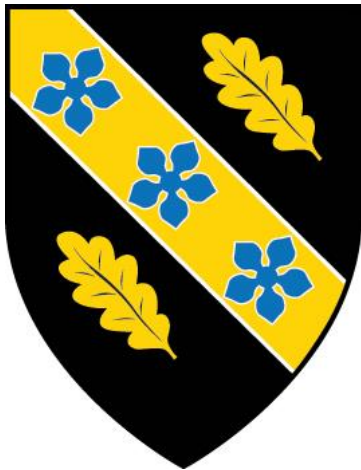




PRIFYSGOL CYMRU

Y Drindod Dewi Sant

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Trinity Saint David

SWANSEA - ABERTAWE

**Assessing the psychological, social, and cultural
responses of the British public towards sex
offenders, and effective mitigation and management
policing strategies**

Olivia Meeks – Student ID 2117923

8th July 2024

Word Count: 8,798

Declaration

I can confirm that this work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any degree.

Signed: Olivia MEEKS

Date: 05/07/2024

Statement 1

This dissertation is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of BSc Policing and Criminology.

Signed: Olivia MEEKS

Date: 05/07/2024

Statement 2

This dissertation is the result of my own independent work/investigation, except where otherwise stated.

Other sources are acknowledged by footnotes giving explicit references. A bibliography is appended.

Signed: Olivia MEEKS

Date: 05/07/2024

Statement 3

I DO NOT consent for my dissertation, if accepted, to be available for photocopying and for interlibrary loan, and for the title and summary to be made available to outside organisations.

Signed: Olivia MEEKS

Date: 05/07/2024

Statement 4

I DO NOT give consent for my dissertation, if accepted, to be available on the university's IT system to those who have consent to use the system.

Signed: Olivia MEEKS

Date: 05/07/2024

Abstract

The purpose of this dissertation is to assess the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders, and what effective mitigation and management policing strategies are currently available and used. A thorough analysis of relevant and existing academic literature surrounding the topic of sex offenders and the general public's attitude toward them, alongside strategic methods the police utilise to mitigate any potential conflict, has been undertaken by the researcher.

To support the research and better understand what policing strategies are currently used and what the personal opinions of police officers were of the general public's perception of sex offenders, interviews of police officers that work closely alongside sex offenders and local communities were conducted. The analysis of literature to help provide the basis for the interview questions was also conducted.

The findings of the dissertation support a considerable amount of literature which was analysed in chapter two.

The dissertation aims to answer the following question: "how psychological, social, and cultural factors have impacted the British public's perception of sexual offenders, as well as to investigate what mitigation and management policies are in place that the police are actively using to safeguard sexual offenders and communities" was achieved with answers aligning with existing academic research and interviews with police officers.

Upon completion of the questionnaires and wider research, a critique is provided of the current approaches to understand what works well and what could be improved, to distil several recommendations as a key output of this work.

Table of contents

Chapter 1 - Overview

Introduction 1.1.....	6
Background 1.2.....	6
Research rational 1.3.....	8
Aims and objectives 1.4.....	8
Structure 1.5.....	9
Conclusion 1.6.....	9

Chapter 2 - Literature review

Introduction 2.1.....	10
Societies perception of sex offenders 2.2.....	11
Psychological factors 2.3.....	12
Social and cultural factors 2.4.....	13
Current mitigation and management policing strategies 2.5.....	15
Conclusion 2.6.....	17

Chapter 3 - Methodology

Introduction 3.1.....	17
Research questions 3.2.....	18
Research method 3.3.....	18
Pre-screening questions 3.4.....	19
Questionnaire design 3.5.....	20
Controlling bias 3.6.....	20
Data collection 3.7.....	21
Sampling 3.8.....	21
Data analysis 3.9.....	21
Validity and reliability 3.10.....	22
Limitations 3.11.....	23
Ethical considerations 3.12.....	23
Conclusion 3.13.....	24

Chapter 4 - Data analysis and findings

Introduction 4.1.....	24
Data analysis 4.2.....	24
Method for analysis 4.3.....	25
Pre-screening results 4.4.....	25
Weighting 4.5.....	28
Numerical analysis 4. 6.....	28
Options analysis 4.7.....	31
Thematic analysis 4.8.....	34
Theme one - Specialist teams 4.8.1.....	34
Theme two – Community engagement and education 4.8.2.....	34
Theme three – Methods to rehabilitate and manage sex offenders within the community 4.8.3.....	34
Theme Four - Publicising successful rehabilitation stories 4.8.4.....	35
Theme Five - Multi-agency collaboration 4.8.5.....	35
Conclusion 4.9.....	36

Chapter 5 - Conclusion and recommendations

Introduction 5.1.....	36
Research objectives and findings 5.2.....	36
Recommendations 5.3.....	39
Limitations 5.4.....	39
Future research 5.5.....	40
Conclusion 5.6.....	40

Other

Appendix A - Blank questionnaire document.....	41
Bibliography.....	47
Appendix B - Dissertation data results.....	64

Chapter 1 – Overview

Introduction 1.1

The purpose of this dissertation is to analyse how psychological, social, and cultural factors have impacted the British public's perception of sexual offenders, as well as to investigate what mitigation and management policies are in place that the police are actively using to safeguard sexual offenders and communities. The research gathered will be the opinions of police officers, mitigation, and management strategies used by police officers, as well as an analyses of current academic literature. Lastly, the dissertation will try to identify any common themes in the research. In this chapter of the dissertation, an overview of the background and context for this study will explain why research in this area is important.

Background 1.2

Sex offenders have been present within our societies for as long as society itself has been established (Frenkel, 1964). However, it's only within the last 100 or so years that societies perception of sex offenders has altered, meaning sex offenders are now regarded with little to no respect and often seen as the worst of the worst type of human being, and criminal (Quinn et al., 2002). These perceptions of sex offenders have altered over time due to larger changes in British society, such as attitudes toward sex in general (Cofield et al., 2022), prioritising education (Tisdall, 2016), the blending of cultures and beliefs (Platt and Nandi, 2018), and most importantly, the improvement of protecting the most vulnerable of society (Burns and Jollands, 2020). The treatment of sex offenders by the law has greatly altered since the beginning of the 19th century. There was a period when sexual offenders and their motivations were often misunderstood, with little research as to why these offences were committed and how to prevent them from happening again (Harper and Harris, 2016).

However, since the early 2000's changes in the law and how the police within the United Kingdom deal with sex offenders has altered how sex offenders are dealt with

criminally and within their communities, and how any potential issues are mitigated between sex offenders and the community (Grossi, 2017).

More abundant resources and methods used by the police and other probation agencies are now in place to try and help sex offenders get their lives back on track and to become beneficial members of society, whilst also keeping them safe (McCartan et al., 2017).

Methods are used by the police and other social agencies to also keep members of the public educated, notified and safe when a sex offender is back within the community (Bows and Westmarland, 2016). Keeping both the sex offender and members of the community safe is a fine balance that must be constantly managed and modified as changing circumstances could have a devastating effect.

The police and outside agencies have had to negotiate their way through various cultural, societal, and physiological changes and differences in public perceptions to keep both the public and sex offenders safe. The constant analysis of the public's attitude toward sex offenders and better understanding the why, how, and needs of sex offenders is crucial to help the mitigation and management of policing strategies (Kerr et al., 2017).

Furthermore, The Office for National Statistics, Sexual offences prevalence and trends, England, and Wales report (2022), states that 193,566 sexual offences were recorded in England and Wales, by the police in the year ending March 2022, which is the highest on record. Indeed, this could be the result of either a higher instance of offending, or better reporting rates.

This will undoubtedly impact the already limited resourcing that the police and outside agencies already face and could have a further strain in the relationships between the police, sex offenders, and the public.

Currently the research has identified that there is an abundant amount of academic literature by professional bodies that is widely available. There is a common theme within the current research which confirms that most of the public's perceptions of sex offenders is of a negative nature. However, the research has also revealed a

changing attitude toward the rehabilitation of sex offenders and how there is a push to integrate them back into their communities.

Therefore, this dissertation has been designed to investigate and contribute to this area and to help further establish any themes which can be elaborated on in chapter two.

Research rationale 1.3

There is plenty of academic research as well as professional investigations into the subject of society's perception of sexual offenders and what tools can be used to manage them. Further research has also identified changing attitudes within academic fields that focuses on the treatment of sex offenders whilst trying to rebuild them into productive members of society, as opposed to just locking them away.

This research will explore different perceptions and opinions about the contributing factors to this area of criminality and collate the real-world lived experiences of officers working directly in this area to better understand how policy and management strategies can be most effective.

Aims and objectives 1.4

The aim of this dissertation is to:

- Analyse existing academic material on what the current psychological, social, and cultural factors have impacted the British public's perception of sexual offenders is.
- Identify any mitigation and management policing strategies are currently available and used.
- Developing further research into both areas by conducting a series of questionnaires with police officers who spend time within their professional capacity with sex offenders and members of the community.

The dissertation will try to complete the following objectives:

- To identify what current mitigation and management policies are in place to manage sexual offenders in the public.
- To assess the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public and analyse how these factors affect their perception of sex offenders.

- Engage with current experts and gather their opinion of the effectiveness of current mitigation and management measures.
- Identify and explore potential changes and/or updates to these strategies to inform a subset of focussed recommendations.
- To evaluate and explore any current research that opposes or sides with the topic and to outline any potential research that may undermine or add value to the topic.

Structure 1.5

Chapter two of the dissertation is the analyses of any past and present academic material on the following: general outline of societies attitudes toward sex offenders, psychological, social, and cultural factors that may affect societies perception of sex offenders, and what management and mitigation strategies are currently being used by the police and other agencies.

Chapter three of the dissertation will highlight the most appropriate research techniques and methodology suited towards any primary research collection.

Chapter four of the dissertation will highlight the data that has been collected because of the proposed method presented in chapter three. Common themes and results will be collected and analysed from the data itself.

Lastly, chapter five will conclude the dissertation and will deliver the final objective by highlighting the data collected from the research, while also providing recommendations based on the academic observations because of the dissertation.

Conclusion 1.6

In conclusion, chapter one has provided a background of research into the dissertation topic: *Assessing the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders and effective mitigation and management policing strategies*. Objectives and goals have been established, as well as a review of past and current academic material on the topic, and why further analysis of the topic is necessary. Chapter two of the dissertation will critically analyse the past and current academic material that is available.

Chapter 2 – Literature review

Introduction 2.1

In this chapter of the dissertation, the aim is to provide an understanding of what academic research is currently available regarding the dissertation topic of:

Assessing the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders and effective mitigation and management policing strategies.

This chapter will be broken down into sub-sections to ensure there is focus on each area of the subject, including societies perception of sex offenders, psychological factors, social and cultural factors, current mitigation, and management policing strategies, and finally a conclusion.

The purpose of this chapter is to also accomplish the following objectives which were highlighted in chapter one:

- To identify what current mitigation and management policies are in place to manage sexual offenders in the public.
- To assess the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public and analyse how these factors affect their perception of sex offenders.
- Engage with current experts and gather their opinion of the effectiveness of current mitigation and management measures.
- Identify and explore potential changes and/or updates to these strategies to inform a subset of focussed recommendations.
- To evaluate and explore any current research that opposes or sides with the topic and to outline any potential research that may undermine or add value to the topic.

These objectives will be accomplished by analysing academic literature and research from a range of online sources including the UWTSD e-learning online library databases, and the online academic search engine Google Scholar. Various other academic and relevant sources will also try to be included, such as Official Government websites and publications, academic journals, papers and articles,

professional expert online publications and any other verified and qualified publications on the dissertation topic.

Societies perception of sex offenders 2.2

Sex offenders have been living amongst communities and the public, although usually in a discreet manner to keep themselves safe and out of the public's eye (McLean and Maxwell, 2014). There are many reasons why sex offenders choose to keep their crimes, convictions and even their true identities a secret from members of the public, as often their very safety can be compromised (Harris et al., 2016). Sexual offences are often considered by society as the worst type of crime, especially if it has involved women, children, or a vulnerable person (Tewksbury, 2011). Sex offenders themselves are often labelled as the most despicable and dangerous type of criminal and are often portrayed in the media as a certain 'perverted and monstrous' stereotype to be feared, scrutinised and marginalised (Wurtele, 2020).

Sexual offences carried out against children, are considered particularly heinous, possibly due to modern societies views that children are the most vulnerable in our communities and should be treated as innocents that do not have the ability to understand the crimes committed against them (Jahnke et al., 2015). Often labelled as paedophiles, sex offenders that commit crimes against children will likely face even more severe scrutiny from members of the public and will be subjected to stricter laws, regulations, and policies to keep the public safe and to ensure the offender is monitored and regulated appropriately (Campbell, 2016).

Other stereotypes are often placed upon sex offenders, such as the misconception that sex offenders are only older males, white, solitary males, (Aslan and Edelmann, 2014), when statistically, the most prevalent sex offenders are males. The Child sexual abuse in 2020/21: Trends in official data, showed a total of 38 female defendants (34% of the total) were found guilty in 2020; while for male defendants, the number was 4,580 (68%). Among those prosecuted for child sexual offences, 2% of those whose sex was recorded were female. (Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse, 2022).

The same report suggests that males found guilty were least likely for the oldest (70+) and youngest (10-15) age groups, at 46% and 52%. Among those aged 15–69, 69% were found guilty (Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse, 2022).

The report continues to state that those prosecuted for child sexual offences in 2020, the vast majority were White (89%), 6% were Asian, 3% were Black, 1% were from mixed ethnic backgrounds, and 1% were from “other” ethnic backgrounds (Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse, 2022).

Women are not excluded from committing sex crimes. According to Report for Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2021, 79% of individuals that passed through the Criminal Justice System for sexually related offences were male, and 21% were female. Between 2017 and 2019, proportions of females and males remained constant (Ministry of Justice, 2021).

Sex crimes are often associated with men, with attitudes toward male sexual offenders more punitive than toward female sex offenders (Zack et al., 2016). There is still a misconception amongst the public that sex offenders are always male (Embry et al., 2012), that women cannot commit sex offences against men (Walfield, 2018), or sexual offences by women are less violent (Almond et al., 2015). There is still overall lack of education that women do in fact commit sexual offences against male and female victims with no boundary of age, and such offences can be as violent if the offender was male (Banton and West, 2019).

Psychological factors 2.3

There are often different opinions as to why sex offenders are the way they are, with perceptions that sex offenders are ‘born’ the way they are (Richards, 2017), are the product of multiple external and internal factors (Faupel and Przybylski, 2015), or that they have actively made the choice to commit sex acts (Beauregard et al., 2012).

There are numerous factors and triggers that could contribute to the reason why an individual commits sexual offence. Such triggers or factors could include early childhood sexual abuse (Grady et al., 2016), physical or emotional abuse (Levenson,

J, et al. 2014), neurological defects (Tenbergen et al., 2015), environmental factors such as upbringing (Felizzi, 2015), and personal relationships (Marshall, 2010) and lastly, easy access to sources such as the internet (Babchishin et al., 2014).

A 2018 study selected 843 subjects, both male and female, with 747 males having reported sexual abuse victim experiences. The overall rate of having been a victim was 35% for perpetrators and 11 % for non-perpetrators. Of the 96 females, 43% had been victims but only one was a perpetrator (Glasser et al., 2018).

It is not uncommon for sex offenders that have experienced sexual abuse themselves, with some that may develop sexual fantasies and act upon their urges (Morais et al., 2016). Whilst emotional and physical trauma can contribute to sexual offences (Mallie et al., 2010), studies have also suggested that a significant number of sexual offenders may also suffer from mental health illnesses or other cognitive defects (Eher et al., 2019).

Sexual predation using the internet has increased, with a 2023 study highlighting that 34,000 online grooming offences against children were recorded in the last six years. 6,350 Sexual Communication with a Child offences were recorded in 2022/2023, an 82% increase since 2017/2028 when the offence came into force (NSPCC, 2023).

It is thought the easy access to victims of all ages and the ability to remain anonymous has greatly contributed to a rise of child online abuse (Choi and Lee, 2023). Internet access has allowed sexual offenders to widen their victim pool (Kloess et al., 2017), with victims and perpetrators often in separate countries, making the detection and management of offences and perpetrators difficult (Anillo et al., 2023).

There is no one factor or trigger that can cause an individual to commit sexual acts and crimes against another (Wood et al., 2015). The factors and triggers mentioned above are just a small example of what psychological and environment could prompt such behaviour and actions.

Social and cultural factors 2.4

What has become socially acceptable within most modern societies is largely based on moral and ethical factors, history, demographics, politics, and environment norms (Vauclair and Fischer, 2011). Cultural norms may also depend on religious practices, beliefs, traditions and what is socially accepted within certain communities (Cowburn et al., 2014).

In Western cultures, sexually motivated crimes are generally viewed to be immoral, taboo, and socially unacceptable (Harper et al., 2023). Sex offenders having committed crimes against women, children and the vulnerable are often labelled as the most depraved type of criminal (King and Roberts, 2015), often provoking a vigilante type reaction from the public (Frampton, 2022).

This type of visceral reaction from the public could stem from the fact that children are often viewed as vulnerable, innocent, or defenceless (Imhoff, 2014). In contrast, other crimes such as shop lifting, do not elicit such a reaction given the victim is seen as a large faceless organisation (Imhoff and Jahnke, 2017). Crimes where sexual acts are committed against children, specially by men, often provoke strong reactions which create ripple effects through families and wider communities (McCartan et al., 2014). Such crimes are often publicised by the media, because of the strong reaction by the public (Stelzmann et al., 2020), thus creating a cycle of reinforced beliefs that these crimes and the offenders are the seen as the worse in society (Maroño and Bartels, 2019).

What has become socially acceptable within most modern societies is largely based on moral and ethical factors, demographics, politics, environment and how communities and individuals define themselves (Easterbrook et al., 2020). Cultural norms may also depend on religious practices, beliefs, and what is considered 'normal' within the community (Sudarsan et al., 2022).

Where Western society may view certain types of acts against children or women, such as forced marriages and the marriage of underage girls (Crivello and Mann, 2020), or FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) (Dustin, 2010) as abuse, some culture's view these acts as the norm, creating a clash of cultures within British society (Albada et al., 2021).

In Western cultures, under most laws, the forced marriage of a child is not only considered a form of domestic or gender-based violence but a violation of the human rights (Noack-Lundberg et al., 2021). However, the public's perception of child marriages or arranged marriages is often seen as a cultural problem as opposed to to gender or domestic based violence (Gupte et al., 2021).

However, in certain cultures i.e., certain Muslim communities, the marriage of children, partially girls under the ages of 16, to older men, is often seen as cultural acceptable and what it to be expected (Sona, 2020). FGM is often considered a necessary and traditional practice in some cultures (Kakal et al., 2022), and by not undertaking the procedure could often label the child as un-pure or not of any value if she isn't cut (Moody, 2020). Although the act itself is not sexual, the concept that the child's genitals are removed or mutilated for no medical benefits but is believed to add value to the child's worth when old enough to be married (Nuzzo, 2023), would in Western cultures be deemed as immoral.

Overall, what types of acts are considered morally acceptable against a child or vulnerable individual, will often depend on cultural and societal factors including religious beliefs, whether they are accepted in modern Western society or not.

Current mitigation and management policing strategies 2.5

Safety measures are often placed against offenders who have committed crimes of a sexual nature, often to keep members of the public safe, as well as the perpetrator (Mydlowski et al., 2023).

Restrictions are often placed on the locations where sex offenders can live, where they can work, and they're often subjected to constant monitoring and behavioural management to try and prevent re-offending and to try and integrate them back into the community safely (McCartan and Richards, 2021). Sex offenders are often obligated to under 'treatment' whether that be psychological, medical, or physical (castration) (Tyler et al., 2021).

Sexual offenders are often subjected to strict background checks for the purposes of employment, government aid, housing, and other services such as the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) (Hoggett et al., 2019). There are currently regulations in place that restrict how much information the public can access regarding the details of a sexual offender which may only be released on a case-by-case basis (Zgoba and Cowan, 2019). The introduction of Sarah's Law is a community notification and disclosure law that allows the government to restrict and monitor how much access the public can have to sensitive information regarding individual sex offenders (Zgoba and Cowan, 2019).

Several agencies including MAPPA, will manage and monitor sex offenders to ensure they do not commit further crimes, and to try and rehabilitate offenders to and become productive members of society (Dealey, 2020). Some management strategies include police and clinic tactics that include management of offender housing, providing details to the police for the sex offenders register, treatment sessions, group therapy, intervention plans (Bows and Westmarland, 2016). However, managing and integrating sex offenders back into society is not without its challenges. Often individuals that are labelled as sex offenders struggle to remove the stigma (Evans and Cubellis, 2014) and will often face ongoing persecution from the public (Lowe and Willis, 2021). With sexual crimes being perceived as extremely heinous, the public will not easily forget or forgive offenders for their crimes (DeLuca et al., 2017).

(Quinn et al., 2010) would argue that sex offenders are considered by the public as 'unredeemable predators' that should endure harsher sanctions. Although treatment is available in most Western societies for sex offenders, the public are more likely to want a sex offender to face prison time for their crimes, as opposed to 'just treatment' (Rogers et al., 2011).

The vilification of sex offenders has led to many members of the public to fear living near a sex offender (Rade et al., 2016), with many wanting sex offenders removed from their communities altogether (Kemshall et al., 2011). Public opinion seems to side with the approach of indefinite incarceration for sex offenders, rather than

attempts to actively rehabilitate them into society, with perceptions that this is the safest most risk-averse management strategy (Call, 2016).

Whilst the literature review has identified numerous useful studies from academia, it appears that there is potentially a lack of research that focuses on the lived experiences of serving police officers and their subjective opinions.

Conclusion 2.6

The objectives for Chapter two were to achieve the following.

- To identify what current mitigation and management policies are in place to manage sexual offenders in the public.
- To assess the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public and analyse how these factors affect their perception of sex offenders.
- Engage with current experts and gather their opinion of the effectiveness of current mitigation and management measures.
- Identify and explore potential changes and/or updates to these strategies to inform a subset of focussed recommendations.
- To evaluate and explore any current research that opposes or sides with the topic and to outline any potential research that may undermine or add value to the topic.

In conclusion, research into the literature that is currently available has confirmed that there are several factors that could contribute to the reason why an individual commits a sexual offence and how and why these offences are perceived the way they are. It has also become evident that after much research, that there is an abundant amount of academic information about this topic. However, there is a gap in the personal opinions of professionals such as police officers as to what current management methods are being utilised and if they in fact work.

Chapter 3 – Methodology

Introduction 3.1

Chapter three of the dissertation will aim to outline the technical methodology to support the objective to: *Develop further research into both areas by conducting a series of questionnaires with police officers who spend time within their professional capacity with sex offenders and members of the community.*

Furthermore, this contributes to objective three: *Engage with current experts and gather their opinion of the effectiveness of current mitigation and management measures.*

Although there is an abundance of academic research based around the perceptions of sex offenders and contributing factors to their criminality, there is seemingly little information available that highlights the personal opinions of the police who work closely alongside sex offenders. Chapter three will outline how the research aims to identify the lived experiences of serving police officers and their subjective opinions, which was a perceived research gap highlighted by the Literature Review.

Research questions 3.2

The main research questions which the methodology will seek to address:

- Determine the perceived effectiveness of current sex offender management strategies and policy.
- Understand whether further opportunities for rehabilitation of sex offenders are considered achievable.
- Further understand the challenges of such management strategies given public perceptions and attitudes.
- Understand opinions with regards to public attitudes and acceptance of sex offender rehabilitation, and what interventions this may require from the police.
- Identifying lessons learnt from experience, collating feedback from first-hand experiences, and identifying areas for improvement and future recommendations.

Research method 3.3

The aim of the questionnaire will be to collect the personal opinions of police officers at different levels within GWENT POLICE, including Police Constables, Detective Constables, Inspectors, Detective Sergeants, and retired police officers. By sending the questionnaire to a varied group of police officers within GWENT POLICE, the data collected should reflect the different types of experiences that each officer has when dealing with sex offenders.

Collecting these varied perspectives on sex offenders is a significant factor of the dissertation objective, as mentioned in the Chapter two, there was a lack of personal perceptions in current academic studies from serving and retired officers. The questionnaire will aim to capture data and plug a small gap found in the literature review by using qualitative data.

The pros for using a qualitative questionnaire include data that is faster to collect and allows more flexibility regarding the type of questions that can be asked. These questions can be aimed to explore participants attitudes, experiences and opinions which is the exact aim of the dissertation (Rahman, 2016). The qualitative data will remain impartial and accurate due to the method of data collecting by using the anonymous survey online.

Qualitative data does also have its cons with some issues including that there will be limited questions on the survey, with follow-up answers unable to be collected. A smaller sample size is often used when collecting qualitative data which in turn could make data interpretation more difficult and complex (Rahman, 2016).

Chapter two was focused on understanding the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders. Whereas the questionnaire study is focused on gathering the opinions of police officers with regards to practical matters and management and policy strategies.

Pre-screening questions 3.4

Prior to participants completing the formal questionnaire, they will be asked to complete a small number of screening questions. These will aim to understand each

participant's level and type of experience, whilst still retaining anonymity (DeSimone et al., 2014). For example, participants will be asked about their rank, experience in the relevant area, and sex/ gender. During the data analysis stage, these screening questions will allow for the identification of any significant response differences between demographic groups, and whether any post-analysis weightings are required, or not.

The screening questions will include:

- Rank
- Years of service in police force
- Sex / gender

Questionnaire design 3.5

Three different types of questionnaire design will be used, including:

- A six-point Likert scale to collect numerical data responses. A six-point scale will be used to mitigate any central tendency bias. Likert scales also allow for numerical outpoints at the data analyses stage (Aithal and Aithal, 2020).
- Free text open questions to allow participants to provide an unstructured free opinion. This type of question design allows for thematic analyses to be conducted on the data (Drennan, 2002).
- Option selection allows participants to select a pre-set list of options which are derived from the literature review in Chapter two and allows an understanding of officer preferences (Braun et al., 2020).

The questionnaire is being administered to participants using an external online platform. This platform allows for ease of questionnaire dissemination and provides confidence to participants that their data is being managed responsibly and opinions can be provided in confidence (Fox et al., 2003). All participants will submit their questionnaires anonymously to allow them to provide open and honest opinions without free judgement or interrogation (Van Selm and Jankowski, 2006). Participants will be allocated a generic number and no responses will be attributable to any individual directly.

Controlling bias 3.6

Questions have been written to be non-leading to avoid influencing participant responses, positively or negatively. The non-leading questions do not presume the outcome and help mitigate any author or research bias.

- Central tendency bias – Participants are more likely to select the ‘middle option’ if there are an odd number of rating scales, or they do not fully understand the question. This can be mitigated by leaving out a central rating or having rank rating from Lowest and Highest ending with numeric scales in-between (Taherdoost, 2019), thereby requiring participants to provide a rating on either the positive or negative side of the scale.
- Hypothesis bias – The dissertation’s original hypothesis may be influenced by the author which could result in the data to be altered due to cognitive bias (Allen, 2011). The use of non-leading questions means that such bias is not reflected in the question phrasing.
- Demographic bias – To avoid the research solely reflecting the opinions of a narrow demographic or overrepresented demographic, participants have been selected who represent different demographic groups within GWENT POLICE i.e., male and female, senior and junior (Andrade, 2020).

Data collection 3.7

The data collection for the questionnaires was based on 15 police officers being sent the questionnaire via email. The questionnaire consisted of 15 questions, which were pre-written with an area for participants to either select or write their answers.

A blank copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix A within this document.

Sampling 3.8

As part of the research data collection, the questionnaire was sent to fifteen individual police officers via email, all of varied rankings, sex, and level of experience. Each police officer was chosen based on their level of interactions with sex offenders whether it was years of experience or very little experience. This selection of police officers would produce a range of personal opinions due to the different levels of experiences.

Data analysis 3.9

The data collected from the questionnaires is going to be analysed by reviewing each individual questionnaire in the following ways:

- Numerical analysis is going to be conducted on the Likert scale questions (1-5). Both the spread of data (using standard deviation) and averages (mean) will be taken.
- Thematic analyses will be conducted on the Free text open questions, allowing for common themes to be identified from across the participants; and
- Option selection questions will allow for the analyses of participant preferences.

The pre-screening questions may suggest that some participant responses require weighting (to be determined once response are received). This table of complete data can be found in Appendix B.

Validity and reliability 3.10

To maintain the validity of responses from the questionnaire study, the following measures have been taken:

- Selection of serving police officers with relevant experience as the research sample, ensuring that opinions reflect real-world lived experiences and are based on first-hand events.
- Questions drafted in clear, concise, and unambiguous language to ensure that they are not misinterpreted or misunderstood (this is particularly important given the questionnaires are being administered remotely).
- Instructions to participants that ask for them to submit responses by themselves, and not to discuss or debate responses with others/ colleagues, ensuring that the opinions of others do not influence responses.
- Maintaining anonymity of participant responses, to ensure that responses are the true opinions of the participants and are therefore not modified based on perceived expectations or fear of interrogation.

Reliability is inherently easier to manage in a questionnaire study in that the same questionnaire is being administered to all participants. This creates a commonality in the approach to data collection that maintains high reliability.

Limitations 3.11

Limitations are described below, with some proposed mitigation strategies:

- As noted in section 3.7, the questionnaire has been administered to 25 participants. This is a relatively small sample size and will not allow for the conclusion of statistical significance. Anticipating this, the questionnaire has been designed to also obtain richer subjective responses and will not rely solely on numerical analysis.
- Given the noted small sample size, responses will be analysed for commonality. For the numerical responses, standard deviations will be calculated to look for patterns of commonality and agreement, or whether some opinions appear to be anomalies (and hence may require subsequent weighting).
- Outputs of the research will be focussed on the experiences of Gwent police officers only, and recommendations therefore focussed on this constabulary. The findings of the research may therefore not be as relevant or applicable to other constabularies and areas of the country, due to regional socio-cultural and demographic characteristics.

Ethical considerations 3.12

Given the sensitive topic of the dissertation, there are ethical aspects that must be considered and managed appropriately, including:

- Details of specific crimes or acts have not been disclosed to both retain confidentiality and to not trigger any negative psychological responses from participants.
- Participants will receive a pre-questionnaire briefing/ instruction that informs them that they are free to withdraw from the research at any time without giving explanation.

- The research title and key questions will be shared with participants prior to conducting the questionnaire so that everyone is clear about the research objectives and how the data will be utilised, therefore maintaining clear expectations and transparency.

Conclusion 3.13

Chapter three has identified a suitable and effective research method which will be used to achieve the main objective of the dissertation. Chapter four of the dissertation will exhibit the analysed data from the questionnaire study, which will be presented in a manner that will attempt to highlight the varied opinions and perspectives of police officers.

Chapter 4 – Data analysis and findings

Introduction 4.1

The aim of chapter four is to capture data findings from the questionnaire survey, with an attempt to analyse the data that has been collected. Additionally, chapter four aims to achieve the objectives in chapter three of the dissertation, which was to undertake primary, qualitative research and analyse the data collected to try and identify the opinions of serving police officers regarding the management of sexual offenders and their opinions on the public's perceptions of sex offenders.

Lastly, the Excel spreadsheet containing the full raw data set can be found in Appendix B. The individuals that were sent the survey were a mix of Police Constables, Police Sergeants, Detective Constables, and Detective Sergeants, all with a different range of years served in the police force. A total of 25 individuals were sent the survey using a link from the survey website. Everyone was sent the link to the survey via email or via Teams individually.

Data analysis 4.2

To review, organise, and extract a large amount of raw data that has been gathered from the participants completing the survey, and to try and establish any potential

themes within the data, the data needed to be analysed. Data analyses helped to support the dissertation objectives. In this chapter, the data analyses aim to understand, distil, compare, and contrast the opinions and perceptions of the questionnaire respondents.

Method for analysis 4.3

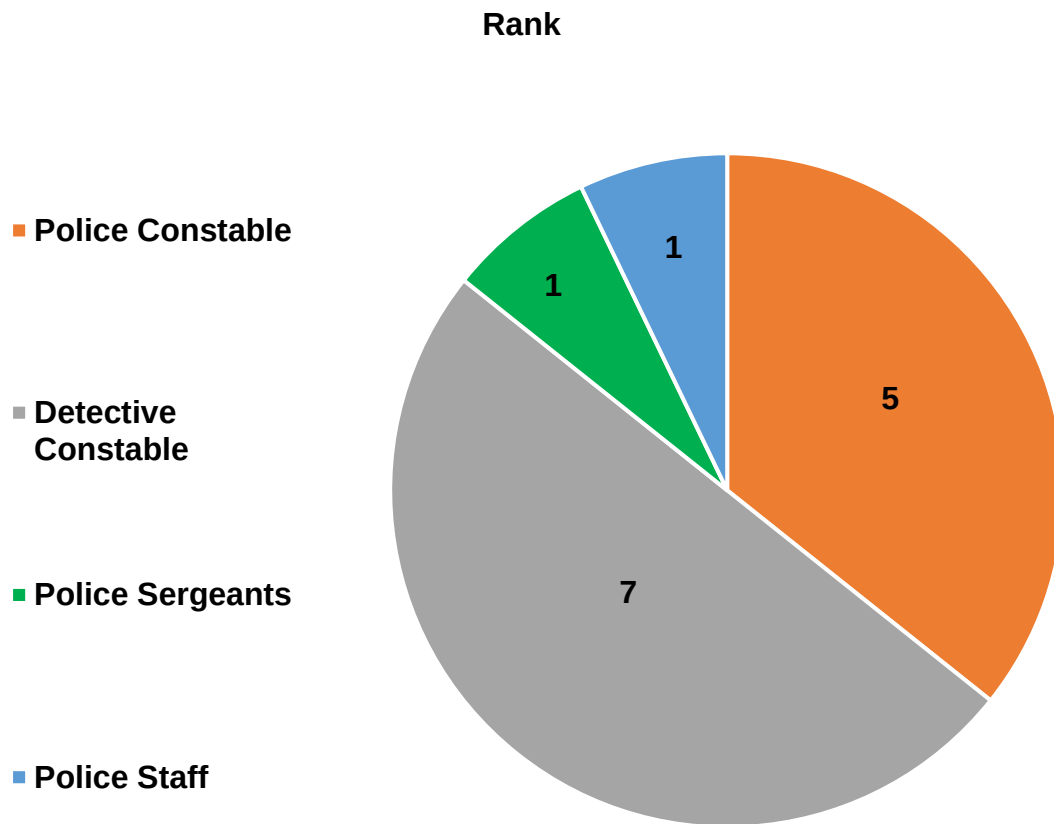
As the data from the questionnaire survey is qualitative, finding the appropriate method of analyses is necessary to review and organise the data collected. The data was collected from the survey and automatically added onto a table on the survey website. The data was then uploaded into an Excel spreadsheet so it could be easily sorted and be accessible. Each participant was given a number as no names or personal details of the participants was collected during the surveys to maintain anonymity.

As outlined in section 3.9, the questionnaire was designed to elicit responses from participants using three main data types for analysis: Likert scales for numerical analysis, option choice for selection analysis, and free-text questions for thematic analysis. The following sub-sections present the results of these separately.

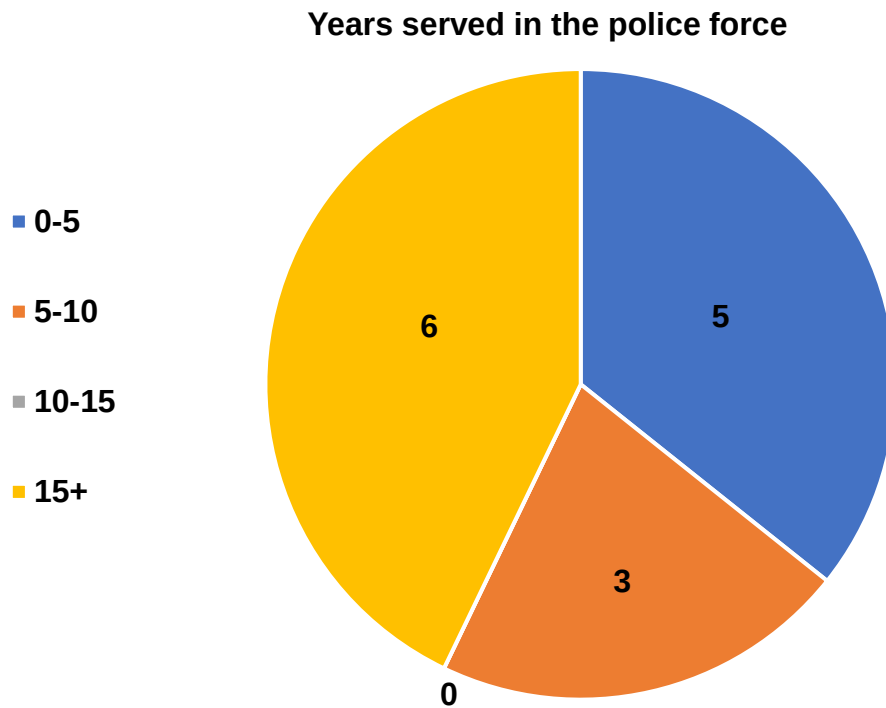
Pre-screening results 4.4

There were three pre-screening questions for the participants to complete. The questionnaire survey was sent to a total of 25 individuals from Gwent Police. 14 participants completed the survey. The participants were a mix of male and female, Police Constables, Sergeants, and Detective Constables, all with varying years of experience.

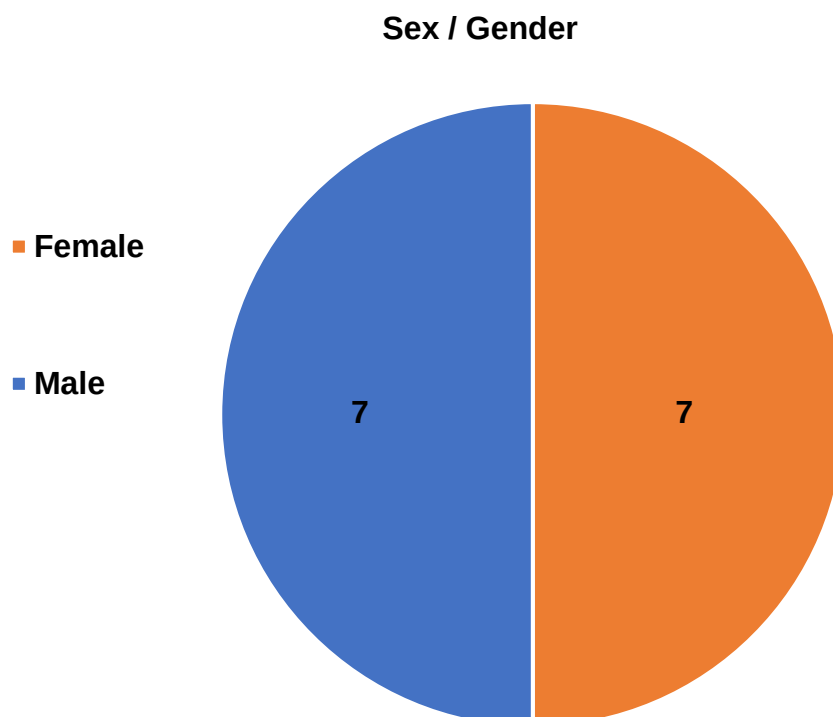
Pre-screening questions one was “What is your rank?”



Pre-screening question two was “How many years have you served in the police force?”



Lastly, pre-screening three was “What is your sex / gender?”



Weighting 4.5

In section 3.4 the possibility of weighting the responses from participants was discussed; one of the reasons why the questionnaire included some pre-screening questions. Subsequently though, it is not deemed necessary to apply a weighting factor based on the following:

1. An equal split of male and female responses.
2. An equal split of Detective Constable (DC) and non-DC responses.
3. Responses from a broad range of ages and experiences (between three and 28 years).

Given that there is a broad spread of demographics, with no one group over or underrepresented, then it is not deemed necessary to weight the results. Whilst some surveys may weight based on years of experience, a decision has been made not to do this in this instance as the importance of new ideas from less experienced personnel is deemed important for innovation and evolution.

Numerical analysis 4.6

The questionnaire started with five questions requiring participants to select a number on a six-point Likert scale. Table 1 below presents the results:

Table 1: Questionnaire numerical analysis results

ID	Question	Average (mean)	Standard Deviation
1	How would you rate the effectiveness of the current management strategies that GWENT POLICE are using to monitor sex offenders?	3.86	0.74
2	How would you rate the effectiveness of external agencies that monitor and manage sex offenders within GWENT?	3.62	0.72
3	How would you rate the involvement of the majority of sex offenders regarding	3.21	0.67

ID	Question	Average (mean)	Standard Deviation
	rehabilitation and management strategies?		
4	How often do the sex offenders you manage face harassment, discrimination, or threatening behaviour from members of the public?	3.57	1.24
5	How would you rate the concerns and opinions of the majority of the public regarding a sex offender within their community?	3.64	1.17

The raw data and individual responses for each participant can be found in Appendix B. In terms of analysis, the following have been applied:

- A mean average score has been determined across the participant set for each question, to help understand the collective opinion; and
- A Standard Deviation (SD) has been determined across the participant set for each question, to help understand the spread of data and breadth of opinion. A small SD shows responses are closely grouped and consistent, whereas a high SD shows that opinions are varied and perhaps more polarised.

Initial findings from the numerical analysis suggest that:

- With an average score of 3.86, the participants broadly believe that current GWENT POLICE management strategies are somewhat effective (on the positive side of the Likert scale). This is supported by a relatively low SD (0.74) that suggests all participants are broadly in agreement. This does also however suggest that there is significant room for improvement.
- With an average score of 3.62, the participants broadly believe that external agencies have a somewhat positive influence on the monitoring and management of sex offenders. This score is lower than question one, which suggests the participants believe in-house Police methods are perhaps more

effective. The low SD of 0.72 also shows that all participants share a broadly common opinion. The data here suggests that the effectiveness of external agencies is something that can be improved significantly, but if successful would yield positive results.

- An average score of 3.21 to question three shows that participants believe sex offenders only slightly engage with rehabilitation management strategies currently. It is acknowledged that the reasons behind this may be complex and multi-faceted, but it does suggest that trying to directly influence the motivations of the offenders themselves is a significant challenge. A low SD (0.67) shows that all participants broadly hold this view. Whether this is due to the inherent psychology of the offenders or the effectiveness of the management strategies themselves would require further investigation.
- The perception amongst the participants on average was that sex offenders do experience some harassment, discrimination and/or threatening behaviour from members of the public, reflected by the score of 3.57. There was some disparity and breadth of opinion towards this question however, shown by the SD of 1.24. In addition, looking at the raw data responses ranged from between 1 and 5 on the six-point Likert scale, showing a wider range of opinion; and
- An average score of 3.64 suggests that participants believe that most of the public do engage with raising concerns regarding a sex offender in their community. This suggests that this is an issue of public concern and interest, highlighting the importance of effective mitigation and management strategies, and the need to include the wider community as a key stakeholder. There was some breadth of opinion in relation to this question, reflected by a SD of 1.17, however the reasons behind this may require further investigation.

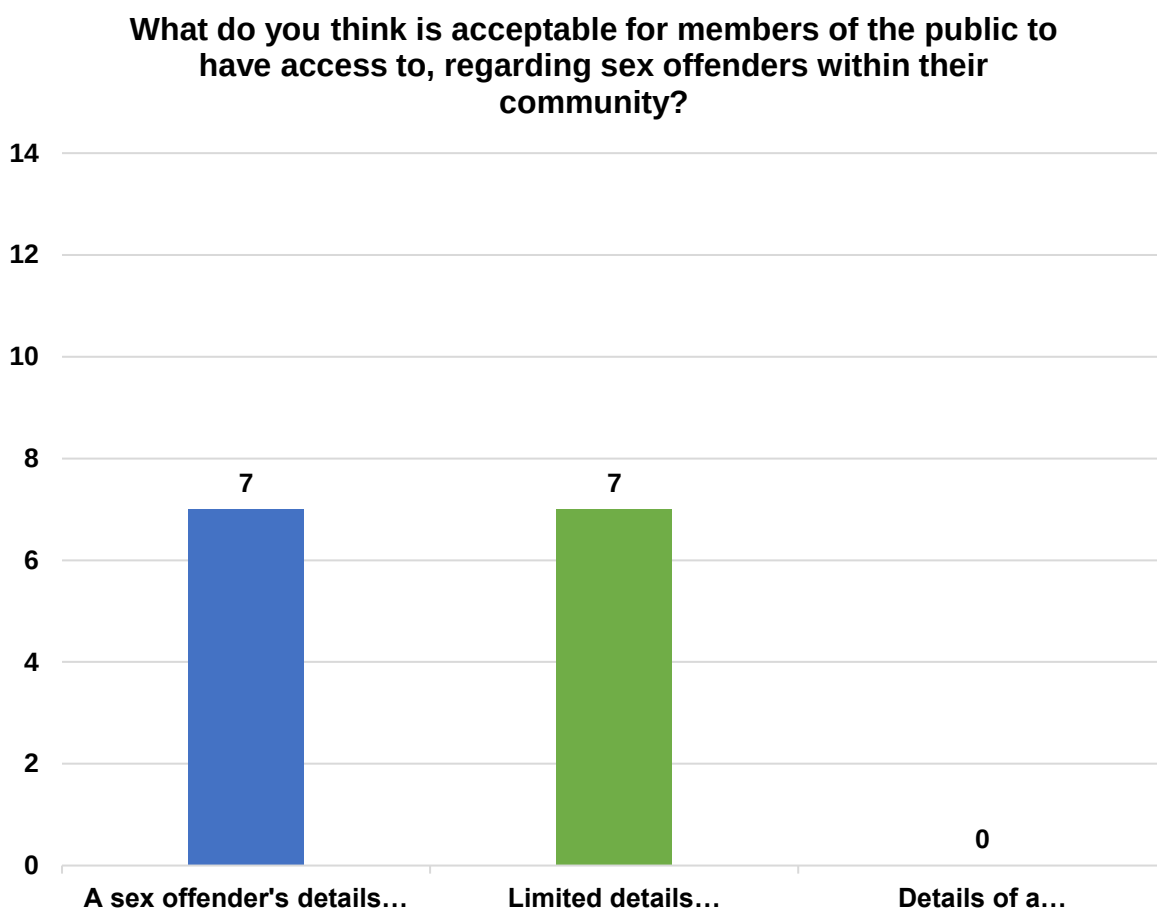
The initial findings above are summarised by analysing the Likert scale question responses alone. This correlates with the other data and support other perceptions

and opinions from the participants will be concluded in section 5 once the other data analysis activities are completed.

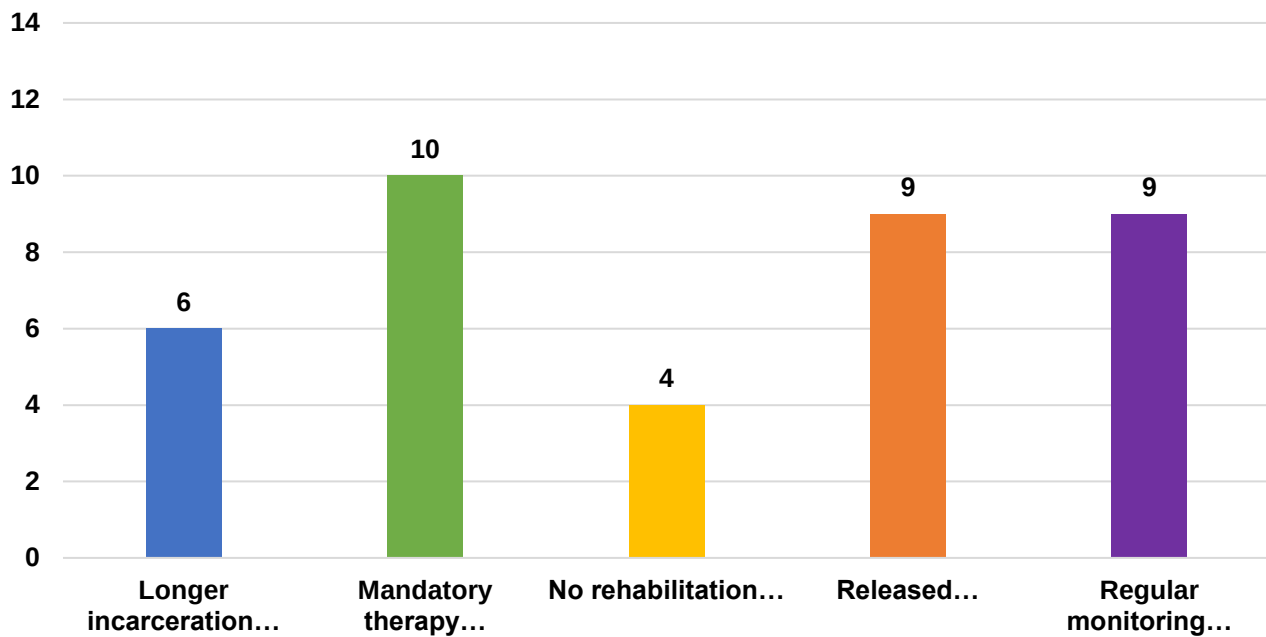
Options analysis 4.7

The questionnaire included five questions requiring participants to select from a list of between three and five options. Given that each option is absolute and separate (not on a linear scale), bar charts are presented below to show the number of selections for each option per question.

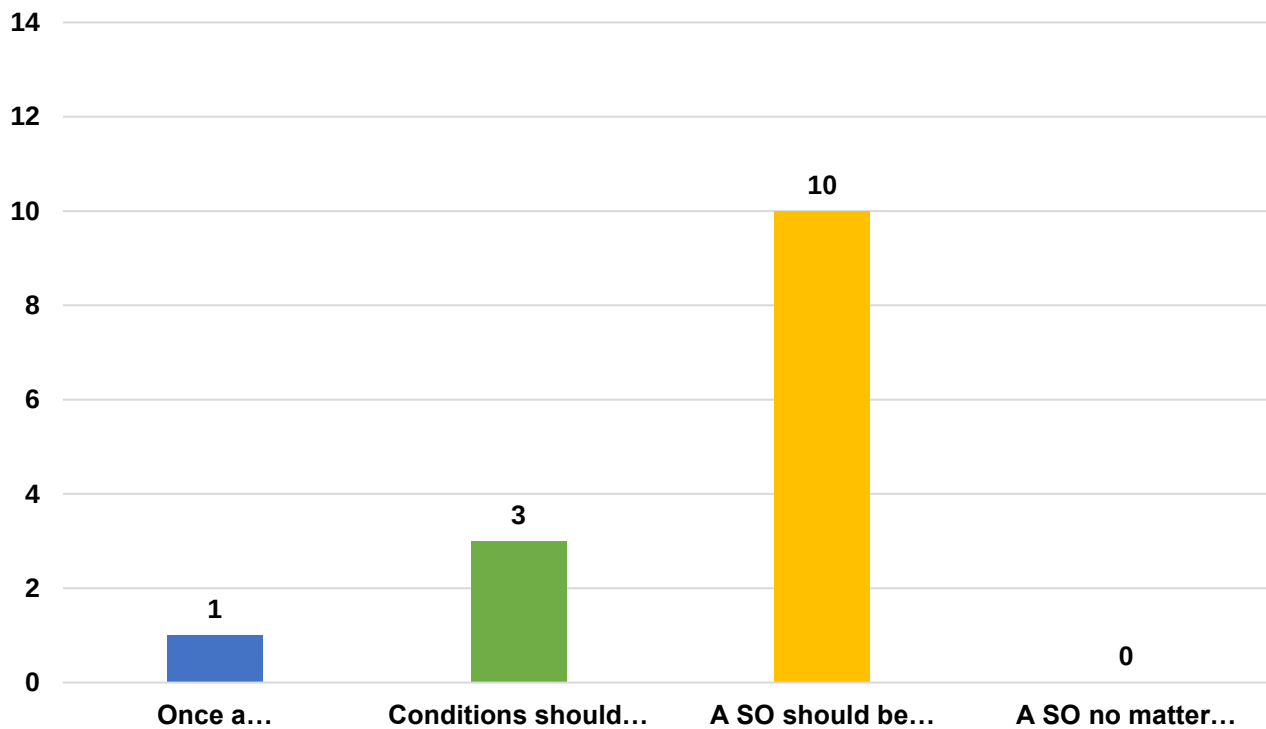
Note that participants could select more than one option per question, and so each individual selection is counted in the results. The bar charts only show a portion of each option, to see these in full refer to the questionnaire at Appendix B.



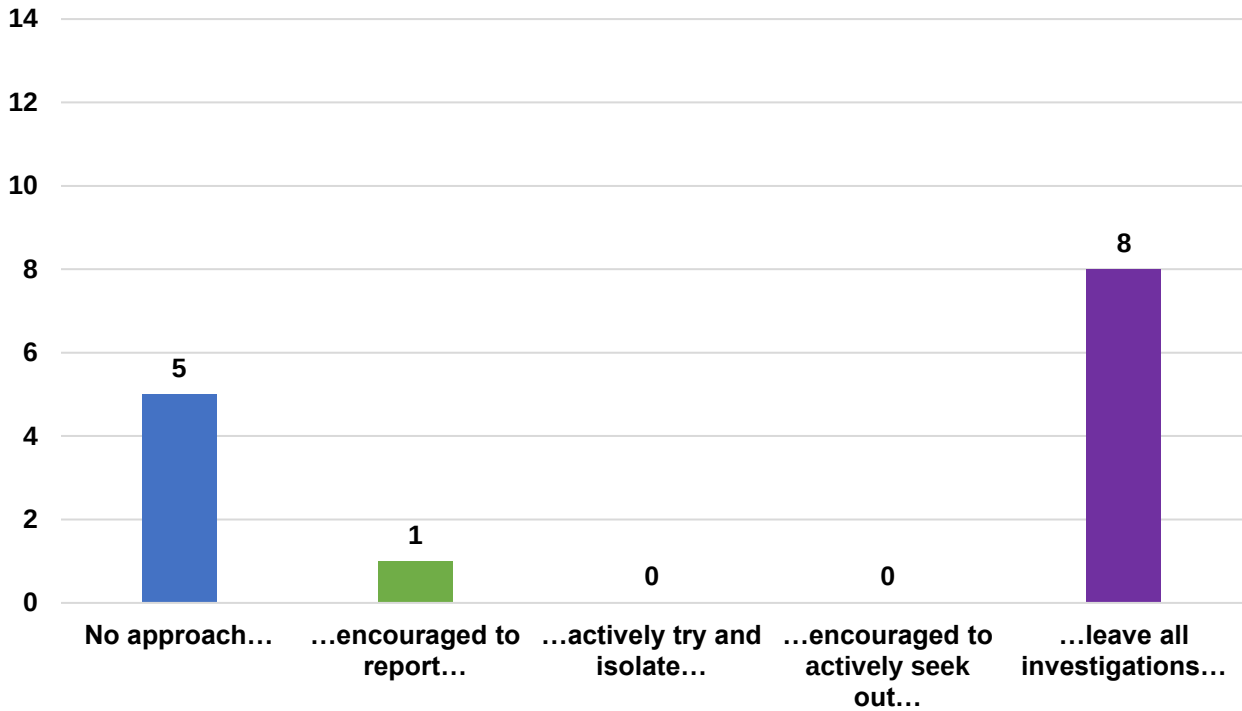
Which of the following management methods do you feel should invest more resources regarding the management of sex offenders?



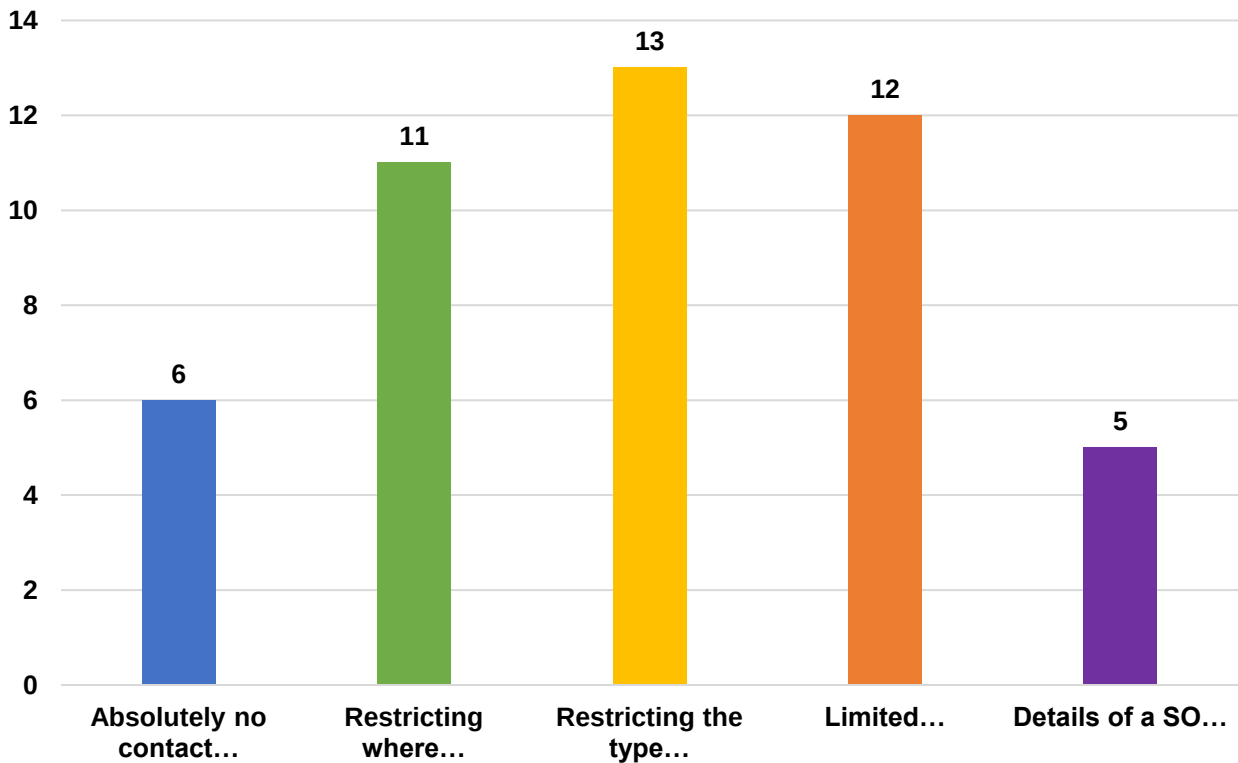
How long should restrictions be place on sex offenders, no matter the seriousness of the crime?



How do you feel the community should best approach the issue of having a sex offender living within their community?



What do you feel are effective conditions that are often placed upon sex offenders?



Thematic analysis 4.8

Six of the questions posed to the participants were open ended, requiring them to respond in a free text field. The purpose of this was to elicit a broader range of responses, and allow participants to convey their opinions, experiences and provide additional context.

Given there were no scales or pre-set options to select, these responses were analysed qualitatively for key themes, commonalities, and consensus from across the participants.

Theme one - Specialist teams 4.8.1

At least ten participants made remarks that related to the involvement of specific teams or agencies, such as “Specialist teams”, “NPT (Neighbourhood team)”, “MOSOVO (Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders)” when it came to effective management of sexual offenders within Gwent Police. All the comments regarding these specific teams were positive and highlighted the current effective work these teams offer, as well how these teams could offer more support if involved. Participants emphasised that these teams (and external agencies (theme five)) could be further utilised to improve management strategies.

Theme two – Community engagement and education 4.8.2

A common theme was highlighted regarding community engagement and education. At least ten participants made mention to the importance of further or continuation of community engagement and education regarding sexual offenders. The participants highlighted the importance of the community education and communication with the police and outside agencies.

Theme three – Methods to rehabilitate and manage sex offenders within the community 4.8.3

A theme highlighted in the survey was methods to rehabilitate and manage sex offenders within the community. A clear common theme was that a majority of the participants stated that the personal details of sex offenders should not be disclosed

to the public and that members of the public should not get involved in police investigations involving sex offenders.

Most participants also agreed that restrictions should be placed upon sex offenders, including limiting where they can live, restricting the type of employment, and limiting or monitoring their access to communication devices. This highlighted that most participants agreed that there should be types of restrictions placed on sex offenders to manage them, while the community should not have any involvement with a sex offender.

There was also consensus that education initiatives within the wider community are effective tools, and more could be done in this respect.

Theme Four - Publicising successful rehabilitation stories 4.8.4

An interesting theme mentioned by several participants was the need to publicise successful rehabilitation stories, and the effectiveness of management and mitigation programmes. Where such programmes are yielding good results, and offenders are not reoffending, this should be publicised to help reassure the public and influence perceptions and opinions within the community, to better manage rehabilitation and integration efforts.

Theme Five - Multi-agency collaboration 4.8.5

In addition to the need for specialist teams (theme one) numerous participants also referred to the importance of multi-agency collaboration. Participants mentioned aspects such as collaborative IT systems sharing information more effectively, more multi-agency funding for early intervention, partner agencies interacting with offenders and the wider community more regularly (with related increases in staff and budget), and better training and education across all partner agencies. This all suggests that a more holistic, joined-up approach is required. It also acknowledges that the Police only play a role in part of the sex offender management process, and that the support of partner agencies is essential in reducing offending, rehabilitation, and integration.

A full breakdown of the data collected from the surveys, can be found in the Excel spreadsheet in Appendix B of the dissertation.

Conclusion 4.9

Chapter four of the dissertation has successfully captured qualitative data via questionnaire surveys that was completed by serving police officers from GWENT POLICE. The data was captured, reviewed, and organised into a presentable format that could be easily sorted and accessed. The data collected has enabled the objectives of the dissertation to be completed by aiming to categorise and understand participant perceptions and opinions, capture ideas and lessons learnt, and identify key themes and further considerations surrounding the topic of the dissertation “Assessing the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders and effective mitigation and management policing strategies”.

Chapter 5 – Conclusion and recommendations

Introduction 5.1

Chapter five presents a summary of the findings against the objectives, further highlights any recommendations and limitations regarding the dissertation, and suggests areas that would benefit from further research.

Research objectives and findings 5.2

This section presents a summary of the main findings, in support of the research objectives highlighted in section 1.4.

Table 2: Objectives and findings

Research objective	Findings
<i>To identify what current mitigation and management policies are in place to manage</i>	The research highlighted an array of different mitigation and management policies, strategies, and methods to manage sex offenders in public. This included direct policing methods, as well as multi-agency and holistic collaborative approaches. The research highlighted

Research objective	Findings
<i>sexual offenders in the public.</i>	limitations with regards to what the Police can influence in the pre-criminal phase of the offending cycle, and hence the importance of close collaboration with multi-agency partners, such as social services. The research also highlighted the criticality of rehabilitation strategies and, whilst not effective for all offenders, remain essential to reduce the risk of re-offending and to reassure public confidence to improve the effectiveness of the release process.
<i>To assess the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public and analyse how these factors affect their perception of sex offenders.</i>	The Literature Review highlighted that perceptions of sex offenders amongst the public are influenced by a complex combination of psychological, social, and cultural factors. It remains a highly emotive subject with levels of scepticism very high amongst the public with regards to rehabilitation and release. This directly affects police management strategies and policies, and demands the need for close interaction, communication, openness, and education between the police and public.
Engage with current experts and gather their opinion of the effectiveness of current mitigation and management measures.	The questionnaire study asked numerous questions of serving police officers in several roles and with different experiences to gather a diverse and varied set of opinions. The general summary was that respondents believed current mitigation and management strategies were somewhat effective (as indicated by the analysed data). Both the ratings and corresponding comments correlated to suggest that participants believed there is significant room for improvement with regards to what is currently being done.
Identify and explore potential changes and/or updates to these	In line with participants' view that current strategies could be improved, numerous recommendations were suggested that could be considered for improving the

Research objective	Findings
strategies to inform a subset of focussed recommendations.	effectiveness of sex offender mitigation and management. This included the use of specialist teams, better community engagement and education, better rehabilitation methods, the need to publicise successful rehabilitation stories, and more effective multi-agency collaboration.
To evaluate and explore any current research that opposes or sides with the topic and to outline any potential research that may undermine or add value to the topic.	The Literature Review aimed to present a balanced view of expert opinion on this subject, capturing a variety of viewpoints for general consideration. What became clear from this research though is that different populations (within countries or even smaller communities) may hold very different social and cultural values. These directly influence perceptions and opinions in this area, and so this highlights the potential need for focussed, bespoke strategies and policies for individual communities and populations. The questionnaire study also captured different opinions and perceptions of serving police officers. Whilst there was a generally close correlation of opinions (as evidence by the standard deviations of the data), there were some differences of opinion as is normal and expected. This related specifically to sex offender psychology and motivations, and their receptiveness to rehabilitation. Thematic analysis was conducted to summarise key themes and trends across the participants to add weight to those findings and recommendations that were generally supported across all the participants.

Recommendations 5.3

In summary, the following high-level recommendations can be made:

- Improve training within Gwent Police and external agencies that manage sexual offenders within communities. It was also highlighted that better communication with the wider community needs to be established. The suggestion that a *more holistic, joined-up approach is required*.
- Further educate members of the community about successful rehabilitation stories, and the effectiveness of management and mitigation programmes of sexual offenders that are released back into the community. Positive and successful case studies *should be publicised to help reassure the public and influence perceptions and opinions within the community, to better manage rehabilitation and integration efforts*.
- Support (through time, resource, and budget) specialist teams focussing in this area. Opinions were that such teams are already effective, and so if better supported could increase the influence and effectiveness of sex offender mitigation and management strategies.
- Facilitate a more holistic, joined-up approach with multi-agency partners. Aspects such as collaborative IT systems, funding for early intervention strategies, regular visits and interactions, and better training and education are key to the wider objectives. Policing can only influence part of the offending process, and so such multi-agency collaboration (pre and post offence) remains essential.

Limitations 5.4

The main limitation that has been identified during the dissertation is the restricted timescale to complete all chapters of the dissertation, especially the research method to collect the data.

There were many other options considered when collecting the primary data, such as increasing the size of the participant group, conducting one-to-one interviews, and analysing more specialist teams within Gwent Police and outside agencies.

However, this was not possible due to the limited timescales available.

This research may also solely reflect the experiences and opinions of those in Gwent police and may have limitations extrapolating the findings and recommendations to be applicable to other forces and communities.

Future research 5.5

Further studies that involve a larger number and range of participants could provide a richer collection of primary data that could be used help better understand the public perception of sexual offenders. Involving members of the public within the study could provide a range of opinions and ideas that maybe beneficial to creating better management strategies when manging sexual offenders.

Overall, this research has further highlighted that this is a highly complex subject with a multitude of psychological, social, and cultural influencing factors. No one research project alone can be expected to produce absolute findings, and so this must be considered alongside the body of research being conducted by those experts working in this field.

Conclusion 5.6

The dissertation has managed to achieve the aims and objectives that were set out early in the research, in the scope and context of this being an undergraduate dissertation. The dissertation has also provided a summary of current literature and academic research as it's basis.

Although there is always room to conduct further research into the topic "*Assessing the psychological, social, and cultural responses of the British public towards sex offenders and effective mitigation and management policing strategies*" this dissertation has presented important opinions and perceptions with regards to the effectiveness of current sex offender mitigation and management strategies, and provided informed recommendations about how they can be improved.

Appendix A - Blank questionnaire document

What is your rank?

How many years have you served in the police force?

What is your sex / gender?

Likert Scale

How would you rate the effectiveness of the current management strategies that GWENT POLICE are using to monitor sex offenders?

Very Poor (1) ...2....3....4....5.....(6) Very effective

How would you rate the effectiveness of external agencies that monitor and manage sex offenders within GWENT?

Very Poor (1) ...2....3....4....5.....(6) Very effective

How would you rate the involvement of the majority of sex offenders regarding rehabilitation and management strategies?

Actively disengage (1) ...2....3....4....5.....(6) Actively engage

How often do the sex offenders you manage face harassment, discrimination, or threatening behaviour from members of the public?

Never (1) ...2....3....4....5.....(6) Often

How would you rate the concerns and opinions of the majority of the public regarding a sex offender within their community?

Actively disengage (1) ...2....3....4....5.....(6) Actively engage

Open question

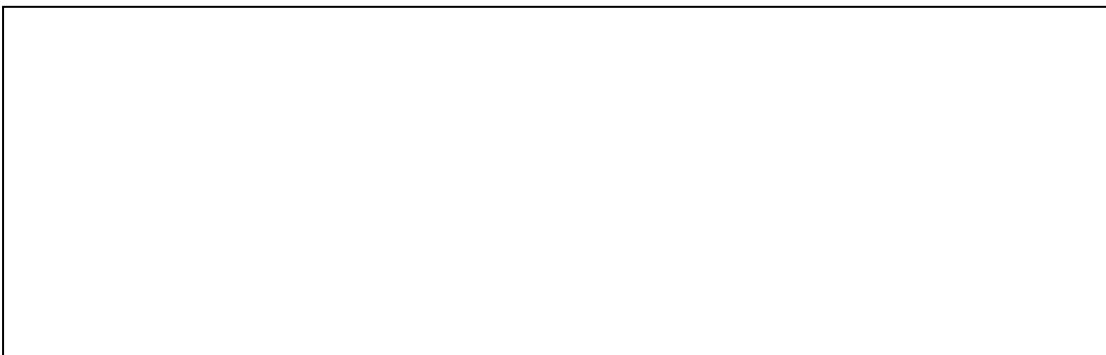
In your opinion, what current management strategies work well in GWENT POLICE when it comes to managing sex offenders?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to provide their answer to the question about current management strategies.

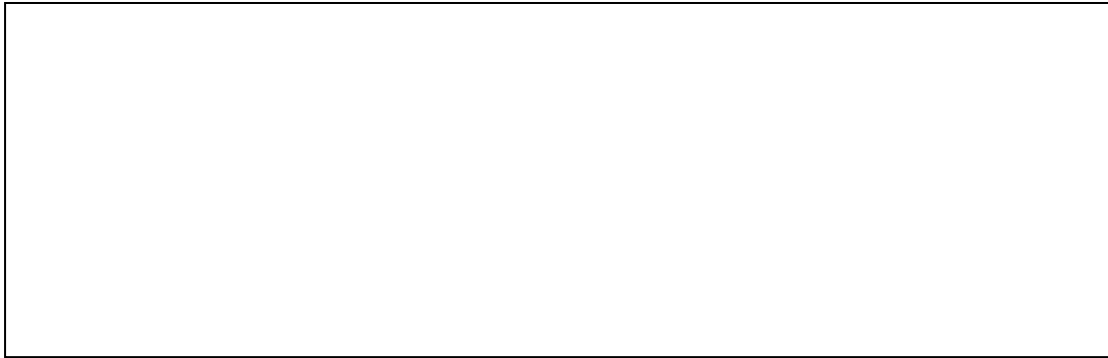
What more could be done to manage and rehabilitate sex offenders within GWENT POLICE?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to provide their answer to the question about managing and rehabilitating sex offenders.

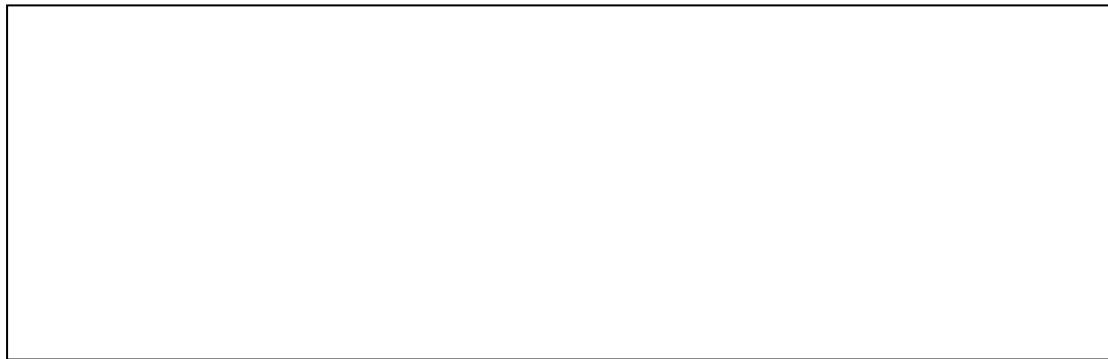
What more could be done to better safeguard and educate communities within GWENT POLICE regarding sex offenders?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to provide their answer to the question about safeguarding and educating communities.

What strategies do you feel would be effective in positively influencing public attitudes towards the rehabilitation of sex offenders?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a written response to the question above.

Do you feel the public would be open to living beside rehabilitated sex offenders within their community?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a written response to the question above.

Acknowledging the public's reservations with regards to sex offenders being housed back into the community, what re-housing strategies do you think work best in terms of rehabilitation and reducing integration challenges?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a written response to the question above.

5 - Option Selection

1. What do you think is acceptable for members of the public to have access to, regarding sex offenders within their community?
 - A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
 - Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
 - Details of a sex offender such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should be easily accessible to all members of the public as a right to know.
2. Which of the following management methods do you feel should invest more resources regarding the management of sex offenders? Select all that apply.
 - Longer incarceration time.
 - Mandatory therapy dictated by the type of crime they committed.
 - No rehabilitation, they cannot be cured.
 - Released into the community on but on strict conditions.
 - Regular monitoring by the police and outside agencies for the rest of their life.

3. How long should restrictions be place on sex offenders, no matter the seriousness of the crime?
- Once a sex offender has completed their required sentence and or treatment, all conditions should be removed.
 - Conditions should be removed ten years after a sex offender has completed their required sentence and or treatment.
 - A sex offender should be required to have certain conditions for life, depending on the seriousness of the crime and the effectiveness of their treatment.
 - A sex offender no matter the seriousness of the crime, should remain on a sex offenders register that is accessible to all members of the public for life.
4. What do you feel are affective conditions that are often placed upon sex offenders? Select all that apply.
- Absolutely no contact with children under the age of 18 including friends, family members, or strangers.
 - Restricting where sex offenders can or can't live e.g. cannot live within a specific distance to schools, public parks, playgrounds or communal areas where children may congregate.
 - Restricting the type of employment sex offenders can obtain e.g. no employment that may involve contact with children or vulnerable people.
 - Limited, monitored or no access to communication devices and devices that have access to the internet.

- Details of a sex offender including their latest address which can be accessed by direct victims.
5. How do you feel the community should best approach the issue of having a sex offender living within their community?
- No approach, the community should not be told where a sex offender is living within their community. The sex offender should be left alone.
 - Members of the community should be encouraged to report any issues with the sex offender including any breaches of their conditions.
 - Members of the community should actively try and isolate the sex offender by keeping away from them and not engaging. This will keep both parties safe.
 - Members of the community should be encouraged to actively seek out sex offenders and hand them into the police.
 - Members of the public should leave all investigations into sex offenders to the police and not get involved at all.

Bibliography

Aithal and Aithal. (2020) 'Development and Validation of Survey Questionnaire & Experimental Data – A Systematical Review-based Statistical Approach', *International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*.

Available at:

<https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=148071126119096100104086080003020024033013028061061031073027085074120119120113087022007103016062046034116122081102100119017076103080042053020066107082091119102022010049065067065088007115005122082010013100071028000077026111083095103080111067011024026068&EXT=pdf&INDEX=TRUE>.

(Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Albada, K, *et al.* (2021) 'When cultures clash: Links between perceived cultural distance in values and attitudes towards migrants', *British Journal of Social Psychology*, Volume 60, Issue 4. Available at:

<https://bpspsychub.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/bjso.12455>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Allen, M. (2011) 'Theory-led confirmation bias and experimental persona', *Research in Science & Technological Education*, Volume 29, Issue 1. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02635143.2010.539973>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Almond, L, *et al.* (2015) 'Female Sex Offenders: An Analysis of Crime Scene Behaviors', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Volume 32, Issue 24. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0886260515603976>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Andrade, C. (2020) 'The Limitations of Online Surveys', *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine*, Volume 42, Issue 6. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0253717620957496>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Anillo, A, *et al.* (2023) 'A Global Outlook on Child Sexual Abuse and Sexually Explicit Material Online During COVID-19: Trends and Interdisciplinary Prevention Methods', *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, Volume 32, Issue 8. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10538712.2023.2285960>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Aslan and Edelmann. (2014) 'Demographic and offence characteristics: a comparison of sex offenders convicted of possessing indecent images of children, committing contact sex offences or both offences', *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, Volume 25, Issue 2. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14789949.2014.884618>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Babchishin, K, *et al.* (2014) 'Online Child Pornography Offenders are Different: A Meta-analysis of the Characteristics of Online and Offline Sex Offenders Against Children', *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Volume 44, Pages 45-66. Available at:

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-014-0270-x>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Banton and West. (2019) 'Gendered Perceptions of Sexual Abuse: Investigating the Effect of Offender, Victim and Observer Gender on the Perceived Seriousness of Child Sexual Abuse', *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, Volume 29, Issue 3. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10538712.2019.1663967>.

(Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Beauregard, E, *et al.* (2012) 'Decision Making in the Crime Commission Process: Comparing Rapists, Child Molesters, and Victim-Crossover Sex Offenders', *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, Volume 39, Issue 10. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0093854812453120>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Bows and Westmarland. (2016) 'Older sex offenders – managing risk in the community from a policing perspective', *Policing and Society - An International Journal of Research and Policy*, Volume 28, Issue 1. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10439463.2016.1138476>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Bows and Westmarland. (2016) 'Older sex offenders – managing risk in the community from a policing perspective', *Policing and Society - An International Journal of Research and Policy*, Volume 28, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10439463.2016.1138476>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Braun, V, et al. (2020) 'The online survey as a qualitative research tool', *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, Volume 24, Issue 6. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13645579.2020.1805550>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Burns and Jollands. (2020) 'Acting in the public interest: accounting for the vulnerable', *Accounting and Business Research - International Accounting Policy Forum*, Volume 50, Issue 5. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00014788.2020.1770940>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Call, C. (2016) 'The Collateral Consequences of Sex Offender Management Policies: Views From Professionals', *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, Volume 62, Issue 3. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0306624X16653978>. (Accessed: 15th March 2024).

Campbell, E. (2016) 'Policing paedophilia: Assembling bodies, spaces and things', *Crime, Media, Culture: An International Journal*, Volume 12, Issue 3. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1741659015623598>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse. (2022). *Child sexual abuse in 2020/21: Trends in official data*. [online] Centre of expertise on child sexual. Available at:

<http://www.csacentre.org.uk/app/uploads/2023/09/CSA-trends-in-official-data-2020-21.pdf>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse. (2022). *Child sexual abuse in 2020/21: Trends in official data*. [online] Centre of expertise on child sexual. Available at: <http://www.csacentre.org.uk/app/uploads/2023/09/CSA-trends-in-official-data-2020-21.pdf>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse. (2022). *Child sexual abuse in 2020/21: Trends in official data*. [online] Centre of expertise on child sexual. Available at: <http://www.csacentre.org.uk/app/uploads/2023/09/CSA-trends-in-official-data-2020-21.pdf>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Choi and Lee. (2023) 'The Trend of Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitations: A Profile of Online Sexual Offenders and Criminal Justice Response', *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10538712.2023.2214540>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Choi and Lee. (2023) 'The Trend of Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitations: A Profile of Online Sexual Offenders and Criminal Justice Response', *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10538712.2023.2214540>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Cofield, L, *et al.* (2022) 'History from the top shelf: the cultural politics of sex in post-war Britain', *Contemporary British History - History from the Top Shelf: The Cultural Politics of Sex in Post-war Britain*. Volume 36, Issue 2. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13619462.2022.2051485>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Cowburn, M, *et al.* (2014) 'Speaking about sexual abuse in British South Asian communities: offenders, victims and the challenges of shame and reintegration', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research*,

theory and practice, Volume 21, Issue 1. Available at:
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2014.929188>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Crivello and Mann. (2020) 'Dreaming of a Better Life - Child Marriage Through Adolescent Eyes', *Young Lives - International Development Research Centre*. Available at: https://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10361/16676/YL-DreamingOfBetterLife-LowRes_0.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Dealey, J. (2020) 'Responding to sexual offending in a risk society: A review of policy and changes in approach to work with perpetrators of sexual offending by the probation service in England and Wales', *British Journal of Community Justice*, Volume 16, Issue 2. Available at: https://mmuperu.co.uk/bjcj/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/09/BJCJ_Dealey_2020.pdf. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

DeLuca, J, *et al.* (2017) 'Sociodemographic Predictors of Sex Offender Stigma: How Politics Impact Attitudes, Social Distance, and Perceptions of Sex Offender Recidivism', *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, Volume 62, Issue 10. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0306624X17723639>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

DeSimone, J, *et al.* (2014) 'Best practice recommendations for data screening', *The Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Volume 36, Issue 2. Available at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/job.1962>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Drennan, J. (2002) 'Cognitive interviewing: verbal data in the design and pretesting of questionnaires', *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, Volume 42, Issue 1. Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1046/j.1365-2648.2003.02579.x?saml_referrer. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Dustin, M. (2010) 'Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in the UK: Challenging the Inconsistencies', *European Journal of Women's Studies*. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/epdf/10.1177/1350506809350857>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Easterbrook, M, *et al.* (2020) 'Socioeconomic status and the structure of the self-concept', *British Journal of Social Psychology*, Volume 59, Issue 1. Available at: https://bpspsychub.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/bjso.12334?saml_referrer. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Eher, R, *et al.* (2019) 'The prevalence of mental disorders in incarcerated contact sexual offenders', *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, Volume 139, Issue 6, Pages 572-581. Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/acps.13024?saml_referrer. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Embry, R, *et al.* (2012) 'Sex-Based Sentencing: Sentencing Discrepancies Between Male and Female Sex Offenders', *Feminist Criminology*. Volume 7, Issue 2. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1557085111430214>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Embry, R, *et al.* (2012) 'Sex-Based Sentencing: Sentencing Discrepancies Between Male and Female Sex Offenders', *Feminist Criminology*. Volume 7, Issue 2. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1557085111430214>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Evans and Cubellis. (2014) 'Coping with Stigma: How Registered Sex Offenders Manage their Public Identities', *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, Volume 40, Pages 593-619. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12103-014-9277-z>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Faupel and Przybylski. (2015) 'Chapter 2: Etiology of Adult Sexual Offending', *Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative*. Available at: <https://smart.ojp.gov/somapi/chapter-2-etiology-adult-sexual-offending>.

(Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Felizzi, M. (2015) 'Family or Caregiver Instability, Parental Attachment, and the Relationship to Juvenile Sex Offending', *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, Volume 24, Issue 6. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10538712.2015.1057668>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Fox, J, *et al.* (2003) 'Conducting research using web-based questionnaires: Practical, methodological, and ethical considerations', *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, Volume 6, Issue 2. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/13645570210142883?needAccess=true>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Frampton, L. (2022) 'Paedophile Hunters': Practitioner Perspectives', *Probation Journal*, Volume 70, Issue 2. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02645505211070084>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Frenkel, F. (1964) 'Sex-Crime and its Socio-Historical Background', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, Volume 25, Issue 3. Available at: <https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.uwtsd.ac.uk/stable/2707903?seq=4>.

(Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Glasser, M, *et al.* (2018) 'Cycle of child sexual abuse: Links between being a victim and becoming a perpetrator', *The British Journal of Psychiatry*. Available at:

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/the-british-journal-of-psychiatry/article/cycle-of-child-sexual-abuse-links-between-being-a-victim-and-becoming-a-perpetrator/A98434C25DB8619FB8F1E8654B651A88>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Grady, M, *et al.* (2016) 'Linking Adverse Childhood Effects and Attachment: A Theory of Etiology for Sexual Offending', *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse (TVA)*, Volume 18, Issue 4. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1524838015627147>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Grossi, L. (2017) 'Sexual offenders, violent offenders, and community reentry: Challenges and treatment considerations', *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, Volume 34, ages 59 - 67. Available at:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359178917301325>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Gupte, M, *et al.* (2021) 'Gender violence or tradition?: media coverage of child/forced marriage in US newspapers', *Feminist Media Studies*, Volume 24, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14680777.2023.2180650>.

(Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Harris, A, *et al.* (2016) 'It must be What's in a Name? Evaluating the Effects of the "Sex Offender" Label on Public Opinions and Beliefs', *Association for the Treatment & Prevention of Sexual Abuse*. Volume 28, Issue 7. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063214564391>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Harper, C, *et al.* (2023) 'Are Sex Offending Allegations Viewed Differently? Exploring the Effect of Offense Type and Conviction Status on Criminal Stigmatization', *Sexual Abuse*, Volume 36, Issue 1. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10790632231154168>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Harper and Harris. (2016) 'Applying moral foundations theory to understanding public views of sexual offending', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*, Volume 23, Issue 2.

Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2016.1217086>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Hoggett, J, *et al.* (2019) 'Risk, discretion, accountability and control: Police perceptions of sex offender risk management policy in England and Wales', *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, Volume 20, Issue 4. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748895819839747>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Imhoff, R. (2014) "Punitive Attitudes Against Pedophiles or Persons With Sexual Interest in Children: Does the Label Matter?", *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Volume 44, Pages 35-44. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-014-0439-3>. (Accessed: 4th March 2024).

Imhoff and Jahnke. (2017) 'Determinants of Punitive Attitudes Toward People with Pedophilia: Dissecting Effects of the Label and Intentionality Ascriptions', *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Volume 47, Pages 353-361. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-017-1048-8>. (Accessed: 6th March 2024).

Jahnke, S, *et al.* (2015) 'Stigma-Related Stress and Its Correlates Among Men with Pedophilic Sexual Interests', *Archives of Sexual Behavior - The Official Publication of the International Academy of Sex*. Volume 44, Pages 2173 - 2187. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-015-0503-7>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Kakal, T, *et al.* (2022) 'What makes a woman? Understanding the reasons for and circumstances of female genital mutilation/cutting in Indonesia, Ethiopia and Kenya', *Culture, Health & Sexuality - An International Journal for Research, Intervention and Care*, Volume 25, Issue 7. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13691058.2022.2106584>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Kemshall, H, *et al.* (2011) 'Public disclosure: Sex offenders' perceptions of the pilot scheme in England. Compliance, legitimacy and living a "Good Life"', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*, Volume 18, Issue 3. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2011.603062>. (Accessed: 15th March 2024).

Kerr, N, *et al.* (2017) 'Volunteering With Sex Offenders: The Attitudes of Volunteers Toward Sex Offenders, Their Treatment, and Rehabilitation', *Sexual Abuse*. Volume 30, Issue 6. Available at:
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063217691964>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

King and Roberts. (2015) 'The Complexity of Public Attitudes Toward Sex Crimes', *Victims & Offenders - An International Journal of Evidence-based Research, Policy, and Practice*, Volume 12, Issue 1. Available at:
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15564886.2015.1005266>.
(Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Kloess, J, *et al.* (2017) 'Offense Processes of Online Sexual Grooming and Abuse of Children Via Internet Communication Platforms', *Sexual Abuse*, Volume 31, Issue 1. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063217720927>.
(Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Levenson, J, *et al.* (2014) 'Adverse Childhood Experiences in the Lives of Male Sex Offenders: Implications for Trauma-Informed Care', *Sexual Abuse*, Volume 28, Issue 4. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063214535819>.
(Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Lowe and Willis. (2021) 'Do popular attitudinal scales perpetuate negative attitudes towards persons who have sexually offended?', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*, Volume 28, Issue 2. Available at:
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2021.2009050>.
(Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Mallie, A, *et al.* (2010) 'Childhood Abuse and Adolescent Sexual Re-Offending: A Meta-Analysis', *Child & Youth Care Forum*, Volume 40, Pages 401-417. Available at:

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10566-010-9136-0>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Maroño and Bartels. (2019) 'Examining the judgments of pedophiles in relation to a non-sexual offense', *Psychology, Crime & Law*, Volume 26, Issue 9. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1068316X.2020.1742339>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Marshall, W.L. (2010) 'Attachment and intimacy in sexual offenders: an update', *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, Volume 25, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14681991003589568>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

McCartan, K, *et al.* (2017) 'Police officer attitudes to the practicalities of the sex offenders' register, ViSOR and Child Sexual Abuse Disclosure Scheme in England and Wales', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*. Volume 24, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2017.1411641>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

McCartan, K.F, *et al.* (2014) 'The construction of community understandings of sexual violence: rethinking public, practitioner and policy discourses', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13552600.2014.945976>. (Accessed: 6th March 2024).

McCartan and Richards. (2021) 'The Integration of People Convicted of a Sexual Offence Into the Community and Their (Risk) Management', *Current Psychiatry Reports*, Volume 23, Article number 52. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11920-021-01258-4>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

McLean and Maxwell. (2014) 'Sex offender re-integration into the community: realities and challenges', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*, Volume 21, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2014.971891>. (Accessed: 16th February 2024).

Ministry of Justice. (2021). *Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2021*. [online] Ministry of Justice. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/637f3cc1d3bf7f153b8b3232/statistics-on-women-and-the-criminal-justice-system-2021-.pdf>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Moody, R. (2020) 'Women human rights defender's fight against female genital mutilation and child marriages in Africa', *Cities & Health*, Volume 6, Issue 2. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23748834.2020.1833597>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Morais, H, *et al.* (2016) 'Childhood Sexual Abuse in Adolescents Adjudicated for Sexual Offenses: Mental Health Consequences and Sexual Offending Behaviors', *Sexual Abuse*, Volume 30, Issue 1. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063215625224>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Mydlowski, L, *et al.* (2023) 'Tensions between police training and practice for the risk assessment of registered sex offenders in England and Wales', *Journal of Sexual Aggression - An international, interdisciplinary forum for research, theory and practice*. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13552600.2023.2190752>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Noack-Lundberg, K, *et al.* (2021) 'Understanding forced marriage protection orders in the UK', *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*, Volume 43, Issue 4. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09649069.2021.1996083>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Nuzzo, J. (2023) 'Male circumcision' and 'female genital mutilation': why parents choose the procedures and the case for gender bias in medical nomenclature', *The International Journal of Human Rights*, Volume 27, Issue 8. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13642987.2023.2199202>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Office for National Statistics. (2023). *Sexual offences prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2022*. [online] Office for National Statistics. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffencesprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2022>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Platt and Nandi. (2018) 'Ethnic diversity in the UK: new opportunities and changing constraints', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies - Special Issue: Ethnic Diversity in the UK: New Opportunities and Changing Constraints*, Volume 46, Issue 5. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1539229>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Quinn, J, *et al.* (2003) 'Societal reaction to sex offenders: a review of the origins and results of the myths surrounding their crimes and treatment amenability', *Deviant Behavior*. Volume 25, Issue 3. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639620490431147>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Quinn, J, *et al.* (2010) 'Societal reaction to sex offenders: a review of the origins and results of the myths surrounding their crimes and treatment amenability', *Deviant Behavior*, Volume 25, Issue 3. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639620490431147>. (Accessed: 15th March 2024).

Rade, C, *et al.* (2016) 'A Meta-Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Ex-Offenders', *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, Volume 43, Issue 9. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0093854816655837>. (Accessed: 15th March 2024).

Rahman, MS. (2016) 'The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches and Methods in Language "Testing and Assessment" Research: A Literature Review', *Journal of Education and Learning Canadian Center of Science and Education*, Volume 6, Issue 1. Available at: <http://pearl.plymouth.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/10026.1/16598/EJ1120221.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>. (Accessed: 23rd April 2024).

Richards, K. (2017) 'Born This Way? A Qualitative Examination of Public Perceptions of the Causes of Pedophilia and Sexual Offending against Children', *Deviant Behavior*, Volume 39, Issue 7. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639625.2017.1335526>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Rogers, P, *et al.* (2011) 'An Investigation Into the Effect of Respondent Gender, Victim Age, and Perpetrator Treatment on Public Attitudes Towards Sex Offenders, Sex Offender Treatment, and Sex Offender Rehabilitation', *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, Volume 50, Issue 8. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10509674.2011.602472>. (Accessed: 15th March 2024).

Sona, F. (2020) 'Reformulating Transnational Muslim Families: The Case of Sharī'ah-Compliant Child Marriages', *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs - Reformulating Muslim Matrimony: Islamic Marriage and Divorce in Contemporary United Kingdom & Europe*, Volume 40, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13602004.2020.1744840>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Stelzmann, D, *et al.* (2020) 'Media Coverage of Pedophilia: Benefits and Risks from Healthcare Practitioners' Point of View', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/16/5739>. (Accessed: 6th March 2024).

Sudarsan, I, *et al.* (2022) 'South Asian immigrants' and their family carers' beliefs, practices and experiences of childhood long-term conditions: An integrative review', *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, Volume 78, Issue 7. Available at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/jan.15217>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Taherdoost, H. (2019) 'What Is the Best Response Scale for Survey and Questionnaire Design; Review of Different Lengths of Rating Scale / Attitude Scale / Likert Scale', *International Journal of Academic Research in Management (IJARM)*, Volume 8, Issue 1. Available at: <file:///C:/Users/408152/Downloads/SSRN-id3588604.pdf>. (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Tenbergen, G, *et al.* (2015) 'The Neurobiology and Psychology of Pedophilia: Recent Advances and Challenges', *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4478390/>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Tewksbury, R. (2011) 'Stigmatization of Sex Offenders', *Deviant Behavior*, Volume 33, Issue 8. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639625.2011.636690>. (Accessed: 7th February 2024).

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. (2023). *82% rise in online grooming crimes against children in the last 5 years*. [online] The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Available at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/about-us/news-opinion/2023/2023-08-14-82-rise-in-online-grooming-crimes-against-children-in-the-last-5-years/>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Tisdall, L. (2016) 'Education, parenting and concepts of childhood in England, c. 1945 to c. 1979', *Contemporary British History*, Volume 31, Issue 1. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13619462.2016.1226808>. (Accessed: 27th January 2024).

Tyler, N, *et al.* (2021) 'Does Treatment for Sexual Offending Work?', *Current Psychiatry Reports*, Volume 23, Article number 51. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s11920-021-01259-3.pdf>. (Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Van Selm and Jankowski. (2006) 'Conducting Online Surveys', *Quality and Quantity*, Volume 40, Pages 435-456. Available at: [file:///C:/Users/408152/Downloads/s11135-005-8081-8%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/408152/Downloads/s11135-005-8081-8%20(1).pdf). (Accessed: 17th March 2024).

Vauclair and Fischer. (2011) 'Do cultural values predict individuals' moral attitudes? A cross-cultural multilevel approach', *European Journal of Social Psychology*. Available at: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/ejsp.794?saml_referrer. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Walfield, S. (2018) "'Men Cannot Be Raped': Correlates of Male Rape Myth Acceptance", *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Volume 36, Issue 13-14. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0886260518817777>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

Wood, P, *et al.* (2015) 'Offending Patterns, Control Balance, and Affective Rewards among Convicted Sex Offenders', *Deviant Behavior*, Volume 36, Issue 5. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639625.2014.935659>. (Accessed: 26th February 2024).

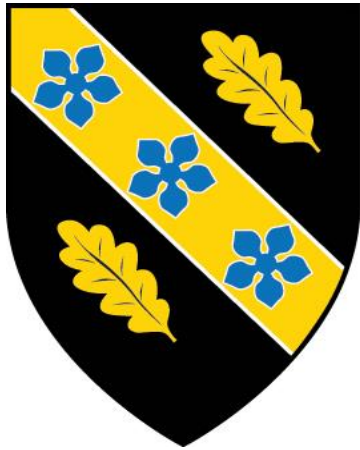
Wurtele, S. (2020) "'They're Not Monsters!' Changing University Students' Perceptions of Child Sex Offenders through Education and Contact", *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, Volume 32, Issue 2. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10511253.2021.1892159>. (Accessed: 7th February 2024).

Zack, E, *et al.* (2016) "'It must be great being a female pedophile!': The nature of public perceptions about female teacher sex offenders", *Crime, Media, Culture: An*

International Journal. Volume 14, Issue 1. Available at:
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1741659016674044>. (Accessed: 15th
February 2024).

Zgoba and Cowan. (2019) 'Sexual Offense Legislation Across the Pond: A Review of
Community Sentiment Toward the United Kingdom's Implementation of Sarah's Law',
Sexual Abuse, Volume 32, Issue 4. Available at:
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063219847671>.
(Accessed: 7th March 2024).

Zgoba and Cowan. (2019) 'Sexual Offense Legislation Across the Pond: A Review of
Community Sentiment Toward the United Kingdom's Implementation of Sarah's Law',
Sexual Abuse, Volume 32, Issue 4. Available at:
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1079063219847671>.
(Accessed: 7th March 2024).



PRIFYSGOL CYMRU

Y Drindod Dewi Sant

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Trinity Saint David

SWANSEA - ABERTAWE

**Assessing the psychological, social,
and cultural responses of the British
public towards sex offenders, and
effective mitigation and management
policing
strategies**

**Appendix A - Dissertation data
results**

**Olivia Meeks
July 2024**

	What is your rank?	How many years have you served in the police force?	What is your sex / gender?	How would you rate the effectiveness of the current management strategies that GWENT POLICE are using to monitor sex offenders?	How would you rate the effectiveness of external agencies that monitor and manage sex offenders within GWENT?	How would you rate the involvement of the majority of sex offenders regarding rehabilitation and management strategies?	How often do the sex offenders you manage face harassment, discrimination, or threatening behaviour from members of the public?	How would you rate the concerns and opinions of the majority of the public regarding a sex offender within their community?	In your opinion, what current management strategies work well in GWENT POLICE when it comes to managing sex offenders?	What more could be done to manage and rehabilitate sex offenders within GWENT POLICE?	What more could be done to better safeguard and educate communities within GWENT POLICE regarding sex offenders?	What strategies do you feel would be effective in positively influencing public attitudes towards the rehabilitation of sex offenders?	Do you feel the public would be open to living beside rehabilitated sex offenders within their community?	Acknowledging the public's' resentment with regards to sex offenders being housed back into the community, what re-housing strategies do you think work best in terms of rehabilitation and reducing integration challenges?	What do you think is acceptable for members of the public to have access to, regarding sex offenders within their community?
1	DC	3	Male	4	4	3	5	4	Specialist Teams	Court system reform	Training for NPT officers	Education	No	Protection of sex offender identity	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
2	PC	19	Male	4	3	3	3	3	As far as I am aware sex offenders have dedicated officers managing them. This allows oversight of any offending, behaviour and risk management to the public and the offenders themselves.	I am unsure of all current processes in place so would not be able to comment unfortunately.	Use of social media campaigns, leaflets, police surgeries.	Using positive stories of where rehabilitation has been successful and how this has been accomplished. New stories, documentaries, social media campaigns.	Some portions of society maybe open to it knowing how they have been rehabilitated. I feel some would still be reluctant in doing so.	I'm not sure what strategies would work best, however a decision maybe dependant on the offending pattern and nature of the person involved.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
3	PS	6	Female	3	3	2	5	1	MOSOVO play a vital role in their rehabilitation, including announced and unannounced home visits.	More powers on where they can be rehoused. Often we as police have to deal with community tension when they find out a RSO resides nearby them or to schools.	More community engagement surrounding how they are required to be housed	I do not believe there is anything to my knowledge right now that the police could do that can influence positive public attitudes towards the rehabilitation, the media these days prevents doing such.	No - constant community tension and outtings on social media.	They should not be housed near schools, are area that's predominately family area however should be in an area that is going to actively encourage them to be involved in society, seek employment and reduce the risk of them conforming to crime.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
4	DC	21	Female	4	4	4	3	5	Home visits, examination of devices.	More staff within the department and increased contact	Social media engagement around the managing of Sex offenders	More engagement with communities whether that be via social media or Force web sites. Positive stories of rehabilitation presented to the public	No, I think there is still a stereotype that sex offenders won't change their behaviour and pose a risk to the community	Supported living but not multiple occupation as it could run the risk of re-offending living with other sex offenders.	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
5	Police Staff	28 years (27 years as police officer 1 year as staff)	Female	4	3	3	2	3	Inspecting devices when sex offender has a SHPO	More use of covert tactics	Not sure	I don't think there is a strategy out there that can do this.	No	The best strategy is the public not knowing unless there is a safeguarding issue that requires a disclosure. Communities do not want to live in close proximity to sex offenders and do not care if they are classed as rehabilitated.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
6	DC	17	Female	4	3	3	1	5	Mappa works well	More resources	greater understanding	A gravity system with the court sentencing. At present the system is the same for low and high level offenders and does not allow for public understanding or circumstances to be taken into consideration.	Again if a tier system was put in place - possibly	Ensuring offenders are not housed in a concentrated area with similar people where they are able to interact regularly and low inhabitations.	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
7	DC	20	Male	6	5	4	4	4	Robust visit strategy. In depth ARMS assessment. Lateral checks 'behind the scenes' of a nominal. Such as ANPR, phone data, social media, online activity monitoring.	Additional staff for monitoring would allow for more proactive work into offenders. Either for conducting covert enquiries to determine a persons involvement in criminality or risky behaviour or for assisting with housing, welfare or job opportunities.	More community involvement with NPT groups delivering awareness and input into offending behaviours.	Publicising successful rehabilitation stories. Publicising the low re-offending rates. Publicising the success of Gwent Police MOSOVO dept in managing offenders and ongoing risk.	No, this is the reason sex offender status is treated in a confidential manner, and only disclosed where necessary. Public perception is that an offender will always re-offend and are not receptive to living next to an RSO.	This is dependant upon the offender. Supported living may be the more appropriate route, or a HMO with security to ensure the nominal conforms to a set routine. Offenders vary in their personal abilities to interact with others, understand procedures and adhere to rules. Therefore each case must be treated on its own merit.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
8	DC	3	Male	4	4	3	5	4	Specialist Teams	Court system reform	Training for NPT officers	Education	No	Protection of sex offender identity	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
9	PC	16	Male	4	4	3	2	5	Ensuring up to date information and risks are included on computer systems so that future engagement/reports are responded to in an informed manner. Do not know enough about intervention programmes to comment on these e.g. through probation	Make sure all agencies working together to manage cases and risks correctly. Funding for early intervention programmes for those concerned about their behaviour or signpost to support if concerned about own/other's behaviours.	Funding for victim services to support those impacted. Delivery of education initiatives to educate children and young people. Making use of national campaigns e.g. SOUND to educate communities and signpost to support if concerned about own/other's behaviours.	Assurances around continued scrutiny of offenders. Case studies where rehabilitation has been successful.	This would be dependent on the individual (the SO and the public - e.g. some SOs may be perceived as less threatening). Those who feel vulnerable (e.g., families with children) may be less open to living beside rehabilitated sex offenders, and single women.	Housing locations with fewer opportunities for triggers for the sex offender (e.g., if there is a trigger for their criminal activity (either sexual offending or other linked offending) this should be considered and avoided where possible)	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
10	PC	4	Female	4	3	3	4	3	NICHE flags and intel reports Safeguarding Conditions	work with partner agencies more frequently engage with offenders to ensure they are able to identify issues and seek the right support to overcome the challenges Therapy	Community engagement - ensure that the public have an opportunity to raise concerns or questions this could minimise the public taking action into their own hands. Safeguarding events in the community to ensure MOP know how and where to report any concerns	Sharing data Transparency on what work is done to help sex offenders	Depending on circumstances. Majority would not be open to this	Supported living, support workers available, CCTV on the property, attending groups and community centres,	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
11	PC	6	Male	3	4	3	5	2	The specialist teams that manage and work alongside the appropriate agencies. They have the tools that other teams such as Response or NPT don't have.	More specialist teams and resources are need in order to create tailored treatment for each offender. It cannot be a blanket approach for all offenders. Offenders need the opportunity to try and get better.	Community need to have the opportunity to be heard directly and to be able to express their concerns. Education needs to come from the police and specialist teams direct to the public.	Again, further community engagement and education by Gwent police and outside agencies in order to try and remove stigma and negative attitudes.	Most likely not, even with further education and engagement. Too much resentment, and negative stigma.	To be placed in housing that is specifically designed to house these offenders and that is also designed to keep the public safe. Housing needs to also be specific for each offender depending on their offences.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
12	PC	8	Female	4	3	3	3	5	MAPPa	Not enough resourcing in GWENT POLICE or GWENT agencies	Better training for PCs on the ground that deal with the public face to face	Further education for communities	No as too much tension within communities or victims and their families	Location of housing to be seriously considered to keep both offenders and public safe	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.
13	PC	3	Female	3	5	3	4	4	I believe MOSOVO	Maybe response officers working more closely with outside agencies or MOSOVO to try and prevent further issues.	Better community engagement with response officers and the teams that manage the offenders. The public wants to speak to people face to face.	Being open and honest with the public. More engagement.	Probably not.	Supported housing and ideally not to be near any members of the public.	A sex offender's details such as their name, address, DOB, and their crimes should not be disclosed to the public.
14	PC	3	Male	3	3	5	4	3	Appropriate warning marks and flags on GWENT systems. Communication between control room and officers on the ground works pretty well.	More severe punishment when being charged.	Community engagement	Community engagement	No	Appropriate housing	Limited details of a sex offender should only be granted to a victim, such as their latest address.

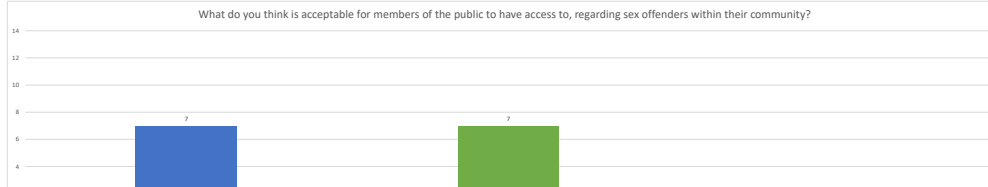
[illegible]

No.	What is your rank?	How many years have you served in the police force?	What is your sex / gender?	How would you rate the effectiveness of the current management strategies that GWENT POLICE are using to monitor sex offenders?	How would you rate the effectiveness of external agencies that monitor and manage sex offenders within GWENT?	How would you rate the involvement of the majority of sex offenders regarding rehabilitation and management strategies?	How often do the sex offenders you manage face harassment, discrimination, or threatening behaviour from members of the public?	How would you rate the concerns and opinions of the majority of the public regarding a sex offender within their community?
1	DC	3	Male	4	4	3	5	4
2	PC	19	Male	4	3	3	3	3
3	PS	6	Female	3	3	2	5	1
4	DC	21	Female	4	4	4	3	5
5	Police Staff	28 years (27 years as police officer 1 year as staff)	Female	4	3	3	2	3
6	DC	17	Female	4	3	3	1	5
7	DC	20	Male	6	5	4	4	4
8	DC	3	Male	4	4	3	5	4
9	PC	16	Male	4	4	3	2	5
10	PC	4	Female	4	3	3	4	3
11	PC	6	Male	3	4	3	5	2
12	PC	8	Female	4	3	3	3	5
13	PC	3	Female	3	5	3	4	4
14	PC	3	Male	3	3	5	4	3
Average (mean)				3.857142857	3.642857143	3.214285714	3.571428571	3.642857143
Standard Deviation				0.742307489	0.717848259	0.673855795	1.237179148	1.171515676

No.	What is your rank?	How many years have you served in the police force?	What is your sex / gender?	In your opinion, what current management strategies work well in GWENT POLICE when it comes to managing sex offenders?	What more could be done to manage and rehabilitate sex offenders within GWENT POLICE?	What more could be done to better safeguard and educate communities within GWENT POLICE regarding sex offenders?	What strategies do you feel would be effective in positively influencing public attitudes towards the rehabilitation of sex offenders?	Do you feel the public would be open to living beside rehabilitated sex offenders within their community?	Acknowledging the public's reservations with regards to sex offenders being housed back into the community, what re-housing strategies do you think work best in terms of rehabilitation and reducing integration challenges?
1	DC	3	Male	Specialist Teams	Court system reform	Training for NPT officers	Education	No	Protection of sex offender identity
2	PC	19	Male	As far as I am aware sex offenders have dedicated officers managing them. This allows oversight of any offending, behaviour and risk management to the public and the offenders themselves.	I am unsure of all current processes in place so would not be able to comment unfortunately.	Use of social media campaigns, leaflets, police surgeries.	Using positive stories of where rehabilitation has been successful and how this has been accomplished. New stories, documentaries, social media campaigns.	Some portions of society maybe open to it knowing how they have been rehabilitated. I feel some would still be reluctant in doing so.	I'm not sure what strategies would work best, however a decision maybe dependant on the offending pattern and nature of the person involved.
3	PS	6	Female	MOSOVO play a vital role in their rehabilitation, including announced and unannounced home visits.	More powers on where they can be rehoused. Often we as police have to deal with community tension when they find out a RSO resides nearby them or to schools.	More community engagement surrounding how they are required to be housed	I do not believe there is anything to my knowledge right now that the police could do that can influence positive public attitudes towards the rehabilitation, the media these days prevents doing such.	No - constant community tension and outtings on social media.	They should not be housed near schools, are area that is predominately family area however should be in an area that is going to actively encourage them to be involved in society, seek employment and reduce the risk of them conforming to crime.
4	DC	21	Female	Home visits, examination of devices.	More staff within the department and increased contact	Social media engagement around the managing of Sex offenders	More engagement with communities whether that be via social media or Force web sites. Positive stories of rehabilitation presented to the public	No, I think there is still a stereotype that sex offenders won't change their behaviour and pose a risk to the community	Supported living but not multiple occupation as it could run the risk of re-offending living with other sex offenders.
5	Police Staff	28 years (27 years as police officer 1 year as staff)	Female	Inspecting devices when sex offender has a SHPO	More use of covert tactics	Not sure	I don't think there is a strategy out there that can do this.	No	The best strategy is the public not knowing unless there is a safeguarding issue that requires a disclosure. Communities do not want to live in close proximity to sex offenders and do not care if they are classed as rehabilitated.
6	DC	17	Female	Mappa works well	More resources	greater understanding	A gravity system with the court sentencing. At present the system is the same for low and high level offenders and does not allow for public understanding or circumstances to be taken into consideration.	Again if a tier system was put in place possibly	Ensuring offenders are not housed in a concentrated area with similar people where they are able to interact regularly and low inhabitations.

7	DC	20	Male	Robust visit strategy. In depth ARMS assessment. Lateral checks 'behind the scenes' of a nominal. Such as ANPR, phone data, social media, online activity monitoring.	Additional staff for monitoring would allow for more proactive work into offenders. Either for conducting covert enquiries to determine a persons involvement in criminality or risky behaviour or for assisting with housing, welfare or job opportunities.	More community involvement with NPT groups delivering awareness and input into offending behaviours. Publicising sentencing guidelines and making the public more aware of why an offender was given a community order, or rehabilitation order compared to a custodial sentence.	Publicising successful rehabilitation stories. Publicising the low re-offending rates. Publicising the success of Gwent Police MOSOVO dept in managing offenders and ongoing risk.	No, this is the reason sex offender status is treated in a confidential manner, and only disclosed where necessary. Public perception is that an offender will always re-offend and are not receptive to living next to an RSO.	This is dependant upon the offender. Supported living may be the more appropriate route, or a HMO with security to ensure the nominal conforms to a set routine. Offenders vary in their personal abilities to interact with others, understand procedures and adhere to rules. Therefore each case must be treated on its own merit.
8	DC	3	Male	Specialist Teams	Court system reform	Training for NPT officers	Education	No	Protection of sex offender identity
9	PC	16	Male	Ensuring up to date information and risks are included on computer systems so that future engagement/reports are responded to in an informed manner. Do not know enough about intervention programmes to comment on these e.g. through probation	Make sure all agencies working together to manage cases and risks correctly. Funding for early intervention programmes for those concerned about their behaviour	Funding for victim services to support those impacted. Delivery of education initiatives to educate children and young people. Making use of national campaigns e.g. SOUND to educate communities and signpost to support if concerned about own/others behaviours.	Assurances around continued scrutiny of offenders. Case studies where rehabilitation has been successful.	This would be dependent on the individual (the SO and the public - e.g., some SOs may be perceived as less threatening). Those who feel vulnerable (e.g., families with children) may be less open to living beside rehabilitated sex offenders; and single women.	Housing locations with fewer opportunities for triggers for the sex offender (e.g., if there is a trigger for their criminal activity [either sexual offending or other linked offending] this should be considered and avoided where possible)
10	PC	4	Female	NICHE flags and intel reports Safeguarding Conditions	work with partner agencies more frequently engage with offenders to ensure they are able to identify issues and seek the right support to overcome the challenges Therapy	Community engagement - ensure that the public have an opportunity to raise concerns or questions this could minimise the public taking action into their own hands. Safeguarding events in the community to ensure MOP know how and where to report any concerns	Sharing data Transparency on what work is done to help sex offenders	Depending on circumstances. Majority would not be open to this	Supported living, support workers available, CCTV on the property, attending groups and community centres,
11	PC	6	Male	The specialist teams that manage and work alongside the appropriate agencies. They have the tools that other teams such as Response or NPT don't have.	More specialist teams and resources are need in order to create tailored treatment for each offender. It cannot be a blanket approach for all offenders. Offenders need the opportunity to try and get better.	Community need to have the opportunity to be heard directly and to be able to express their concerns. Education needs to come from the police and specialist teams direct to the public.	Again, further community engagement and education by Gwent police and outside agencies in order to try and remove stigma and negative attitudes.	Most likely not, even with further education and engagement. Too much resentment, and negative stigma.	To be placed in housing that is specifically designed to house these offenders and that is also designed to keep the public safe. Housing needs to also be specific for each offender depending on their offences.
12	PC	8	Female	MAPP	Not enough resourcing in GWENT POLICE or GWENT agencies	Better training for PCs on the ground that deal with the public face to face	Further education for communities	No as too much tension within communities or victims and their families	Location of housing to be seriously considered to keep both offenders and public safe
13	PC	3	Female	I believe MOSOVO	Maybe response officers working more closely with outside agencies or MOSOVO to try and prevent further issues.	Better community engagement with response officers and the teams that manage the offenders. The public wants to speak to people face to face.	Being open and honest with the public. More engagement.	Probably not.	Supported housing and ideally not to be near any members of the public.
14	PC	3	Male	Appropriate warning marks and flags on GWENT systems. Communication between control room and officers on the ground works pretty well.	More severe punishment when being charged.	Community engagement	Community engagement	No	Appropriate housing

Question 1	Number of Selections
A sex offender's details...	7
Limited details...	7
Details of a...	0
Question 2	Number of Selections
Longer incarceration...	6
Mandatory therapy...	10
No rehabilitation...	4
Released...	9
Regular monitoring...	9
Question 3	Number of Selections
Once a...	1
Conditions should...	3
A SO should be...	10



A SO no matter...

0

Question 4

Number of Selections

Absolutely no contact...

6

Restrictive where...

11

Restricting the type...

13

Limited...

12

Details of a SO...

5

Question 5

Number of Selections

No approach...

5

...encouraged to report...

1

...actively try and isolate...

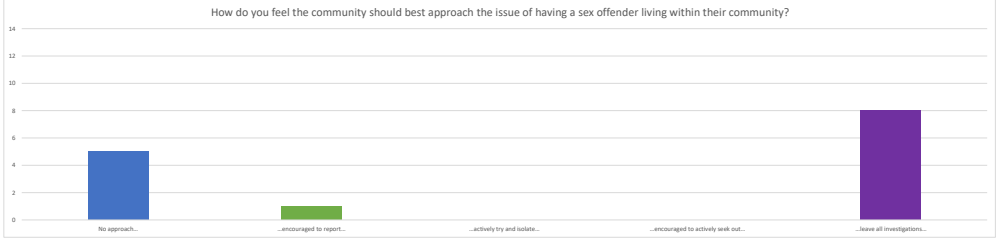
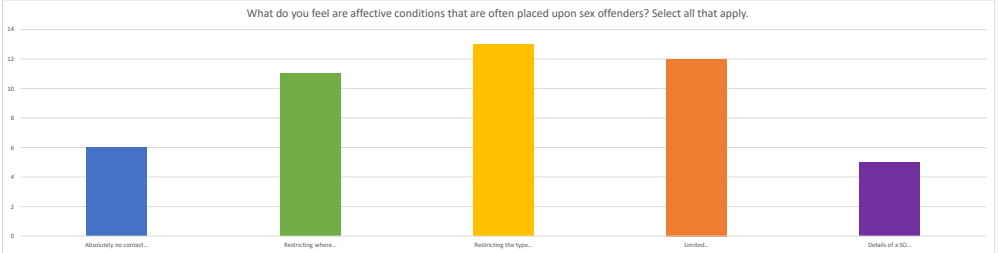
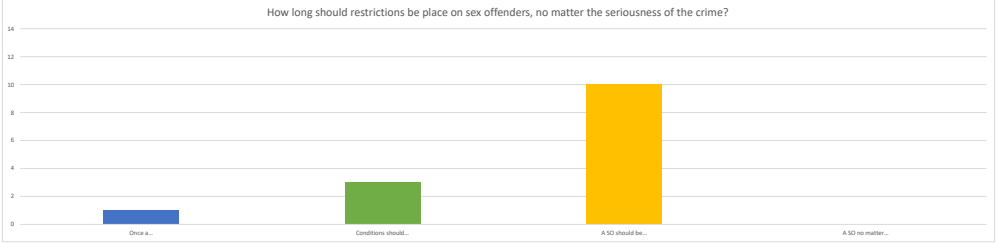
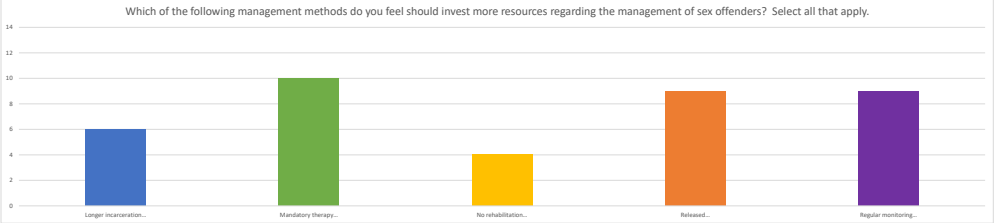
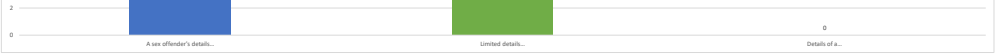
0

...encouraged to actively seek out...

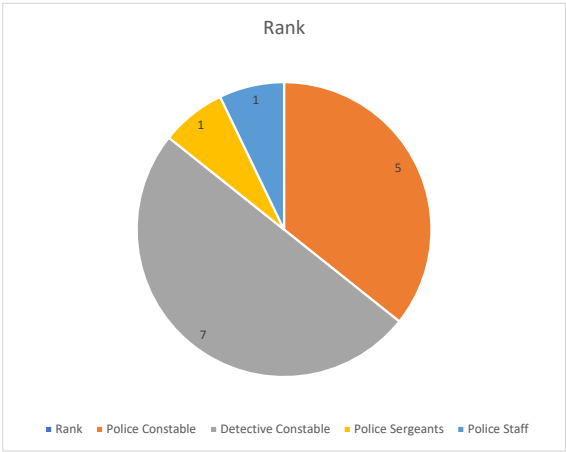
0

...leave all investigations...

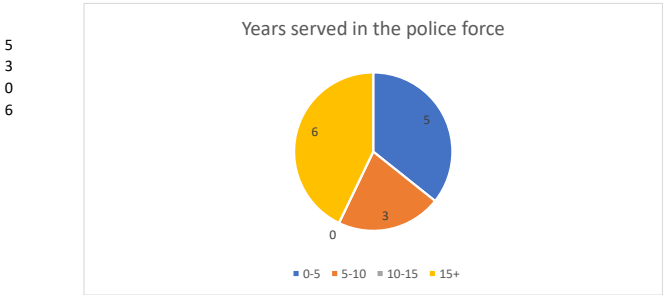
8



Rank		
Police Constable	5	
Detective Constable	7	
Police Sergeants	1	
Police Staff	1	



Years served in the police force		
3	0-5	
19	5-10	
6	10-15	
21	15+	
28		
17		
20		
3		
16		
4		
6		
8		
3		
3		



(27 years as police officer 1 year as staff)

What is your sex / gender?		
Female	7	
Male	7	

7
7

