



A Strengths Based Approach to Community Safety

Working With Person's Who Have Offended:
A Path of Recovery.

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CASE MANAGEMENT

- Case Management is defined as “a practice in which the service recipient is a partner, to the greatest extent possible, in assessing needs, obtaining services, treatments and supports, and in preventing and managing crisis”. CARF Manual



Critical Elements of Case Management Practice

- Coordination
- Consumer Choice
- Determining Strengths and Preferences
- Comprehensive and Outcome-Oriented Service Planning
- Collaboration with Other Service Providers
- Continuity of Care
- Family and Kindred Support

Types of Sexual Offenders

- It is critical to know the typology of the offender you are working with.

**NOT ALL PEOPLE WHO OFFEND ARE
CREATED EQUAL!**

Types of Sexual Abusers

Pedophilia Typologies:

- In 1982 Dr. Nicholas Groth identified two types of pedophiles:
 - Fixated Type or Preferential
 - Regressed Type or Situational

Types of Sexual Abusers

- **FIXATED TYPE:**

- The fixated offender is characterized as having a persistent, continual and compulsive attraction to children.
- Fixated pedophiles generally have a lengthy history of sexual offending behaviors and their offending of children is not precipitated by stress.
- Fixated pedophiles are exclusively involved with children, are usually not related to their victims, and are attracted to children from adolescence.

Types of Sexual Abusers

- **FIXATED TYPE:**
 - Their offenses most times are well planned and premeditated.
 - Deviant Sexual Fantasies, thoughts, and arousal are most often present.
 - Fixated offenders are particularly dangerous to the community at large and require a high degree of supportive services.

Types of Sexual Abusers

- **REGRESSED TYPE:**
 - Typically does not have a lengthy history of sexual offending.
 - Primary sexual orientation is to their own age. Attraction to children is usually precipitated by stress, distorted sexual fantasies, is impulsive, and is not premeditated.
 - Lowest probability of reoffending sexually after treatment.

Paths to Offending

Research also found that there are actually two primary routes that lead to the onset of offending:

- direct
- indirect

Paths to Offending

Direct: when an offender actively attempts (often implicitly) to satisfy primary goods through his or her offending behavior.

Example:

- an individual lacking the competencies to satisfy the good of intimacy with an adult might instead attempt to meet this good through sexual offending against a child.
- An individual chooses to sell drugs as a way to earn money and satisfy the good of excellence in agency or work.

Paths to Offending

Indirect: through the pursuit of one or more goods, something goes array which creates a ripple or cascading effect leading to the commission of a criminal offence.

Example:

- conflict between the goods of intimacy and autonomy might lead to the break up of a relationship, and subsequent feelings of loneliness and distress. Maladaptive coping strategies such as the use of alcohol to alleviate distress might, lead to a loss of control and culminate in offending.

The Path to Recovery

- In sum, there are a variety of problems that may be evident in people's ways of living and life plans. It should be the aim of rehabilitation to identify what problems exist so that lifestyles and life plans can be altered to suit each offender's preferences, capabilities, skills, temperament, and opportunities. This allows the offender to access goods in pro-social ways that are also intrinsically beneficial and meaningful.

The Path of Recovery

- What was the path to the commission of crimes?
- What good's were trying to be achieved?
- What are/were the person's priorities in achieving goods? (then and now)
- What current skills/assets exists?
- What skills/assets do they want/need?
- What resources are available?
- What resources are needed?



A Model for Change

**EVERYONE WANTS TO LIVE A
GOOD LIFE!**



GOOD LIVES MODEL

The Good Lives Model-Comprehensive (GLM-C) is a framework of offender rehabilitation which, given its holistic nature, addresses the limitations of the traditional risk management approach.

(Ward & Gannon, 2006).

Basic Assumptions

- Offenders, like most humans, have the ability to formulate and select goals, construct plans, and to act freely in the implementation of these plans.
- Offenders, like most humans, value certain states of mind, personal characteristics, and experiences

Basic Assumptions

- Risk, needs, and responsivity are three major issues to be explored through assessment.
- Priorities **MUST** also be explored as part of the path toward recovery.
 - Assessment of priorities are suggested through clinical interview while building relationships.

Basic Assumptions

Interventions should be viewed as:

- activity that should add to an individual's repertoire of personal functioning, rather than an activity that simply removes a problem
- devoted to managing problems, as opposed to believing a lifetime of restricting one's activity is the only way to avoid offending



Primary Goods

What are some of your
primary goods in life?

Primary Goods

1. **life** (including healthy living and functioning)
2. **knowledge** (how well informed one feels about things that are important to them)
3. **excellence in play** (hobbies and recreational pursuits)
4. **excellence in work** (including mastery experiences)
5. **excellence in agency** (autonomy and self-directedness)
6. **inner peace** (freedom from emotional turmoil and stress)

Primary Goods

- 7. **relatedness** (including intimate, romantic, and familial relationships)
- 8. **community** (connection to wider social groups)
- 9. **spirituality** (in the broad sense of finding meaning and purpose in life)
- 10. **pleasure** (the state of happiness or feeling good in the here and now)
- 11. **creativity** (expressing oneself through alternative forms).


Criminalist Needs

- **Briefly stated, research has shown the following types of needs to be criminogenic:**
 - Anti-social personality
 - Anti-social attitudes and values
 - Anti-social associates
 - Family dysfunction
 - Poor self-control, poor problem-solving skills
 - Substance abuse
 - Lack of employment/employment skills



Criminalist Needs/Good Lives

Each of the primary goods can be linked with one or more criminogenic needs.

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- Anti-social personality
 - Life, inner peace, spirituality,
 - Anti-social attitudes and values
 - Community, Inner Peace
 - Anti-social associates
 - Community
 - Family dysfunction
 - Relatedness
 - Poor self-control, poor problem-solving skills
 - Inner peace, excellence in agency, knowledge
 - Substance abuse
 - Excellence in play, inner peace, pleasure
 - Lack of employment/employment skills
 - Excellence in work,

Primary Goals

Is it fairly safe to assume???????

- that all humans seek out all the primary goods to some degree?
- the weightings or priorities given to specific primary goods reflect a person's values and life priorities?
- People's value of goals change over time and circumstance?

Case Study

Harry is an African American male from NYC who has resided in PA for the last 10 years. Harry presents with an extensive hx of deviant sexual behavior (Rape of adult females and minor male children). He has an extensive history of drug abuse.

Harry is on Parole as a result of his past sexual offenses. He spent 15 years incarcerated and has been out for the last 20 years with no known recidivism. Harry has been in SO treatment for over 20 years. He has had no reported sexual offenses since his Index Offense; however, he has been in and out of drug rehab almost yearly since release.

Harry identifies himself as a Jehovah Witness. He is experiencing conflict in his religion due to currently viewing porn and masturbating. He is very concerned about this behavior as it relates to his faith.

Harry works full time on the midnight shift at a local company. He reports enjoying his work.

Harry has 2 older children and a disabled mother who he attempts to support emotionally. His family is distant both emotionally and geographically.



Next Steps in Implementation

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