

California Clinician Training

December 3rd & 4th, 2011

The Containment Approach Model

AROUND THE COUNTRY, THE MOST
promising sex offender
management practices are based
on two basic premises

- A multi-disciplinary, collaborative approach to sex offender management is more effective than the work that any one discipline can do alone;
- It is necessary to place the safety needs of victims and the community at the forefront of our sex offender management strategies.
- In light of the above, the inclusion of victims and victim advocates in our supervision work is key to effective sex offender management, our collective goal... "No more victims".

Why a Comprehensive Collaborative Case Planning Approach is Vital

- Enormous scope of problem;
- Inadequate response by systems can induce increased victim trauma;
- Isolated efforts have not ended sexual violence

Central Component of a Comprehensive Case Planning Approach: A Victim Centered Response

- In traditional treatment and monitoring the sex offender is seen as the client. In a victim-centered approach, because of safety concerns (emotional, physical, sexual) the victim must receive equal consideration in all decisions regarding recommendations and interventions.

The “Containment Approach”
is one of the most effective
models in managing sex
offenders in the community

The Containment Approach Model Includes Five Parts

1. A philosophy that values public safety, victim protection, and reparation for victims as the paramount objectives of sex offender management.
 - a. Concerns for recovery of victim and safety of the community guide program development;
 - b. Information about perpetrator's status, to whatever extent the victim chooses;
 - c. Reparation to victim;
 - d. Control of sex offenders in the community.

2. Implementation strategy : interagency coordination, multidisciplinary partnerships, and job specialization

- a. Improves communications among involved agencies;
- b. Promotes exchange of expertise and ideas;
- c. Facilitates sharing of information;
- d. Increases understanding;
- e. Fosters a unified & comprehensive approach
- f. Use of specialized functions I.e. sex offender specific probation/parole officers, polygraph examiners, etc. complete the mission

3. The containment approach model of case management.

- a. Internal controls (treatment);
- b. External controls (cj);
- c. Polygraph examinations (to expedite flow of information)

4. Development strategy: informed and consistent public policy

- a. Acceptance or rejection of plea agreements;
- b. Sentencing strategies;
- c. Use of polygraph information;
- d. Offenders in denial;
- e. Confidentiality limitations;
- f. Failure to progress in treatment;
- g. Revocation procedures.

5. **Quality control: ongoing monitoring and evaluation**

- a. How will you measure efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness (a team decision)
- b. Performance based measures;
- c. Regular reporting
- d. Outcomes

The Counseling & Psychotherapy Center's
**Sex Offender Management Containment
Approach**

***PROBATION/
PAROLE OFFICER***

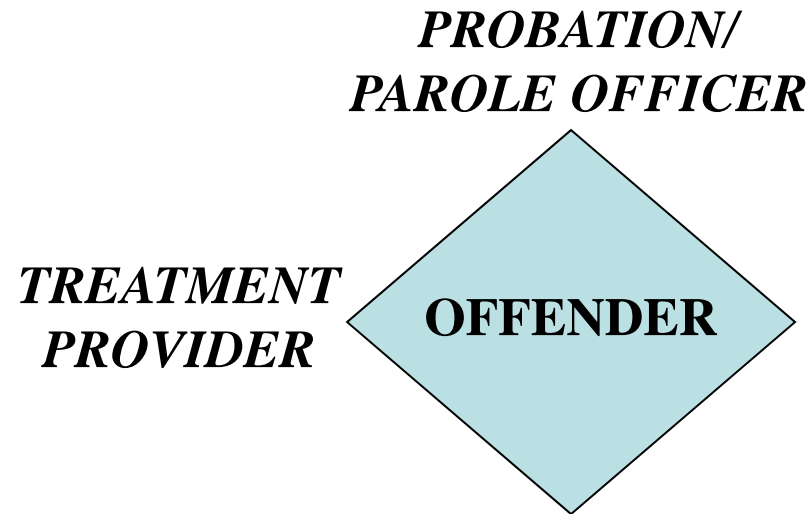


Parole/Probation Officer- Represents the external control components. The supervising officer, adhering to court and/or Parole Board orders/conditions, limits what the offender does or is allowed to do, and tries to limit the offender's exposure to potential victims and high risk situations.

Key Elements for External Controls Include:

- Ensuring offender participates in appropriate treatment programming;
 - Electronic monitoring;
 - Substance abuse testing as is appropriate
 - Maintenance of a daily journal
 - Scheduling regular polygraph examinations
 - Appropriate employment
- Under parole/probation's intensive supervision for sex offenders, program officers maintain a caseload of 30-35, and are specially trained to supervise sex offenders.

Treatment Provider



Treatment Provider: Assists the offender in developing internal controls. Sex Offender specific treatment works on helping offenders identify their individual pattern of abuse, what the thoughts, actions, and events that precede their offense behavior are and how they can respond differently to avoid re-offending.

Components of a Comprehensive Sex Offender Treatment Program

- Modifying Interpersonal Relations - *Therapeutic Community*
- Exploration of Roots of Problem - *Group*
- Enhance Coping Skills - *Psycho Educational Classes*
- Building Empathy - *Group, Experimental*
- Identifying Cognitive Distortions - *Group, Classes*
- Modifying Deviant Arousal - *Behavioral*
- Developing Relapse Prevention Plan
- Transitioning to Community - *Prerelease, Work Release*
- Maintaining Recovery - *Aftercare Groups*

Differences in Treating Sex Offenders

Traditional Mental Health Treatment	Sex Offender Treatment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Patient as suffering from an illness- not responsible for behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See participant as responsible for behavior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confrontational
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusts Patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not trust participant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows patient to see agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapist gets agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows patient's values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapist imposes values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient welfare is first concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public safety is first concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete confidentiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited confidentiality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient is accountable to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient is accountable to

So What is a Lapse?

- ◆ Lapses are stumbles or steps in the wrong direction
- ◆ Lapses are not necessarily re-offenses in and of themselves and do not necessarily lead to re-offense
- ◆ A series of lapses may lead to a re-offence
- ◆ A goal in treatment is for the offender to identify their lapse behavior, talk about it, and take appropriate steps to avoid past patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving that have lead them to commit sexual offenses.
- ◆ Offenders can not always be trusted to be able to talk about their lapses; therefore, close monitoring is essential in combination with treatment.

Sex offender treatment and supervision programs must be designed to hold the offender accountable for their behavior and to address the problems and issues in their lives that put them at risk to re-offend.

Treatment Model

Our treatment model adheres to the cognitive/behavioral and relapse prevention model with a strong emphasis on attachment deficits and other dynamic risk factors.

- *Network Providers*

- *Group*

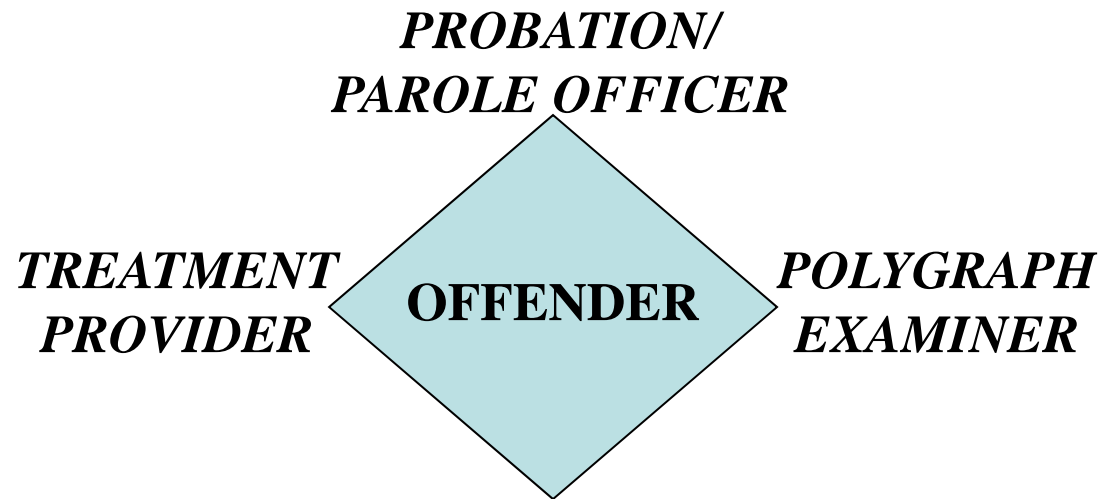
- *Progress Reports*

- *Weekly Meetings*

- *Confidential*

- *Collaboration*

Polygraph Examiner



Polygraph Examiner: polygraph examiner's are responsible for conducting polygraphs an all sex offenders under the supervision of the court. Polygraph examiners will work closely with the treatment providers and supervision agents in developing questions to monitor the offender's compliance with treatment and supervision conditions.

Types of Polygraphs

There are generally three types of polygraphs employed in monitoring sex offenders as follows:

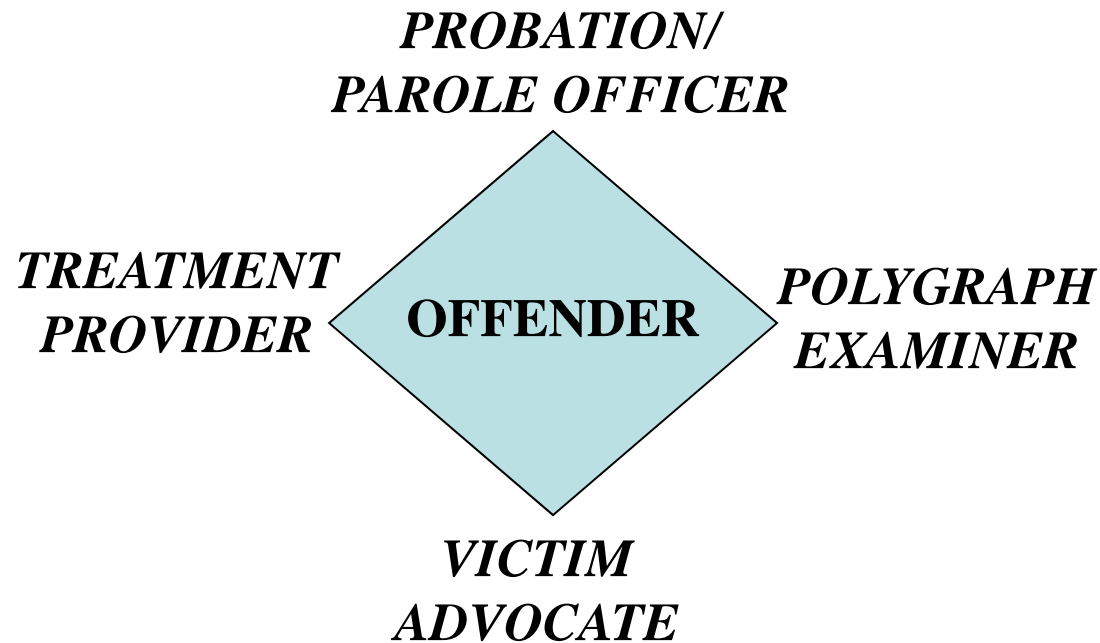
✿ **Full Disclosure**: The purpose of this exam is to obtain the offenders full sexual offense history. We do not utilize this test in Massachusetts.

✿ **Maintenance Exam**: The purpose is to monitor the offenders compliance with supervision and treatment conditions. These exams are generally given every three to six months initially and scaled back as the offender demonstrates consistency in program compliance.

✿ **Single Issue Exam**: This type of exam focuses on a specific alleged incident that becomes the subject of concerns once offender is in treatment

* It should be noted that deceptive responses in and of themselves do not constitute a return to custody, but rather are used to identify appropriate follow-up actions.

Victim Advocate



Victim Advocate: This team member represents the interest of the victims. At a minimum, this component means that concern for the safety and privacy of known victim's and victim families influences the supervision plan designed for an individual offender.

The Role of the Victim and Victim Advocate in Managing Sex Offenders

- The impact of sexual assault on victims
- What will the role of the victim be
- What will the role of the victim advocate be
- What is meant by a victim-centered approach to sex offender management
- Why it's important to have a victim-centered approach

The Role of the Victim

- They can provide vital information regarding the offender
 - Familiar with how the offender operates
 - Knowledge of the offender's stressors
 - Aware of potential danger signs

The Role of the Victim Advocate

- Provide assistance to the victim
 - Provide information regarding the offender's supervision
 - Assist in developing a safety plan
 - Referrals to community programs
- Provide assistance to the supervising Probation/Parole Officer
 - Provide feedback relative to appropriate conditions of supervision
 - Bring the victim's perspective to the table when case conferencing with team players
 - Accompany officer on home visits
 - Available to respond to concerns raised by victims and the community

Key Elements

- Keeping the Victims Informed
- Safety Plans for Victims
- Home Visits/ Supervision with PO
- Information About the Crime

CONTAINMENT

*PROBATION/
PAROLE OFFICER*

*TREATMENT
PROVIDER*



*POLYGRAPH
EXAMINER*

*VICTIM
ADVOCATE*

SAFE-R Program

- Provides education, support to offender's support system;
- Provides trauma therapy to those members directly impacted by the offender's behavior;
- Allows family members to become part of containment, "educated supervisors";
- 16 week cognitive-behavioral based curriculum.