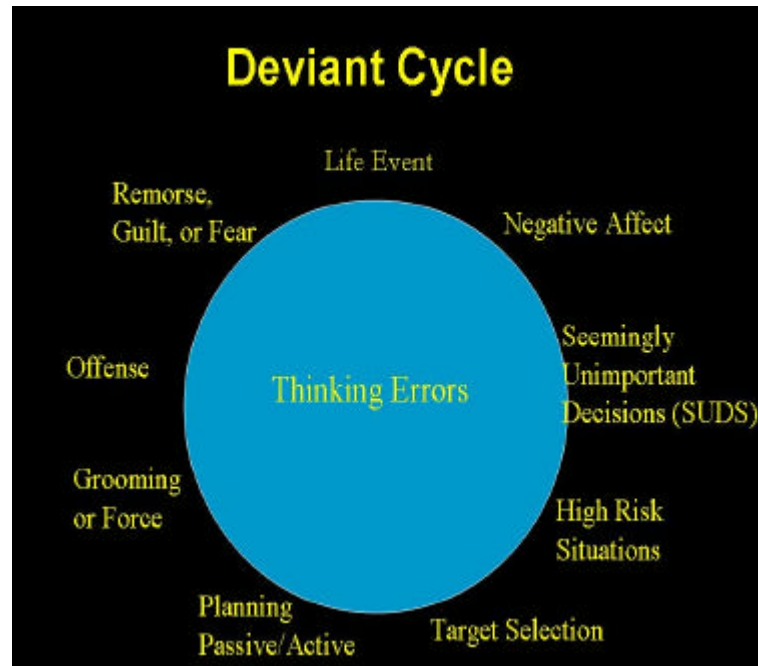


Treatment

Changes in Relapse Prevention



Deviant Cycle Assumptions

A Single Model of Relapse

Always Triggered by Negative Events

All Are Trying to Avoid Offending

Offending the Result of Skill Deficits

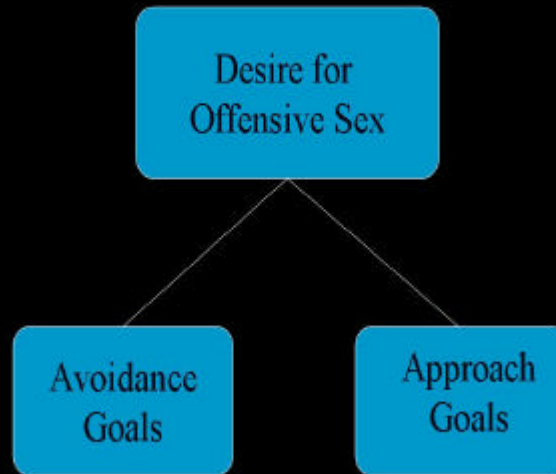
Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention

Life Event
(Or Not)

Desire for
Offensive Sex

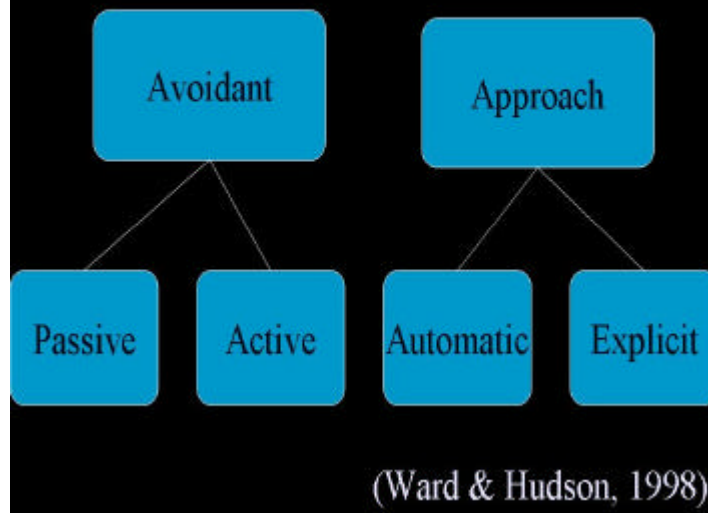
(Ward & Hudson, 1998)

Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention

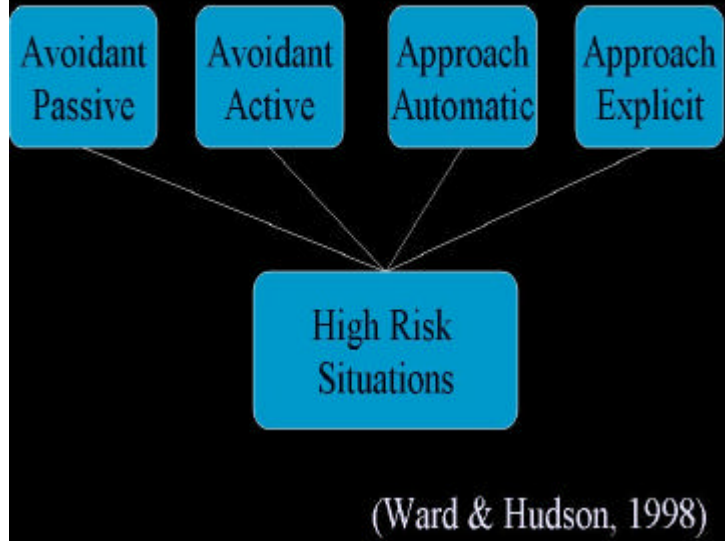


(Ward & Hudson, 1998)

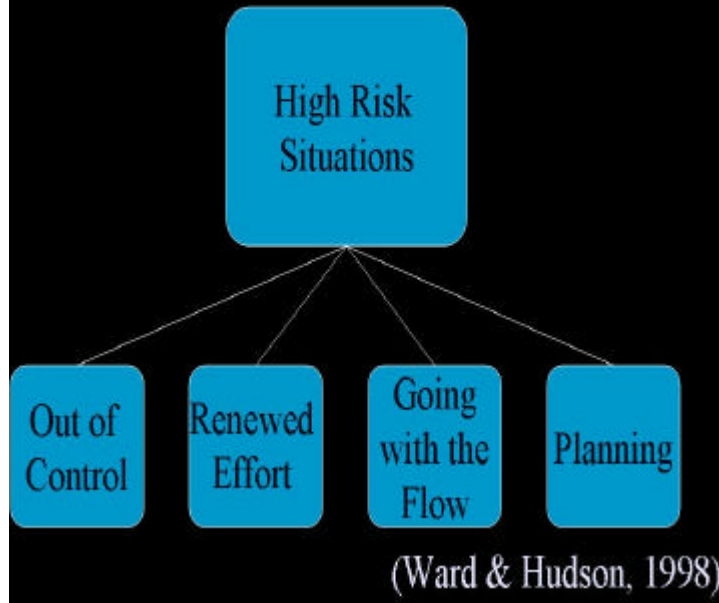
Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention



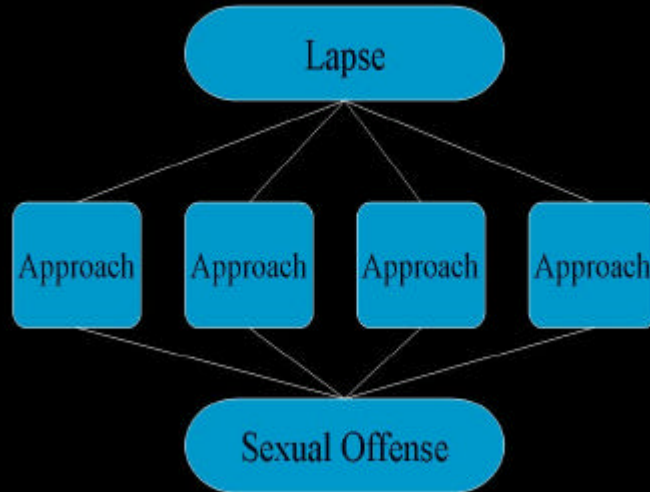
Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention



Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention



Self Regulation Model of Relapse Prevention



(Ward & Hudson, 1998)

Avoidant

24.4%

Negative Affect

Implicit Plan

Negative Affect

Self-Focused

Negative Evaluation

Avoidance

(Hudson, 1999)

Approach

32.5%

Positive Affect

Explicit Plan

Positive Affect

Mutuality

Positive Evaluation

Persistence

(Hudson, 1999)

Mixed

16.3%

Negative Affect

Explicit Plan

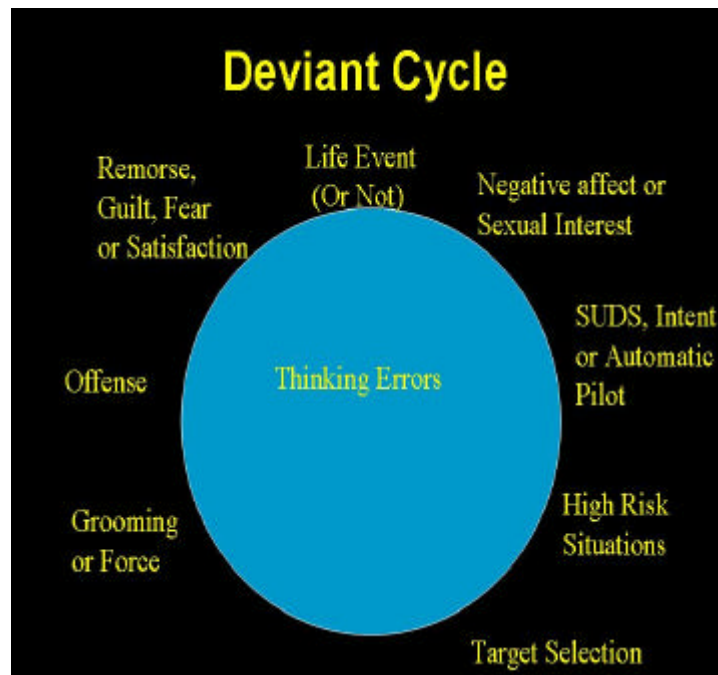
+ /- Affect

Self-Focus

Negative Evaluation

Avoidance

(Hudson, 1999)



Approach Pathways

Ward and Hudson, 1998 76%

Bickley and Beech, 2002 80%

Passive Groups

N = 82

More Likely Parents

Married or long term relationships

Offended in family

Offended against girls

(Bickley and Beech, 2002)

Approach Groups

More likely

Outside or both

Boys or

Boys and girls

(Bickley and Beech, 2002)

Approach Group

More cognitive distortions

More identification with children

Minimizes impact

(Bickley and Beech, 2002)

Active vs Passives

Passive more external locus of control

Lower IQ's (90 vs 99)

More likely previous conviction

(Bickley and Beech, 2002)

Implications for Treatment

Treatment

Relapse Prevention

Behavioral Reconditioning

Hormonal

Cognitive Skills

Criminal Thinking

Cognitive Skills

Defining the Problem

Problem Solving

Impulse Control

Alternative Thinking

Perspective Taking

Criminal Thinking

Cognitive Distortions (Yochelson and Samenow)

Cognitive Self-Change (Jack Bush)

Factors in Offending

Avoidant Passive

Lack of skills

Under-regulated

Deviant Arousal Patterns

Problems with Intimacy, Etc.

Cognitive Distortions

Dysfunctional Schemas

Factors in Offending

Avoidant Active

Misinformation

Misguided strategies

Lack of effective skills

Deviant arousal

Problems with intimacy

Cognitive Distortions

Dysfunctional Schemas

Factors in Offending

Approach Automatic

Automatic Scripts

Lack of Monitoring

Under Regulated

Deviant Arousal

Loneliness, etc.

Cognitive Distortions

Dysfunctional Schemas

Psychopathy

Factors in Offending

Approach Explicit

Cognitive Distortions

Dysfunctional Schemas

Deviant Arousal

Psychopathy

Loneliness, etc.

NOT a Regulation Problem

Addressing Cognitive Distortions

Examples

The child wanted me to do it

The child should have said “no” if he wanted me to stop.

She liked it as much as I did.

(Murphy, 1990)

Addressing Cognitive Distortions: Methods

Model alternative thinking

Use selective reflection

Role-play other views

Use the group

(Murphy, 1990)

Schemas

Entitlement

Victim-Stancing

Grievance

Suspiciousness

Control

Working with Schemas

Someone ends a relationship with you.

Your partner is angry with you for not phoning.

Your partner is crying over a death in the family.

Working with Schemas

Thoughts or feelings when you sexually offended

Example in the past when this schema was operating

Example within the last 6 months

Working with Schemas

Identifying Schemas in General

Identifying Their Schemas

Alternative to Schemas

Meta-Analysis of Treatment Studies

12 Studies

N = 1,313

Males Only

Average Follow-up = 6.85 Years

Published since 1988

All with Control Groups

(Hall, 1995)

Meta-Analysis of Treatment Studies

Treated

Untreated

19%

27%

(Hall, 1995)

Hall meta-analysis

Hormonal effect due to
1 physical castration study

Hall Meta-analysis

Included treatment dropouts
Not significant without it

**Sex Offender Treatment and Evaluation Project
(Marques, 1999)**

	Tx Completed N = 138	Tx Drop Outs N = 34	Controls Volunteers N = 184	Controls NonVolun N = 185
Sex Reoffense	13	17.7	12.5	15.1
Violent Reoffense	8.7	17.7	10.9	10.3

ATSA Collaborative Study

Either random assignment or matched

Meet present-day treatment standards

Recidivism data from official sources

ATSA Collaborative Study Follow-up Periods

Range 1 month to 31 years

Median 46 months

ATSA Collaborative Study

N = 43 studies

All treated between 1965 – 1999

80% treated after 1980

9,316 subjects

23 Institutional programs

16 Community programs

3 both

ATSA Collaborative Study Types of Treatment

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment	29
Behavioral	2
Systemic	2
Other psychotherapy	7
Unknown	2

Recidivism

Reconviction	8
Rearrest	11
Broad	20

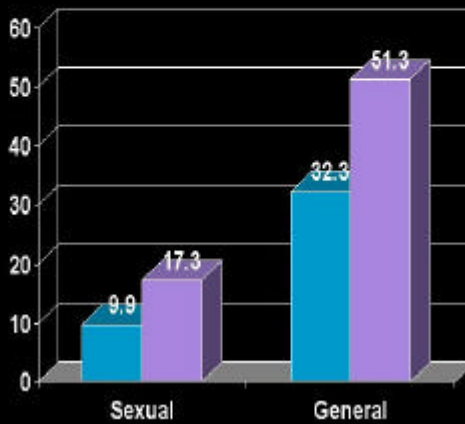
ATSA Collaborative Study Follow-up Periods

Range	1 month to 31 years
Median	46 months

ATSA Collaborative Study Recidivism Data

	Treated N = 5018	Untreated N = 4298	Odds Ratio
All programs			
Sexual	12.3%	17.7%	.81
General	28.7%	41.7%	.56

Impact of Appropriate Sex Offender Treatment Programs (Hanson, 2002)



Current vs Noncurrent

Current means 1) Treatment still offered in 1999

2) All Cognitive Behavioral since 1980

Noncurrent had no impact on sexual or general recidivism

ATSA Collaborative Study Recidivism Data

	Treated	Untreated	Odds Ratio
Only current programs			
Sexual	9.9%	17.3%	.60
General	32.3%	51.3%	.57

When Does Treatment Work?

Adults vs adolescents Equally effective

Institutional vs Community Equally effective

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

Financial Cost of Recidivism

Police and child protection investigations

Prosecuting attorneys

Medical exam of victims

Court costs

Prison- only food/clothing for 1 year

(Marshall, 2001)

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

Excluded

Legal Aid Defense

Treatment for Victims

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

Total Cost Per Offender

\$200,000 Canadian

US Studies: Between \$150,000 - \$200,000

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

	Treated	Untreated	Reduction in Reoffenders
Prison Program	24	52	28

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

Cost per reoffender \$200,000

Cost per 28 reoffenders
 $28 \times \$200,000 = \$5,600,000$

Cost to Corrections to \$1,000,000
 treat & supervise 100
 offenders _____

Savings to system \$4,600,000

(Marshall, 1992)

Cost/Benefit Analysis of Treatment

Cost per reoffender	\$200,000
Cost per 7 reoffenders 7 x \$200,000 =	\$1,400,000
Cost to Corrections to treat & supervise 100 offenders	\$1,000,000

Savings to system	\$ 400,000