University of Huddersfield Repository

Reeves, Carla

The role of Probation Approved Premises in supporting the formation of pro-offending social networks amongst sex offenders

Original Citation

Reeves, Carla (2013) The role of Probation Approved Premises in supporting the formation of pro-offending social networks amongst sex offenders. In: One Day Symposium on Incarceration, 1st February 2013, Sheffield, UK. (Unpublished)

This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/16820/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
The role of Probation Approved Premises in supporting the formation of pro-offending social networks amongst sex offenders

Dr Carla Reeves

University of Huddersfield
With thanks to Bangor University
Today...

• Aim =
  – Explore the structure of offender groups in Probation Approved Premises and how these may support pro-offending identities
  – Consider the structures of the PAP and how this may support the formation of pro-offending offender groups

• Sex offender =
  – Anyone convicted of a sexual offence under the SOA 1997 or 2003
  – Residing in the hostel in the fieldwork period
The Study

• Ethnographic study of the experiences of sex offenders living in a PAP over 21 months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of data collected</th>
<th>Number of data collection points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observation in hostel (including informal interviews)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with residents</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with Staff</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Mixed hostel setting for high risk offenders:
  – insular, secretive, isolated
Research on sex offenders & reintegration:

- Pro-offending attitudes, personal & social identity
  - Continued social stigma & exclusion
  - Negative local community projection of identity

- Complex process of internalised change in personal identity construct
  - Some CJ agency staff assumptions of ‘irredeemable’
  - Liberal other Vs Demonised other

- Pro-social attitudes & social identity as a positive, active social agent
  - Peer support of neutralisations & cognitive distortions

Alternative outcome: Resistance to positive change & maintenance of pro-offending identity
Findings: Messy, non-linear process of identity change

Positive influences e.g.
- Positive role models (pro social modelling)
- Social denunciation
- Social norms
- Supported by external inhibitions to offending

Offender

Offence based / life skills work
Social norms

Social is denunciation

Negative influences e.g.
- Social isolation
- Negative peer group identity
- Institutional culture
- Offence neutralisations & cognitive distortions
- Institutional structures

Supported by external inhibitions to offending
Findings: Messy, non-linear process of identity change

Positive influences e.g.
- Positive role models (pro social modelling)
- Social denunciation
- Supported by external inhibitions to offending

Offender

Offence based / life skills work

Social norms

Social denunciation

Offence neutralisations & cognitive distortions

Negative peer group identity

Social isolation

Institutional structures

Institutional culture
Findings: social grouping

• Foundation of social identities
  – Shared cultural values and group identity

• “you still get the same groups forming [as in prison]. Those on drugs and the others. You know what I mean. (Jim, csa)

• “ those paedo’s” (Paul, staff)
  – Drug addict / other = non sex offender
  – Other / sex offender = sex offender
  – Younger v older residents

• “I say I’m here for violence and they believe me, it helps that I do have a temper on me. Then they leave me alone [...] (Jack csa)
A solid line denotes additional membership of other groups. A dotted line denotes potential movement between groups. Arrows denote the direction of movement on dotted lines.
Significance of grouping

- Immersive group identity supported:
  - resistance to offence-based work
  - Neutralisations & cognitive distortions
  - Construction of themselves as a sex offender
  - Construction of sex offenders as not ‘criminal’

- “you listen to these men [...] justifying it to themselves over all this time.[...] they sound more convincing. And they are there all the time. Not just once a week or whatever. (Jim, csa)

- Emotionally & practically supportive network
  - Potentially pro-social
Structural impact on grouping:

- Structural constraints of mandated:
  - Accommodation
  - SOGP
  - Communal living space
  - Admissions policy

Sex offender social group

- Proximity
- Shared values & attitudes
- Shared experiences
- Homophily
Cultural impact on grouping:

- **Sex offender social group**
- **Proximity**
- **Homophily**
- **Shared experience**
- **Shared values & attitudes**
- **Territorial use of group space**
- **Demonised other: ‘beasts’, ‘perverts’**
- **Staff: index offence = primary identifier**
- **Social need for support network**
- **Group judgement label (staff & residents)**
- **Polarised ‘them & us’ culture**
Conclusions:

- Probation hostels work to encourage grouping amongst sex offenders

- Sex offender informal group is the most influential factor in determining individual’s response to hostel work & their self-concept
  - Negative effect in this study

- Grouping by sex offenders tends to be seen as a risk-indicative active choice, but...
  - Like anyone else, feel the need to have a socially support network around them
  - Structurally & culturally constrained in their social networks
  - Staff & hostel work also contribute to grouping pressures
Dr Carla Reeves

c.reeves@hud.ac.uk


University of Huddersfield
Institute for Research in Citizenship and Applied Human Sciences
References:


• Hudson, K. (2005), Offending Identities: Sex Offenders’ Perspectives on their Treatment and Management. Cullompton: Willan.
• Scottish Executive (2003), Criminal Justice Accommodation Services: a review and consultation paper. Scottish Executive.