

Reducing reoffending and improving health:

Increasing occupational participation for people with criminal justice involvement and a personality disorder

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Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust



NIHR | National Institute
for Health Research



Background to study



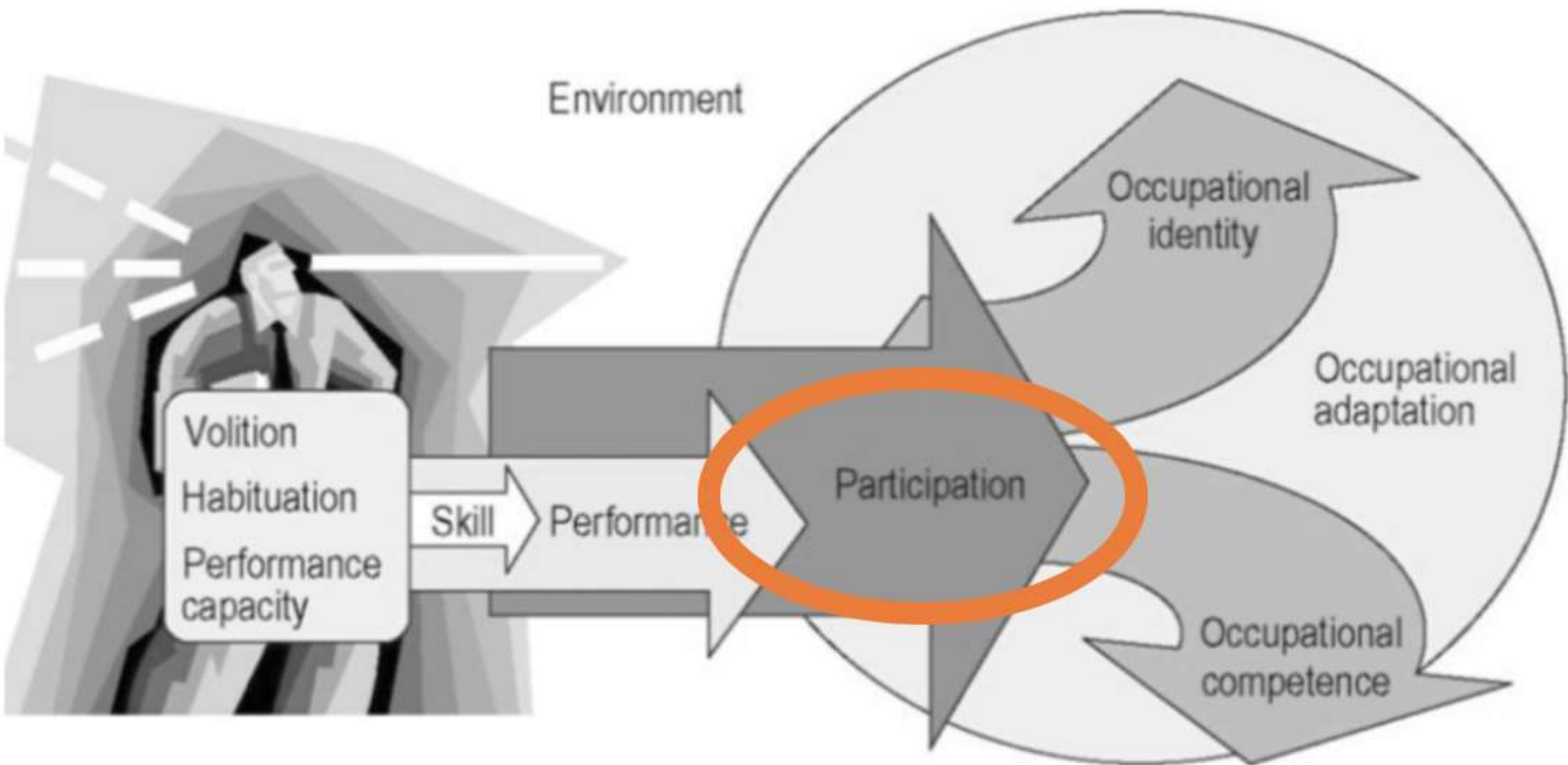
Study overview and
snapshot results



Implications for practice
and research

People with criminal justice involvement and personality disorder

- More likely to reoffend *Yu et al 2012*
- More likely to have poor health / QoL *Black et al 2010*
- Less likely to consistently participate in 'prosocial' occupations *Hill et al 2013*
- Impact: individual, victims, communities, society
Heeks et al 2018, Dustmann & Fasani 2014
- Significant investment in OPD Pathway (E&W) *NOMs 2014*
- No (?) Scottish equivalent service






Research aim:

Develop an intervention to increase occupational participation

- ▶ Apply MRC guidelines *MRC 2008*
 - ▶ complexity
 - ▶ integrating theory and evidence
 - ▶ real world application
- ▶ Integrate stakeholder involvement (Patient/Public Involvement: PPI)

1. What do we already know?

What influences social outcomes among offenders with personality disorder: A systematic review

Catriona Connell^{1,2}  | Vivek Furtado^{1,2} | Elizabeth A. McKay³ | Swaran P. Singh^{1,4}

Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health 2018

Insufficient evidence


Low quality studies

Heterogenous factors/outcomes/interventions

No theoretical rationale

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

How effective are interventions to improve social outcomes among offenders with personality disorder: a systematic review 

Catriona Connell^{1,2*}  Vivek Furtado^{1,2}, Elizabeth A. McKay³ and Swaran P. Singh^{2,4}

BMC Psychiatry 2017

2. What influences occupational participation?

Mixed methods study

18 men and women – stratified purposive sample

- Narrative interview + semi structured interview
- Interviewer rated standardised assessments
- Co-produced narrative slope

Pillar integration process
Johnson et al. 2017

Results – what influences occupational participation?

- 28 factors
- Mapped against concepts from Model of Human Occupation
- Differences with comparison samples and model
- Strengths of mixed methods approach

Original article

People with severe problematic personality traits and offending histories: What influences occupational participation?

C Connell^{a,b,*}, Elizabeth A McKay^c, Vivek Furtado^{a,b}, Swaran P Singh^{a,d}

3. How to effectively target these factors in intervention?

Method: 3 round online Delphi survey

Participants: 30 multidisciplinary experts from health, criminal justice, academia

R1:

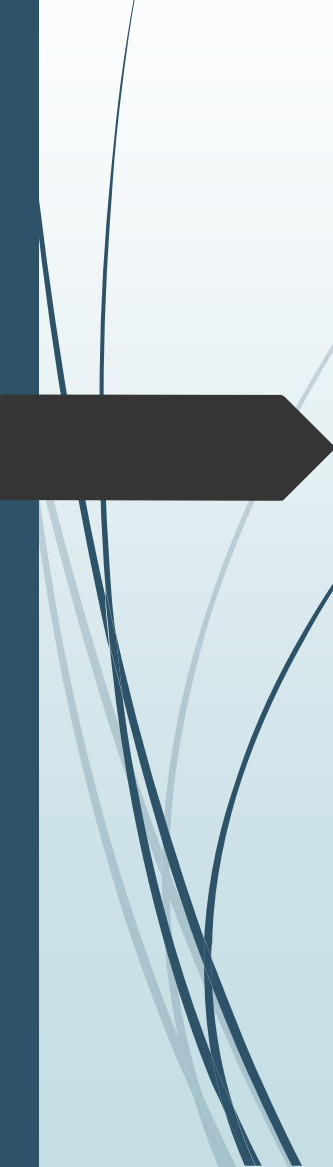
Rating factors

Best practice explanations

R2-3:

Rating agreement with statements

Results – how to target influencing factors



Factor	Importance (rank)	Modifiability (rank)
Emotional stability	1	18
Relating to people	2	13
Safe home	3	7
Environmental resources	4	23
Perceptions of social judgement	5	21
Self-efficacy in activity	5	3
Past intrudes	7	24
Sustains routine	8	1
Self-efficacy in social settings	9	10
Problem-solving	9	5
Role	11	2
Past belonging	12	28
Adaptability	13	6
Past mastery	14	20

Results

- 121 statements reached consensus
- 12 intervention components with clear descriptors
- No consensus for
 - In digital technology
 - Time limits

Component	Evidence source
Specify components	Delphi
Describe interrelationship of components	Delphi – theoretical links
Model outcomes	Theoretical expectations Literature from other populations PPI
Identify potential moderators and mediators	Mixed methods study Literature on interventions in probation PPI
Tailor for different intensity/settings	Mixed methods study Literature PPI





Outcomes

Manualised
intervention

Model of
intervention
and outcomes

Logic model of
contextualised
delivery

Strengths and limitations

Robust intervention development method

Research included PPI throughout

Clear trajectory to test intervention and inform practice

Sample in both studies small, although appropriate to methods

Implications for practice

- Off shelf / developments for other populations may miss important factors
- Use of factors to complement assessment
- Start with stability - consider most modifiable factors
- May need to consider team skill mix and/or priorities
- Balance consideration of technology

Implications for research

- Test intervention in practice sites - feasibility, acceptability
- Most appropriate/feasible trial design
- Process evaluation

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