

CSOM



THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE

Sex Offender Management in Your Jurisdiction: Self-Assessment Scorecard

PART A: SPECIALIZED ASSESSMENTS/EVALUATIONS

IN MY JURISDICTION....	<i>Always/ Almost Always</i>	<i>More Often Than Not</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Rarely/ Never</i>	<i>I Don't Know</i>
1. Judges receive sufficient assessment information about recidivism risk and intervention needs to promote well-informed sentencing decisions about sex offenders on a case-by-case basis.					
2. Specialized assessments are used by other professionals (e.g., probation and parole, treatment) to guide post-sentencing case management decisions/practices.					
3. <u>Pre-sentence investigations</u> are ordered/requested for most or all felony sex offense cases to inform sentencing decisions.					

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4. <u>Pre-sentence investigations</u> conducted on sex offenders include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough review of case-specific records (e.g., police report, victim impact statement) 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social history (e.g., health, mental health, substance abuse, employment, criminal) 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of findings from a psychosexual evaluation 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated risk assessment tool(s) designed specifically for sex offenders 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision conditions/recommendations based on victim safety and risk factors 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific recommendations regarding treatment interventions 					
5. The professionals responsible for <u>pre-sentence investigations</u> have specialized knowledge, training, and experience pertaining to sex offenders.					
6. Specialized <u>psychosexual evaluations</u> are ordered in most or all felony sex offense cases.					
7. The <u>psychosexual evaluations</u> that are conducted for the courts include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough review of case-specific records (e.g., police reports, victim statements) 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive psychosocial history 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed sexual history 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex offender-specific tools to explore sexual attitudes, interests, and/or arousal 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated risk assessment tool(s) designed specifically for sex offenders 					

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8. The recommendations in <u>psychosexual evaluations</u> are individually tailored based assessed risk level and intervention needs of the person (as opposed to being generic or “boilerplate”).					
9. The psychosexual evaluations are clear and user-friendly for the courts and other consumers.					
10. The professionals who conduct <u>psychosexual evaluations</u> for the courts have specialized knowledge, training, and experience that align with nationally recognized standards/guidelines.					
11. Professionals conducting psychosexual evaluations are formally qualified/certified by the courts as experts (e.g., through voir dire).					
12. Formal standards and guidelines have been established in my state/jurisdiction for professionals who conduct psychosexual evaluations.	<i>Yes No I Don't Know</i>				
13. A credentialing/certification process is in place in my state/jurisdiction for professionals who conduct psychosexual evaluations.	<i>Yes No I Don't Know</i>				
14. The courts or other agencies maintain a list of “approved/preferred evaluators” that have been identified as appropriately qualified to conduct psychosexual evaluations.	<i>Yes No I Don't Know</i>				

PART B: SPECIALIZED TREATMENT

IN MY JURISDICTION....	<i>Always/ Almost Always</i>	<i>More Often Than Not</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Rarely/ Never</i>	<i>I Don't Know</i>
15. Judges include specialized treatment requirements in sentencing orders in sex offense cases.					
16. A range of sex offender treatment options exists (e.g., different intensities, dosage, length, levels of care/security).					
17. The capacity for specialized community-based treatment for sex offenders is sufficient.					
18. The capacity for specialized prison-based treatment for sex offenders is sufficient.					
19. A consistent, research-supported model of sex offender treatment is utilized across providers/programs.					
20. Providers emphasize treatment targets shown by research to be linked to recidivism among sex offenders.					
21. Treatment for sex offenders is delivered based on their assessed level of risk and need (e.g., higher risk sex offenders receive a greater dosage and/or intensity than lower risk offenders).					
22. Sex offender-specific treatment is delivered using multiple modalities (e.g., individual sessions, group therapy, family or couples therapy).					
23. Treatment is tailored for “special populations” of sex offenders (e.g., based on level of cognitive functioning, development, culture, gender, denial).					
24. Individualized treatment plans are developed for each sex offender receiving services.					

IN MY JURISDICTION....	<i>Always/ Almost Always</i>	<i>More Often Than Not</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Rarely/ Never</i>	<i>I Don't Know</i>
25. Providers use objective assessment measures to gauge treatment progress for sex offenders.					
26. Judges receive progress reports for the sex offenders sentenced in their courts.					
27. Sex offender-specific treatment providers collaborate effectively with other stakeholders (e.g., probation/parole officers, victim advocates).					
28. Sex offender-specific treatment providers have specialized knowledge, training, and experience that align with nationally recognized standards/guidelines.					
29. Formal standards and guidelines for sex offender treatment have been established in my state/jurisdiction.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I Don't Know				
30. A credentialing or certification process is in place in my state/jurisdiction for professionals who provide sex offender treatment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I Don't Know				
31. Corrections or other agencies maintain a list of "approved/preferred providers" that have been identified as appropriately qualified to provide sex offender-specific treatment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I Don't Know				

PART C: SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION

IN MY JURISDICTION...	<i>Always/ Almost Always</i>	<i>More Often Than Not</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Rarely/ Never</i>	<i>I Don't Know</i>
32. Multidisciplinary team meetings are held to support sex offender management efforts.					
33. Supervision of sex offenders is provided through a specialized unit/specialized caseload.					
34. Officers responsible for supervising sex offenders have specialized knowledge, training, and experience about this special population.					
35. Supervision strategies for sex offenders include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring and/or GPS 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polygraph examinations 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer/Internet restrictions and monitoring 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing/residence restrictions 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment restrictions 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals to risk-reducing, stabilizing programs and services 					
36. Officers use prosocial modeling, skill practice, and reinforcers and incentives to promote long term behavioral change.					

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37. The intensity/level of supervision is guided by a validated sex offender-specific risk assessment tool (e.g., greater intensity for higher risk sex offenders).					
38. A standard set of sex offender-specific conditions is imposed for sex offenders under supervision.					
39. Supervision conditions and strategies are individualized based on the case dynamics, assessed risk level, and changeable risk factors shown by research to be linked to recidivism.					
40. Responses to violations of supervision conditions are proportional and timely in sex offense cases.					
41. Supervision officers collaborate effectively with other professionals (e.g., the courts, specialized treatment providers, victim advocates) to support community safety.					
42. Formal standards and guidelines for supervising sex offenders have been established in my state/jurisdiction.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I Don't Know				