Evening Seminar
Offender Personality Disorder Pathway Programme
11 March, 2015

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Strategic Context
Inclusion for DSPD: Evaluating Assessment and treatment (IDEA) (March 2006 – August 2009)

Tom Burns, Jenny Yiend, Tom Fahy, Seena Fazel, Ray Fitzpatrick, Julia Sinclair, Robert Rogers, Maria Vasquez Montes

Multi-method Evaluation of the Management, Organisation and Staffing (MEMOS) in high security treatment services for people with Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder (DSPD) (October 2010)

Tim Weaver, Julie Trebilcock, Mary Leamy, Mohammed Al-Hairi, Mike Crawford & Peter Tyrer

DSPD Strategy economic and financial modelling October 2010. TRIBAL consulting
The Government believes that the £69m currently invested in DSPD services can be used more effectively to improve the management of offenders thereby reducing re-offending, risk of harm to the public, and providing more treatment places and high quality services.
What is Personality Disorder?

- Persistent
- Problematic
- Pervasive
Equality

**BME**
- Effect of Culture
- Over representation in CJS
- Under representation in services
- Responsivity

**Disability**
- Physical access to services
- Cognitive capacity
- Responsivity

**Gender**
- Evidence of differences and similarities
- Responsivity
### The entry criteria for services

#### Men
- Assessed as presenting a high likelihood of violent or sexual offence repetition and high or very high risk of serious harm to others at some point during their current sentence
- Likely to have a severe personality disorder
- A clinically justifiable link between the personality disorder and the risk
- Managed by NPS

#### Women
- Current offence of violence against the person, criminal damage, sexual and/or against children
- Assessed as presenting a high risk of committing an offence from the above categories
- Likely to have a severe form of personality disorder
- A clinically justifiable link between the above
## Estimate of need and demand - men / custody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence Length</th>
<th>No. of males in custody June 2012</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen (and included in analysis)</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen and satisfy at least one of the five other screening criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;12 months</td>
<td>5,924</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12+ months</td>
<td>42,414</td>
<td>7,339</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>5,813</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>7,204</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>5,071</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66,426</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Estimate of need and demand – men / community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence Type</th>
<th>No. of males in the community June 2012</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen (and included in analysis)</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen and satisfy at least one of the five other screening criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Offenders no.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence</td>
<td>44,551</td>
<td>5,052</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO / SSO</td>
<td>72,622</td>
<td>8,307</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punitive only orders</td>
<td>24,667</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141,840</td>
<td>13,986</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Estimate of need and demand – women / custody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence Length</th>
<th>No. of females in custody June 2012</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen (and included in analysis)</th>
<th>Offenders who pass harm screen and satisfy at least one of the five other screening criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;12 months determinate</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12+ months determinate</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,194</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Estimate of need and demand – women / community

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO / SSO</td>
<td>13,698</td>
<td>5,113</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punitive only orders</td>
<td>3,263</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,998</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimate of need and demand – conclusions

Need – 20,000 men and women offenders

Demand - ?
Underpinning principles

- Shared responsibility
- Joint operations
- Community-to-community pathway
- Case formulation
- Psychologically informed
- Long-term pathway commitment
- Managing breakdown & failure

Staff have clarity of approach, primary task & role;
Are well trained, supported & supervised;
Account is given to staff perceptions

Service users have clarity of approach, role & responsibility
Account is given to service user perceptions
Workforce development

Case identification
Pathway planning

Risk management

Enabling Environments

OPD treatment

PIPEs

Community case management

Use resources efficiently

Psychological health improvement

Public protection
Key Milestones

To Jointly Commission with NOMS and the NHS

• New community based PD services in all probation areas
• Up to 6 new PD treatment services for men in prisons - (total of 300 places)
• Up to 13 new PD progression services in prisons and in approved premises (800 places)
• PD treatment services for women in prison - up to four services (total of 80 places)
• PD workforce development in prisons and probation
• Appropriate information technology
• A number of support services linked to the programme, such as:
  a) field test in a prison working with violent and disruptive prisoners,
  b) PD support for Close Supervision Centres
  c) Therapeutic Communities for prisoners with LD
  d) PD treatment services in the community
• PD programme evaluation
The services

North

Wales

Midlands & East

South

London
Community outreach, Treatment
MSU Oswin, Newcastle

HMP Frankland, Durham.
PD Trt PIPE

HMP Full Sutton, York.
CSC support

Lancashire MBT Pilot site
HMP Garth, Preston.
PD Trt

HMP Wymott, Preston.
PIPE

Southview AP, York.
PIPE

The Retreat, York.
PD Trt

Holbeck House AP, Leeds.
PIPE

Leeds MBT Pilot site

Liverpool MBT Pilot site

Ashworth PD Trt

Resettle, Liverpool.
PD Trt

Stafford House, AP Liverpool.
PIPE

Bradshaw House, AP, Manchester.
PIPE

Community ID, case formulation, pathway planning and case management
Community ID, case formulation, pathway planning and case management
Community ID, case formulation, pathway planning and case management
ALL AP will be Enabling Environments
Community outreach.

Treatment HMP Grendon, Aylesbury DTC TC + Pathfinder Bristol Pathway planning, PD Trt

Community ID, case formulation, pathway planning and case management

SOUTH and WALES

HMP Swaleside, Sheppey PD Trt Pre PIPE PIPE ESS

HMPYOI Ayelsbury, PD Trt

Wales MBT Pilot site

Gloucestershire MBT Pilot site

Pathfinder South, Pathway planning, PD Trt

Devon MBT Pilot site

Pathfinder, South, Pathway planning, PD Trt
Community ID, case formulation, pathway planning and case management
What are the gaps?
Gaps

Community CJS Treatment

High secure post pipe

Sex Offenders pathway

Community Forensic mental health services

Cat C pre pipe

Pathway out of custody – Cat D

More PIPES in APs

LD pathway

Supported housing
1. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Pathway
   • How was the PD strategy delivered?
   • What difference did the PD strategy make?
   • Did the benefits justify the costs?

In addition:
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of individual programmes, including pilots/field tests;
3. To evaluate the development of new tools (e.g. case formulation, training materials);
4. To develop knowledge in the field of forensic PD
National Evaluation

Pathway Effectiveness

Service Impact

Practice and Development

IONNA
A case study investigation into the Chromis programme

OPD Treatment

DTC

An evaluation of risk reduction following treatment using HCR20

PIPE

Impact Staff Training Module (KUF)

Evaluation of the women’s PD Pathway in Lancashire
National Evaluation (male offenders)

“The key principle for the national OPD Programme is that outcomes will be achieved and maintained by the offender accessing a Pathway of services, rather than accessing a single intervention or programme.”

- Kings College London (KCL) lead
- Starts 1st August 2014 for 4 years
- Stage 1 (first 18 months) feasibility: develop Pathway theory, test data collection, analysis
- Stage 1 focus on OPD Pathway in North of England
Process study – How was the PD strategy delivered?
• Aim - to provide a robust theoretical understanding of how the pathway operates, how the Pathway has been delivered and explain the outcomes of the impact and economic evaluations in light of these expectations.

Impact study – What difference did the PD strategy make?
• Aim - to assess the effectiveness of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway on reducing reoffending and improving psychological health; and guide commissioners, providers and policy makers on which aspects of the programme are most effective and how the programme can be refined.

Economic evaluation – Did the benefits justify the costs?
• Aim to provide evidence on the cost effectiveness of the Pathway, to support NHS England and NOMS in its on-going strategic planning of the pathway.
Questions ?