

Module	Intervention	Placebo
Module 1	<p>Participants develop intrinsic motivation by identifying personal values and future aspirations, enhancing treatment readiness and reducing resistance to change.</p> <p>They learn to recognize cognitive distortions and impulsivity, improving decision-making by weighing long-term consequences over immediate rewards.</p> <p>Through structured goal-setting techniques, participants transform abstract desires into specific, measurable, and achievable objectives, increasing self-efficacy and behavioral clarity.</p> <p>The module integrates goal implementation into reoffending prevention, reinforcing consistent behavior, coping strategies, and supervision awareness to support sustained rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Participants gain insight into the benefits of physical activity, identify personal barriers, and set achievable goals to build motivation for physical activity.</p> <p>They develop foundational motor skills, coordination, and balance, enhancing physical confidence and improving participation in daily and therapeutic activities.</p> <p>Through mindfulness and adaptive exercises, participants strengthen cognitive and emotional flexibility, reducing rigidity and improving resilience to stress.</p> <p>Practical strategies are introduced to break sedentary patterns, increasing awareness of health risks and promoting sustainable, active living for long-term well-being.</p>
Module 2	<p>Participants develop skills to build trust and collaborative working relationships with probation officers, reducing resistance and improving adherence to supervision mandates.</p> <p>They identify trauma- and fear-based avoidance patterns that interfere with engagement, using cognitive-behavioral strategies to enhance compliance with structured interventions.</p> <p>Through guided reflection, participants examine the impact of adult relationships on emotional regulation and behavioral stability, targeting deficits in capacity for adult intimacy.</p> <p>They learn evidence-based techniques to recognize and disengage from negative social influences while cultivating prosocial, emotionally supportive relationships to sustain long-term reintegration.</p>	<p>Participants learn the basics of muscle structure and function, increasing self-awareness of physical capabilities and enhancing motivation to engage in structured physical routines.</p> <p>Using the Rubicon model, they explore intrinsic and extrinsic motivators, identifying barriers like low confidence or time constraints that affect adherence and relationship-building.</p> <p>By reflecting on personal sport preferences, participants recognize how peer or cultural influences may shape physical activity choices, reducing susceptibility to negative social pressures.</p> <p>They gain accurate knowledge of exercise's physiological benefits, including mood-enhancing effects and age-related misconceptions, fostering long-term commitment to healthy habits.</p>
Module 3	<p>Participants learn to identify emotions as indicators of unmet needs, reducing impulsive reactions by linking affective states to underlying psychological demands.</p> <p>Through mindfulness exercises and case examples, they develop non-reactive awareness of emotions and bodily sensations, improving impulse control and reducing maladaptive coping.</p> <p>They distinguish between emotional experiences and action urges using tools like the tension scale, fostering pause-and-reflect strategies to interrupt impulsive behaviors.</p> <p>By creating personalized skill sets, participants build adaptive, individualized responses to emotional distress, enhancing long-term emotional regulation and self-management.</p>	<p>Participants learn how sleep quality directly influences emotional regulation, cognitive function, and physical health, addressing impulsivity and emotional dysregulation that undermine sleep hygiene.</p> <p>Understanding sleep cycles and physiological restoration helps link poor sleep to heightened stress, supporting those with external or sexualized coping patterns in developing healthier responses.</p> <p>Practical, non-drug strategies are taught to manage shift work and jetlag, promoting consistent routines and environmental adjustments that support long-term sleep stability.</p> <p>Discussion of sleep disorders like apnea emphasizes their impact on health and relationships, encouraging proactive, evidence-based lifestyle changes over medication reliance.</p>
Module 4	<p>Participants learn to recognize problem-solving deficits as a core component of self-regulation difficulties, understanding that challenges are manageable through structured, cognitive-behavioral approaches.</p>	<p>Participants explore the neuroscience of dreaming, including REM and non-REM sleep stages, to understand how disrupted sleep impairs cognitive flexibility.</p> <p>Through mindfulness, dream journaling, and symbolic interpretation, they develop reflective practices that</p>

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	<p>They are taught the 7-Step Problem-Solving Plan to systematically identify, define, and address problems, enhancing decision-making and reducing impulsive or avoidant reactions.</p> <p>Through video examples and case studies, participants practice distinguishing between changeable and unchangeable issues, generating realistic solutions, and evaluating outcomes.</p> <p>The module fosters cognitive restructuring and emotional regulation by linking problem-solving to adaptive coping, promoting long-term self-regulation and behavioral control.</p>	<p>enhance self-awareness.</p> <p>The module links stress, sleep disruption, and dream content, illustrating how chronic stress undermines executive function and exacerbates difficulties in structured thinking and solution generation.</p> <p>Case studies highlight trauma-related dream patterns, showing how unresolved psychological distress and poor sleep hinder insight and cognitive restoration, reinforcing the need for integrated sleep and emotional care.</p>
Module 5	<p>Participants learn to identify three out of 16 offense-supportive cognitive distortions, such as rationalizations that minimize harm, which perpetuate antisocial thinking and increase reoffending risk. They explore how these distortions arise from selective attention to partial truths, reinforcing denial and minimizing consequences through psychological defense mechanisms.</p> <p>Through psychoeducation and cognitive restructuring, participants challenge distorted beliefs using evidence-based techniques, promoting critical evaluation of harmful thought patterns.</p> <p>Case studies and video examples illustrate real-world consequences of distorted thinking, bridging the gap between perceived justification and actual harm, enhancing insight and accountability.</p>	<p>Participants gain foundational knowledge of nutrition, digestion, and the mind-body connection, challenging offense-supportive beliefs by linking healthy eating to self-control and well-being.</p> <p>Through case studies and interactive exercises, they explore ethical, health, and environmental motivations for plant-based diets, fostering empathy and prosocial decision-making.</p> <p>Awareness of key nutrients and deficiency risks promotes informed choices, countering misinformation and supporting mental clarity and emotional stability.</p> <p>Practical skills in meal planning and grocery shopping build confidence and sustainability, empowering lasting dietary changes that enhance psychological health and reduce behavioral risk.</p>
Module 6	<p>Participants learn to differentiate between healthy and problematic sexual interests, recognizing how sexual preoccupation increases reoffending risk and undermines abstinence.</p> <p>The module addresses emotional congruence with children as a key risk factor, emphasizing the importance of maintaining emotional and physical boundaries to reduce relapse potential.</p> <p>Cognitive restructuring techniques are used to challenge distorted beliefs about sexual behavior, fostering insight and promoting adaptive, non-harmful thought patterns.</p> <p>Through identification of high-risk triggers and personalized coping strategies, participants enhance self-regulation, self-efficacy, and control over problematic sexual urges.</p>	<p>Well-being is understood as a holistic, individualized experience integrating physical, psychological, and social health, rooted in emotional fulfillment, resilience, and meaningful connections.</p> <p>Participants challenge the myth of universal well-being, recognizing its subjective nature and the importance of personal values, identity, and life context in shaping health and satisfaction.</p> <p>Through interactive learning, participants explore the gut-brain axis, mindful eating, and hygiene practices, linking nutrition, self-care, and bodily awareness to mental clarity and psychological stability.</p> <p>Psychological well-being is distinguished from happiness, focusing on meaning, inner balance, and personal growth, explored through reflections on identity, nature, music, and laughter.</p>