prevent people from accessing potential housing options and make others hard to sustain.
- 'Housing costs induced poverty' has been increasing over the last two decades. However good quality, low-cost housing has, at least partly, broken the link between poor housing conditions and poverty in the UK.
- An extra 3.1 million people in the UK are in poverty after their housing costs have been paid. One million of these are in London, reflecting its high housing costs.
- Low rents are important in reducing poverty. The private rented sector is playing an increasingly important role with 18 per cent of private tenants in poverty before housing costs are taken into account and 38 per cent in poverty after housing costs are paid.

Housing Poverty: The Joseph Rowntree Foundation

- In the social sector, which is highly targeted on people with low incomes, 29 per cent of social renters are living in poverty before housing costs. Despite sub-market social rents, 43 per cent are living in poverty after housing costs have been paid.
- For over 20 years, home-owners have made up more than half of people living in (before housing costs) poverty in the UK. Although they receive only 2 per cent of all state support for housing costs home-owners are less likely to be living without essential items than tenants on the same income.
- Policy needs to pay closer attention to links between housing and poverty. Efforts to reduce poverty need to consider limiting rent costs, maintaining good housing conditions in all tenures and monitoring the impact of welfare reform cuts.



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

- There are three major sociological theories that explain the idea of homelessness:
- Functionalist theory by Emile Durkheim
- Conflict theory by Karl Marx
- Interaction theory by Michael Long



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Functionalist theory by Emile Durkheim

- Structural functionalism is a sociological theory that considers society as a complex system with interconnected parts, which can be seen through the lens of homelessness.
- Durkheim view homelessness as a social problem:
 - From a functionalist viewpoint, homelessness is recognized as a social problem. However, it doesn't necessarily imply structural faults within society.
 - Homelessness challenges the stability of societal structures and institutions, but it also serves **latent functions** within the system.

Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Latent Functions of Homelessness:

- Despite its negative impact, homelessness fulfils certain latent functions:
 - **Social Cohesion:** Homelessness highlights the importance of social support networks. It encourages people to come together to address the issue.
 - **Charitable Activities:** Homelessness prompts charitable organizations, individuals, and communities to provide aid and support to those in need.
 - **Job Creation:** Efforts to combat homelessness create jobs in social services, shelters, and related fields.
 - **Social Awareness:** Homelessness raises awareness about poverty, inequality, and the need for social reforms.



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Macro View of Society:

- The functionalist perspective takes a macro view of society. It sees society as a codependent system where various elements influence one another.
- Homelessness is both a functional and dysfunctional aspect of this system. It reveals gaps and challenges while also fostering responses and solutions.
- Durkheim argues that while homelessness poses challenges, it also triggers positive responses and contributes to social cohesion.



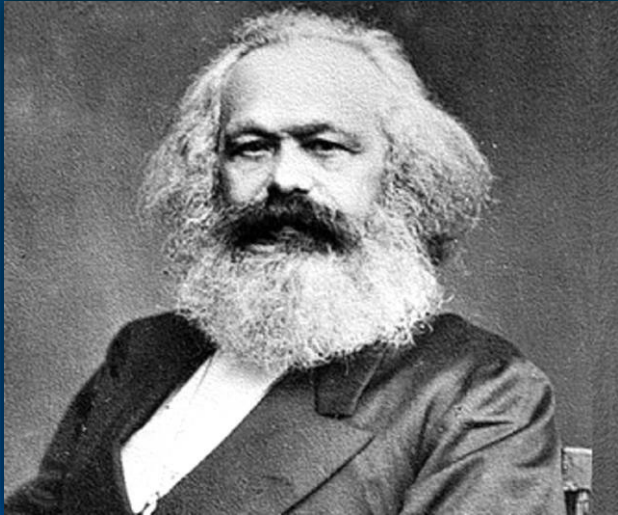
Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Conflict theory by Karl Marx

- In the Marxist perspective, homelessness is closely tied to the inherent contradictions of capitalism.

Capitalist Society and Class Conflict:

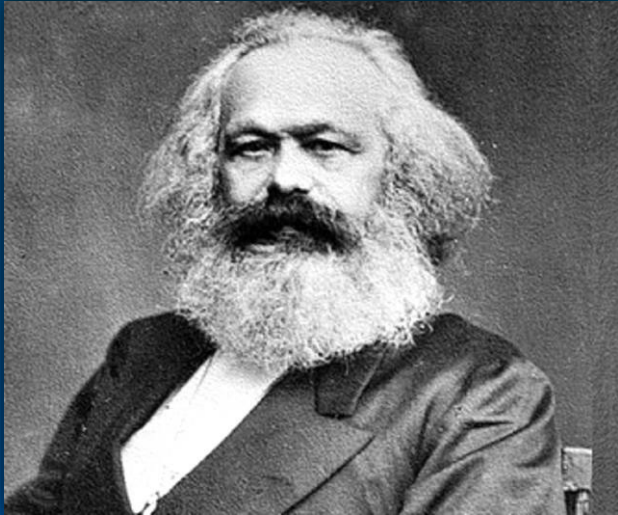
- According to Karl Marx's conflict theory, society consists of two primary classes: the **bourgeoisie** (owners of the means of production) and the **proletariat** (working-class individuals who labour for the bourgeoisie).
- The capitalist system inherently exploits workers, depriving them of basic human necessities such as food, shelter, and security



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Homelessness as a Product of Social Inequalities:

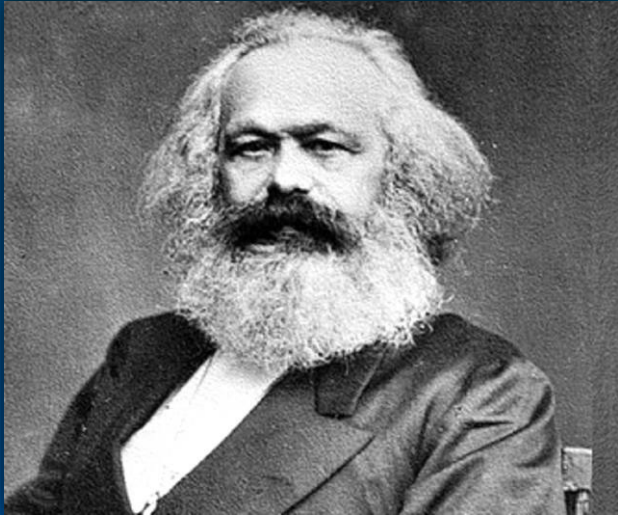
- Homelessness emerges from social inequalities perpetuated by capitalism.
- The bourgeoisie, as the oppressors, control property and wealth. They prioritize profit over human needs.
- The proletariats, the oppressed workers, often struggle to secure stable housing due to low wages, job insecurity, and lack of affordable housing options



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

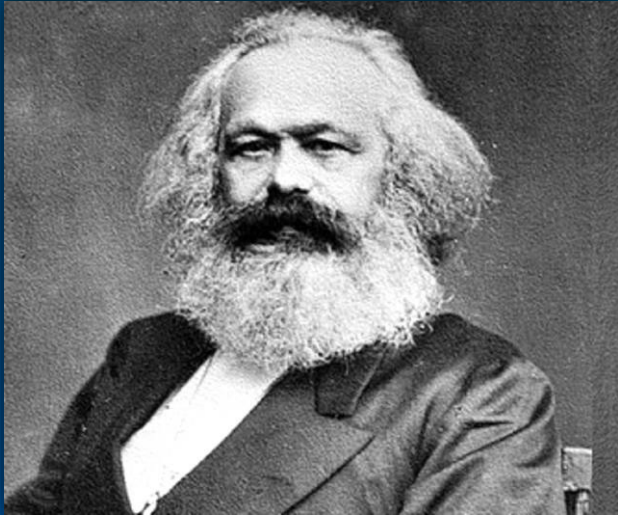
The Housing Question and Capitalism:

- Friedrich Engels, a collaborator of Marx, addressed the housing crisis in his work “The Housing Question” (1872).
- Engels argued that the housing problem could only be truly solved by abolishing the capitalist mode of production.
- He emphasized that the solution to housing issues is intricately linked to broader social transformation, including the elimination of class-based exploitation



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

- The Marxist perspective views homelessness as a consequence of capitalist contradictions, where profit-driven interests often override the basic right to decent housing.



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

- This basic right is depicted by Maslow's Hierarchy needs





Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

- Interaction theory by Michael Long is an approach to understanding social cognition, focussing on bodily behaviours and environmental contexts rather than mental processes.
- Unlike other contemporary approaches, interaction theory emphasises our embodied interactive relations with others.



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Interaction theory by Michael Long

Understanding Attachment and Homelessness:

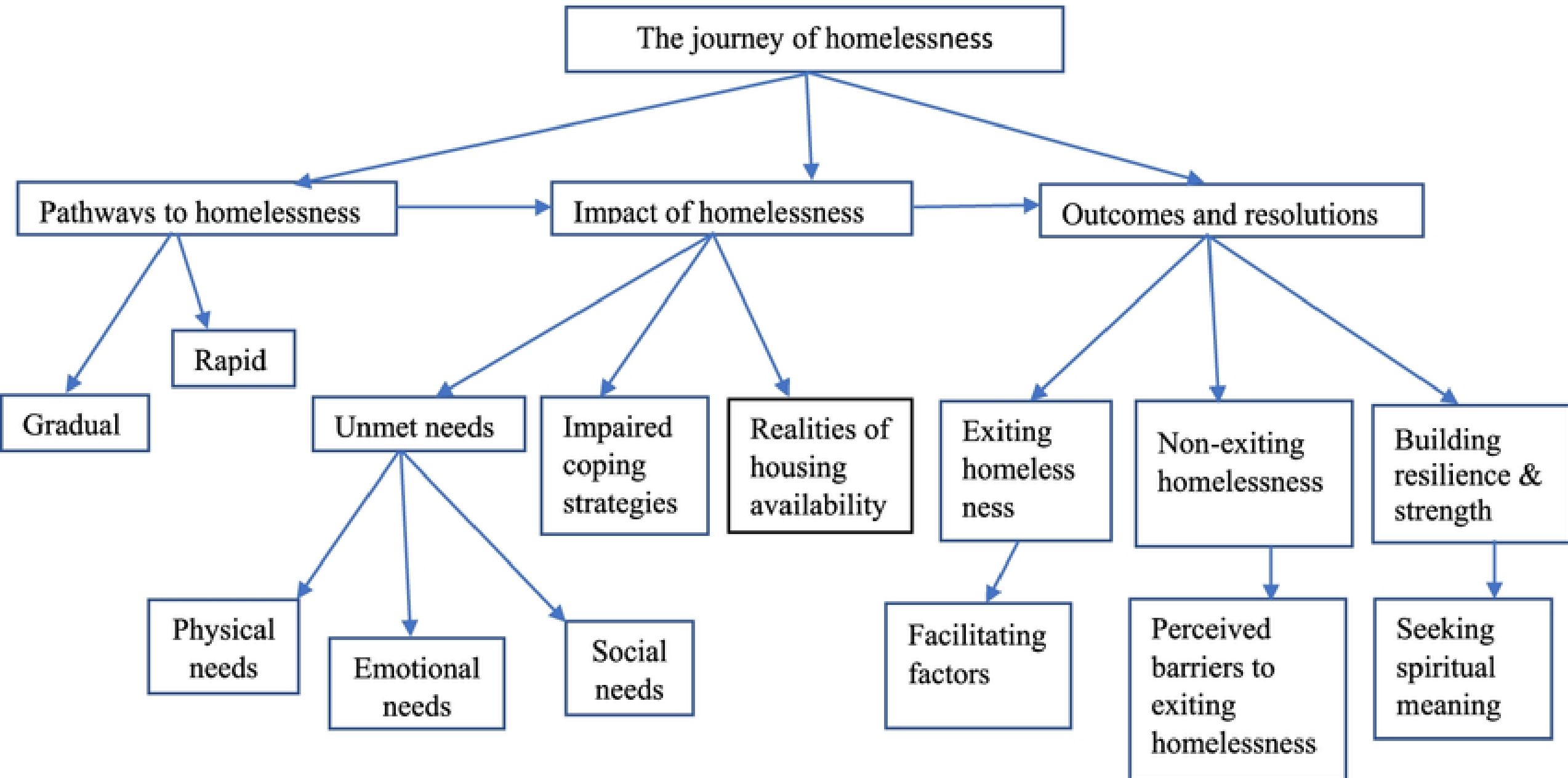
- **Attachment theory** provides insights into how individuals relate to others based on their early life experiences. Developed by John Bowlby, it emphasizes the importance of secure attachments for well-being.
- **People experiencing Multiple Exclusion Homelessness (MEH)** often have a history of unresolved losses, trauma, and childhood adversity. These experiences impact their attachment styles.



Homelessness: Theoretical Perspectives

Attachment styles exhibited by individuals with MEH include:

- **Withdrawn attachment:** Social distancing, defensive avoidance, and high self-reliance.
- **Angry-dismissive attachment:** Angry avoidance of others.
- **Enmeshed attachment:** Over-dependence on others and intense emotional reactions.
- **Fearful attachment:** Mistrust, fear of rejection, and avoidance of closeness.
- **Frontline workers** supporting homeless individuals respond differently based on attachment styles. This affects their ability to connect, the nature of support offered, and perceived challenges



Homelessness: Hard to Reach

- Homeless people can be challenging to reach for several reasons:
- **Lack of Stable Address:**
 - Many homeless people do not have a permanent address. This makes it difficult for outreach workers or organizations to locate and communicate with them.
- **Trust Issues:**
 - Homeless individuals often face mistrust due to negative experiences with authorities, institutions, or other people.
 - Building trust takes time, and outreach workers need to establish rapport to engage effectively.
- **Mental Health and Substance Use:**
 - A significant proportion of homeless individuals struggle with mental health issues or substance use disorders.
 - These conditions can affect their willingness to engage with outreach services.

Homelessness: Hard to Reach

- **Mental Health and Substance Use:**
 - A significant proportion of homeless individuals struggle with mental health issues or substance use disorders.
 - These conditions can affect their willingness to engage with outreach services.
- **Survival Priorities:**
 - Basic survival needs (food, shelter, safety) take precedence over engaging with outreach workers.
 - When focused on immediate needs, homeless individuals may avoid interactions that don't directly address those needs.
- **Stigma and Shame:**
 - Homelessness is often stigmatized, leading individuals to hide their situation.
 - Fear of judgment or embarrassment can discourage them from seeking help.

Homelessness: Hard to Reach

- **Mobility and Transience:**
 - Homeless people frequently move from place to place, making it challenging to maintain consistent contact.
 - Outreach efforts must adapt to this mobility.
- **Complex Social Networks:**
 - Homeless individuals often have intricate social networks within their community.
 - Outreach workers need to understand these dynamics to connect effectively.
- **Limited Access to Technology:**
 - Lack of smartphones or internet access hinders communication.
 - Outreach services relying on digital platforms may miss reaching some homeless individuals.

Homelessness: Hard to Reach

- **Legal and Safety Concerns:**
 - Some homeless individuals avoid contact due to legal issues (e.g., outstanding warrants) or safety concerns (e.g., fear of arrest).
- **Time Constraints and Resources:**
 - Outreach teams have limited time and resources to cover large areas.
 - Prioritizing outreach efforts becomes crucial.
- Efforts to reach homeless populations require persistence, empathy, and tailored approaches. This includes collaborating with local communities, shelters, and service providers which can enhance outreach effectiveness.



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Offenders

Offenders: Definitions and types

- An offender is a person who has committed a crime.
- This term encompasses individuals who violate criminal, religious or moral laws.
- Offenders can range from first time criminals to habitual offenders, and they may be involved in various types of offenses, such as theft, assault, or drug-related crimes.
- Law enforcement officers play a crucial role in enforcing sentences for offenders, managing their experiences within the criminal justice system, and preventing further criminal activity.

Offenders: Definitions and types

- Under the UK law, criminal offences are categorised into three main types:
- **Summary Only Offences:** These are of lower severity and include most driving offences and common assault. They can only be tried in magistrates' court.
- **Either Way Offences:** These cover a wide range of crimes, including theft, possession of drugs, and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. They can be tried in either magistrates' court or Crown Court.
- **Indictable Only Offences:** These are the most serious, including murder, manslaughter, and rape. They can only be tried in Crown Court.

Offenders: Definitions and types

Criminological Perspective:

- Early criminologist Von Liszt proposed three types of offenders based on the purpose of punishment:
 - **Offenders Who Can and Need to Be Treated:** These individuals can benefit from rehabilitation and intervention. Their criminal behaviour may be influenced by environmental factors, and they have the potential to change.
 - **Offenders Who Cannot Be Treated:** These individuals have deep-rooted issues, such as psychopathy or severe personality disorders. Rehabilitation efforts may not be effective, and they pose a higher risk of reoffending.
 - **Offenders Who Do Not Need to Be Treated:** These individuals commit crimes due to situational factors (e.g., poverty, peer pressure) rather than inherent traits. They may not require extensive treatment

Offenders: The History of Crime and Punishment

- ‘Crime’ and ‘Punishment’ have always been two intertwining terms, since the former yields the causal link to the later
- Crime relates to any action that the society and the regulator deem inappropriate and punishable at a given point in time; the punishment might take various forms and ideally aims to rectify the consequences of the wrongful act and educate and reintegrate the criminal in the society in the long run.
- Punishment is essential to a stable society, since otherwise certain individuals would be disincentivized to abide by the law or by social norms.

Offenders: The History of Crime and Punishment

- The types and frequency of crimes in the United Kingdom change constantly, since crimes against a person were predominant in the middle ages, whereas property crimes gained supremacy as centuries went by.
- Diachronically, the ruling class in each historical period used its power to introduce new categories of crime and to expand the scope of criminal law.
- This led to an extensive range of actions that now constitute a crime – extensive by comparison with the short list one finds in the middle ages.

Offenders: The History of Crime and Punishment

- Punishment similarly started as vengeance related to the harm inflicted by the perpetrator.
- It did not aim to educate, rehabilitate, and reintroduce the person to the society but rather aimed to make that person suffer.
- This is also reflected in the frequent use of the death penalty in the middle ages, even for minor offences – minor, that is, according to contemporary standards.
- Society progressively embraced the value of educating criminals about their behaviour and making each one a better person.
- Fines and public humiliation served a retributive purpose for less severe offences, whereas the houses of corrections were the predecessors of prisons.

Offenders: Rehabilitation of Offenders

- Ideas and practices associated with the rehabilitation of offenders have a long history, stretching back at least as far as the eighteenth century.
- However, as a concept, rehabilitation is surprisingly difficult to pin down, such that when different writers, theorists or practitioners refer to it, there is quite a good chance that they are not talking about precisely the same thing.
- This is at least in part because 'rehabilitation' can be understood both as a general objective or goal, and as a process or set of practices, but attempts to define rehabilitation are also complicated by a proliferation of related terms.
- Some of these (such as 'reform' and 'redemption') have a long history; others (such as 'reintegration', 'resettlement' and 're-entry') have more recent origins.

Offenders: Rehabilitation of Offenders

- Rehabilitation is fundamental to the criminal justice system.
- It helps to break the cycle of crime by addressing the underlying issues that lead individuals to offend.
- Rehabilitation focusses on transforming an individual's thinking and behaviour, providing them with the necessary skills to reintegrate into society upon release

Offenders: Rehabilitation of Youth Offenders



- A Borstal was a type of youth detention centre in the UK, several member states of the Commonwealth, and the republic of Ireland.
- The word originated from the first such institution established in 1902 near the English village of Borstal in Kent.
- These centres were intended to reform young offenders.
- Although originally created to be typical prisons, borstals evolved into something new, with a focus on education rather than punishment, aiming to prevent inmates from reoffending.
- The Criminal Justice Act (1982) officially abolished the borstal system in the UK, replacing it with youth custody centres.

Offenders: Rehabilitation of Adult offenders

- The probation service in the UK is responsible for overseeing offenders released from prison on licence and those on community sentences.
- It provides supervision for offenders in the community and prepares per-sentence reports for judges and magistrates to assist them in sentencing decisions.
- The probation service is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises offenders released to the community, while protecting the public.
- On the 26th of June, the probation services unified, bringing 7,000 probation professionals together to work under one new model.

Offenders: Rehabilitation of Adult offenders

- The new probation model is grounded in the overarching HMPPS Business strategy which sets out their vision to work together to protect the public and help people lead law abiding and positive lives.
- Their priority is to protect the public by the effective rehabilitation of offenders, by reducing the causes which contribute to offending and enabling offenders to turn their lives around.

Offenders: Why do people Offend?

- People commit crimes for various reasons:
 - Greed and Material gain
 - Desperation and Poverty
 - Drug addiction
 - Social changes and Urbanization
 - Political and religious motives
 - Peer pressure and influence
 - Cultural goals and subcultures
 - Genetics and Personality
 - Environmental factors
- Can you think of any examples in Practice?

Offenders: Why do people Offend?

1. Greed and Material gain
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8. Genetics and Personality
9. Environmental factors

- Greed and Material Gain
 - Some people commit crimes out of greed, driven by the desire to acquire more money, possessions, or resources.
 - This can lead to theft, fraud, or other financially motivated offences
- Desperation and Poverty
 - Extreme Poverty can push individuals to commit crimes as a means of survival.
 - When faces with limited options, people may turn to theft, burglary, or drug-related offenses.

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- Drug Addiction
 - Substance abuse can lead to criminal behaviour.
 - Individuals addicted to drugs may commit crimes to sustain their addiction, such as selling drugs or engaging in theft to obtain money for drugs
- Social Changes and Urbanization
 - Throughout History, population increases, and urbanization have contributed to crime.
 - As cities grow, social dynamics change, leading to more criminal opportunities and challenges

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- Political and Religious Motives
 - In the past, rebellions and plots against the government often had political motives.
 - In modern times, some individuals justify criminal acts to achieve political change
 - Similarly, religious beliefs can drive criminal behaviour in certain contexts
- Peer pressure and Influence
 - Some people commit crimes due to peer pressure or influence from others
 - They may be coerced or encouraged by their social circles to engage in illegal activities

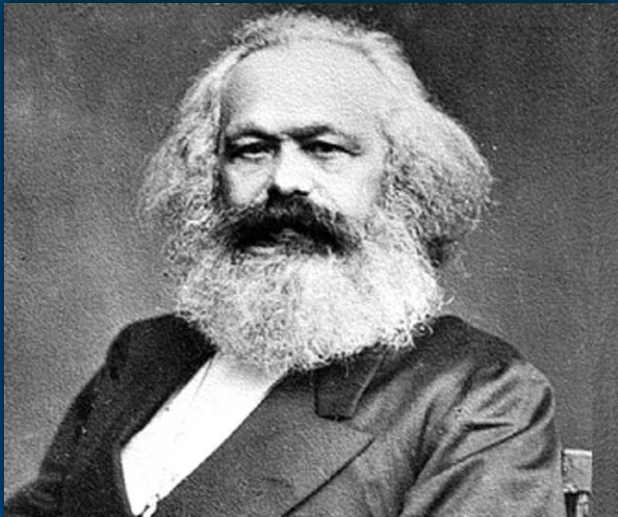
Offenders: Why do people Offend?

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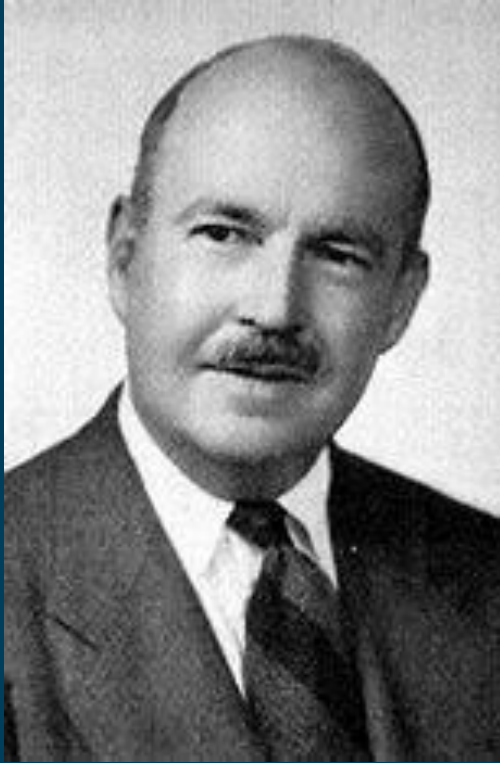
- Cultural Goals and Subcultures
 - The Pursuit of cultural goals, such as success or status, can lead individuals to commit crimes.
 - Additionally, involvement in subcultures with deviant norms may encourage criminal behaviour
- Genetics and Personality
 - Research suggests that a complex mix of genetics and personality traits can influence criminal tendencies.
 - Some individuals may be predisposed to risk-taking or impulsivity, which can contribute to criminal acts
- Environmental factors
 - Life circumstances, family upbringing, and exposure to violence or criminal behaviour can shape an individual's likelihood of committing crimes.

Offenders: A Marxist Perspective

- A Marxist Perspective on crime and deviance is grounded in the belief that society is divided into classes based on the ownership and control of resources.
- According to Marx, the capitalist system perpetuates social inequality, leading to the emergence of crime and deviance as a response to the oppressive conditions faced by the working class.



Offenders: Functionalist Perspective



- Functionalist theories see crime and deviance as not necessarily negative but an integral part of social structure.
- They provide a lens to understand why certain behaviours are considered deviant and how social change influences these definitions.

Offenders: Feminist Perspective

- Feminist perspectives on offenders have significantly influences criminology by challenging traditional theories that often marginalise women
- Feminists suggest that this could be because of Gender Bias in Traditional Theories:
 - Arguing that traditional sociological theories have predominantly focussed on male offenders and victims
 - This gender bias has led to the exclusion of women's experiences and perspectives in criminological research and discourse
 - Criminologists often developed theories based on studies of male subjects and then attempted to apply them to women by merely 'adding women and stirring'. This approach fails to recognise the unique dynamics of female criminality.

Offenders: Hard to Reach

- Offenders can be challenging to reach in society due to several factors:
- **Stigma and Isolation: Stigmatization** of offenders can lead to their isolation. Society often views them negatively, making it difficult for them to reintegrate. This stigma can affect their mental health and willingness to seek help.
- **Criminal Subcultures:** Some offenders belong to **criminal subcultures** with their own norms, values, and loyalties. These subcultures discourage cooperation with authorities or rehabilitation efforts.
- **Lack of Trust:** Offenders may distrust institutions, including law enforcement, social services, and mental health professionals. Past negative experiences or fear of repercussions can hinder their willingness to engage with these entities.

Offenders: Hard to Reach

- **Psychological Barriers: Guilt, shame, and denial** can prevent offenders from seeking help. They may struggle to accept responsibility for their actions or believe they can change.
- **Legal Constraints: Probation or parole conditions** can limit an offender's freedom. Reporting requirements, curfews, and restricted movement can make it harder for them to access support services.
- **Lack of Resources:** Offenders often face **economic challenges**. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of education can hinder their ability to seek help or participate in rehabilitation programs.
- **Geographical Factors:** Some offenders live in **remote or marginalized areas**, far from support services. Limited transportation options can further isolate them.

Offenders: Hard to Reach

- **Addiction and Mental Health Issues:** Substance abuse and mental health problems are common among offenders. These issues can impair decision-making and motivation to seek assistance.
- **Rejection by Family and Friends:** Offenders may experience **rejection by loved ones**, leading to social isolation. Without a support network, they struggle to reintegrate into society.
- **Recidivism:** High rates of **recidivism** (reoffending) can discourage efforts to reach offenders. Society often views them as hopeless cases, making it harder to provide effective interventions.

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