

Reintegration of convicts

Class 5

Summary of field trip & Sex Offenders in Prison



Academic year 2022/2023

Aleksandra Polak-Kruszyk



Uniwersytet
Wrocławski

Wydział Prawa,
Administracji i Ekonomii

KATEDRA PRAWA KARNEGO WYKONAWCZEGO

Summary of field trip



- ▶ **Department of Pre-trial Detention House in Wrocław (located at Świebodzka Street)**
- ▶ Located at 38 Fiołkowa Street
- ▶ Previously it was **a *Prison number 2 at 38 Fiołkowa Street*** but it was transformed in 2021 into **Department of Pre-trial Detention House**



Summary of field trip



- ▶ It is organized **as semi-open type prison** (with 11 semi-open type wards) **and open-type prison** (with one open-type ward)
- ▶ **Total capacity:** 628 places
- ▶ **Total number of prison guards:** 130
- ▶ It is a unit for **male prisoners** and **penitentiary recidivists**.

Activity of Department



- ▶ This Department implements the government program implemented by the Ministry of Justice, called „*Work for prisoners*” - **about 60-70% prisoners is employed within the unit by prison or by outside employers.**
- ▶ Working outside of the prison- prisoners apply for such possibility to Penitentiary Commission. Decision depends on their behavior.

Activity of Department



- ▶ Prisoners have the opportunity to participate in many sports activities. The unit has two sports fields (football and volleyball) and a gym.
- ▶ Department is also equipped with the library.
- ▶ The unit runs many vocational trainings- to train prisoners for professions (e.g. landscaping, building and a computer course for convicts aged 50 plus)
- ▶ The administration of the unit co-operates with institutions and social organisations supporting the readaptation of prisoners.

Interesting facts



- ▶ In Poland, Prison Service does not provide mobile phones to inmates.
- ▶ But it was said, that after the pandemic, prisoners have the opportunity to call their families more often.
- ▶ Sometimes families, friends or close relatives try to throw mobile phones, drugs or alcohol over a wall into a prison.

Prevention of suicidal behavior in prisons



- ▶ Prison guards frequently monitor inmates and their cells
- ▶ There's possibility of therapy for those who are experiencing suicidal thoughts

There is a difference between inmates who attempt suicide in prison (try to commit and die in hospital) and who die by suicide in prison:

- ▶ When a prisoner dies in the hospital as a result of a suicide attempt made in prison it is only considered a suicide attempt.
- ▶ When a prisoner makes a suicide attempt in prison and the death also occurs in prison then it is considered as a suicide committed in that unit.

Reintegration of convicts Class 5

Sex Offenders in Prison



Academic year 2022/2023

Aleksandra Polak-Kruszyk



Uniwersytet
Wrocławski

Wydział Prawa,
Administracji i Ekonomii

KATEDRA PRAWA KARNEGO WYKONAWCZEGO

Introduction

- ▶ **A sex offender** (*sexual offender, sex abuser, or sexual abuser*) is a person who has committed a sex crime.

Sex offenders force another person to engage in sexual contact against their will. Such force may be physical, psychological, or both

- ▶ Some of the serious crimes which usually result in a mandatory sex-offender classification are sexual assault, child sexual abuse, incest, rape and sexual imposition.

Paraphilic disorders

1. Paraphilic disorders (According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders):
 - ➔ Voyeuristic
 - ➔ Exhibitionistic
 - ➔ Frotteuristic
 - ➔ Sexual masochism
 - ➔ Sexual sadism
 - ➔ Pedophilic
 - ➔ Fetishistic
2. We can divide these into two major categories : **Anomalous activity preferences** and **anomalous target preferences**
3. We can call it paraphilic disorder when there are negative consequences of that intense sexual interest: like causing harm.

Paraphilia

1. **Paraphilia it is not the same thing as paraphilic disorder and it's not the same thing as sexual dysfunction**
2. **The sexual dysfunction** is completely different set of disorders (like female orgasmic disorders and erectile dysfunction)

Paraphilia it's an Intense and persistent sexual interest, fantasies, sexual urges or behaviors generally involving:

- ➡ Non human objects
 - ➡ Suffering or humiliation of oneself or partner
 - ➡ Children or other non-consenting persons
-
- ▶ Occurs over a period of 6 months
 - ▶ Focus of sexual arousal

Introduction

Sex offences can include:

- ▶ Rape - **threatening force** to prompt sexual contact;
 - ▶ Having sex with someone who is impaired/ disabled enough not to be able to consent
 - ▶ Underage sexual activity with minors - child molesters, paedophilia
 - ▶ Can also include crimes related to the production and consumption of certain types of pornography - child pornography
 - ▶ Crime of non contact (exhibitionism)
 - ▶ **Leveraging positions of authority** for sexual contact, especially for teachers against their students, boss against workers.
-
- ▶ Sometimes, [false accusations](#) of sex offenses is made by ex-lovers or spouses in child custody disputes. It's selfish motivation, and the accuser often doesn't consider how far such allegations might go. [False accusations - are also a crime.](#)

Polish Penal Code

Chapter XXV „Crimes against sexual freedom and decency/ morality”

- ▶ Sexual murder / homicide - is one of murder types - it's not stricte sexual offense but it's connected to sexual activity. Murder is one of crimes against human life.

Introduction

Typologies are based on theories postulating that sex offenders specialize:

- ▶ Child abusers (The majority of children and teen victims know the perpetrator)
- ▶ Rapists (Perpetrators of rape are often serial criminals, Men commit the majority of violent acts against women.)
- ▶ Females (teacher lover)
- ▶ Internet Sexual offenders (The most common sexual offences committed online are related to the possession and distribution of child pornography, or soliciting youth for in-person sexual contact)

Moreover, there are three types of sex offenders:

- ▶ **First offenders:** that have no previous record and with quick intervention their recidivism rate can be reduced significantly.
- ▶ **Chronic offenders:** Offenders may have a mental condition that can usually be mentally slow, inept and impulsive, usually beyond the standard treatment methods and require more intense treatment to be treated with medication
- ▶ **Controlled chronic offenders:** have sexual fantasies that they like to play out, serial offenders and are considered to be cold and calculating in their actions, antisocial

Introduction

- ▶ Someone who has a sexual interest children or gets sexual pleasure from violence has some form of mental illness
- ▶ There has been an increase in the amount of people being sentenced for violent sexual assault.
- ▶ Since 1980 there has been a 15 % increase in rape. - This is one of the fastest increases of any violent crime.
- ▶ Treatment can reduce recidivism rate in half for child molesters and rapists (in comparison to non treated offenders)

Treatment of sex offenders in penitentiary units

- ▶ People convicted of a sex crime are sent by a court **to therapeutic system in prison.**
- ▶ Depending on the offense, their treatment can last several months or several years.

Are Sex Offenders Treatable?

- ▶ Prison treatment for sex offenders can be an effective.
- ▶ Although treatment does not eliminate sexual crime, researchers support the view that treatment can decrease sex offense and protect potential victims.
- ▶ Intense prison treatment can reduce recidivism and enhance community safety.

There is no known cure for paraphilias- paraphilias can be effectively managed using a treatment approach.

Treatment Obstacles

- ▶ The public wants to see these people locked up and punished
- ▶ Society causes obstacles because they are not willing to provide money for these types of programs
- ▶ Most of the money provided for these types of programs goes for community based programs
- ▶ This leads to untreated sexual offenders being released back into society without any treatments.

Treatment of sex offenders in penitentiary units

- ▶ There are different types of treatment programs. The three main types of treatment that have been used the majority of the time are

Behavioral
Cognitive
& Medical

The cognitive method- is a little more mental. This approach tries to get the sexual offender to change the way they view their sex life and the world around them. It also focuses on how they interact with other people. They basically need to learn new roles and ways to function in society. One important lesson to learn from this type of treatment is to learn to recognize the danger signs of an impending victimization and find ways to direct those feelings in a different, more positive position.

The Medical method- medication is used to reduce the amount of testosterone in the sexual offender. The goal of medication treatment is to reduce or suppress the deviant sexual urges or fantasies. The medication only works while the drug is being taken.

Castration- it is also one of medical ways. By surgically removing the testicles of a sexual offender this will take away the sexual urge.

Treatment of sex offenders in penitentiary units

Behaviourism emphasises the role of learning and external environmental factors in shaping behaviour rather than the unconscious processes of the mind as enshrined in the principles of psychoanalysis.

The behavioral method- psychological treatment focuses on more positive things. It was found that adopting a more positive approach and focusing on the offender's strengths produced better results.

- ▶ It' is believed that the offender need to be taught certain skills in order to reform. Some of the skills that are focused on in a more positive approach are self-esteem, acceptance of responsibility, relationship skills, coping and mood management, sexual interests and having a self-management plan.
- ▶ It' s vital that the sexual offenders has a desire to change their behavior and develop a normal sexual drive or at least be able to control their urges.

Social Isolation Among Sex Offenders

Sex offenders are often found to face difficulties forming meaningful relationships with other individuals.

- ▶ Many sex offenders describe themselves as “loners,” reporting feelings of loneliness and social isolation as a common experience. Therapeutic and rehabilitation activities are focused also on social readaptation.
- ▶ The literature has revealed that social isolation can affect the rehabilitation of sex offenders after serving their sentence.
- ▶ Sex offenders may experience stigmatization by fellow prisoners and correctional staff that can result in being treated negatively. They report more social isolation during imprisonment compared with nonsex offenders.
- ▶ **Criminological theories outline the importance of having meaningful relationships, because strong social bonds have been found to reduce offending**

Sex offenders register

In Poland there is a Sex Offenders Register.

It consists of the Public Register and the Restricted Access Register.

[<rps.ms.gov.pl>](http://rps.ms.gov.pl).

- ▶ Access to the Public Register is unlimited.
- ▶ It contains records of those offenders who were sentenced for violent rape of children younger than 15 years old and repeat criminals.
- ▶ There is no fee for providing information from the Sex Offenders Register.

Sex offenders register

In Poland there is a Sex Offenders Register.

It consists of the Public Register and the Restricted Access Register.

rps.ms.gov.pl.

Rejestr Sprawców Przepięstpw na Tle Seksualnym
Rejestr publiczny

Filtry

Miejscowość, w której osoba przebyw

Pierwsze imię

Nazwisko

Filtry zaawansowane ▾

Wyczyść Filtruj

Sortowanie: Nazwisko A-Z

Tożsamość: < 1 2 >



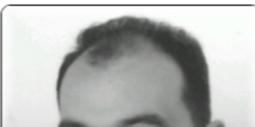
Nazwisko: ADAMCZYK
Nazwisko rodowe: ADAMCZYK
Pierwsze imię: MARIUSZ
Data urodzenia: 1976.10.09
Płeć: Męczyzna
Miejscowość urodzenia: BARLINEK
Obywatelstwo/a: POLSKIE
Miejscowość, w której osoba przebywa: W trakcie weryfikacji

Drugie imię:

Państwo urodzenia: POLSKA

Szczegóły

Tożsamość: < 1 2 >



Nazwisko: ADLER
Nazwisko rodowe: ADLER
Pierwsze imię: PAWEŁ

Drugie imię: MARCIN

Szczegóły

Sex offenders register

In Poland there is a Sex Offenders Register.

It consists of the Public Register and the Restricted Access Register.

<rps.ms.gov.pl>.

- ▶ Obtaining information from the Restricted Access Register requires:
 1. creating an account on the Restricted Access Register website **<rps.ms.gov.pl>** by
 - a)** choosing the appropriate account:
 - individual user account
 - institutional user account
 - b)** filling out the appropriate registration form.
 - ▶ The individual user account is activated immediately after submitting the form.
 - ▶ The institutional user account is activated after submitting the form and after sending a written notification to the Ministry of Justice postal address. Detailed information can be found on the homepage of the Sex Offenders Register in the Help tab.
- 2. Generating a request and signing it with a qualified electronic signature or signature confirmed by an ePUAP Trusted Profile (Profil Zaufany).

Sex offenders register

In Poland there is a Sex Offenders Register.

It consists of the Public Register and the Restricted Access Register.

[<rps.ms.gov.pl>](http://rps.ms.gov.pl).

- ▶ The Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights claims that "a public registry is not an effective instrument against the risk of sex crimes."

"We believe that access to such database should be limited to a narrow group of users," says the HFHR's secretary

Sex offenders register



Sex offenders register

- ▶ Sex offender registries are used in every jurisdiction in the United States, and these repositories provide online access to information about convicted sex offenders and their sex offenses (There are over 700,000 registered sex offenders in the U.S.)
- ▶ Most arguments supporting sex offender registries emphasize the assumed improvement of public safety, particularly the protection of children. Because Internet databases reveal the identity of sex offenders to the community, supporters of criminal registries maintain that this information reduces the opportunity for recidivism.

Treatment of sex offenders in penitentiary units

- ▶ If we can find an effective form of treatment which will reduce the recidivism rate of sexual offenses it will be a win situation for the public, for future victims, for the correctional facilities and the sexual offenders themselves.
- ▶ Treatment impact is not the same:
 1. Those offenders who respond to treatment do better than those who do not respond well
- ▶ Effective programs do not just influence sexually motivated problem behavior; they also have a broader impact on criminality
- ▶ Sex offender treatment also has an effect on general recidivism