

Community Based Residential Services for Offenders with ID

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Assumptions

- All individuals have the ability to change maladaptive behaviors.
- All individuals, regardless of intellectual functioning, have the right to access assistance in altering maladaptive behaviors.
- All programming should be provided in the least restrictive environment.

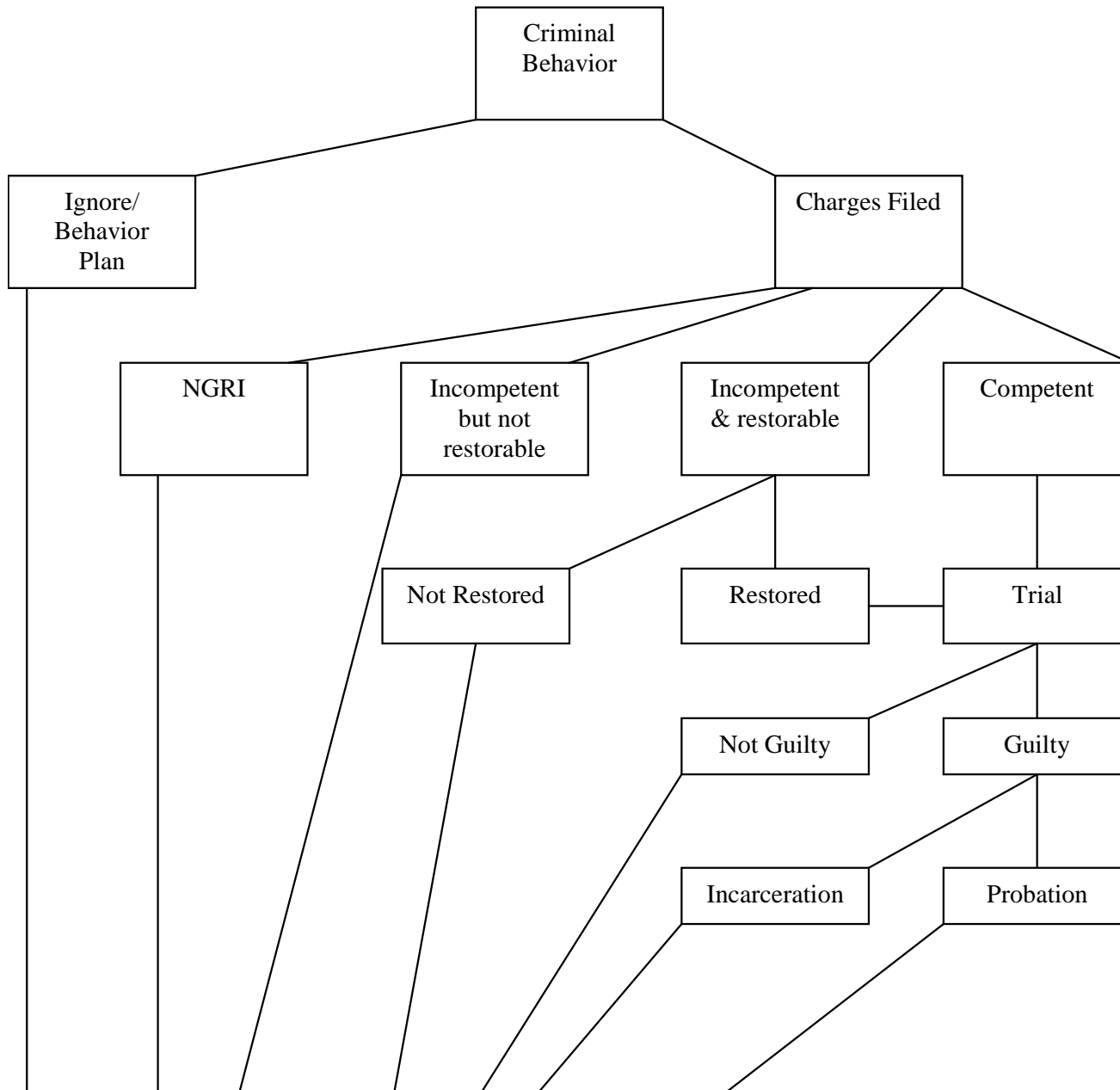
Assumptions

- All programming should enhance one's self esteem
- Programming should be person centered
- All individuals have the right to be held accountable
- All individuals have the right to take responsibility for their own behaviors

Assumptions

- The individual is more than their behavior
- To deny consequences is disempowering
- An individual's successes must be celebrated

OFFENDER WITH ID



Key Elements

- Good Assessment
- Team Support
- Specialized homes
- Necessary Community Resources
- Accountability (Staff and Residents)
- Structure and Consistency
- Therapeutic in Nature

The Provider

- Trust
- Communication
- Tenacity
- Philosophical Perspective
- Expectations
- Experience

Facility Location

- Community Acceptance
 - Public Relations
 - Acceptance of individuals
- Community Values
 - Criminal Activities

Community Resources

- Mental Health
- Vocational/Educational
- Medical
- Psychiatric
- Recreational/Law Enforcement

The House

- DD Regulations
- Legal Requirements
 - Tier
 - State
 - Local

The House

- Easy Supervision
 - Open floor plan
 - One level
 - Separate living spaces
- Separate bedrooms
 - Ownership
 - Responsibility
 - Escape
- Minimum 2 ½ baths
 - Designated for staff use

Staffing

- Key to program success
- Need to understand their role
 - Assure health and safety of community and individuals
 - Friendly vs. friends
 - Facilitate change

Staff Selection

- Gender not important
- Ability to set boundaries
- DD experience not important
- Mental Health or Corrections may be more beneficial

Team Building

- Team only as strong as weakest link
- Reduces stress and burnout
- Facilitates communication
- Promotes consistency

Level of Risk

- Static
 - Age at time of offense
 - Number of victims
 - Use of Force
 - Victim Characteristics
 - Prior offenses

Level of Risk

- Dynamic
 - Substance Use
 - Attitude to treatment
 - Social skills
 - Arousal pattern
 - Victim access
 - Mood / Level of anxiety
 - Coping skills
 - Victim awareness/empathy
 - Intimacy Issues
 - Denial and minimization of offense

Behavior Support Plans

- Maintaining placement
- Crises Intervention
- Provide consistency for staff
- Provide motivation for individual
 - Positive
 - Negative
- Data driven

Behavioral Methodology

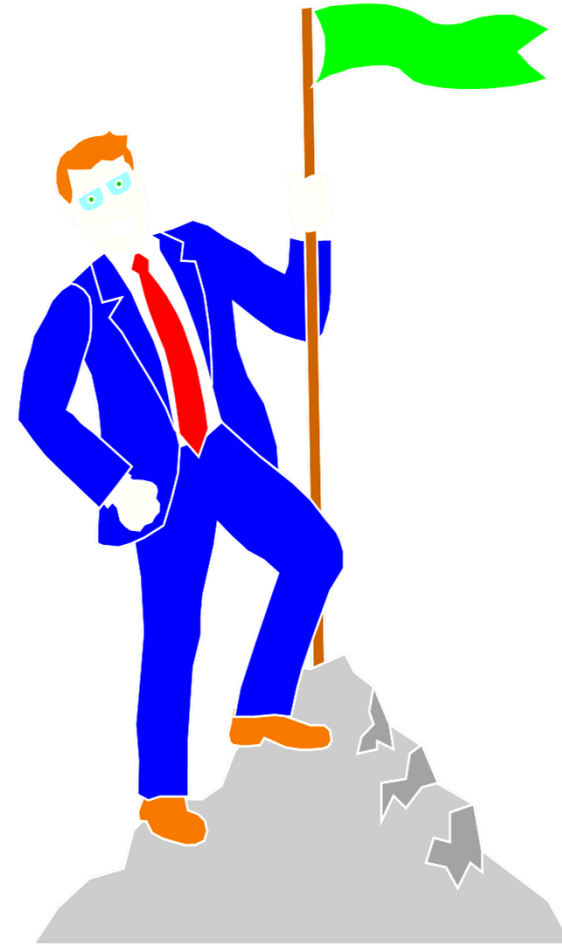
- Antecedents
- Behaviors
- Consequences
- Cycle of behavior

Supporting Individuals through the Behavioral Cycle

- Because all behavior, both learned and internally driven, is predictable, we can identify interventions
- Facilitating the individual to identify own cycle: Motivation for behavior
- Consistency of support

Cycle of Behavior

- Stage 1: Optimal Functioning
- Goal: Stay in Stage 1
- Behavior: Define through the individual.
- Intervention strategies: Supportive, Proactive, educate, Prevent



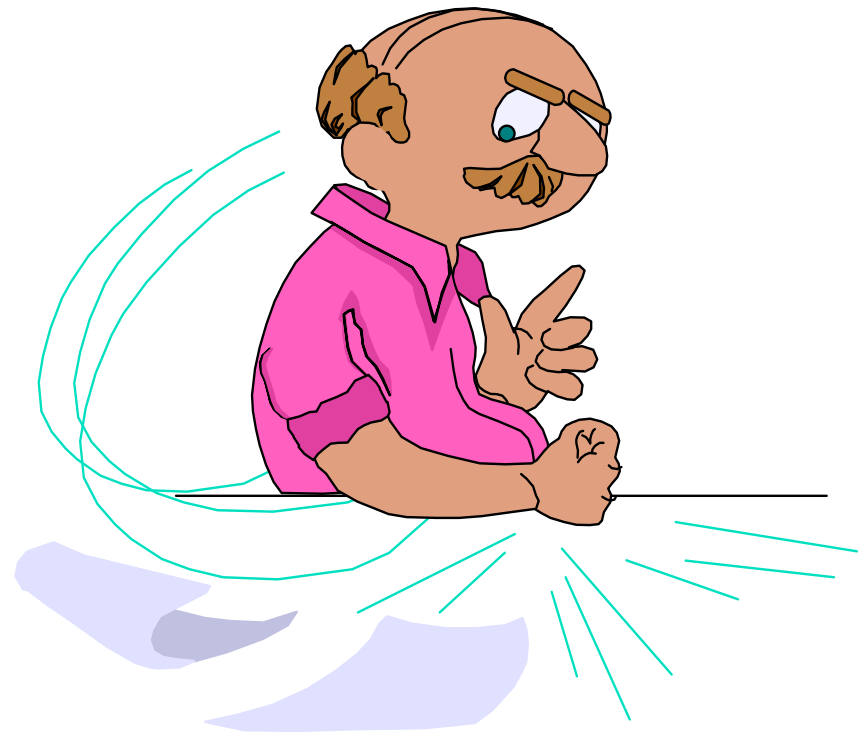
Cycle of Behavior

- Stage 2:
Anxiety/Antecedents
- Goal: Return Stage 1
- Behavior: Define
through the individual
- Interventions: Support,
Redirect, Distract, Relax,
Avoid escalation



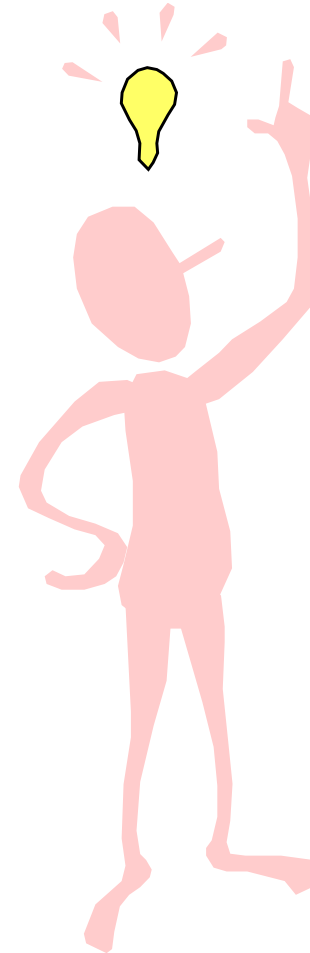
Cycle of Behavior

- Stage 3: Acting Out
- Goal: HEALTH & SAFETY
- Behavior: Define through the individual
- Interventions: Monitor closely, directive, maintain health and safety, physical intervention



Cycle of Behavior

- Stage 4: Teaching time
- Goal: Return to Stage 1
- Behavior: Define through individual
- Interventions: Teaching time, calming, redirection



Cognitive – Behavioral Approach

- Facilitates change through thought reconstruction and traditional behavior modification
- Facilitates long term change
 - Individuals develop an understanding of their own risk factors
 - Individuals develop internal sense of control
 - Provides support to work through crisis situations

Treatment

- Cognitive / Behavioral Approach
 - Behavior Management
 - Thinking Errors
 - Relapse Prevention
 - Positive Peer Culture
 - Level System

Thinking Errors

- Not errors for perpetrator
- Provide feed back
 - Individual being served
 - Treatment team

Thinking Errors

- Power & Control
- Empathy
- Responsibility
- Impulse Control
- Obligation
- Anger Management
- Social Skills

Gets up with one verbal prompt

Completes morning hygiene (clean shaven,
clean clothes, hair and teeth brushed)

Takes only what is needed for work.

Packs lunch and or has money for lunch with
one verbal prompt

Is ready and on time for transportation with
one verbal prompt.

If going to be late to work or can't make work,
calls work and let them know

Relapse Prevention

- Admit Problem
- Take Responsibility
- Identify Risk Factors
- Demonstrate Empathy
- Develop Plan of Action

Level System

- Establishes the level supervision
- Positive reinforcement based points earned for pro-social behavior
- Cost-response/consequences for the display of maladaptive behaviors
- Fixed criteria to attain each level

Positive Peer Culture

- Separation of staff and clients
- Assists with monitoring of behaviors
- Promotes atmosphere where clients can practice new behaviors
- Promotes more family type atmosphere

Staffing Issues

- ID vs. Offending
- Power and Control
- Personal Issues
- Training

Information

- OhioPartnersinJustice.org
 - Training
- Establishing Residential Services for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities and Challenging Behaviors