

性侵害犯罪/再犯處遇架構

風險評估與心理治療

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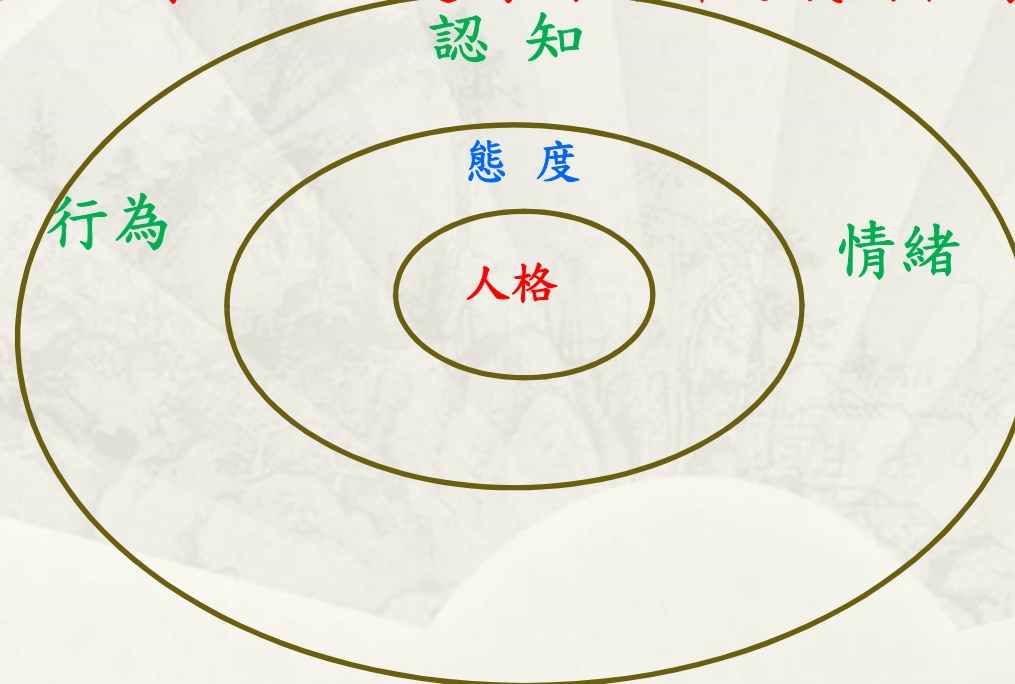
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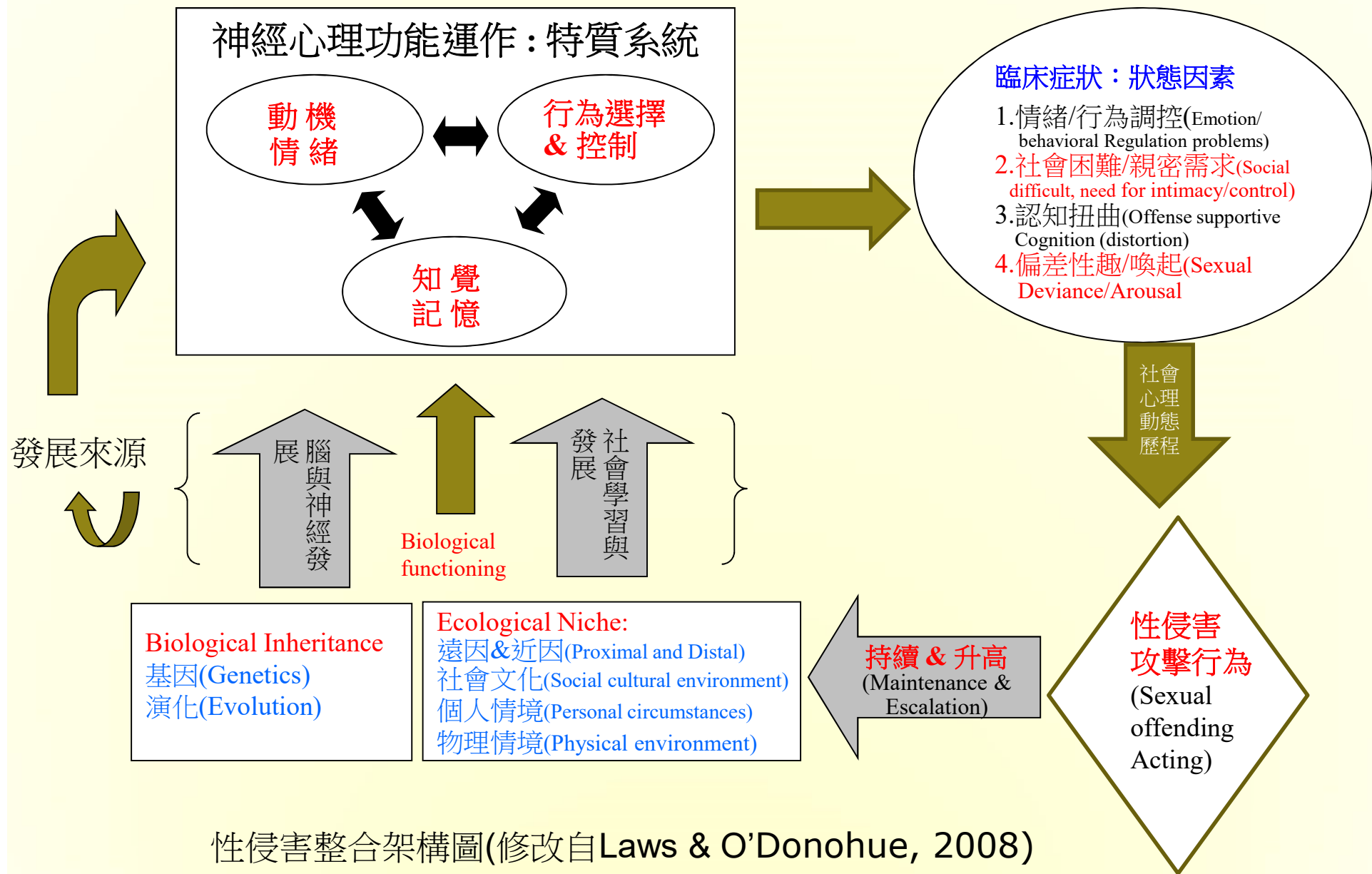
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什麼是人：個人的「發展」

- * 由心理學引申的「改變」可能概念：學習與發展
- * 學習心理學：個人與環境間互動的改變
- * 發展心理學：個人隨時間的所造成的秩序性改變

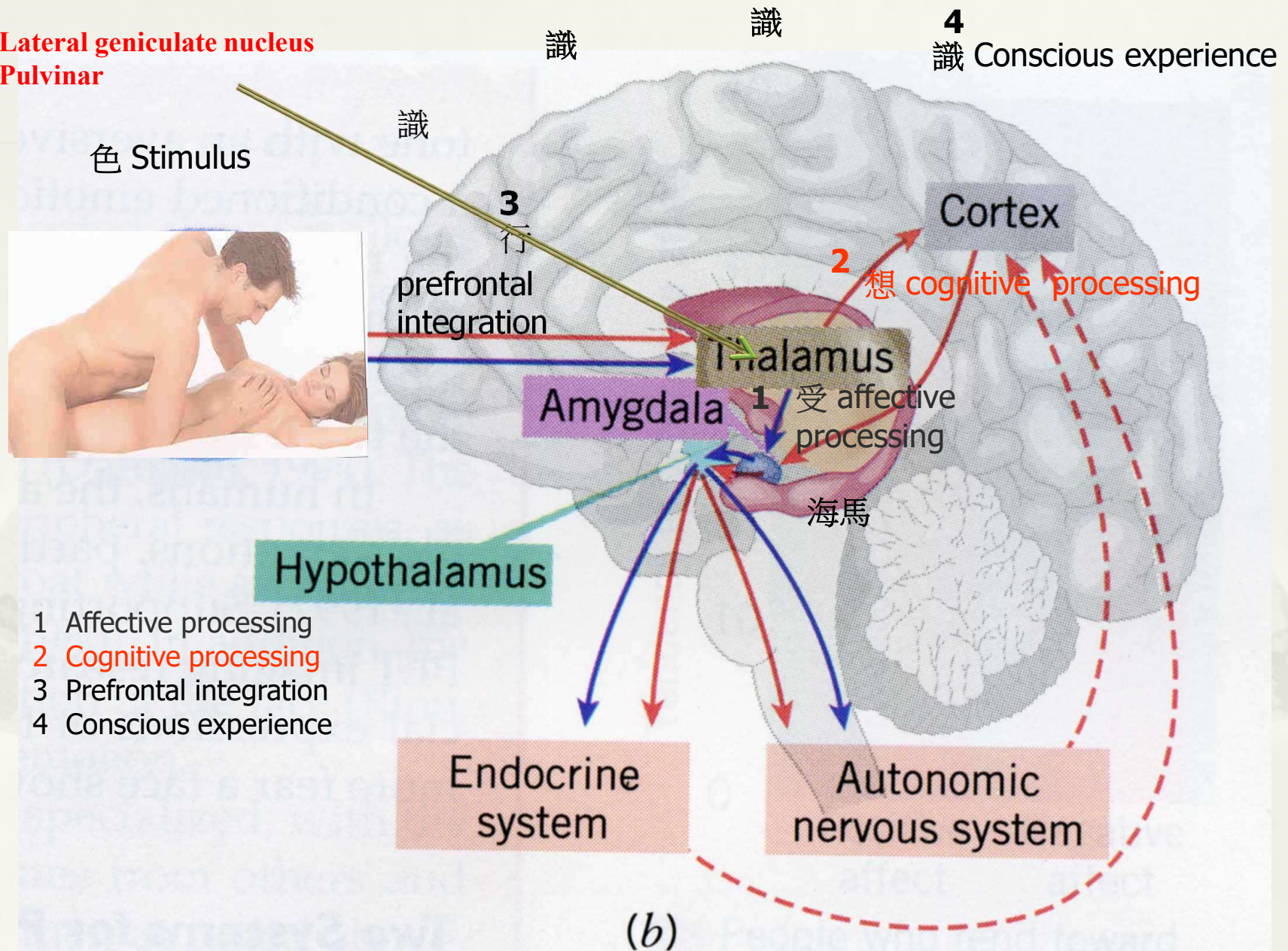


生態環境



被性衝動支配(性慾) - 心不由己

Lateral geniculate nucleus
Pulvinar



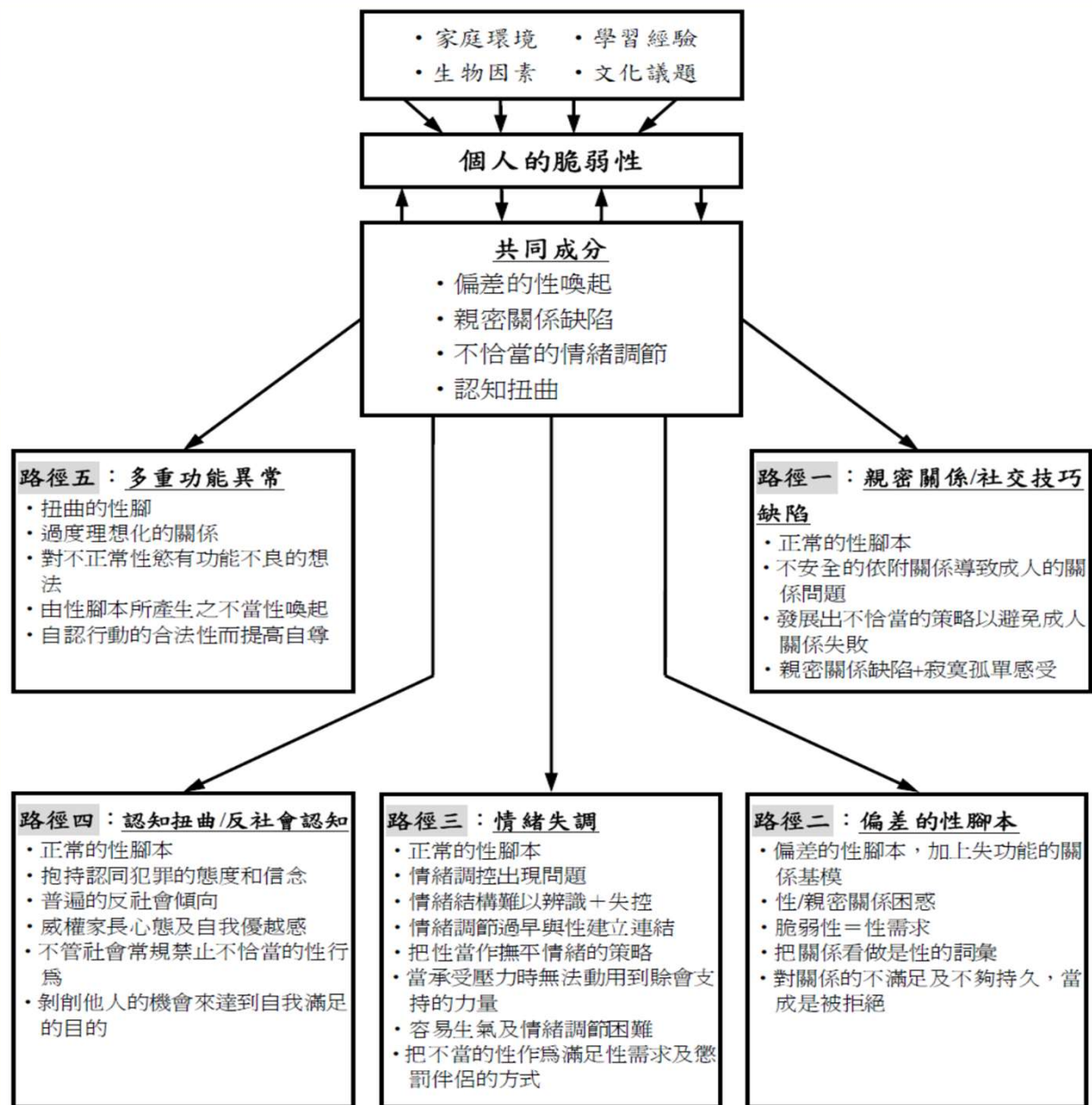


Table 1 Mapping static and stable dynamic risk factors

Stable dynamic factors	Static risk factor assessments				Dynamic risk factor assessments		
	STATIC-99/2002 (Hanson and Thornton, 2000)	SORAG (Quinsey et al., 1998)	SVR-20 (Boer et al., 1997)	Risk Matrix 2000/S (Thornton et al., 2003)	Beech Deviancy Classification (Beech et al., 1998/2002)	STABLE 2007 (Hanson et al., 2007)	SRA (Thornton, 2002)
Sexual interests	Non-contact sexual offence	Deviant sexual preference	Deviant sexual preference	Sexual appearances	Sexually obsessed	Sexual preoccupation/sex drive	Sexual preoccupation (obsession)
	Unrelated victim	Prior sexual convictions	High frequency sex offences	Sexual offences against a male	Sex deviance patterns (child molestation) marked	Sex as a coping strategy	Sexual preference for children
	Stranger victim		Multiple sexual offences	Non-contact sexual offences		Deviant sexual interests	Sexualized violence
	Prior sex offence		Escalation of sexual offences	Stranger victim			Other offence-related sexual interests (fetish)
	Sentencing occasions Male victim						
Attitudes supportive of sexual assault			Pro-offending attitudes		Distorted attitudes about children and childrens' sexuality	Sexual entitlement	Adversarial sexual attitudes
					Distorted attitudes about own victims Justifications for sexual deviance	Pro-rape attitudes Child molester attitudes	Sexual entitlement Child abuse supportive beliefs Belief women are deceitful Personal inadequacy
Intimacy deficits	No relationships	Never married	Relationship problems	Single (never been married)	Emotional identification with children	Lack of lovers/intimate partners	Emotional congruence with children
			Employment problems		Low self-esteem	Emotional identification with children	Grievance stance
					Emotional loneliness	Hostility toward women	Emotional loneliness (lack of intimate relationships)
					Under-assertiveness	General social rejection/loneliness	
					Personal distress	Lack of concern for others	
Self-regulation deficits					Locus of control		
	Index non-sex violence	Violent criminality	Violent non-sex offences	Age (18-34)		Impulsive acts	Lifestyle impulsiveness-impulsive, unstable lifestyle
	Prior non-sex violence	Non-violent criminality	General criminality	Criminal appearances		Poor cognitive problem solving skills	Poor problem solving
	Age (18-24.9)	Psychopathy	Psychopathy			Negative emotionality/hostility	Poor emotional control
		Failure of conditional release	Impulsivity				

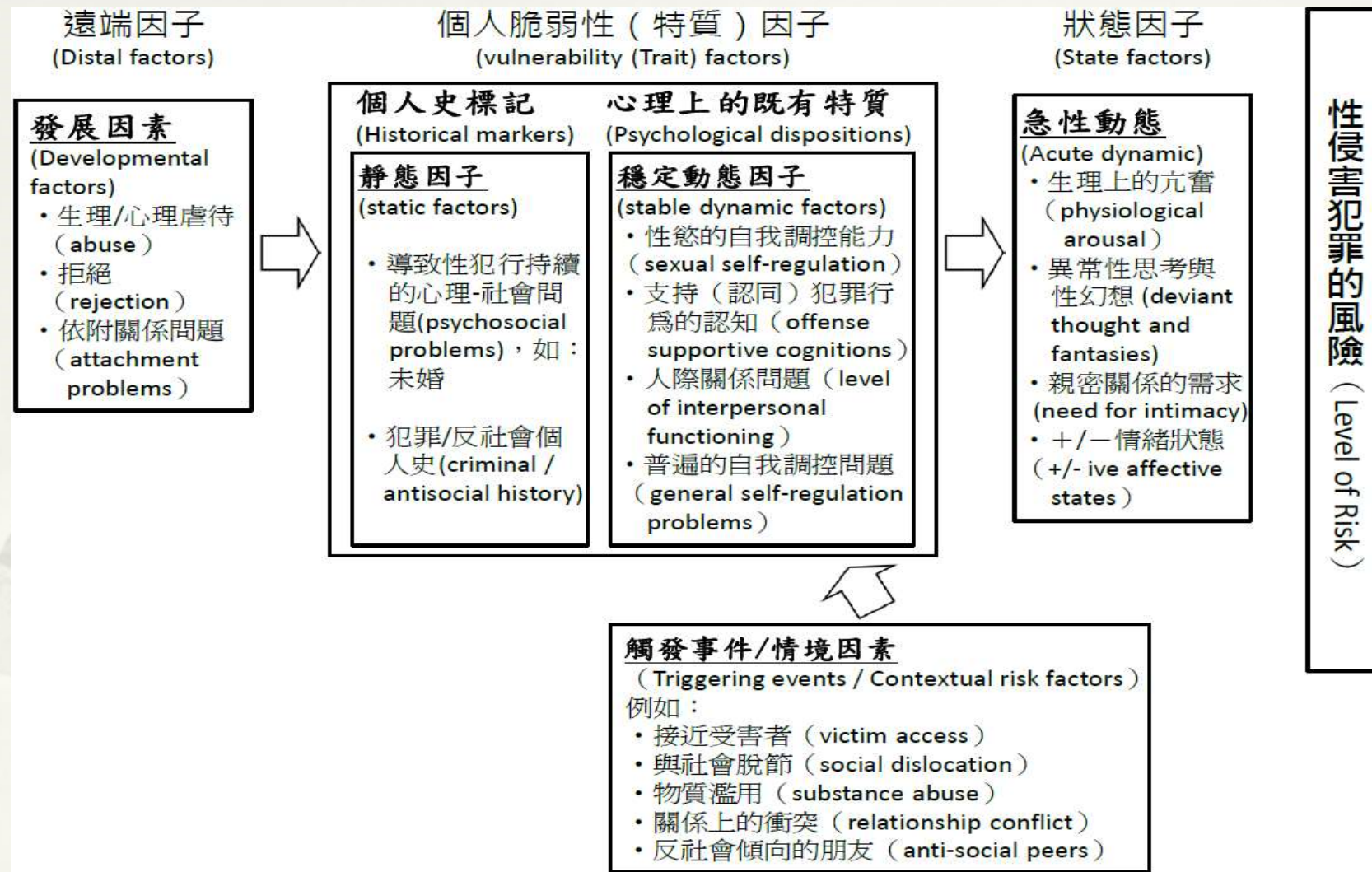
(Beech and Craig, 2012)

Table 1. Meta-analytic results organized within the Structured Risk Assessment (SRA) Need Framework

Domain	Subdomain	Meta-analytic Results
		S= Empirically-supported P= Promising
Sexual Interests	Sexual Preoccupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense impersonal sexual interests Sexual coping Diverse sexual outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual preoccupation (S) Multiple paraphilias (S) Sexualized coping (P)
	Offense-Related Sexual Interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual interest in prepubescent and pubescent children Sexualized violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual interest in children (S) Sexualized violence (P)
Distorted Attitudes	Victim Schema <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-offending schema about classes of potential victims(e.g., children or women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-offending attitudes (S) Pro-child molestation attitudes (S) Pro-rape attitudes (S) Generic sexual offending attitudes (S)
	Rights Schema <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive sense of entitlement 	<p><i>Note that there was insufficient data to look at the predictiveness of more specific attitudes, although all three SRA categories coincided with at least one of the broader categories used in the meta-analyses</i></p>
	Means Schema <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machiavellianism Violent World schema 	
Relational Style	Inadequate Relational Style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dysfunctional self-esteem (inadequate or narcissistic) Emotional congruence with children 	Emotional congruence with children (S) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Painfully low self-esteem was found consistently predictive in the UK, but not in other jurisdictions. Narcissistic self-esteem hasn't been examined in recidivism studies
	Lack of Emotionally Intimate Adult Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sustained marital type relationships Relationships marred by violence/infidelity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sustained marital type relationships (S) Marital relationships marred by repeated violence/infidelity (S)
	Aggressive Relational Style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callousness Grievance Thinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callousness (P) Grievance thinking (S)
Self-Management	Social Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early onset and pervasive resistance to rules and supervision Lifestyle impulsiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childhood behavior problems (S) Juvenile delinquency (S) Non-sexual offenses (S) Non-compliance with supervision (S) Violation of conditional release (S) Antisocial personality disorder (S) Impulsivity/recklessness (S) Employment instability (S)
	Dysfunctional Coping in response to stress/problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor problem-solving Poor emotional control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Coping (externalizing) (P)

(Thornton, 2013)

Theoretical understanding of the causal processes that give rise to criminal actions



性犯罪再犯風險的病因學模式 (Aetiological Model of Risk) (Beech & Ward, 2004)

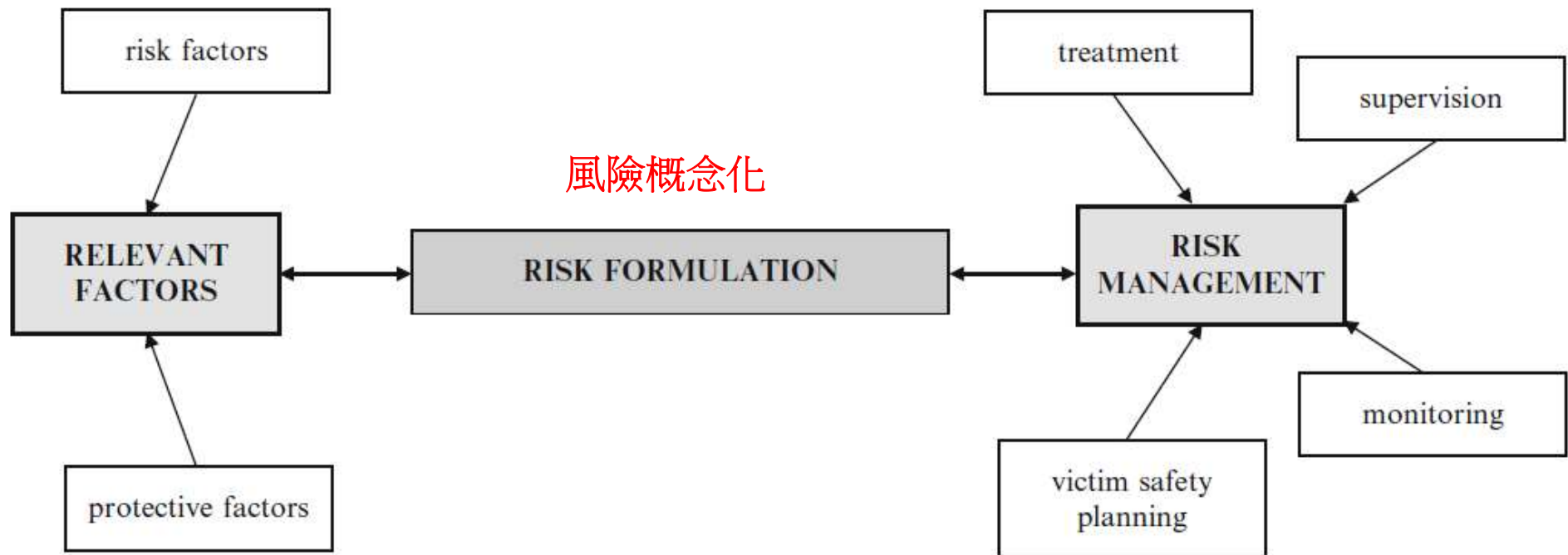
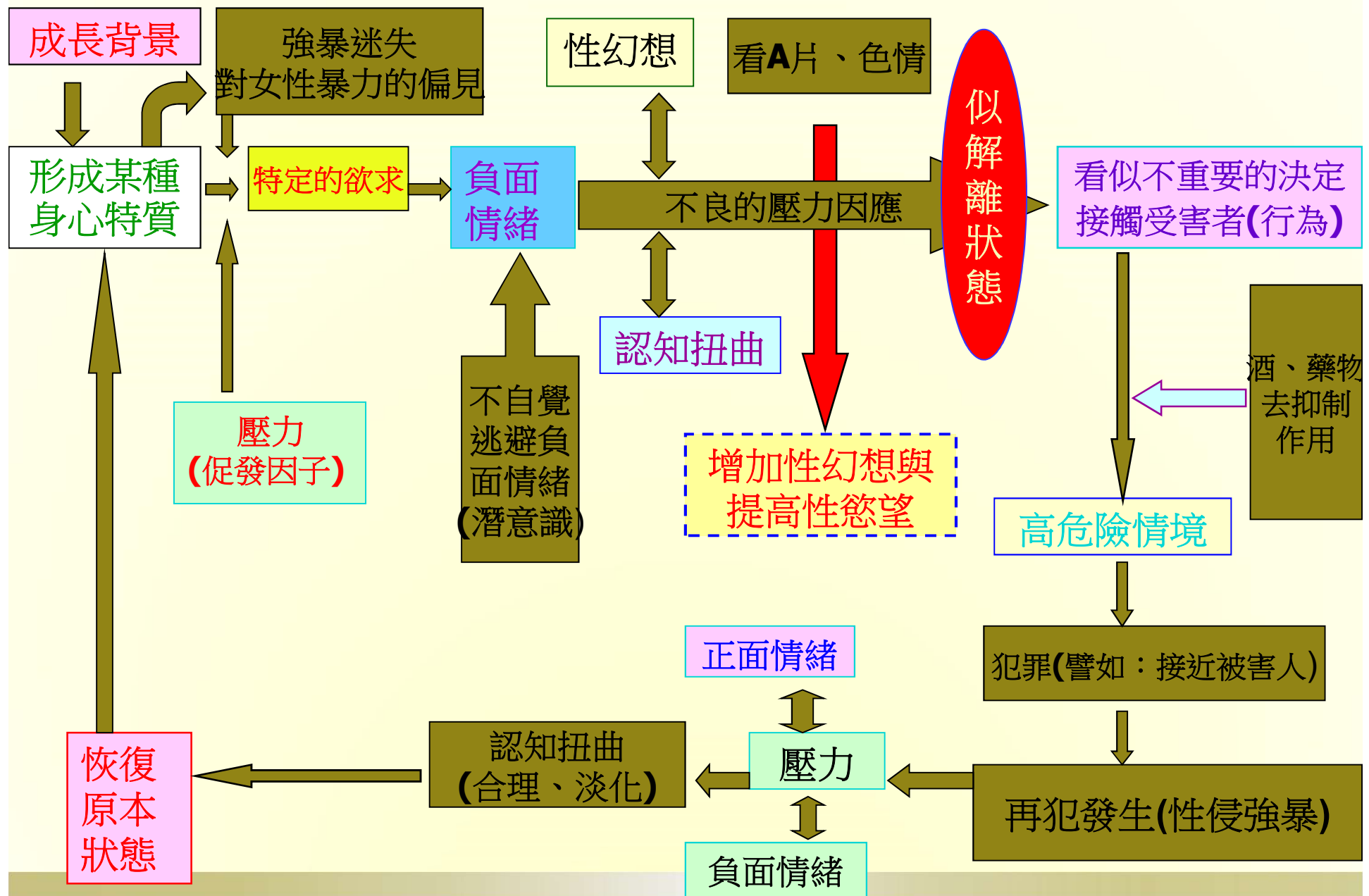


Fig. 4.1 Structured professional judgement in a nutshell

形成「人」的概念化

- * 有一套自己「人」的知識
- * 形成一個自己「人」的理論
- * 「時」「空」的帶進
- * 「人」

性侵害再犯與路徑形成之理論架構



Static-99/2002的風險評估五個向度

(1) 異常性趣(deviant sexual interest)

non-contact sexual offense, **male victims**, young/unrelated victims
ever been married

(2)與被害的關係(relationship to victims): **any unrelated victim, stranger victim**

(3) 性犯罪持續程度(persistence of sexual offending)

prior sentencing occasions for sexual offense

any juvenile arrest for a sexual offense

rate of sexual offending

(4)一般的犯罪性(general criminality, antisociality)

any prior involvement with criminal justice system

prior sentencing occasion

any community supervision violation

years free prior to index sex offense

any prior non-sexual violence

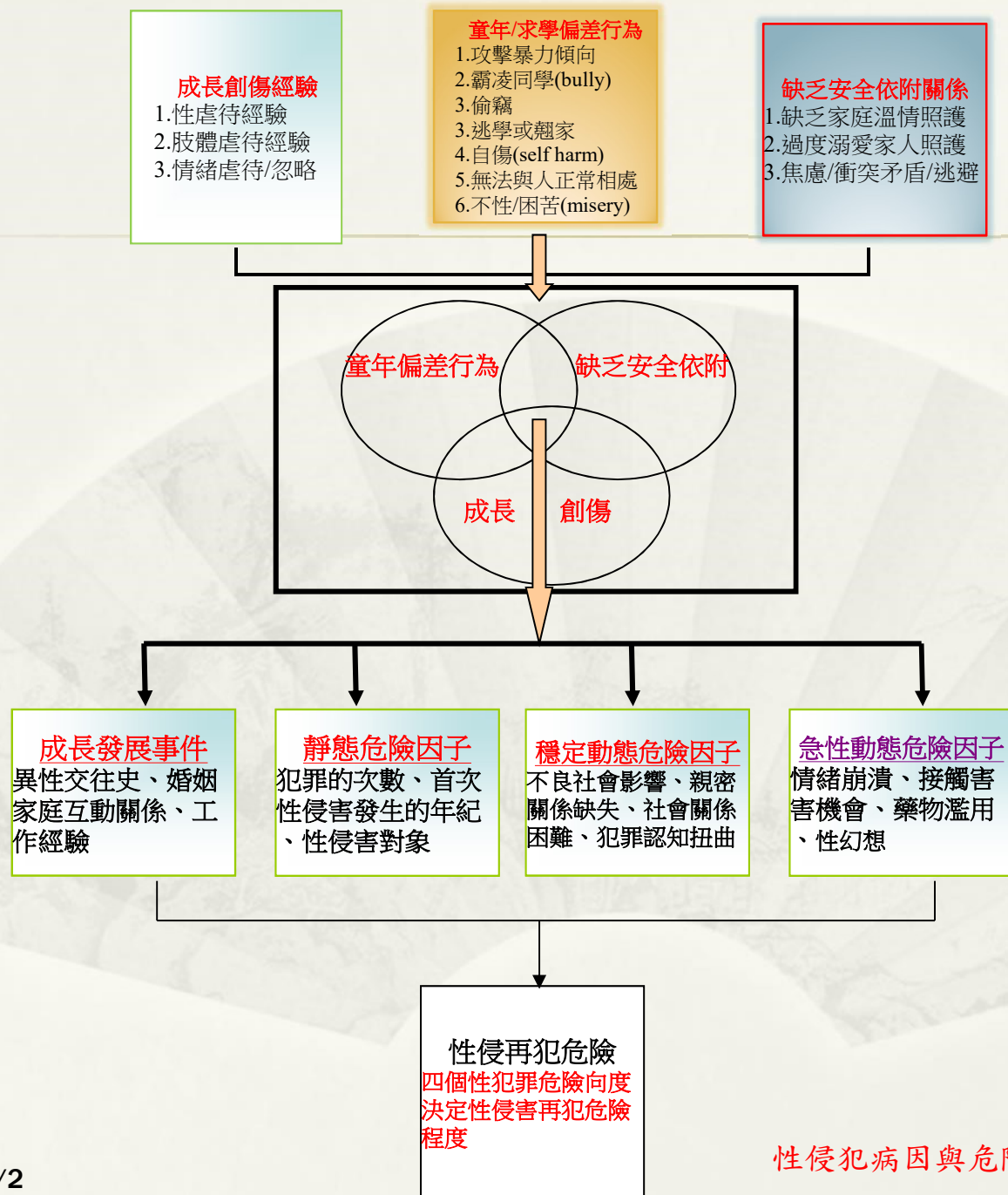
(5) 年輕(Young) : age (at release) under 25 years of age

穩定動態危險因子量表

穩定危險因素		各子題組得分	主要題項總得分
1. 不良的社會影響			
2. 親密關係缺失	(1) 夫妻的親密缺失		
	(2) 女朋友(愛人)的親密缺失		
3. 社會依附關係 缺乏	(1) 對孩童的情緒認同		
	(2) 對女性的敵意		
	(3) 一般的社會排斥/孤獨		
	(4) 缺乏對他人的關心		
4. 性的自我規範	(1) 性衝動/性幻想不斷		
	(2) 以「性」來處理負面情緒或壓力		
	(3) 偏差的性嗜好		
5. 對性侵害的 態度	(1) 滿足性需求是一種權利		
	(2) 強暴的態度(強暴迷失)		
	(3) 兒童性侵害的態度		
6. 對於監控的 配合	(1) 對觀護的配合		
	(2) 對治療的配合		
7. 個人自我規範 特質	(1) 衝動的行為		
	(2) 問題解決技巧的認知不良		
	(3) 負面的情緒性/敵意		
	(4) 缺乏同理心		
總分=7個主要題項的分數加總			

急性動態危險因子量表

急性危險因素	類別			計分
	沒有/ 完全不會	可能/ 有一些	有	
1. 接近被害者的機會				
2. 情緒低落				
3. 被性占有慾望/性幻想				
4. 對他人的敵意				
5. 藥物或酒精的濫用				
6. 社會支持網絡減少				
7. 拒絕觀護或治療				
8. 特殊因素				
總分＝八個主要題項的分數加總				



性侵犯病因與危險因子架構圖

性侵害危險因子的(向度)結構

× **Demographic**

- + **Crime type**
- + **Age group**
- + **Follow-up(追蹤年限)**
- + **Risk level**

× **Antisocial Tendency(Anti-sociality)**

- + **Crime Conviction**
- + **Impulsivity**
- + **Juvenile delinquency**
- + **Substance abuse**
- + **Violence**

continued

性侵害危險因子的(向度)結構

* **Deviant Sexual Interest**

- **Sexual self-regulation**
- **Atypical sexual Interest(Preference)**
 - **(Male victim, child abuse)**
 - **Number of pre-sexual crime**
 - **Distant or non-existent personal with victim**
- **Intensity of Sexuality**
 - **Degree of sexual interest and activity**

整體化資料(共通性)

危險評估面向

個人化資料(特異性)

危險評估

危險量表

心理病理

臨床實務判斷

多項工具

Static-99, RRASOR
RM2000 sex/violence
台灣靜態危險評估量表

心理衡鑑

人格特質
心性特質

臨床評估

發展因素
犯罪動機

危險指標

再犯程度
再犯率

穩定動態

偏差性衝動
反社會傾向

行為歷程

急性動態因子
觸發/抑制因子
情境/脈絡因子

再犯預測

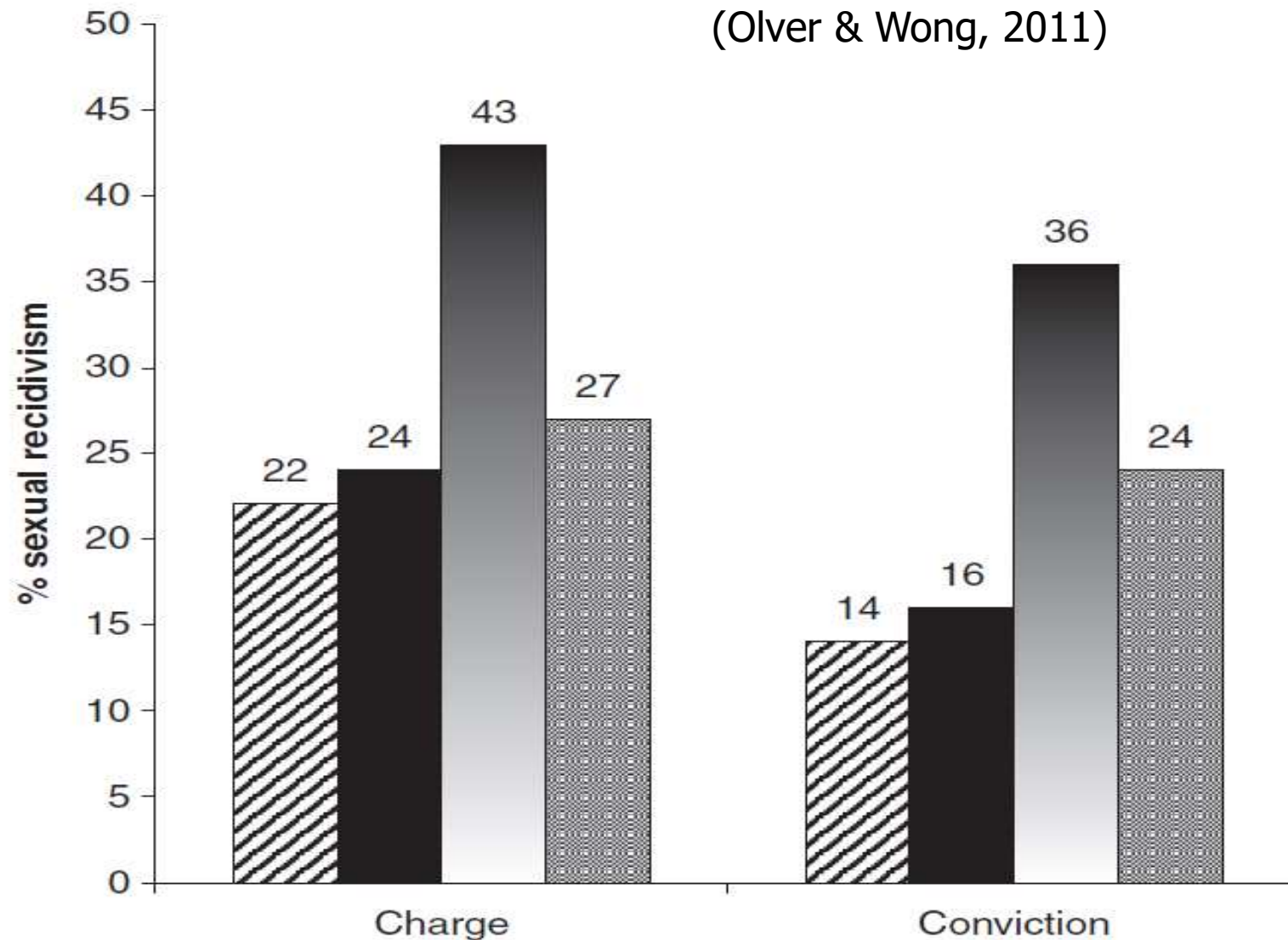
頻率
強度
嚴重度

處遇計畫

再犯危險減低預期目標
確認處遇介入策略
檢視目前的督導與監控

▨ Low risk/low change (n = 67) ■ Low risk/high change (n = 50)
 ▩ High risk/low change (n = 100) ▤ High risk/high change (n = 104)

(Olver & Wong, 2011)



Rates of Sexual Recidivism as a Function of Change and Actuarial Risk Level

(Olver & Wong, 2011)

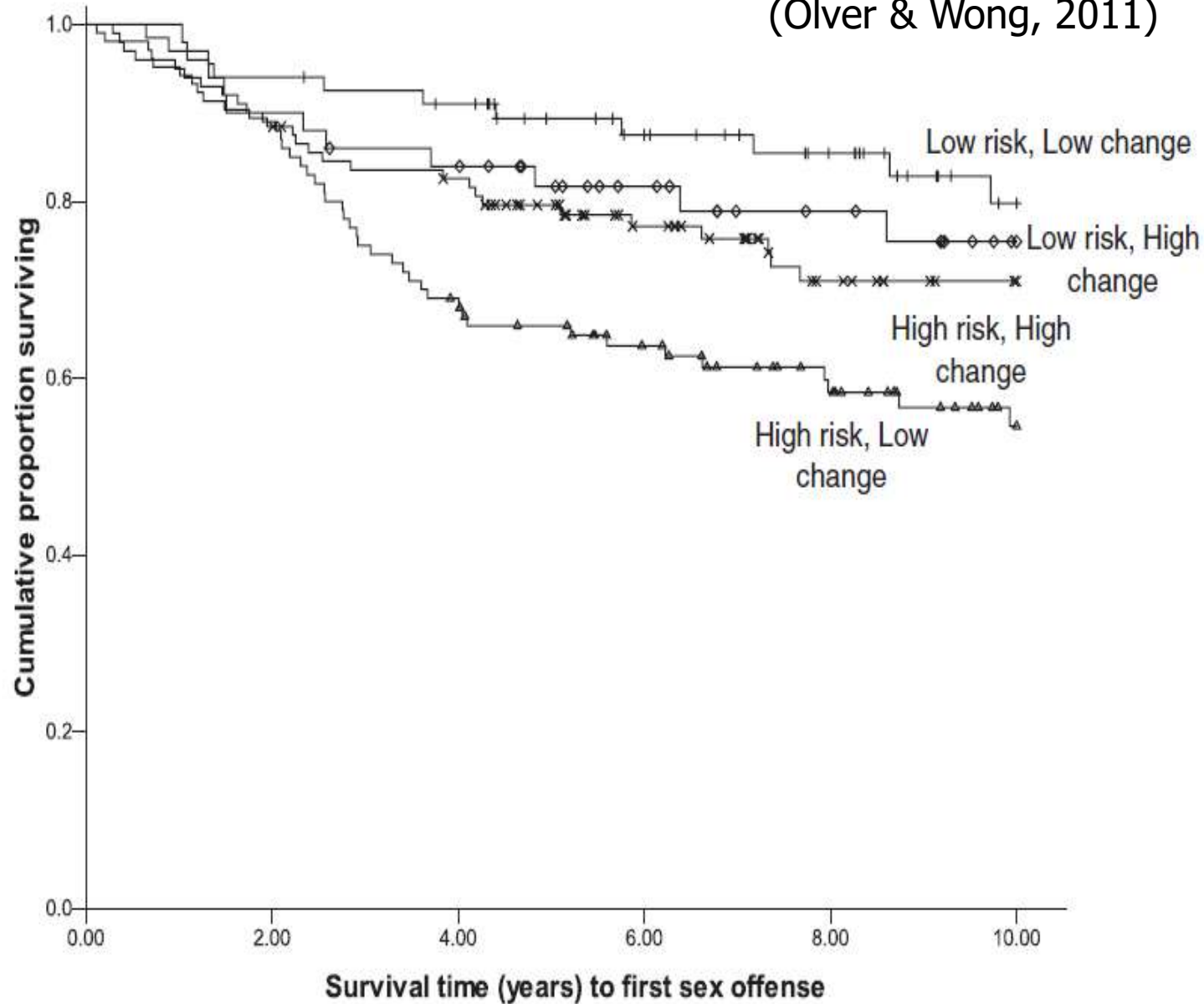


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves Illustrating Sexual Recidivism Failure Rates as a Function of Treatment Change and Actuarial Risk Level

犯罪歷程路徑如何使用在治療中

1. 加害人的性侵基本背景

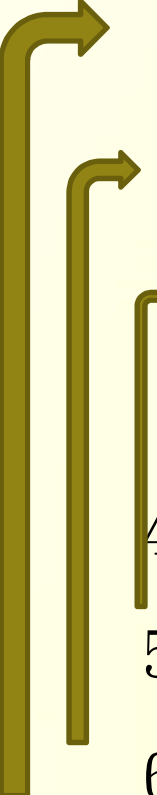
- * **Demographic**
- * **Crime type Age group Follow-up(追蹤年限) Risk level**

2. 加害人目前的風險因素評估

- * **Antisocial Tendency(Anti-sociality)**
- * **Crime Conviction Impulsivity Juvenile delinquency Substance abuse Violence**
- * **Deviant Sexual Interest**
 - **Sexual self-regulation**
 - **Atypical sexual Interest(Preference)**
 - **(Male victim, child abuse)**
 - **Number of pre-sexual crime**
 - **Distant or non-existent personal with victim**
 - **Intensity of Sexuality**
 - **Degree of sexual interest and activity**

3. 治療師協助個案畫出其犯案路徑及循環圖(之前個案要先做功課)。

對性侵再犯路徑評估與治療(處遇)

- 
1. 確實按前述步驟與原則做完整的心理病理評估
 2. 案病理評估「概念化」出「個人」的性侵發生歷程
 3. 依照病理評估設計治療計畫，治療開始就應針對每個個案 (person-oriented) 之特殊性，設立治療目標及策略，以配合個別罪犯之需求。
 4. 在整體及個別個案的處遇計劃中取得平衡。
 5. 以危險及偏差行為程度進行合適的處遇長度及強度。
 6. 執行治療與隨個案變化修正

治療目標與達到的標準

	治療目標與標準	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	計分說明
臨床目標	1. 對性侵害的發生有罪惡感						Clinical targets
	2. 體悟(感受)性侵被害所受的身心衝擊						
	3. 對性侵被害者有同理心						
	4. 確認自己對性侵害行為負責任						
	5. 知道自己認知扭曲						
	6. 淡化性侵害犯罪後果						
	7. 瞭解生活形態與性侵害發生有動態關係						
	8. 瞭解性侵害犯罪循環(路徑)						
	9. 瞭解性侵再犯預防(RP)概念						
決意目標	10. 允諾揭露有關的個人資訊						Engagement targets
	11. 允諾參與治療						
	12. 有改變行為的動機						
總體治療範圍	I. 瞭解再犯相關的基模(再犯認知模式)						
	II. 能夠調節自己的情緒(情緒調節)						
	III. 瞭解性侵發生前置事件(引發的事件)						
	IV. 好的正向生活方式策略(好生活計畫)						

為何中止犯罪？治療發生效果？

(Harris,2014)

中止犯罪(Desistance): exhibit abstinence from offending last 3-6 years(crime-free)(Farrall, Hough, Maruna, & Sparks,2011)

- * **Natural Desistance:**

1. Biological perspective
2. Maturation and aging

- * **Cognitive Transformation:**

1. Personal agency& cognitive transformation in life
2. Conscious decision and ability to change

- * **Informal Social Control:**

1. Conformity and community investment
2. Negative reinforcement, retribution, deterrence

從病理化轉向：正向因子的重建

- * 強調病理化只能達到一定的成效
- * RP認知治療模式：「不犯罪」治療(標)目的
- * 因此治療不斷的延長
- * 監控的手段愈形嚴密(苛)
- * 整合正向因子的治療
- * 全人的治療

保護因子的重要

Table 3. Incremental Validity of the Protective Strengths Index in Relation to Overall Risk.

Recidivism type	Model 1: Risk/FIM			Model 2: Risk and protective strengths		
	β (SE)	Odds ratio	R^2	β (SE)	Odds ratio	R^2
Sexual recidivism						
SRI + DNI	.10 (.05)	1.11		.04 (.06)	1.04	
FIM	.23 (.19)	1.26	.13	.08 (.22)	1.08	
PSI				-.33* (.15)	0.72	.30
Violent recidivism						
SRI + DNI	.03 (.04)	1.03		.01 (.04)	1.00	
FIM	.11 (.16)	0.89	.07	.20 (.17)	0.82	
PSI				-.21 (.11)	0.81	.14
General recidivism						
SRI + DNI	.08* (.03)	1.09		.08** (.04)	1.09	
FIM	.23* (.11)	1.26	.14	.23* (.11)	1.26	
PSI				-.01 (.09)	0.97	.25

Note. R^2 = Nagelkerke; FIM = Favorable Impression Management; SRI = Static Risk Index; DNI = Dynamic Needs Index; PSI = Protective Strengths Index.

犯罪終止：理想的好生活

- 1.專業治療的協助(professional support)
- 2.社會網絡連結(Social network)
- 3.結構的團體活動(Structured group activity)
- 4.目標導向的生活(goal-directed living)
- 5.對終止犯罪有盼望與持續的態度(Hopeful and persistent attitude to desistance)

Table 2. Proposed Protective Domains and Evidence.

Robbé, Mann, Maruna,& Thornton(2015)

Proposed protective domains	Evidence		
	Healthy poles of risk factors	Desistance factors	General protective factors
1. Healthy sexual interests	Moderate intensity sexual drive Sexual preference for consenting adults Attitudes supportive of respectful and age-appropriate sexual relationships		Medication
2. Capacity for emotional intimacy	Preference for emotional intimacy with adults Capacity for lasting emotionally intimate relationships with adults Trustful and forgiving orientation Positive attitudes toward women Honest and respectful attitudes Care and concern for others		Empathy Secure attachment in childhood Intimate relationship
3. Constructive social and professional support network	Acceptance of rules and supervision Law-abiding social network Honest and respectful attitudes Empathy	Treatment as turning point Place within a social group or network	Motivation for treatment Attitudes toward authority Professional care Living circumstances Network Self-control
4. Goal-directed living	Self-control	Enhanced sense of personal agency Stronger internal locus of control	Financial management Life goals Intelligence
5. Good problem solving	Effective problem-solving skills Functional coping		Coping Work Leisure activities
6. Engaged in employment or constructive leisure activities		Place within a social group or network	
7. Sobriety	Self-control		Self-control Professional care External control
8. Hopeful, optimistic and motivated attitude to desistance		Find positive outcomes from negative events Treatment as turning point	Motivation for treatment Medication

性犯罪治療的未來

* 性犯罪的分類、評估治療

- * 分級:不同危險等級(Level of Risk)

- * 分類:1.犯罪類別(犯罪性 vs.性趣異常)

2.Versatility vs. Specialization

- * 個別化的評估與治療

- * Risk Assessment

- * Criminogenic Need

- * Responsivity

未來處遇/治療建議

- Beyond Static and Dynamic Risk Factors :社區監督與社會復歸
- 治療模式的差異性與個別化
 - One Size Doesn't fit All: 「罐頭(CANNED)」 Therapy
 - Person-Oriented Perspectives
- 身心治療與司法處遇的整合(如專業司法處遇機構的設立)
- 神經心理與心理社會因子的整合(生物、心理、社會的整合)