ATTACHMENT FOUR (4)
November 14, 2012 Minutes

Advisory Committee to Study Laws Concerning
Sex Offender Registration

ATTACHMENT FOUR (4)
November 14, 2012 Minutes

Agenda Item 4

Presentation to:
Office of the Nevada Attorney General
Advisory Committee to Study Sex Offender Registration Laws

November 14, 2012

A REASONED APPROACH: RESHAPING SEX OFFENDER POLICY TO PREVENT SEXUAL ABUSE

Alisa Klein, MAIPS, Public Policy Consultant
Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers

Thanks go out to:

- Edie Cartwright
- Joan Tabachnick, MBA
- Kurt Bumby, Ph.D. and the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM)
- Robin Wilson, Ph.D., ABPP
- Elizabeth Letourneau, Ph.D.

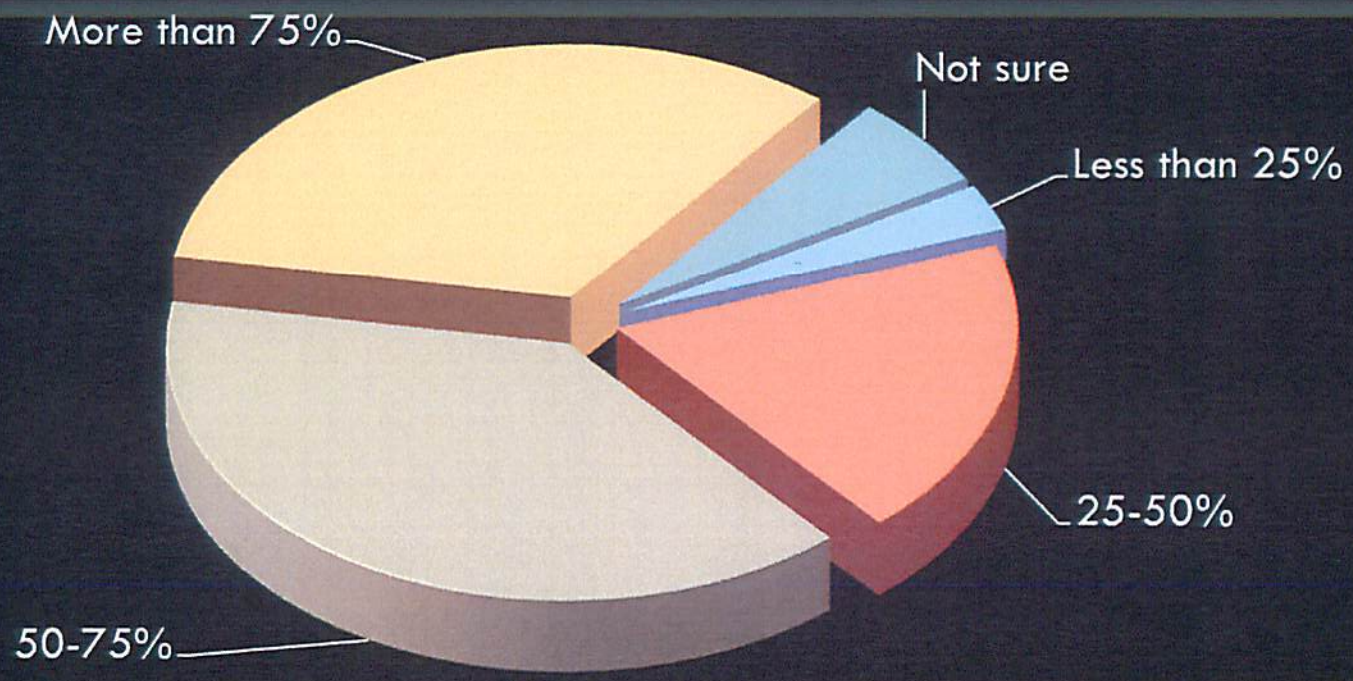
©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

The Scope of the Problem of Sexual Violence

- Estimated that half-million children are sexually abused each year in the US; one-third of adolescent girls report their first sexual experience as being forced (WHO, 2002)
- 1 in 5 women in the US has been raped in her lifetime; total of 22 million women in U.S. (NISVS, 2010)
- A sexual assault is perpetrated in the U.S. every 45 seconds (DOJ, 1994)
- US has highest rate of rape of any country that publishes such statistics: 13 times higher than UK; 20 times higher than Japan (UIowa, 2002)
- Globally, one in four women experience sexual violence by an intimate partner (WHO, 2002)
- Sexual abuse of males is underreported at a rate of 16%

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Public Perception: What percentage of sex offenders repeat their crimes?



(CSOM, 2010)

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

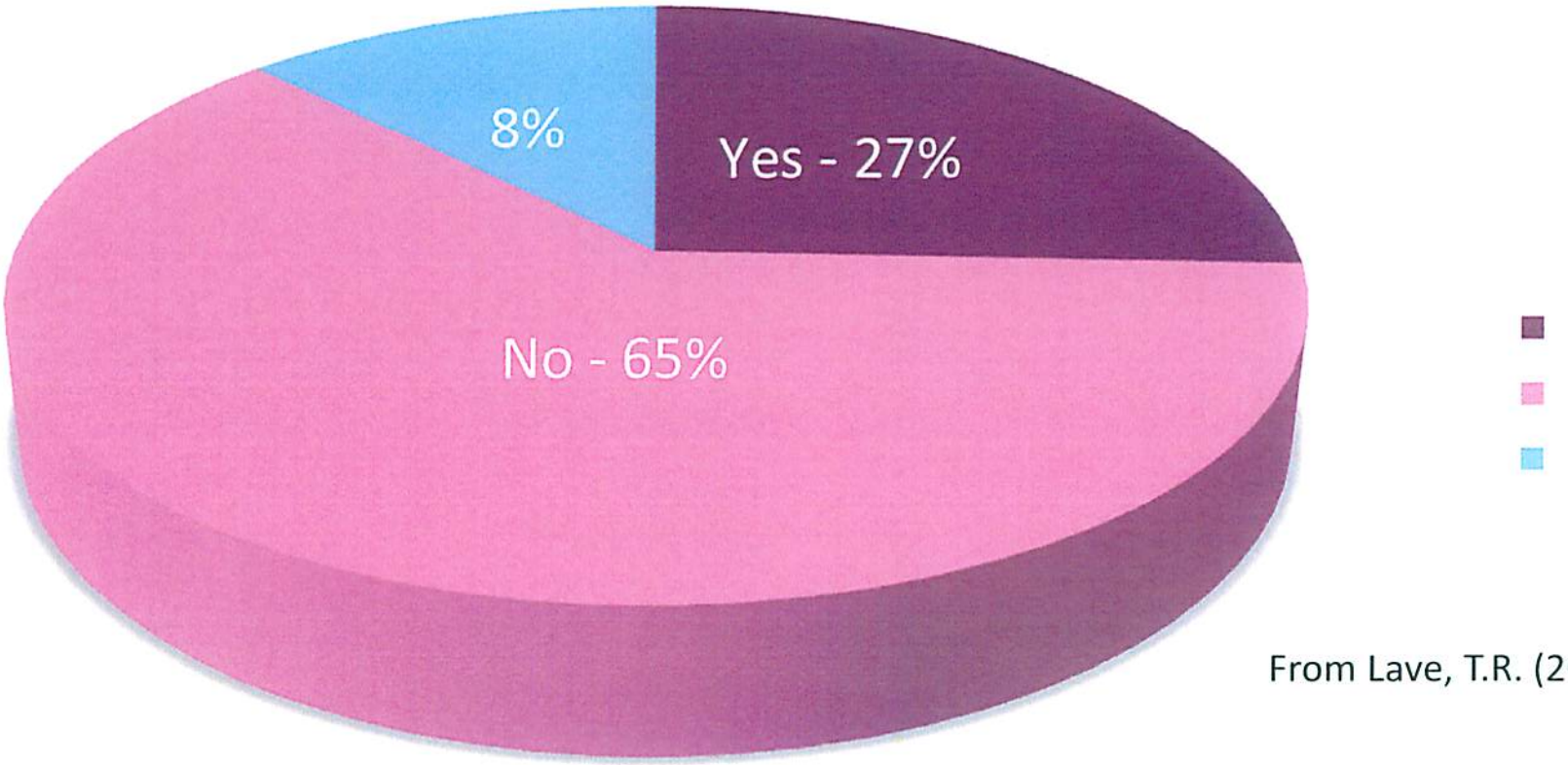
Reality re: Reoffense Rates

- Rates vary by risk level, but meta-analytic data say overall average is about 15% (Wilson, 2012)
- Most states now report average rates < 10% (Wilson, 2012)
- CSA abusers - officially recorded recidivism 10% in a group of 295 intrafamilial child sexual abusers - mean follow-up period 10 years (Kingston et al., 2008)

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

2005 Gallup Poll – Asking the Public

"At your best guess, do you think people who commit the crime of child sexual molestation can be successfully rehabilitated to the point where they are no longer a threat to children, or not?"



From Lave, T.R. (2011)

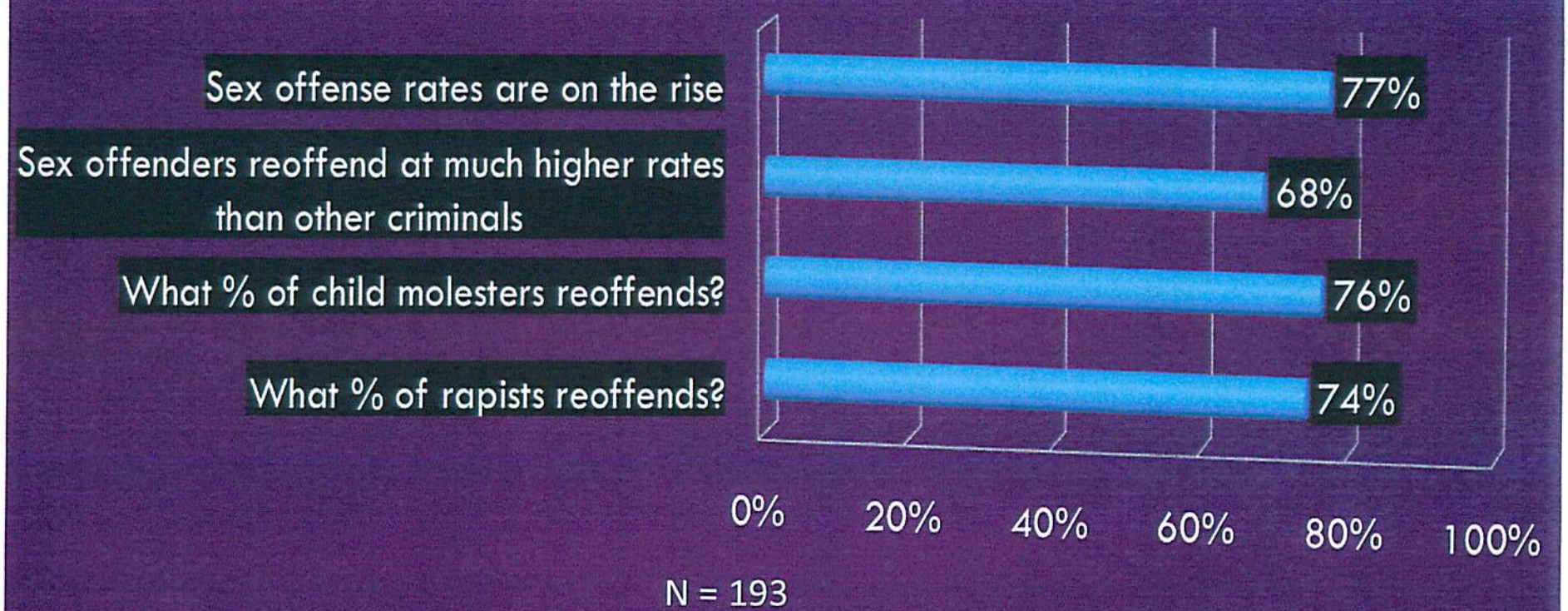
Reality: Recidivism Rates with Treatment

Study	N	Rate	Follow-up
Hanson & Bussiere, 1998	23,393	13.4%	48-60 months
Hanson, Gordon, et al., 2002	5,078	12.3%	46 months
Beech et al., 2002	52	15.0%	72 months
Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2004	20,440	13.7%	60-72 months
Losel & Schmucker, 2005	22,181	18.0%U	62 months

Thank you to Robin Wilson for this slide.

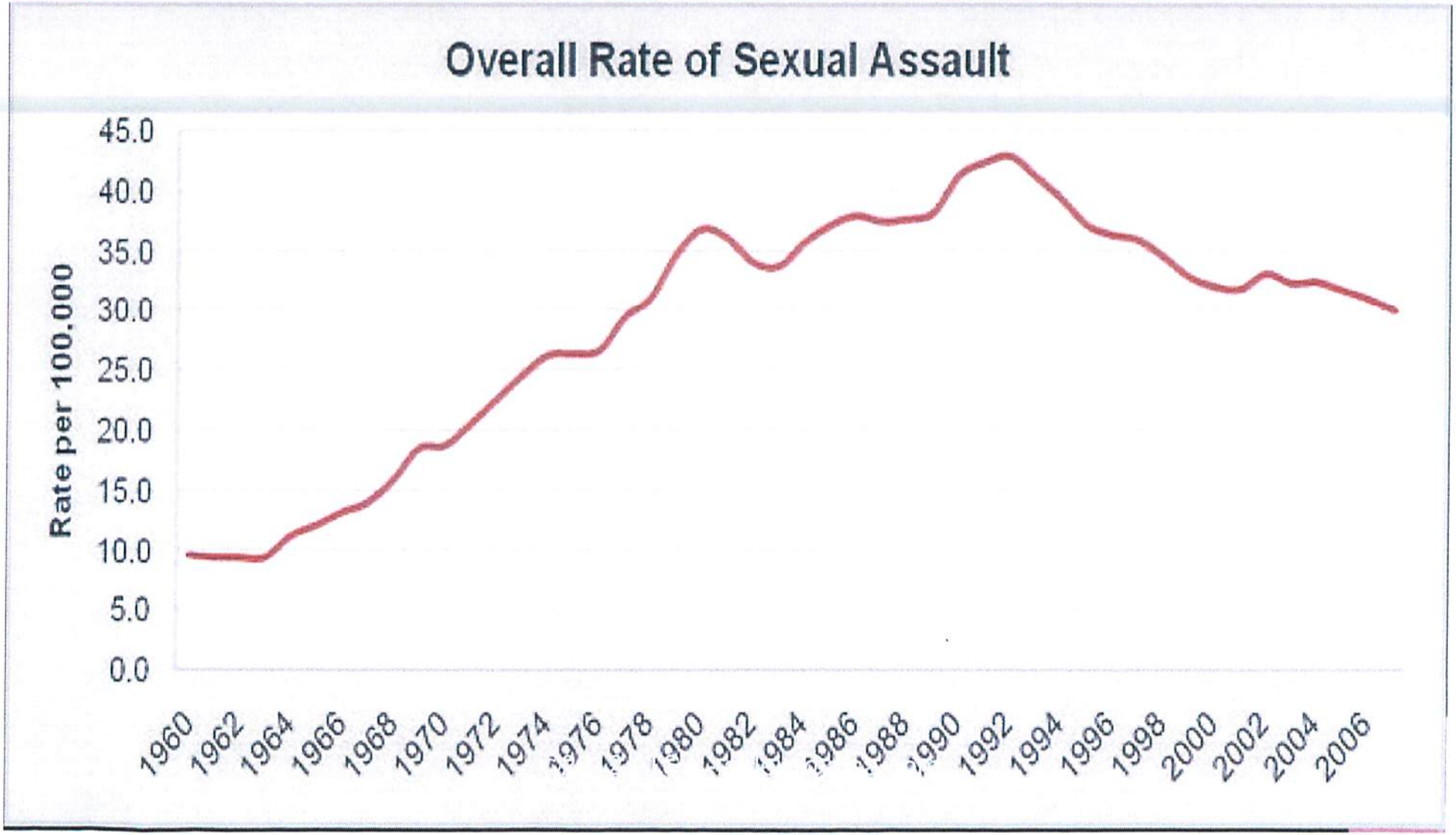
©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Public Perceptions (Levenson et al., 2007)



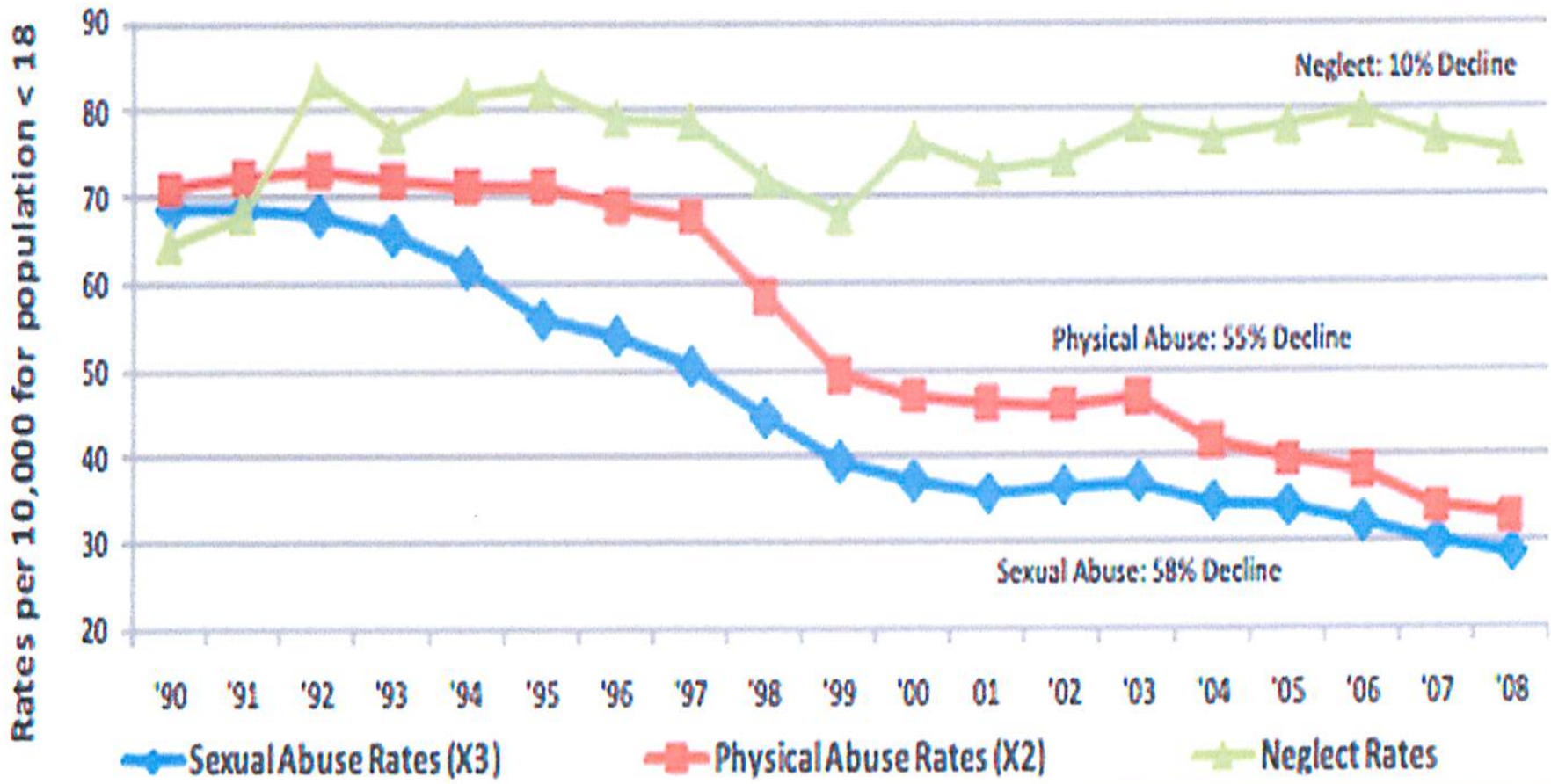
Thank you to CSOM for the slide.

Reality: Sex Offenses on Decline



Child Sexual Abuse Decline – 58%

Figure 1: US Maltreatment Trends: 1990-2008

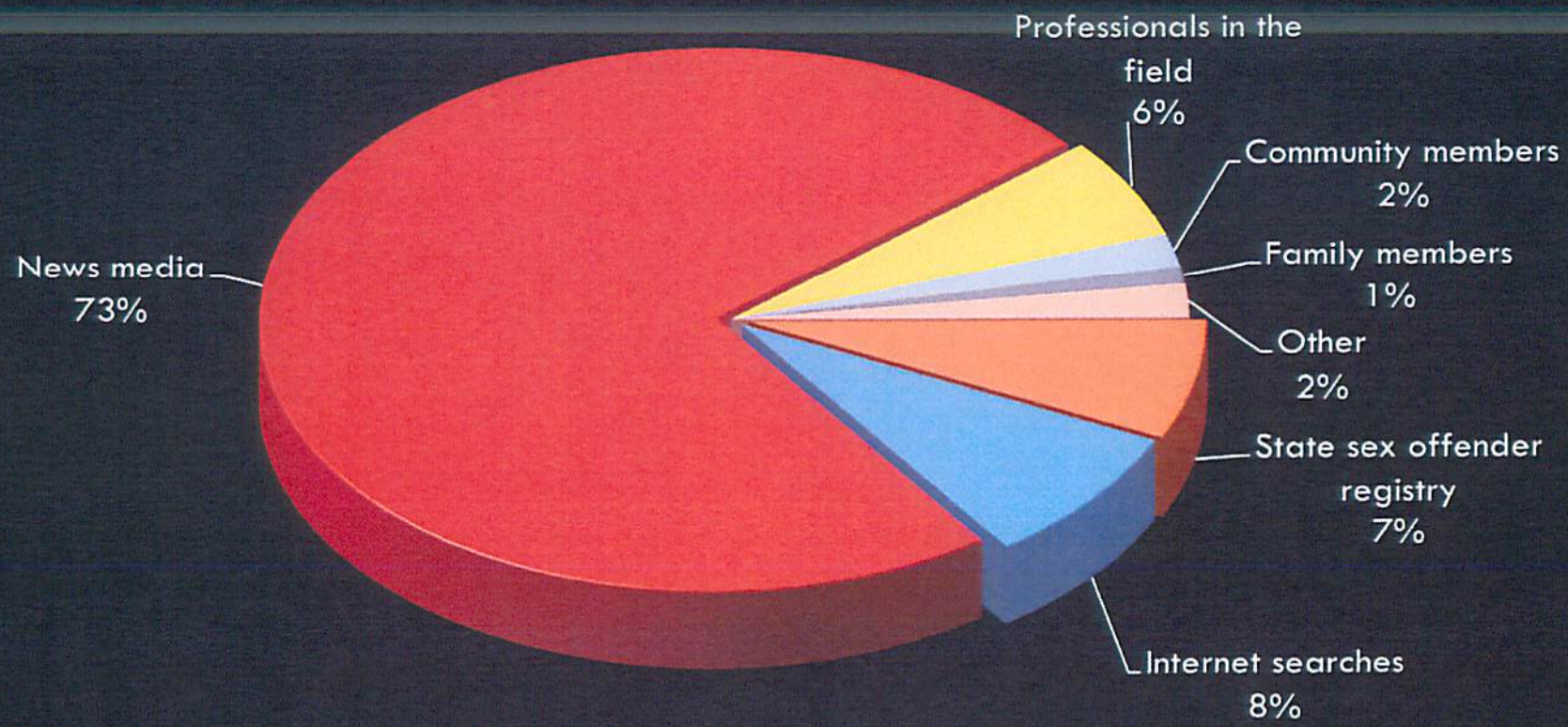


Who and What is Shaping These Perceptions?

"Media representations of sex offenders have become the primary standards by which the public and policymakers base decisions on issues of crime and justice."
(McCulloch & Kelly, 2007)

©2011 ATSA- aklein@atsa.com

From what source have you received most of your knowledge about sex offenders?



(CSOM, 2010)

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

The Media Influences Policymakers

From their survey of 177 legislators:

"The media are by far the predominant source of information for public officials … [Legislators] admitted relying on the media to inform them of events, trends, and current criminal justice statistics"
(Sample and Kadleck, 2008).

©2011 ATSA- aklein@atsa.com

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Lave: "The Inevitability of Sex Offender Recidivism"

- "Sex offenders are among the most dangerous people in society and have an extremely high rate of recidivism."
  Governor Rell (CT, 2005)

- "Sex offenders in particular commit their crimes over and over again." Governor Romney (MA, 2003)

- "No matter what the program, no matter what the punishment, statistics show [sex offenders] are likely to reoffend." Governor Blunt (MO, 2007)

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Policy: 1960s-1980s

Mandated Reporting Laws

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) - 1974

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Act – 1990

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) - 1994

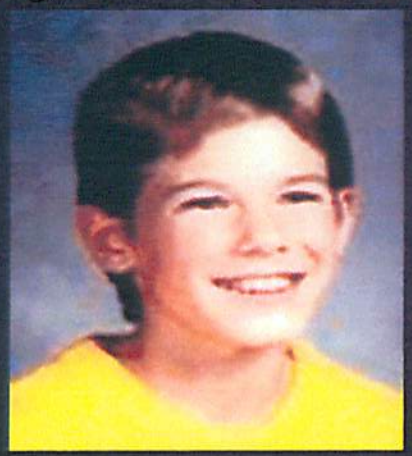
School-based Educational Programs

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Policy: 1990s-2000s

Jacob Wetterling Act (1994) –

SO registries as tool for law enforcement



Megan's Law (1996)

Public notification

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (2006)

Seeks to create uniformity, standardization, consistency in all US jurisdictions

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Top 5 Policy Issues for State Legislatures in 2007

1. Immigration
2. Homeland security
3. Budget pressures
4. Health insurance
5. **Sex offenders and predators**

-- NCSL, 2007

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

In State Legislatures

- 2007-'08
  - Over 1,500 SO-related bills introduced in state legislatures
  - 275 new laws passed
- Themes: increased incarceration and surveillance

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Top 10 Policy Issues for State Legislatures in 2010

1. Balancing state budgets, creating revenue
2. Managing health care costs and coverage
3. Lowering unemployment rates
4. Affording higher education
5. Analyzing sentencing and corrections costs
6. Maintaining transportation and infrastructure
7. Balancing and managing state government
8. Developing clean energy alternatives
9. **Examining sex offender registration**
10. Expanding broadband access

- NCSL, 2010

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Legislative Trends in SO Policy

- Themes: increased incarceration and surveillance
  - Sentencing mandates
  - Civil commitment
  - SORN
  - GPS and electronic monitoring
  - Residence restrictions
  - Jessica's Laws

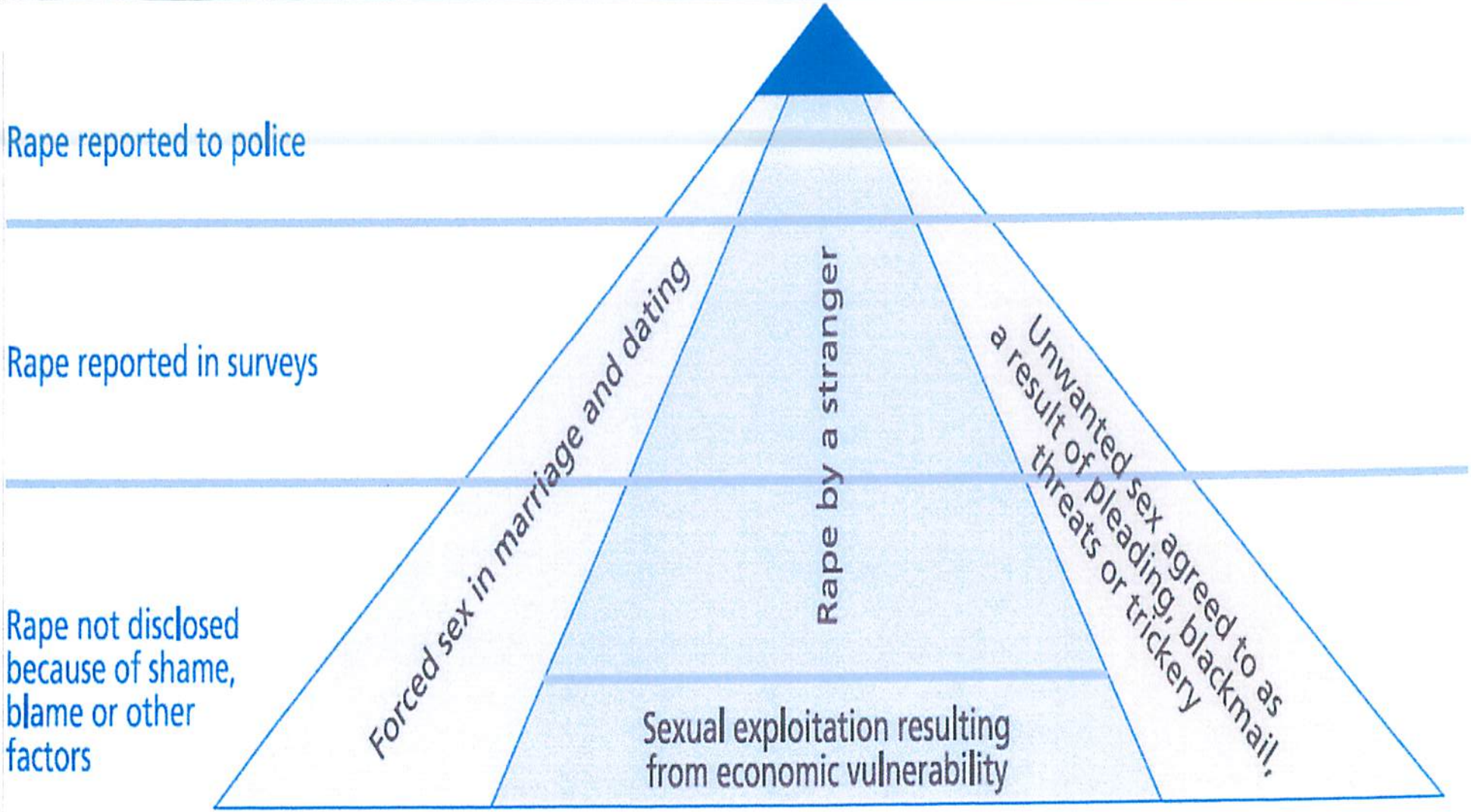
©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Public Policy Goal Achieved (in part…)

- SO legislation a top priority for lawmakers
- Sexual abuse recognized as a serious issue in the U.S.
  - AMA: "The silent, violent epidemic"
  - Federal government: VAWA, OVAW, OCAN, NSVRC, CDC, DVP, NAS, DOJ
  - Grassroots and professional organizations - ATSA scan of agencies

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Sexual Abuse – The Most Underreported Crime



Sexual Abuse and Intimate Networks

- Vast majority of sexual abuse is perpetrated within intimate networks, families, and communities
  - 93% of CSA perpetrated by someone known to the victim
    - 34.2% are family members
    - 58.7% are acquaintances, i.e. neighbors, friends of family, teachers (Snyder, 2000, BJS)
  - SA - 64% of female victims of sexual assault report that the perpetrator was an intimate partner (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000)
  - Rape – 76% of female victims raped by a current or former husband, live-in partner, or date (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998)
  - 2/3 or more of known offenses occur in the victim's own home

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Sexual Abuse – The Most Underreported Crime

- SA - Kilpatrick et al., (2004): 15% of victims report their victimization to the authorities
- CSA - Meta-analysis: 10 - 18% percent reported to authorities (London, et al., 2005)
- The closer the relationship between the victim and the person who abuses, the less likely the abuse is to be reported (Bridges, 1991 and Hunter et al., 1996)

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

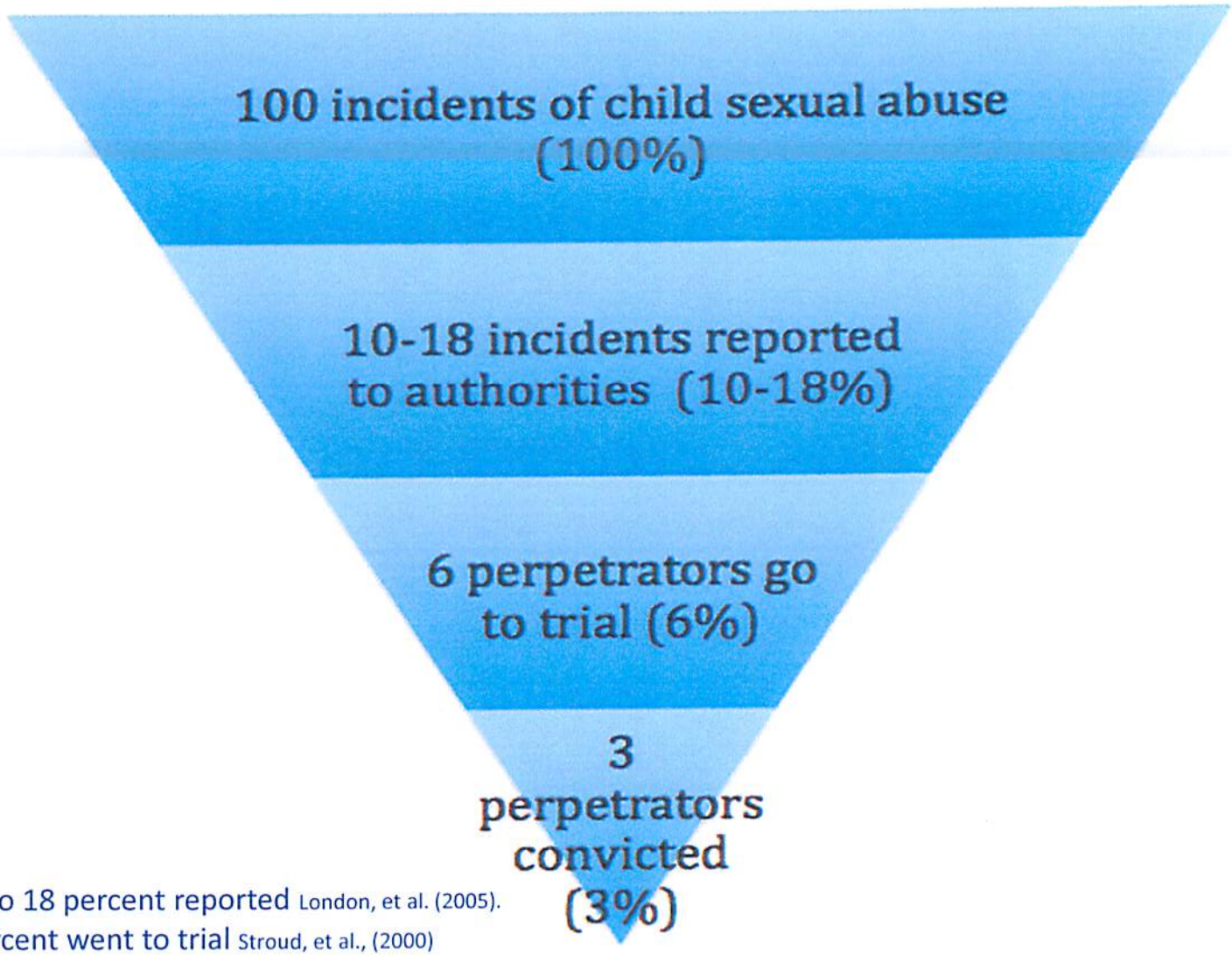
Who Are Sex Offenders?

Who Are Victims? Who Are Offenders?

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

What About the "Hidden" Cases?



- Ten to 18 percent reported London, et al. (2005).
- 6 percent went to trial Stroud, et al., (2000)
- 3 percent convicted – Abel, et al., (1987)

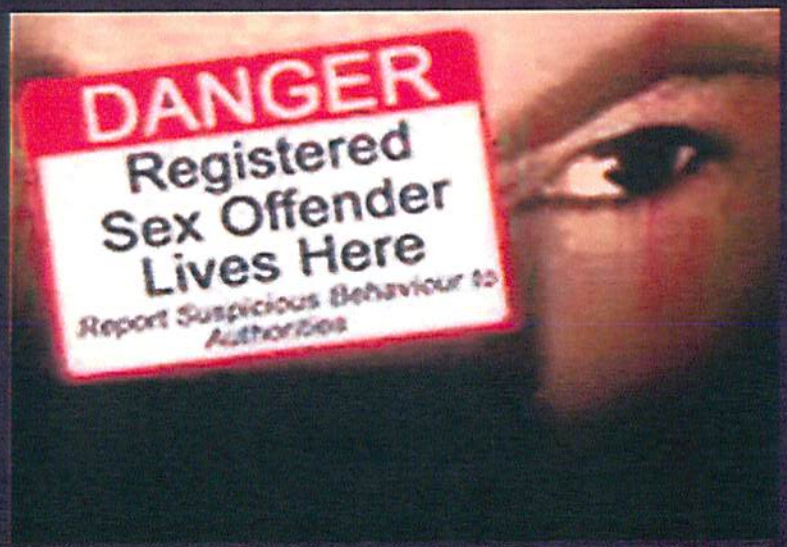
Recognizing the Limitations of the Current Laws

- Address convicted sex offenders while the vast majority of SOs is never reported, tried and/or convicted
- Most incarcerated SOs are "in" for their first conviction
- The need for primary prevention

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

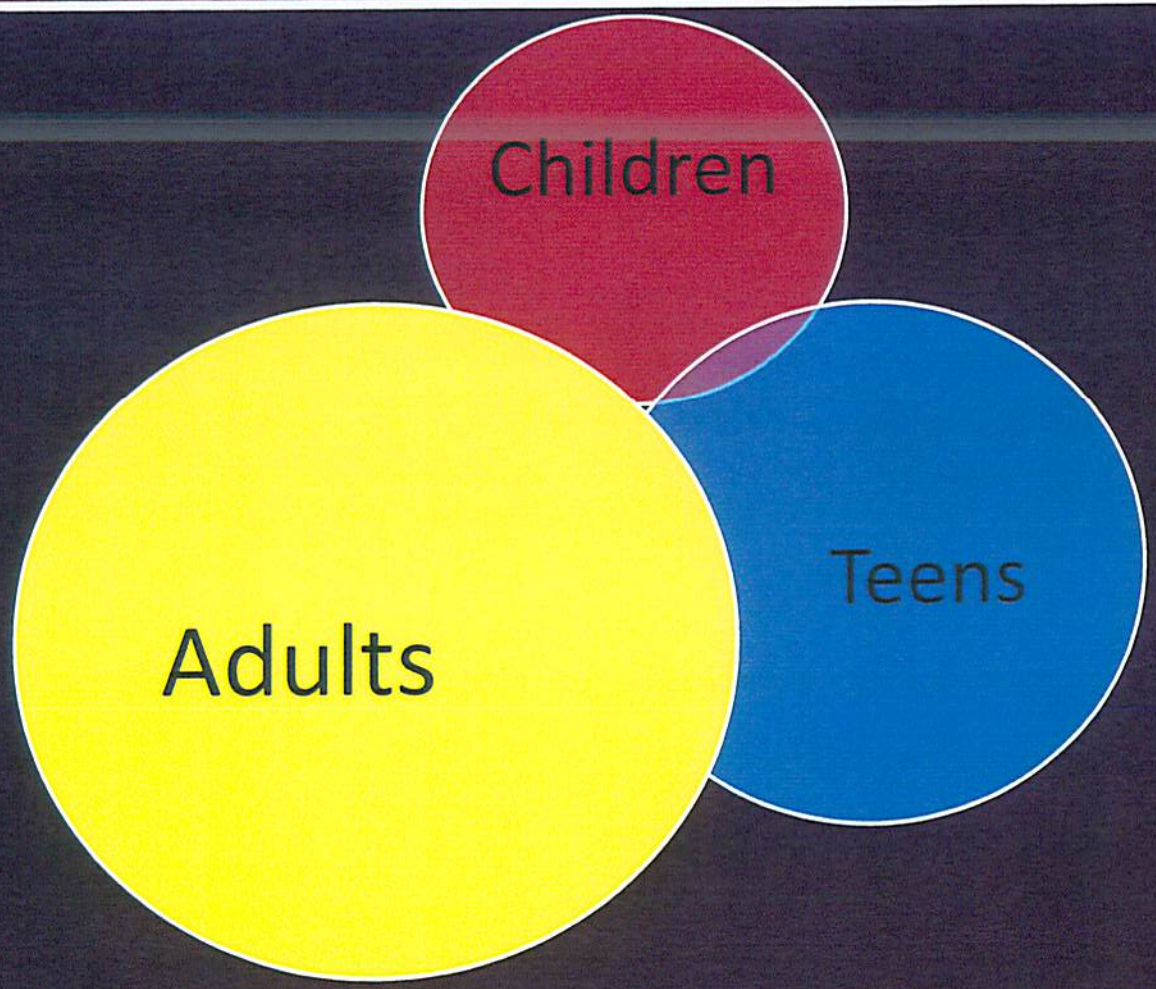
Who Sexually Abuses Children?

- There is NO sex offender profile



©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Who Sexually Abuses Children?



©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Trends in Current Sex Offender Legislation

Type of Legislation	Description	Intended Purpose
Civil Commitment	Legislation that provides a legal mechanism for the confinement of adult sexual offenders in secure treatment facilities after their sentences are completed and when a court determines that they are "sexually violent predators," i.e. likely to engage in future acts of sexual violence.	To provide a safeguard to communities by incapacitating a high-risk subgroup of sex offenders.
Mandatory Minimum Sentencing	Policy that mandates that people convicted of certain crimes must be punished with at least a prescribed number of years in prison. Judges do not have discretion to determine a sentence, and sentencing cannot take into account any mitigating factors.	To ensure that people who are convicted of certain sex offenses are punished uniformly and adequately.
Sex Offender Registration	A system that requires people convicted of sex offenses who are returning to communities post-incarceration to register their whereabouts, and in many cases check in regularly with law enforcement.	To provide law enforcement with a tool to trackSOs. Can aid in the swift location of individuals if they come under suspicion for a new offense.
Public Registration (aka Community/Public Notification)	A process by which the public broadly and/or a specific community is notified either passively (e.g., information is made available via the Internet) or actively (e.g., information is made available through notices in the newspaper or delivered to homes in a community) about the proximity and presence (i.e., residence, job, or school location/s) of a sex offender.	To encourage community members to keep themselves and others safe from sexual abuse by knowing that a person previously convicted of a sex offense is in the vicinity of their homes.
Residence Restrictions	State law or local ordinance that restricts where sex offenders can live. Examples include 500 to 2,500 feet from places where children/minors might congregate, such as schools, playgrounds, day cares, parks, and recreation centers.	To prevent sexual recidivism by keeping sex offenders away from children; to reduce the number of sex offenders in a particular community (Lester, 2009).
Electronic Monitoring and GPS	The application of technological devices to track the movements of someone previously convicted of a sex offense who has returned to the community.	To give parole agents&law enforcement a computerized record of aSO's movements and to alert them to movement to a prohibited location.
Jessica's Laws	Jessica's Laws are not uniform from state to state but do tend to include similar components across states. These components include, but are not limited to, increased sex offender registration requirements and penalties for failure to register, guidelines for	To create a comprehensive, state-wide policy response to sex offenders returning to communities.

Jessica's Laws

State	Statute Citations	Related Bill Numbers	Mandatory 25 Year Minimum 1st Time Offense Sentencing Provisions & Related Information	Electronic/GPS Monitoring of Sex Offenders
Delaware	Chapter 11: §4205A	HB 404 (2006)	25 years to life mandatory minimum sentence when victim is younger than 14 years and the crime is rape, continuous sexual abuse of a child, or a dangerous crime against a child.	Not Specified
***Florida**	§800.04; §775.082;	HB 1877 (2005)	25 years to life mandatory minimum sentence for lewd or lascivious molestation against a victim less than 12 years of age.	Requires electronic monitoring of specified sex offenders for life.
***Georgia**	§16-5-21 §17-10-6.2 §16-6-4 §16-5-21 §42-1-14	HB 1059 (2006)	25 year mandatory minimum sentence for crimes of sexual assault, aggravated assault with intent to rape, incest, kidnapping against a child less than 14 years old; aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy with child 13-15 years old; rape; aggravated sexual battery	Requires sexually dangerous predators to wear GPS electronic monitoring device for life.
Hawaii	---	---	---	Not Specified
Idaho	§20-219	HB 381 (2008)	---	Requires sexually violent predators be electronically monitored throughout probation or parole period.
Illinois	§730 ILCS 5/3-3-7; §720 ILCS 5/12-14.1	SB 1397 (2007) HB 4222 (2006)	Provides for extended sentencing periods of 15 and 20 years or minimum 50 years for predatory criminal sexual assault of a child; depending on use of firearm or resulting bodily injury.	Requires sexually violent predators be electronically monitored throughout probation or parole period.
Indiana	§11-13-3-4; §35-50-2-2; §35-50-2-4	SB 125 (2005) HB 1155 (2005) SB 12 (2005)	Provides fixed felony class A sentencing ranges of 20-50 years for specified sex crimes involving deadly force, including sexual misconduct w/ a minor and child molestation. Also limits suspension of class A child molestation sentence only to that in excess of 30 years.	Requires sexually violent predators be electronically monitored, includes GPS.
Iowa	§901A.2; §692A.4A; §903B.1; §903B.2; §902.14	HF 619 (2005)	Provides enhanced and special sentences up to life imprisonment for certain repeat sex offenders.	Requires certain sex offenders be electronically monitored or tracked for at least 5 years as condition of parole or probation.
***Kansas**	§21-4642; §21-4643; §22-3717	HB 2576 (2006)	25 years to life mandatory minimum sentence for certain child (under 14) sex offenses including rape, sexual exploitation, sodomy, prostitution, trafficking, etc, with specific exceptions. Provides 40 year minimum for repeat offenders of certain sex offenses. Requires life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for repeat offenders classified as aggravated habitual sex offenders.	Requires electronic monitoring for life of certain sex offenders.
Kentucky	§431.520; §532.080; §532.060;	HB 003 (2006)	Certain sex related crimes classified as class A felonies are subject to indeterminate sentencing ranges from 20-50 years. 25 years to life for a 1st degree persistent repeat felony sex offender.	Court is authorized to require electronic monitoring of certain sex offenders
***Louisiana**	§14:78.1; §14.81.2; §14.81.1; §14.43.1; §15:550; §15:560.4	HB 004 (2006) HB 642 (2008) SB 164 (2004) HB 572 (2006)	25-99 years at hard labor mandatory minimum sentence for sex crimes against a child under 13 years old including: aggravated incest, molestation of a juvenile, sexual battery, pornography involving juveniles, etc.	Requires electronic monitoring for life of certain sex offenders.

GPS and Electronic Monitoring

- Very little data to support its effectiveness
- Exorbitant costs
- Dependence on unreliable satellite coverage
- Track movements only after they've occurred
- Can't prevent contact with victims
- Overbroad application reduces ability to focus on high-risk SOs
- "Results demonstrated a clear difference between legislative perceptions of the level of technological advancement of GPS equipment and its actual readiness for broad based roll out" (Armstrong and Freeman, 2011).

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Sentencing

- Two/three strikes and you're out
- Death penalty
- Mandatory minimums

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Mandatory Minimum Sentencing

National Alliance to End Sexual Violence:

"Long mandatory minimum sentences can have a number of negative consequences that serve to decrease, rather than increase, public safety. For example, lengthy mandatory minimum sentences sometimes result in prosecutors not filing charges or filing charges for a lesser crime than a sex offense, as well as increased plea bargains down to a lesser crime. Similarly, judges or juries may be less inclined to convict a defendant on a sex offense because of the mandatory minimum sentence. Long mandatory minimum sentences can also keep victims who were assaulted by someone they know from reporting the crime."

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Sex Offender Registration and Notification

- Wetterling Act (1994) – SO registries as tool for law enforcement
- Megan's Law (1996) – Public notification
- PROTECT Amendment (2003) – States required to develop Internet registries by 2006
- SORNA (2006) - Seeks to create uniformity, standardization, consistency in all US jurisdictions
  - Over-broad application
  - Offense-based tiering
  - Super-retroactivity
  - Inclusion of juveniles

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

SORN Issues

- Little research supporting ability to reduce first time or repeat offenses; no research supporting ability to reduce child molestations
- Expensive to set up, maintain, enforce
- Lacks an educational component for 1° prevention
- "Red herring" effect; false sense of security; not where the danger truly lies

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

SORN Laws & Public Awareness and Action

- Community members in favor, however, do not change behaviors
- Widespread public support for SO community notification (Levenson et al., 2007; Martin & Marinucci, 2006; Phillips, 1998)
  - Feel safer; feel it improves public safety
- Little significant change in protective and preventative behaviors (N = 1,821) (Anderson & Sample, "Public Awareness and Action Resulting From Sex Offender Community Notification Laws," 2008)
  - 90% aware of registry
  - 35% checked it online
- 88% of these felt safer after checking it; majority felt "somewhat safer" or "a little safer"
- 33% of these took preventative measures as a result of checking the registry

ATSA
©2011 ATSA - aklein@a

SORN Consequences

- SORN associated with significant increases in plea bargains to non-sex offenses and significant decreases in guilty convictions for offenders who do not plead
  - The likelihood of pleas doubled over time
    - 10% - 1990-1994
    - 15% - 1995-1998
    - 20% - 1999-2005
  - 15% of all sex charges were reduced to non-sex charges
  - Implications

-- Letourneau, E.J. et al., The effects of sex offender registration and notification on judicial decisions, 2010

Thanks to Elizabeth Letourneau for this slide.

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

SORN Consequences

- Judicial actors permitted significantly more defendants to plead to non-sex charges after initial and after online SORN
- When online notification was enacted, judicial actors decreased guilty determinations *to significantly below pre-SORN levels*

-- -- Letourneau, E.J. et al., The effects of sex offender registration and notification on judicial decisions, 2010

Thanks to Elizabeth Letourneau for this slide.

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

SORN Consequences

- Barriers to reintegration
  - Isolation and disconnection from community support systems, e.g. faith communities (affects families too)
  - Housing instability
  - Stigma, exclusion
  - Harassment and vigilantism
  - Un- and under-employment and financial hardship
  - Weakened family support

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

SORN Consequences

- Up to 50% of adult sex offenders subjected to community notification experience unintended consequences such as job loss, housing instability, threats or harassment, vigilantism, or property damage (ATSA, 2010)
  - Well-established that social instability increases risk for re-offense and re-arrest
  - SOs w/positive support systems have significantly lower recidivism rates (CO Dept. of Public Safety, 2004)
  - Offenders who maintain social bonds to communities, e.g. stable jobs and family relationships have lower recidivism rates (Kruttschnitt et al, 2000)

©2011 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Residence Restrictions

- Usually restrict SOs from residing within 1,000 to 2,500 feet of schools, playgrounds, daycare centers, and other places where children congregate
- 2007-'08: 214 residence restrictions laws proposed in state legislatures
- As of 2008: 30 states with state-wide laws; thousands of local jurisdictions more
- MN DOC study: "Not a single re-offense would have been prevented by an ordinance restricting where SOs could live"

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Residence Restrictions

- Unintended negative consequences
  - Barriers to reintegration
  - Homelessness
  - Lack of access to Tx, supervision, and therapeutic and psycho-social supports and resources
  - Un- and under-employment
  - Separation from family and community supports
  - Stress, shame, isolation, loneliness, anger, hopelessness, fear
- May increase risks for re-offense

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Unintended Negative Consequences

- The "demonizing effect"
  - May decrease incentives to seeking assistance in situations of risk and abuse
  - **May discourage willingness to engage in prevention and intervention**

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Critiques and Calls for New, Different Policies and Approaches

- Victim advocacy: "Some [SO policies] put communities at higher risk, while others create a false sense of security." (NAESV, 2008)
- Public health: policies "that alter developmental trajectories leading to initial perpetration of violence." (CDC, 2009)
- Human rights: state's failure to protect [SOs and their families] from harassment and vigilantism (Carey & HRW, 2005)
- Law: "Public outrage and political risk aversion have driven these [SO] laws to the outer boundaries of constitutionality." (Agudo, 2008)
- State government: "Some state leaders have expressed concern that the urgency of efforts to strengthen SO management policy is prohibiting lawmakers from fully considering the range of long-term impacts such policies will have." (CSG, 2010)

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Need for More Empirical Investigation

"Many sex offender policies do not appear to be evidence-based in their development and implementation because they are founded largely on myths rather than on facts. Little empirical investigation has been conducted to evaluate sex offender policies, but extant research does not suggest that these policies achieve their goals of preventing sex crimes, protecting children, or increasing public safety."

-- Levenson & D'Amora, 2007

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Recommendations and Promising Directions

Recommendation 1:

Design and implement evidence-informed policy

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Evidence-informed Policy

- Growing body of formative and evaluative research
- Advocacy for additional research
- Advocacy for policies informed by research
- Development of funding streams for formative and evaluative research, pilot programming and longitudinal evaluation, implementation of promising practices, etc.

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Sex Offender Management Boards (SOMBs)

- Cross-disciplinary SOMBs and research councils
  - Collect, commission, conduct, and analyze research and make recommendations for evidence-based policy
  - Professionals from the fields of
    - victim advocacy
    - sex offender treatment and management
    - child maltreatment and protection
    - public health
    - law enforcement
    - corrections
    - law
    - forensic psychology

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Actuarial Risk Assessment

- One size does not fit all!
- For adult SOs - match responses to assessed level of risk
- CJ, corrections, specialized Tx, community based supervision decisions
- 25 states and counting

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Why Assess Risk?

- Need to determine who receives routine interventions and who needs exceptional measures; what level of supervision and services
- What are the individual SO's rehabilitative and reintegration needs to remain re-offense-free?
- Strategic use of scarce resources
  - Practitioner / Officer time
  - Treatment

With thanks to Robin Wilson.

Three Kinds of Risk Factors

- Static, i.e. cannot be changed - Characteristics a person is born with
- Stable - Personality characteristics, skill deficits, and learned behaviors related to risk for sexual reoffending that may be difficult to change, but may be changed through intervention
- Dynamic or acute - Risk factors of short or unstable duration that can change rapidly, generally as a result of change in environment or conditions; Prevention programming focuses on these the most; most changeable characteristics

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

State of the Art Specialized SO Treatment

- Hanson et al. meta-analysis of Tx efficacy
- Changing thoughts, feelings, actions that may lead to offending
- Developing strategies to avoid, control, or productively address risk factors for perpetration

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Treatment - RNR

- Risk/Need/Responsivity (RNR) Model - Correctional interventions will be most effective when:
  - They match the level of risk to re-offend posed by the individual (Risk)
  - Intervention targets specific risk factors that can be changed through intervention and that are associated, both empirically and in an individual case, with risk and recidivism (Need)
  - Tx delivered is responsive to personal and interpersonal characteristics of the individual, e.g. language, culture, personality style, cognitive abilities (Responsivity)

©2012 ATSA - aklein@atsa.com

Thank you , CSOM.

Recommendations and Promising Directions

Recommendation 2:
Collaborative Community-Based Management

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

CENTER FOR SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

CSOM

www.csom.org

Twenty Strategies for Advancing Sex Offender Management in Your Jurisdiction

A Project of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

December 2008

20 Strategies to Advance Sex Offender Management in Your Jurisdiction

1. Establish a comprehensive, ongoing assessment process.
2. Monitor changes in dynamic risk.
3. Implement a collaborative case management approach.
4. Adopt a victim-centered approach.
5. Deliver evidence-based sex offender treatment.
6. Enhance treatment capacity.
7. Establish seamless information exchange mechanisms.
8. Promote successful post-release outcomes through informed decisions.
9. Implement a strategic sex offender reentry process.
10. Partner with law enforcement.
11. Deliver quality supervision services.
12. Ensure appropriate, sustainable housing options.
13. Engage the public.
14. Engage a multidisciplinary team to establish and oversee statewide policy and local implementation.
15. Implement a deliberate professional development strategy.
16. Prevent secondary trauma.
17. Maintain quality assurance.
18. Tailor strategies for juveniles.
19. Engage legislators to promote informed policies.
20. Invest in what works.

Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM)

- Specialization is key
  - Specialized risk assessments to differentiate higher from lower risk sex offenders and to guide case management decisions;
  - Specialized officers with advanced training, skills, and experience;
  - Specialized conditions to promote accountability, minimize risk, and increase pro-social activities; and
  - Specialized partnerships with law enforcement, victim advocates, treatment providers, and others to support their collective efforts.

-- CSOM, 2010

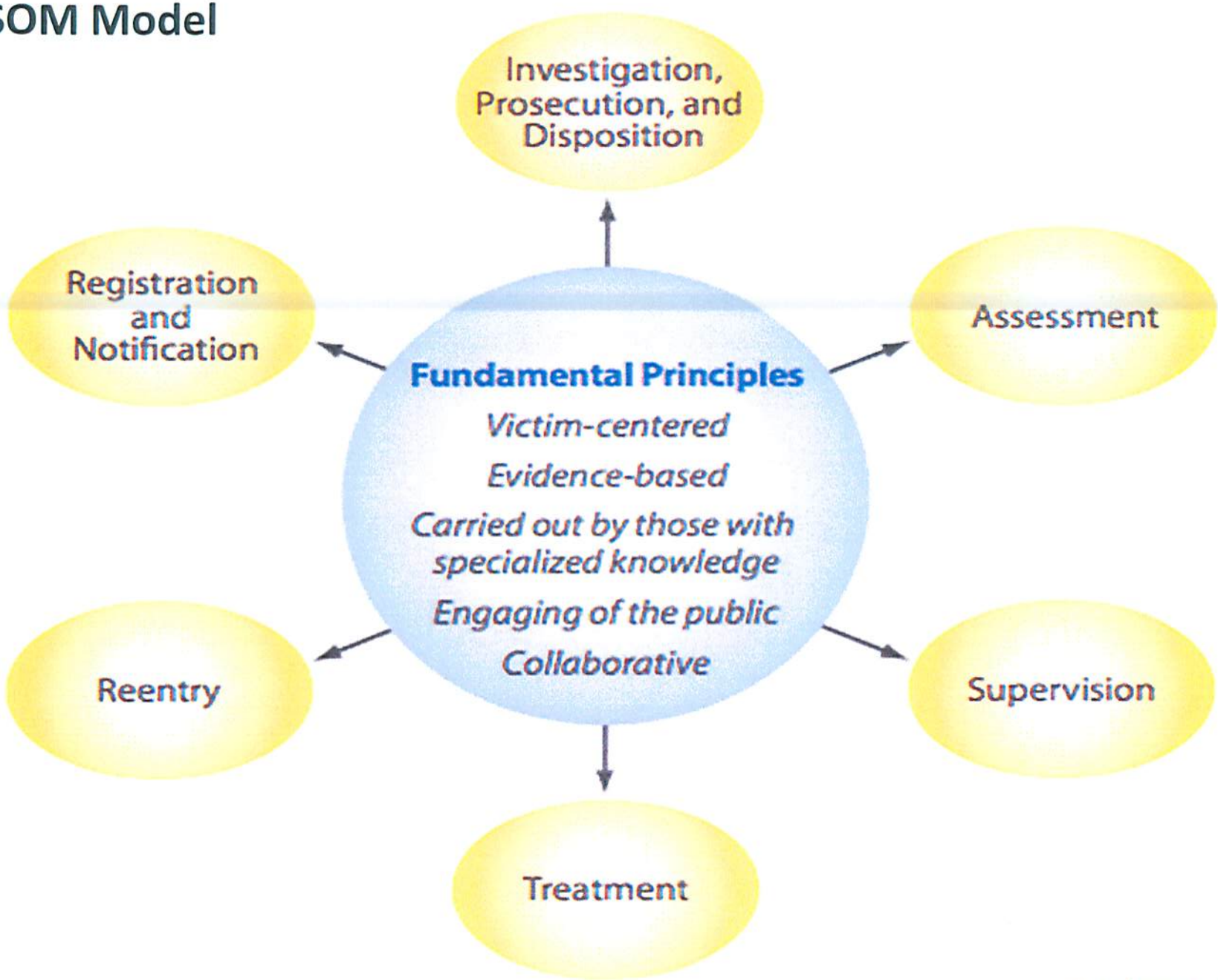
ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Some CASOM Partners

- Law enforcement
- Specialized SO treatment
- Probation/Parole
- Victim Services
- Courts: prosecution, defense, judges
- Public health
- Schools
- Housing
- Community programs
- Faith communities
- CSA Prevention programs

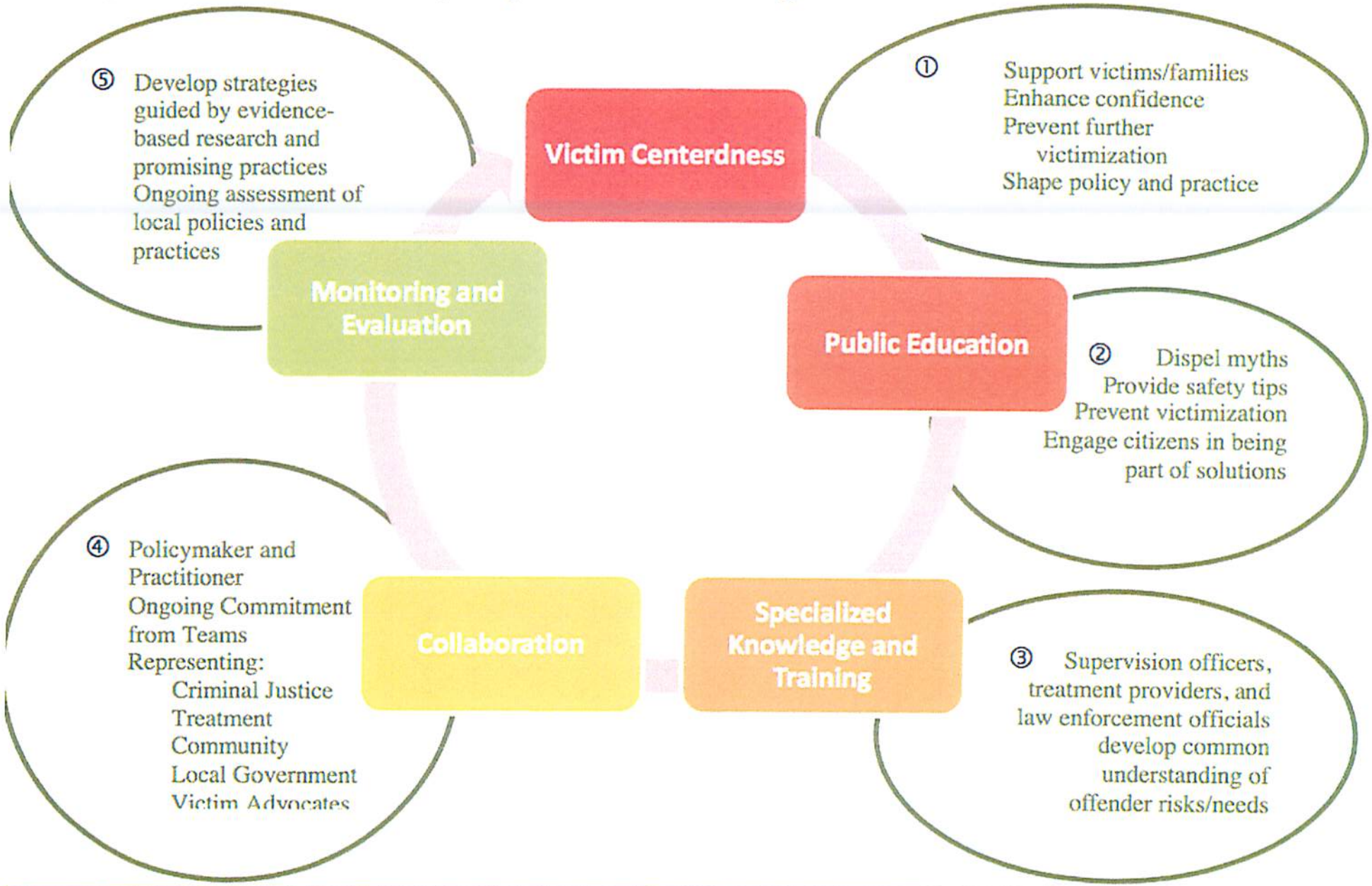
ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

CASOM Model



Thank you, CSOM.

Effective strategies take into consideration the needs of individuals with key roles as well as those who have a strong interest in assuring the effective management of offenders. The core of the CASOM approach is based on the integration of five fundamental principles for offender management.



Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) - UK

- In the UK, MAPPA manages the partnership of agencies tasked with increasing public safety
  - Police
  - Probation
  - Social Services
  - Circles of Support and Accountability

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Juveniles and SO Policies

- "Counterproductive to the goal of these youth developing the capacity to live successfully in a pro-social environment" (Ryan, 2000)
- Contrary to principles of juvenile justice
- Juveniles have extremely low rates of re-offense
- Responsiveness to Tx
- Abusers as victims; youth are often "sexually reactive" in response to having been sexually abused
  - 80 to 100 percent of children and 45 to 85 percent of adolescents with sexual behavior problems have themselves been sexually abused (Becker, 1988; Burton, 2001)

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Policies Tailored to Children and Adolescents

- Possibilities
  - Required education for caretakers and professionals
  - Separate guidelines, protocols and standards for specialized Tx and reintegration
- Cross-disciplinary expert input into the development of policies
  - Juvenile justice
  - Brain development
  - Child and youth experts
  - Education
  - Victim advocacy
  - Child and juvenile sex offender Tx and management

©ATSA, 2011 - aklein@atsa.com

Integrate What is Known About Perpetration

- Promote curricula that include perpetration prevention
- Communicate information to the public
- Create opportunities for adults and youth to get help before harm is done
- Increase funding for prevention

Recommendations and Promising Directions

Recommendation 3:
Develop Policies that Encourage Prevention

Community Policies for Prevention

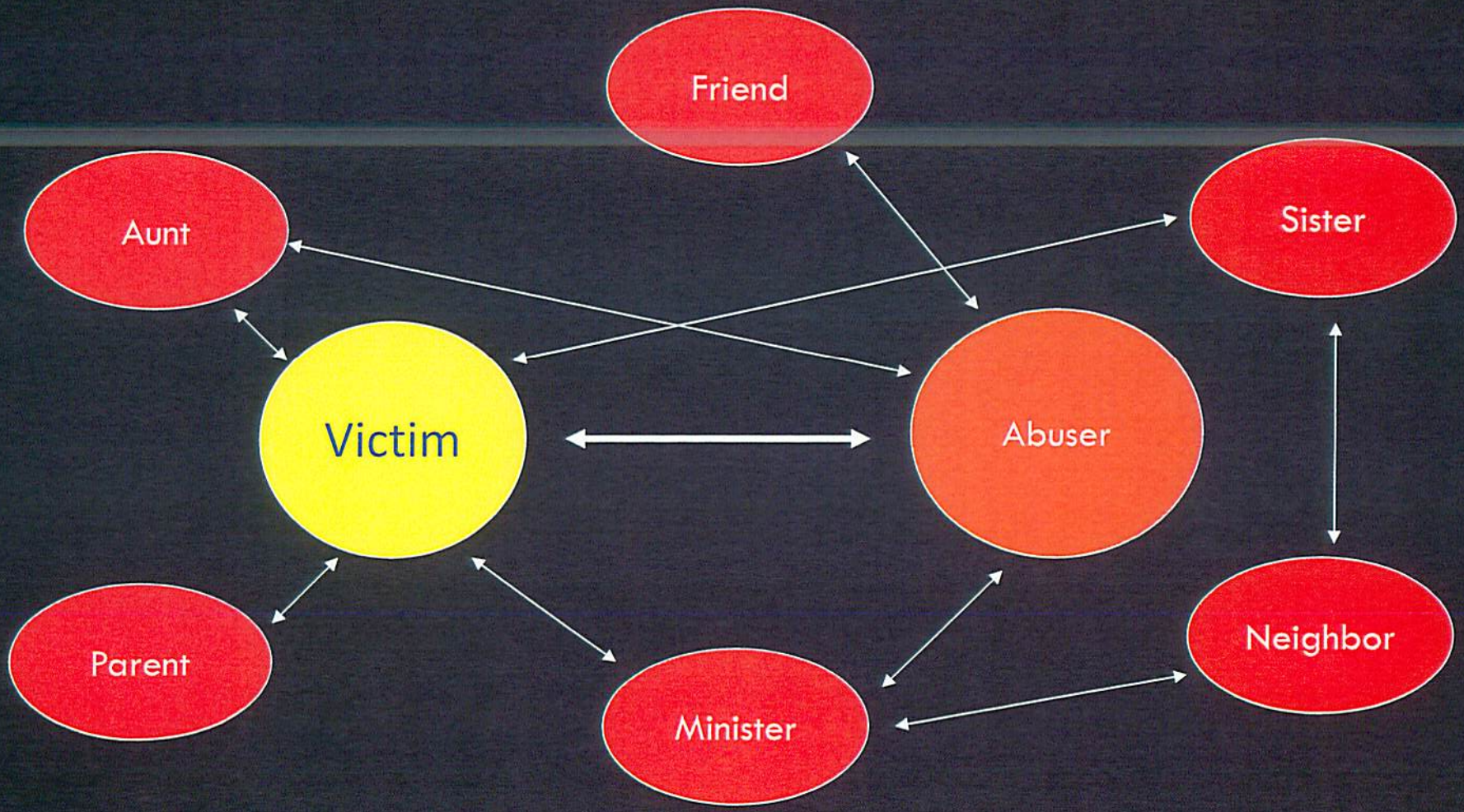
- Expand community options for offender accountability and healing for everyone
- Add incentives to living safely into legislation
- Involve cross-disciplinary professionals to implement community solutions
- Disseminate information about success

Who Is Affected?

Victim

© 2011 Joan Tabachnick
DSM Consulting

Who Is Affected?



© 2011 Joan Tabachnick
DSM Consulting

"Understanding Children's Sexual Behaviors"

- UCSB Comprehensive Program Developed by Gail Ryan
  - *It is **NOT** about blame or shame.*
  - *It is **NOT** about culpability or motivation.*
  - *It is **NOT** about rules and the consequences or rewards for one's self.*
  - ***It IS** about owning one's behavior and feeling responsible for the impact of behavior on others.*

© 2011 Joan Tabachnick DSM Consulting

The Prevention Project of Dunkelfeld

"You are not guilty because of your desire, but you are responsible for your sexual behavior. There is help. Don't become a sexual offender!"

-- Campaign Slogan

- Between 2005 and 2008 over 800 people contacted the program, 50% of these traveled for the assessment, and 200 invited to participate.

© 2011 Joan Tabachnick DSM Consulting

UUA's Balancing Acts

First denomination to develop:

- Program for healthy sexual development (OWLs)
- Policy for sexual abuse in their congregations
- Available at uua.org or in a free online course at nearipress.org

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST
ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONS

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER

Community-Based Prevention Policies

2. Incorporate Incentives for Living Safely into existing Legislation

e.g., request an exemption from registration, notification or residency restrictions where the offender:

- Assessed with a validated risk assessment tool
- Successfully completed treatment program
- Lived in the community 5+ yrs offense free
- Clinically evaluated with input from victim or advocate

© 2011 Joan Tabachnick DSM Consulting

ATSA
MAKING SOCIETY SAFER