

Workshop #21
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2009 – Session 5 (1:00-2:30)

DYNAMIC SUPERVISION OF SEXUAL ABUSERS - PART 3

This is a Part 3 of a 3 part workshop. If you attend Part 3, you will also need to select Part 1 (workshop #12) and Part 2 (workshop #16)

Presenter

Presenter: Robin J. Wilson, Ph.D., ABPP

Biography of Presenter

Robin J. Wilson is a researcher, educator, and board certified psychologist who received his Ph.D. in Applied Cognitive Science from the University of Toronto in 1996. He has worked with sexual and other offenders in hospital, correctional, and private practice settings for over 20 years. He is presently the Clinical Director of the Florida Civil Commitment Center in Arcadia, Florida. Robin's current interests are focused on the collaborative model of risk management and restoration as we move persons who have sexually offended from institutional to community settings. He has published and presented widely on the diagnosis and treatment of social and sexual psychopathology, and was the recipient of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers' (ATSA) 1996 Graduate Research Award. He is presently the Editor of the ATSA Forum and is an ex-officio member of the ATSA Board of Directors.

Workshop Summary

Actuarial risk assessment has been used to predict reoffending in sexual offenders for approximately 15 years. However, the research stream leading to such instruments has not necessarily assisted practitioners in measuring in-treatment change, which is more likely to provide risk management information in the here and now. Consequently, research has turned to the identification of useful dynamic risk variables to determine both intervention targets and practical means of monitoring and averting high-risk situations. In this series of presentations, we will review the history and development of comprehensive risk assessment and management methods, using the Dynamic Supervision model (including STATIC-99, STABLE-2007, and ACUTE-2007).

Learning Objectives

1. To review the current literature regarding risk assessment with sexual abusers.
2. To identify the strengths and weaknesses of historical approaches to risk prediction, highlighting the relative benefits of clinical vs. actuarial methods.
3. To review comprehensive models of dynamic risk management, including actuarial risk assessment, identification of treatment targets, and attendance to high-risk situations.
4. To introduce a system to reliably measure variability in stable and acute dynamic risk variables, as a means to ensure treatment efficacy and promote stability and safety for offenders in the community.