

Adolescent Sex Offenders

Differences between sexually victimized and nonsexually victimized male adolescent sexual abusers: Developmental antecedents and behavioral comparisons.

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Keywords:

sexual vs nonsexual victimization; male adolescent sexual abusers; developmental antecedents; criminal behavior; adolescent psychopathology

Abstract:

This study compares sexually victimized and nonsexually victimized male adolescent sexual abusers on a number of variables. Self-report measures were administered to 325 male sexually abusive youth (average age 16) in six residential facilities in the Midwest, 55% of whom reported sexual victimization. The results indicate that the sexually victimized sexual abusers have more severe developmental antecedents (trauma, family characteristics, early exposure to pornography and personality) and recent behavioral difficulties (characteristics of sexual aggression, sexual arousal, use of pornography, and nonsexual criminal behavior) than the nonsexually victimized group. Results are contrasted with recent typological research, which found no relationship between sexual victimization and subtype membership. Treatment, research, and theoretical implications are discussed.

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Exploring the overlap in male juvenile sexual offending and general delinquency: Trauma, alcohol use, and masculine beliefs.

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Keywords:

male juvenile sexual offending; general delinquency; trauma; alcohol abuse; masculine beliefs; criminality

Abstract:

Despite Burton and Meezan's (2004) finding that sexually aggressive youth are three to four times more likely to recidivate nonsexually than sexually, there is little to no research to date that explores this overlap in criminality. With a sample of 290 male sexually violent adjudicated and incarcerated youth, this study was able to successfully predict those who are exclusively sexually violent from those who are both nonsexually and sexually violent with each of the following factors: childhood trauma, masculine beliefs, and alcohol use. While alcohol use accounted for the greatest variance between the groups, masculine beliefs offered the greatest basis for the discussion and future projects for the authors of the study. Treatment and research implications are offered.

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Treatment for juveniles who sexually offend in a Southwestern state.

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Keywords:

treatment; juvenile sex offenders; Southwestern state; cognitive behavioral therapy

Abstract:

A 25-item questionnaire was mailed to sex offender treatment providers from counties with 60 or more reported juvenile sex offenders in a Southwestern state to determine the most effective treatment for juvenile sex offenders. Results indicated that cognitive behavioral therapy was the most successful reported approach to treatment with an average success rate of 87%. The most commonly used approach was cognitive behavioral therapy with relapse prevention. The most common sexual offense was indecency with a child involving sexual contact, contrary to studies that found that in the Probation Commission data, aggravated sexual offense was the most common. These results have ramifications for state policies on treatment for juvenile sex offenders.

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Advantages of group therapy for adolescent participants in the same gang rape.

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Language:

English

Keywords:

group therapy; gang rape; therapeutic processes; sex offenders

Abstract:

This paper deals with the issue of including in the same therapeutic group in a prison setting two (or more) young people who participated in the same gang rape. We provide a background for group therapy with adolescent sex offenders and point out the characteristics of group rape. In addition, we describe the uniqueness of working in a prison as opposed to working in the community or other settings outside the home. Characteristics of adolescent sex offenders and

the group process provide a rationale against the inclusion in the same therapeutic group of two youths who committed a rape together. However, our observations during eight years of clinical experience and research in the prison clarify why it can and should be done.

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Review of 'The perversion of youth: Controversies in the assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders'.

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DiCataldo, Frank C. (2009). The perversion of youth: Controversies in the assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders; New York University Press, New York and London, 978-0-8147-2002-8.

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Keywords:

legal responses; juvenile sexual offenders; sexual deviance; sexual assault; juvenile justice system; courts

Abstract:

Reviews the book, "The perversion of youth: Controversies in the assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders" by Frank C. DiCataldo (see record 2009-08967-000). The book describes the faults in our current legal responses to adolescents viewed as juvenile sex offenders. The author discusses and illustrates that the central dilemma rests not with these youth but rather with society's unsupportable assumptions regarding the true, not so stereotypical identity of these offenders. The author presents an analysis differentiating between qualities of sexual deviance in order to delineate the distinctive consequence of either juvenile court or adult court. The author presents an examination concerning the area of adolescent sexual misbehavior between the two extremes of major sexual assault and minor sexual assault. The author further discusses how these distinct categories are constructed and maintained, along with questioning whether empirical evidence exists to support the conceptualization of adolescent sex offenders in our society. The book provides an optimistic view of juvenile sexual offenders as it suggests that the problem is not so much these juveniles alone but how they have been conceptualized within the justice system.

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'An examination of two sexual recidivism risk measures in adolescent offenders: The moderating effect of offender type': Erratum.

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Keywords:

sexual recidivism; adolescent sexual offenders; test validity; test reliability; psychometrics; juvenile delinquency; risk assessment

Abstract:

Reports an error in "An examination of two sexual recidivism risk measures in adolescent offenders: The moderating effect of offender type" by Gordana Rajlic and Heather M. Gretton (Criminal Justice and Behavior, 2010[Oct], Vol 37[10], 1066-1085). In the original article, on page 1071 of the referenced article, and in the headings for Tables 2, 4, and 5, the term "Receiving operating characteristic" should instead read "Receiver operating characteristic." (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-19032-002). The present study explored the predictive validity of two measures designed to assess risk for sexual recidivism in adolescent sexual offenders (ASO), the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II and the Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism, in the context of an antisociality-based typology of adolescent sexual offenders. The authors distinguished between adolescent sexual offenders with a history of general offending (delinquent ASO) and adolescent sexual offenders without a history of general offending (sex offense-only ASO). They found differential predictive accuracy of risk measures according to offender type: Both instruments predicted sexual recidivism in the sex offense-only ASO group (large effect sizes), whereas in the delinquent ASO group, the measures did not predict sexual recidivism beyond chance levels. Risk assessment in the context of an antisociality-based sex offender typology is discussed.

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Assessing risk in adolescent sexual offenders: Recommendations for clinical practice.

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Keywords:

risk assessment; adolescent sexual offenders; clinical practice; sexual recidivism; at risk populations

Abstract:

Accurately predicting the likelihood that an adolescent with a sex offense history will reoffend is a precarious task that carries with it the potential for extreme consequences for the adolescent offender (e.g., lifelong public registration). Recently implemented laws regarding adolescent sex offenders are dramatically upstream of current knowledge. Several of these laws were ostensibly based on the misassumption that clinicians could accurately identify adolescents at the greatest risk for sexual recidivism. However, predicting which adolescents are at greatest risk to sexually recidivate is severely constrained by limited knowledge about which predictors are most accurately linked to sexual recidivism and uncertainty over how to best make use of instruments designed to predict recidivism. This paper reviews research on risk assessment and provides a set of recommendations for conducting risk assessments with adolescent sex offenders.

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Sex offender registration and recidivism risk in juvenile sexual offenders.

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English

Keywords:

sex offenders; registration; recidivism; risk factors; juvenile sexual offenders; laws; sexual violence

Abstract:

Juvenile sex offenders are increasingly included in sex offender registration laws, based, in part, on the assumption that they pose a distinctively high risk for future sexual violence and registration may help to mitigate this risk. To test this assumption, the current study compares risk scores on the static scales of the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol - II (JSOAP-II; Prentky & Righthand, [2003]) and the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI; Hoge, Andrews, & Leschied, 2002), between samples of 106 registered and 66 unregistered juvenile sex offenders. New criminal charges, including sexually based crimes, were examined over a mean follow-up of 49.2 months (SD = 29.6 months). Results indicated that registered youth had lower risk scores on scales that most accurately predicted recidivism and registered youth were charged with new crimes at rates similar to those of unregistered youth. Reoffense risk, as measured by the risk scales, was not moderated by registration. The findings did not support the assumption that registration can effectively lower the risk for reoffense in juvenile offenders.

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Offense related characteristics and psychosexual development of juvenile sex offenders.

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Keywords:

juvenile sex offenders; offense related characteristics; psychosexual development; recidivism

Abstract:

Objective: This article reports on offense related characteristics and the psychosexual development in subgroups of juvenile sex offenders as measured by the Global Assessment Instrument for Juvenile Sex Offenders (GAIJSO). The predictive validity of these characteristics for persistent (sexual) offensive behavior in subgroups of juvenile sex offenders was investigated. Methods: One hundred seventy four sex offenders (mean age 14.9 SD 1.4) referred by the police to the Dutch Child Protection Board were examined. Offense related characteristics were assessed by means of the GAIJSO and the BARO (a global assessment tool for juvenile delinquents), and criminal careers of the subjects were ascertained from official judicial records. Results: Serious need for comprehensive diagnostics were found on the domains sexual offense and psychosexual development in juvenile sex offenders, especially in the group of child molesters. These youngsters displayed more internalizing and (psychosexual) developmental problems and their sexual offense was more alarming as compared to the other juvenile sex offender subgroups. Although one third of the juveniles had already committed one or more sex offenses prior to the index offense, at follow up (mean follow up period: 36 months SD 18 months) almost no sexual recidivism was found (0.6% of the entire sample). However, a substantial proportion of the entire sample of juvenile sex offenders showed non-sexual (55.6%) and violent recidivism (32.1%). Several predictors for a history of multiple sex offending and non-sexual recidivism were identified. Conclusion: This study revealed numerous problems in juvenile sex offenders. Assessment using the GAIJSO is helpful in order to identify indicators for extensive diagnostic assessment. In order to investigate the predictive validity for sexual reoffending a longer follow up period is necessary.

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Understanding the complexities and needs of adolescent sex offenders.

Authors:

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Source:

Assessment and treatment of sex offenders: A handbook. Beech, Anthony R. (Ed.); Craig, Leam A. (Ed.); Browne, Kevin D. (Ed.); pp. 431-452. New York, NY, US: John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2009. xxvii, 582 pp.

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Keywords:

adolescent offenders; needs; teenage males; young women; abusive post-pubescent adolescents; intellectual capacity; abusive pre-pubescent children; young sex offenders

Abstract:

(from the chapter) Although this chapter focuses on how we understand and treat adolescent sexual offenders, just as we conceptualise differences between adolescent and adult sexual offenders, we similarly conceptualise differences between sexually abusive post-pubescent adolescents and sexually abusive pre-pubescent children. Expanding this idea further, we also note other discrete populations included under the rubric of 'juvenile sexual offender', including teenage (and younger) girls, cognitively challenged children and adolescents, and other subpopulations that include adolescents from distinctly different cultures, for instance. If we fail to recognise and acknowledge these differences, we risk building a 'one-size-fits-all' mentality which is not only unlikely to provide depth in understanding our clients and the roots of their

behaviour, but also limits specialisation in treatment for different treatment groups. Further, as it has become a near tenet of current treatment that sexual offenders are not a homogeneous group, we risk failing to live up to our own stated beliefs that great heterogeneity exists, not simply within the larger group of 'sexual offenders' but across different groups, by age, gender, cognitive and intellectual capacity, level of psychological/psychiatric functioning, and ethnic and cultural background. This is a useful place, then, to open this chapter, by noting that as we consider sex offender specific treatment, it is important to bear in mind that there are many subpopulations within the larger category of 'sexual offender'. Although this chapter focuses on male adolescent offenders, we recognise that we can apply some of the same ideas to other groups of young persons, including girls and young women, children, and cognitively (intellectually) impaired juveniles, but also that there significant differences among these subpopulations.

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An examination of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as applied to juveniles:
Evaluating the ability to predict sexual recidivism.

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Keywords:

sex offender registration; Adam Walsh Act; adolescent sex offenders; Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version; risk assessment; sexual recidivism

Abstract:

The recently enacted Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act will expand and standardize the registration of adolescent sex offenders. To evaluate the effectiveness of this and similar legislation, the authors assessed 91 juvenile males who had been adjudicated for a sexual felony offense and 174 juvenile males who had no history of sexual offending with several risk measures. On admission to treatment, all participants were assessed with the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV; A. E. Forth, D. Kosson, & R. D. Hare, 2003). The Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II; R. A. Prentky & S. Righthand, 2003), 3 state-developed risk protocols (from Wisconsin, Texas, and New Jersey), and the tier designation embedded in the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2006 (SORNA) were coded from the sex offender participants' records. Participants were followed for an average of

71.6 months (SD = 18.1 months) to determine charges for general, violent, and sexual offenses. Results showed inconsistencies in risk designations between the J-SOAP-II, SORNA tier, and state risk measures, and none, except for the PCL:YV, significantly predicted new general, violent, or sexual offense charges. Policy and legal implications concerning the assessment of adolescent sex offenders are discussed.

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Assessing risk for violence in adolescents who have sexually offended: A comparison of the J-SOAP-II, J-SORRAT-II, and SAVRY.

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Keywords:

adolescent sexual offenders; prediction; Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool-II; Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth; Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II

Abstract:

As the youth justice system has evolved, clinicians have been increasingly asked to make judgments about the likelihood that a youth who has committed a sexual offense will reoffend. However, there is an absence of well-validated tools to assist with these judgments. This study examined the ability of the Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool-II (J-SORRAT-II), Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), and Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II) to predict violent behavior in 169 male youth who were admitted to a residential adolescent sex offender program. Total scores on the SAVRY and J-SOAP-II significantly predicted nonsexual violence but none of the instruments predicted sexual violence. The J-SOAP-II and SAVRY were less effective in predicting violent reoffending in youth aged 15 and younger than in older youth. The implications of these findings are discussed.

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Emotional variables and deviant sexual fantasies in adolescent sex offenders.

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Keywords:

emotional variables; deviant sexual fantasies; adolescent sex offenders; treatment settings; loneliness; hostility

Abstract:

This study examined the relationship of treatment settings (inpatient and outpatient), sexual fantasies (deviant and non-deviant), and reported levels of loneliness and hostility. Most research relating to emotional variables and sex offending, utilizes primarily adult offender participants and not juvenile offenders. The results of this study indicated that there are significant differences between residential sex offenders (inpatient) and outpatient sex offenders on frequency of deviant sexual fantasies. Certain variables are also positively correlated with deviant sexual fantasies for residential sexual offenders (inpatient). The purpose of this research is to contribute to the field of adolescent sex offender assessment and treatment by examining the level of sexual deviant thoughts as related to mood states and subsequent acting out behavior. It assesses emotional components in a variety of settings to assist in tailoring treatment interventions for these issues. With more focus on these traditionally overlooked variables, early intervention with adolescent sex offenders will offer more efficient treatment. Finally, this study hopes to offer more issues for future research.

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Understanding the Factors That Affect the Severity of Juvenile Stranger Sex Offenses: The Effect of Victim Characteristics and Number of Suspects.

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English

Keywords:

juvenile stranger sex offenses; victim characteristics; number of suspects; physical violence; weapons; occurrence of penetration

Abstract:

Understanding factors that affect the severity of a juvenile-stranger sexual assault has implications for crime prevention, and potentially, the assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders. This study investigated how victim characteristics and the number of suspects affected the use of physical violence and weapons and the occurrence of penetration in 495 allegations of sexual assault committed by juveniles against strangers. Statistically significant interactions between victim age and gender were found for occurrence of penetration and use of violence. Differences in offense characteristics were also found between offenses with varying victim-suspect age differences. When comparing the rate of penetration in the presence and absence of violence, little change was observed for lone suspects. However, the rate of penetration increased significantly for groups in the presence of physical violence, suggesting that violence in this context may be more expressive than instrumental. Theoretical explanations and practical implications are considered.

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Risk factors for adolescent sex offender recidivism: Evaluation of predictive factors and comparison of three groups based upon victim type.

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Keywords:

risk factors; recidivism; male adolescent sexual offenders; adolescent psychopathology

Abstract:

This study investigated differences in recidivism risk factors and traits associated with psychopathy among 3 groups of male adolescent sexual offenders (N = 156): offenders against children, offenders against peers or adults, and mixed type offenders. Furthermore, those same variables were examined for their association with sexual and nonsexual recidivism and the 3 groups were compared for differences in rates of recidivism. Based upon both juvenile and adult recidivism data, 6.4% of the sample reoffended sexually and 30.1% reoffended nonsexually. Retrospective risk assessments were completed using the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (JSOAP-II) and the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV). Comparisons of the 3 preexisting groups for differences on scale and factor scores were conducted using analyses of variance (ANOVAs). Differences among groups for recidivism were measured using survival curve analysis. Associations between risk scales and recidivism were measured using Cox regression analyses. Results suggest significant differences among the 3 offender groups on multiple scales of the JSOAP-II and PCL:YV, with mixed type offenders consistently producing higher risk scores as compared to those who exclusively offend against children or peers/adults. The Impulsive/Antisocial Behavior scale of the JSOAP-II and the Interpersonal and Antisocial factors of the PCL:YV were significant predictors of sexual recidivism. The Behavioral and Antisocial factors of the PCL:YV were significant predictors of nonsexual recidivism. Results supported previous research indicating that most adolescents who sexually offend do not continue offending into adulthood. Such results can lead to improved treatment by targeting specific risk factors for intervention and better use of risk management resources in the community, while preserving the most restrictive treatment options for the highest risk offenders.

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Specialized assessment and treatment of adolescent sex offenders.

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Keywords:

juvenile sex offenders; treatment; public safety; sex offenders; cognitive behavioral treatment; recidivism; relapse prevention

Abstract:

The accurate and appropriate assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders is necessary for public safety and for the juvenile's own development. A growing body of literature has reported on specialized assessment instruments and treatment strategies for use with juvenile sex offenders. The current article reviews the evidence regarding the reliability and validity of various assessment instruments and outcome research regarding treatments with this population. With regard to assessment, the authors conclude that the most promising area of specialized

assessment is risk assessment. With regard to intervention, the authors argue that despite methodological limitations, research on the treatment of juvenile sex offenders suggests that treatments are successful in creating change. Specifically, cognitive behavioral treatment and mulitsystemic therapy have demonstrated decreased recidivism compared to a control group. Recommendations regarding future research for the area and implications with respect to uniqueness of this population are considered.

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Aspects of Young Sex Abusers--A Review of the Literature Concerning Young Sex Abusers (1996-2004).

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young sex abusers; sexual abuse; female sex offenders; society; diagnosis

Abstract:

This article concerns itself with the serious problem of sexual abuse in our society, which appears to be increasing worldwide. It will also consider the incidence, the patterns of offending and comparison studies, followed by the causes and associated features of sexual abusers. The assessment and diagnosis of sex abuse offenders, the risk assessment of sex abusers and prevention and treatment approaches are followed by specific aspects of female sex offenders and the ethical and legal issues.

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Risk Assessment of Juvenile Sex Offenders: A Case Report.

Authors:

Zaitchik, Matt C., Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University, Bristol, RI, US, mzaitchik@rwu.edu

Address:

Zaitchik, Matt C., Department of Psychology One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI, US, 02809, mzaitchik@rwu.edu

Source:

Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, Vol 5(4), 2005. pp. 83-95.

Page Count:

13

Publisher:

US: Haworth Press.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

1522-8932 (Print)

1522-9092 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

risk assessment; juvenile sex offenders; recidivism; legal standards

Abstract:

Juvenile sex offenders have received increased scrutiny in recent years. They present significant dispositional problems for the courts and for social service agencies. Numerous disposition decisions are made based on considerations of risk of sexual reoffense. However, little empirical data exist regarding identified recidivism risk factors for this population. Massachusetts' legal standards require a finding of a "likelihood of serious harm" in order for juveniles to be retained by the Department of Youth Services beyond their eighteenth birthdays. There is a limited understanding of juvenile sex offender recidivism risk factors; yet, risk assessments of this type are statutorily required. This article presents an illustrative Massachusetts case and discusses limitations inherent in such an assessment.

._=====

Risk assessment with adolescent sex offenders.

Authors:

Christodoulides, T. E., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Richardson, G., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Graham, F., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Kennedy, P. J., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Kelly, Thomas P., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom, thomas.kelly@dsl.pipex.com

Address:

Kelly, Thomas P., Northern Forensic Mental Health Service, St Nicholas Hospital St Nicholas House, Gosforth, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE3 3XT, thomas.kelly@dsl.pipex.com

Source:

Journal of Sexual Aggression, Vol 11(1), Jan, 2005. pp. 37-48.

Page Count:

12

Publisher:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.

ISSN:

1355-2600 (Print)

1742-6545 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

risk assessment; adolescent sex offenders; professional decision-making; forensic outpatient service

Abstract:

The paper describes an evaluation of a risk assessment tool's effectiveness in distinguishing adolescent sexual offenders who had committed further sexual offences from those who had not. The sample consisted of 50 male adolescent sexual offenders referred to a forensic outpatient service within a healthcare setting. The adolescents within the sample were designated recidivists versus non-recidivists using two methods: clinician's judgement and Home Office records for reconvictions. The risk assessment achieved a moderate to high level of sensitivity and specificity in distinguishing the recidivists from non-recidivists using clinician's judgement of recidivism as outcome. However, the tool was unable to distinguish recidivists from non-recidivists. The risk assessment tool described has potential in the identification and modification of contextual and clinical risk factors, in informing professionals' decision-making and in developing and implementing a comprehensive risk management plan.

=====

Juvenile sex offender recidivism: Typological differences in risk assessment.

Authors:

Parks, Gregory A., Walden U., US

Source:

Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, Vol 65(6-B), 2004. pp. 3176.

Page Count:

1

Publisher:

US: ProQuest Information & Learning.

Other Journal Titles:

Dissertation Abstracts International

ISSN:

0419-4217 (Print)

Order Number:

AAI3135791

Language:

English

Keywords:

sex offender; recidivism; juvenile offender; risk assessments; psychopathy

Abstract:

This study investigated differences in recidivism risk factors and traits associated with psychopathy among 3 subtypes of male adolescent sexual offenders (N = 156): offenders against children, offenders against peers or adults, and mixed type offenders. Variables were also examined for their association with sexual and nonsexual recidivism. Based upon both juvenile and adult recidivism data, 6.4% of the sample reoffended sexually and 30.1% reoffended nonsexually. Retrospective risk assessments were completed using the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (JSOAP-II) and the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV). Comparisons of the 3 groups were conducted using analyses of variance (ANOVAs) and chi-square analyses. Associations between risk scales and recidivism were measured using logistic and Cox regression models. Results suggested significant differences among the three offender types on multiple scales of the JSOAP-II and PCL:YV, with mixed type offenders consistently

producing higher risk scores. The Impulsive/Antisocial Behavior scale of the JSOAP-II was a significant predictor of both sexual and nonsexual recidivism. The Interpersonal factor of the PCL:YV was a significant predictor of sexual recidivism, while the Affective and Antisocial factors of the PCL:YV were significant predictors of nonsexual recidivism. Results supported previous research indicating that most adolescents who sexually offend do not continue offending into adulthood. Suggested implications of the research included improving the quality of treatment by targeting specific risk factors for intervention, and better utilizing risk management resources in the community, while preserving the most restrictive treatment options for the highest risk offenders.

=====

Emerging Strategies for Risk Assessment of Sexually Abusive Youth: Theory, Controversy, and Practice.

Authors:

Prescott, David S., Residential Treatment Center, Bennington, VT, US, vtprescott@earthlink.net

Address:

Prescott, David S., LICSW P.O. Box 593, Shaftsbury, VT, US, 05262, vtprescott@earthlink.net

Source:

Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, Vol 13(3-4), 2004. Special issue: Identifying and Treating Youth Who Sexually Offend: Current Approaches, Techniques, and Research. pp. 83-105.

Page Count:

23

Publisher:

US: Haworth Press.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

1053-8712 (Print)

1547-0679 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

risk assessment; sexually abusive youth; sexual reoffense; recidivism

Abstract:

Clinicians and other professionals evaluating, managing, and treating sexually abusive youth are frequently called upon to offer judgments regarding risk for sexual reoffense. There are currently no empirically validated methods for accurately classifying risk among this population.

Therefore, those faced with this task have an obligation to consider the research on the assessment of risk and recidivism. Five methods of risk assessment are reviewed, and four scales are discussed, with directions on how to obtain them. These include the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol (JSOAP), the Protective Factors Scale (PFS), and Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sex Offender Recidivism (ERASOR).

=====

The Importance of Offense Characteristics, Victimization History, Hostility, and Social Desirability in Assessing Empathy of Male Adolescent Sex Offenders.

Authors:

Curwen, Tracey, SAFE-T (Sexual Abuse: Family, Education, & Treatment) Program, Thistletown Regional Centre for Children and Adolescents, Toronto, ON, Canada, tcurwcn@stn.net

Address:

Curwen, Tracey, SAFE-T Program, Thistletown Regional Centre for Children and Adolescents
15 Warrendale Cowet, Toronto, ON, Canada, M9V IP9, tcurwcn@stn.net

Source:

Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, Vol 15(4), Oct, 2003. pp. 347-364.

Page Count:

18

Publisher:

Germany: Springer.

Other Journal Titles:

Annals of Sex Research

Other Publishers:

US: Sage Publications

ISSN:

1079-0632 (Print)

1573-286X (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

Interpersonal Reactivity Index; empathy; Empathic Concern; Perspective Taking; Personal Distress; differences; adolescent sex offenders; sexual violence; interpersonal violence

Abstract:

The study investigated the reliability and validity of 3 scales of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)--Empathic Concern [EC], Perspective-Taking [PT], and Personal Distress [PD]--within a clinical sample. These scales were also used to examine the differences in empathy among groups of sex offenders. One hundred and twenty-three male adolescent sex offenders (ages 12-19) completed a battery of psychometric measures that included the IRI during a sex-offender-specific assessment. Moderate internal consistency and convergent validity was established for IRI scales. Age and social desirability were related to IRI scores. Victim empathy was not related to IRI scores. Justifications and acceptance of sexual and interpersonal violence were negatively correlated to EC and positively correlated to PD. Those who committed violent offenses reported more EC and PT; however, a generally hostile temperament was negatively related to these scales. Group differences were not found when contrasted with respect to a history of sexual or physical victimization or denial. Researchers using the IRI with male adolescent sex offenders should be cautious of the influence of age and socially desirable responding.

._= = = = = = = = = =

Ethical and legal issues in the assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders.

Authors:

Hunter, John A., Jr., U Virginia, Ctr for Behavioral Health Outcomes, Charlottesville, VA, US

Lexier, Lenard J.

Source:

Child Maltreatment, Vol 3(4), Nov, 1998. Special issue: Interventions with adolescent sexual abusers and children with sexual behavior problems. pp. 339-348.

Page Count:

10

Publisher:

US: Sage Publications.

ISSN:

1077-5595 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

ethical & legal issues in evaluation & treatment, juvenile sex offenders

Abstract:

Although a rapidly growing field, the evaluation and treatment of juvenile sexual offenders represents an area of practice fraught with clinical, ethical, and legal complexity. This article discusses the implications of new registration and community notification legislation for clinical practice, including the ethical issues they give rise to and the challenges they present to the field. Areas of clinical practice that are controversial and increase practitioner vulnerability to ethical and legal mishap are reviewed, including: involuntary treatment, preadjudication evaluation, phallometric and polygraph assessment, and cognitive-behavioral and psychopharmacologic treatment of deviant sexual arousal. Recommendations are made as to the management of these issues and the establishment of ethically sound patterns of clinical practice.

=====

Deviant sexual behavior in children and young adolescents: Frequency and patterns.

Authors:

Wieckowski, Edward, Virginia Dept of Juvenile Justice, Hanover Juvenile Correctional Ctr, Hanover, VA, US

Hartsoe, Peggy

Mayer, Arthur

Shortz, Joianne

Source:

Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, Vol 10(4), Oct, 1998. pp. 293-303.

Page Count:

11

Publisher:

Germany: Springer.

Other Journal Titles:

Annals of Sex Research

Other Publishers:

US: Sage Publications

ISSN:

1079-0632 (Print)

1573-286X (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

characteristics including family dynamics & criminality & psychopathology & victimization, male 12–15 yr old sexual offenders who began committing sexual offenses in childhood

Abstract:

A descriptive statistical study was performed to assess the characteristics of youth who began committing sexual offenses in childhood. The 30 male youth (aged 12–15 yrs) in the study had

been committed to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice for sexual offenses and met the criteria for residential sexual offender treatment. A questionnaire was independently administered to each youth by an examiner and corroborated, when possible, by information in the youth's file. The questionnaire was supplemented by the Hare Psychopathy Scale—Revised and by information from the Risk Assessment Interviewing Protocol for Adolescent Sex Offenders. Results suggest that deviant sexual behavior may begin in early childhood, with some offenders developing patterns of offending prior to the onset of adolescence. Ss committed a median of 69.5 sexual offenses each, with each offender having a median of 16.5 victims. Ss used either force, threats, or violence in the large majority of their contact offenses. They predominantly came from multiproblematic families, were abused in early childhood, and were exposed to pornographic materials at a young age. Results suggest that children have the capacity to commit serious sexual offenses similar to those of older juvenile and adult offenders.

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Testing the reliability and validity of the Abel assessment for interest in paraphilias: Juvenile sex offenders and nonoffenders in treatment.

Authors:

Smith, Gillan Maclean, Brigham Young U, US

Source:

Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, Vol 58(12-B), Jun, 1998. pp. 6864.

Page Count:

1

Publisher:

US: ProQuest Information & Learning.

Other Journal Titles:

Dissertation Abstracts International

ISSN:

0419-4217 (Print)

Order Number:

AAM9820485

Language:

English

Keywords:

reliability & validity of Abel assessment for interest in paraphilias, juvenile sex offenders vs nonoffenders

Abstract:

Several statistical methods including test/retest reliability and discriminant validity were employed to determine the usefulness of a new instrument called the Abel assessment for interest in paraphilias (AAIP) for use with juvenile sex offenders (JSO's). Participants were 43 identified male JSO's and 40 male nonoffenders in treatment in Utah. This instrument claims to be able to screen juvenile sex offenders from nonoffenders and to aid in the diagnosis of JSO's by identifying target gender and age of JSO'S sexual attraction. It was determined that reliability of the AAIP is marginal but hopeful. The validity of the AAIP to screen and diagnose male JSO's in treatment in Utah is very poor.

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The assessment of adolescent perpetrators of childhood sexual abuse.

Authors:

Becker, Judith V., U Arizona, Coll of Social & Behavioural Sciences, Tucson, AZ, US

Source:

The Irish Journal of Psychology, Vol 19(1), 1998. Special issue: Understanding, assessing and treating juvenile and adult sex offenders. pp. 68-81.

Page Count:

14

Publisher:

Ireland: Psychological Society of Ireland/Cumann Siceolaithe Eireann.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

0303-3910 (Print)

2158-0812 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

characteristics of juvenile sex offenders & guidelines for conducting comprehensive clinical assessment

Abstract:

Prior to any intervention with juvenile sex offenders it is vital that a comprehensive assessment of the youth and his family be completed. To aid the clinician in conducting such an assessment the literature on the characteristics of male juvenile sex offenders, female offenders, and parents of young offenders is briefly reviewed. Guidelines for conducting a comprehensive clinical assessment of a sexually assaultive youth and his parents covering a number of key areas are outlined. These include obtaining reports from outside sources, taking a developmental, sexual, family, medical, and psychiatric history, and assessing the family's current attitude towards the sexual offence. In particular, specific questions and areas of inquiry for completing a comprehensive sexual development/sexual offending history are suggested. This article concludes by highlighting the need for future studies to compare sexually abusive youth to other types of juvenile offenders and their non-offending peers, and the need for the development of forensically sound assessment instruments for use with this population.

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Challenges in the assessment and treatment of sexually abusive adolescents.

Authors:

Bremer, Janis F., Dept of Community Corrections, Minneapolis, MN, US

Source:

The Irish Journal of Psychology, Vol 19(1), 1998. Special issue: Understanding, assessing and treating juvenile and adult sex offenders. pp. 82-92.

Page Count:

11

Publisher:

Ireland: Psychological Society of Ireland/Cumann Siceolaithe Eireann.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

0303-3910 (Print)

2158-0812 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

development & reliability & validity of Protective Factors Scale, assessment of treatment requirement, juvenile sex offenders

Abstract:

Describes the Protective Factors Scale for assessing juvenile sex-offender treatment requirements on a continuum of care. This brief 3 point scale groups a range of important prognostic variables into 7 broad factors: General Behaviour, Offence Characteristics, Offence Denial, Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment, Cooperation and Family Style. Evidence for the reliability and validity of the scale is provided with specific reference to inter-rater agreement, acceptance into treatment and treatment response. The complex relationship between 2 Factors from the Protective Factors Scale (offence denial and emotional adjustment) and treatment response are discussed in some detail.

=====

Family systemic approach to work with young sex offenders.

Authors:

Bentovim, Arnon, Great Ormond Street Hosp, London, England

Source:

The Irish Journal of Psychology, Vol 19(1), 1998. Special issue: Understanding, assessing and treating juvenile and adult sex offenders. pp. 119-135.

Page Count:

17

Publisher:

Ireland: Psychological Society of Ireland/Cumann Siceolaithe Eireann.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

0303-3910 (Print)

2158-0812 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

systemic framework for assessment & treatment, juvenile sex offenders

Abstract:

Presents a systemic framework for the assessment and treatment of young sex offenders. From this perspective abuse is viewed as occurring within the context of a trauma organized system which includes the perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse and may also include members of their family, social, and professional networks. A systemic approach to intervention which aims to disrupt the processes of denial and silencing begins with crisis intervention. This is followed by comprehensive family assessment. Treatment programs conceptualized within a systemic framework involve individual or group therapy for the perpetrators, victims, siblings and parents with concurrent family intervention involving both dyadic and whole-family sessions.

=====

Adolescent sex offenders: Identification and intervention strategies.

Authors:

Cashwell, Craig S., Mississippi State U, MS, US

Caruso, Michele E.

Source:

Journal of Mental Health Counseling, Vol 19(4), Oct, 1997. pp. 336-348.

Page Count:

13

Publisher:

US: American Mental Health Counselors Assn.

Other Journal Titles:

American Mental Health Counselors Association Journal

ISSN:

1040-2861 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

assessment & intervention strategies, adolescent sex offenders

Abstract:

Adolescent sex offenders increasingly are involved in the mental health delivery system. Because researchers have concluded that between 34 and 60 percent of all sexual offenses are perpetrated by adolescents, it is imperative that mental health counselors possess the knowledge and skills to appropriately identify and treat these adolescents. The authors provide information on current assessment and counseling intervention considerations in working with this population.

==== =====

Assessment of the adolescent sex offender: Implications for the use of a measure to determine seriousness of offending behavior.

Authors:

Hume, Marie Perry, The Florida State U, US

Source:

Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, Vol 57(8-B), Feb, 1997. pp. 5328.

Page Count:

1

Publisher:

US: ProQuest Information & Learning.

Other Journal Titles:

Dissertation Abstracts International

ISSN:

0419-4217 (Print)

Order Number:

AAM9700267

Language:

English

Keywords:

psychometric properties & reliability & factor structure of measure to determine seriousness of sexual offending behavior, adolescent male offenders committed to state training school

Abstract:

Comprehensive assessment of adolescent sex offenders includes evaluation of the nature of the sex offense committed. This study examined a systematic procedure for assessing seriousness of sexual offending behavior (SOB) in adolescent offenders based on an assessment protocol developed by Ross and Loss (1991). The measure consists of six items concerning the sex offense and sex offense history. SOB was used to rate 123 adolescent male sexual offenders committed to a state training school. The psychometric properties, reliability, and factor structure of SOB were examined to determine the utility of such a measure. In addition, SOB was expected to be related to variables such as age at first sex offense, most serious sex offense, total number of sex offenses, and psychopathy as measured by Hare's Psychopathy Checklist - Revised (PCL-R). Reliability analyses demonstrate high inter-rater reliability for SOB. Factor Analysis revealed a two factor structure which was replicated with split-half cross-validation. The first factor appears to represent quantitative aspects of sexual offending, including; how much, how often, and how many victims. The second factor appears to represent qualitative aspects, including; aggression and other characteristics of the offense. Total SOB was significantly correlated with the number of sex offenses committed. Individual SOB items were significantly correlated with most serious sex offense and total number of sex offenses. SOB did not appear related to psychopathy. Oneway ANOVAs also supported significant differences between high vs. medium and low risk offenders in total number of sex offenses and repeat offending. Results support SOB as a reliable and useful assessment procedure. Limited significant results appear related to the homogeneity of the current sample. It is suggested that research with a wider range of sex offenders is necessary to further investigate the utility of the SOB measure.

=====

Understanding and treating child and adolescent sexual offenders.

Authors:

Becker, Judith V., U Arizona, Dept of Psychology, Tucson, AZ, US

Hunter, John A.

Source:

Advances in Clinical Child Psychology, Vol 19, 1997. pp. 177-197.

Page Count:

21

Publisher:

US: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

ISSN:

0149-4732 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

characteristics & motivations for sexually abusive & aggressive behaviors & assessment & treatment issues, child & adolescent sexual offenders, literature review

Abstract:

Reviews the literature on the characteristics of both male and female juvenile sexual offenders and "motivators" for sexually abusive and aggressive behavior. Important issues and psychometric measures used in the assessment of juvenile sex offenders are examined, treatment issues and modalities are discussed, and a clinical and research agenda for the future is proposed.

=====

Juvenile sexual offenders: Assessment issues.

Authors:

Vizard, Eileen., Young Abusers Project, London, England

Wynick, Sarah

Hawkes, Colin

Woods, John

et al.

Source:

British Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 168(3), Mar, 1996. pp. 259-262.

Page Count:

4

Publisher:

United Kingdom: Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Other Journal Titles:

Journal of Mental Science

ISSN:

0007-1250 (Print)

1472-1465 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

ethical & systemic issues in multidisciplinary team approach & model of assessment, 8–21 yr old
juvenile sex offenders against other children

Abstract:

Describes the ethical and systemic issues relevant to work with young sexual offenders against other children. Many professionals are reluctant to label children as sex offenders, perpetrators, or abusers. The crux of the debate about ethical and definitional issues is whether it is the child or the behavior that is being labeled. Difficulties in clinical work with young abusers can be avoided by using a multidisciplinary team approach, designing the assessment to address all aspects of the young person's life, and keeping the referring agency involved in the assessment process. The assessment model presented includes 4 components, including professionals meeting, psychiatric assessment interviews, psychological assessment, and a comprehensive report.

=====

Assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders: An empirical review.

Authors:

Bourke, Michael L., Nova Southeastern U, Ctr for Psychological Studies, Ft Lauderdale, FL, US

Donohue, Brad

Source:

Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, Vol 5(1), 1996. pp. 47-70.

Page Count:

24

Publisher:

US: Haworth Press.

Other Publishers:

United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis

ISSN:

1053-8712 (Print)

1547-0679 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

assessment & treatment of juvenile sex offenders, literature review

Abstract:

Provides an empirically based description of juvenile sexual offenders (JSO). Strategies and issues relevant to the clinical interview including the JSO's family history, child maltreatment, and substance abuse are discussed, and an overview of self-report inventories including the Adolescent Sexual Interest Card Sort, the Adolescent Cognitions Scale, and the Multiphasic Sex Inventory is provided. Descriptions of inpatient and outpatient treatment techniques for JSOs are given including covert sensitization, imaginal desensitization, and multisystemic therapy. The authors suggest areas warranting future empirical exploration.

=====

Immediate assessment of adolescent sex offenders seen at the police station.

Authors:

Bruinsma, Frits

Source:

International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, Vol 39(4), Win, 1995. pp. 307-316.

Page Count:

10

Publisher:

US: Sage Publications.

ISSN:

0306-624X (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

assessment of offense & diagnosis & treatment, early intervention, 7–18 yr old male sex offenders seen on day of detention, Netherlands

Abstract:

Every juvenile sex offender is seen on the day of detention at the police station. This project is based on the assumption that early intervention may prevent male juvenile sex offenders from developing into sexually abusive men. Assessment of the offense, diagnosis, and treatment of the juvenile have proven to be helpful. The project occurred in Utrecht, The Netherlands from 1988 to 1993 and examined 78 boys (aged 7–18 yrs).

=====

The treatment of youthful sexual offenders.

Authors:

Morenz, Barry, U Arizona, Dept of Psychiatry, Tucson, US

Becker, Judith

Source:

Applied & Preventive Psychology, Vol 4(4), Fal, 1995. pp. 247-256.

Page Count:

10

Publisher:

Netherlands: Elsevier Science.

ISSN:

0962-1849 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

characteristics & etiology & typology & assessment & treatment, youthful sex offenders

Abstract:

Reviews the current knowledge of the characteristics, proposed etiologies, typologies, assessment protocols, and treatments for youthful sex offenders. Characteristics include family instability, violence, abuse, deficits in social competency, and low academic performance. The Interaction Model of Sexual Aggression and a continuum theory of sexual tactics are discussed as theories of etiology. Two taxonomic systems are considered: One describes 7 types of youthful sex offenders and the other assigns adult sex offenders to a rapist or child molester category and then to a narrower type. A pretrial type of assessment may include the juvenile's degree of psychopathology and social competence, assessment of the family, and the juvenile's response to treatment and risk to the community. Treatment focuses on denial and minimization of the offense, empathy for the victim, cognitive behavioral approaches, relapse prevention, and antiandrogen medication.

=====

Children with sexual behavior problems, adolescent sexual abusers, and adult sex offenders:
Assessment and treatment.

Authors:

Pithers, William D., Vermont Dept of Corrections, Vermont Ctr for Prevention & Treatment of Sexual Abuse, Williston, VT, US

Becker, Judith V.

Kafka, Martin

Morenz, Barry

Schlank, Anita

Leombruno, Tammy

Source:

American Psychiatric Press Review of Psychiatry, Vol 14, 1995. pp. 779-818.

Page Count:

40

Publisher:

US: American Psychiatric Press.

ISSN:

1041-5882 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

assessment & treatment, children with sexual behavior problems & adolescent sexual abusers & adult sex offenders

Abstract:

This articles examines the assessment and treatment (including relapse prevention and drug therapy) of children with sexual behavior problems, adolescent sexual abusers, and adult sex offenders. The article briefly examines public health consequences of sexual abuse; age at onset; etiology; common sequence of precursors to sexual abuse; and external, supervisory dimension.

=====

The relationship between phallometrically measured deviant sexual arousal and clinical characteristics in juvenile sexual offenders.

Authors:

Hunter, John A., Pines Residential Treatment Ctr, Behavioral Studies Program, Portsmouth, VA, US

Goodwin, Dennis W.

Becker, Judith V.

Source:

Behaviour Research and Therapy, Vol 32(5), Jun, 1994. pp. 533-538.

Page Count:

6

Publisher:

Netherlands: Elsevier Science.

ISSN:

0005-7967 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

clinical characteristics & phallometric assessment of deviant sexual arousal, juvenile sex offenders

Abstract:

Examined the relationship between clinical characteristics and a phallometrically derived deviance quotient in a total of 98 juvenile sex offenders (mean age 15.4 yrs). Results support an association between higher measured deviant arousal and having a male victim only, consistent with the literature on adult child molesters. However, results reflect greater fluidity in the offense patterns of the juvenile offenders, and generally less correspondence between measured arousal and offense histories than what has been cited for adults. The authors review whether there is empirical support for a classical conditioning model of deviant arousal onset in juveniles, and suggest caution in the interpretation of phallometric data with this population.

=====

The role of deviant sexual arousal in juvenile sexual offending: Etiology, evaluation, and treatment.

Authors:

Hunter, John A., Pines Residential Treatment Ctr, Portsmouth, VA, US

Becker, Judith V.

Source:

Criminal Justice and Behavior, Vol 21(1), Mar, 1994. Special issue: The assessment and treatment of sex offenders. pp. 132-149.

Page Count:

18

Publisher:

US: Sage Publications.

ISSN:

0093-8548 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

issues in etiology & evaluation & cognitive based treatment of deviant sexual arousal, juvenile sexual offenders

Abstract:

Reviews the construct of deviant sexual arousal and its application to understanding juvenile sexual offending. In contrast to the relatively extensive investigation of deviant sexual interests in adult sex offenders, the juvenile offender literature is just beginning to emerge. Studies are reviewed relevant to the etiology of deviant sexual arousal in juveniles, its measurement, and attempts to alter such patterns through the application of cognitive-behavioral methodologies. The authors urge caution in comparing the etiology and clinical manifestation of deviant sexual behavior in juveniles and adults, and suggest that juvenile sex offenders represent a heterogeneous population with diverse evaluative and treatment needs.

=====

The effect of polygraphy on the self report of adolescent sex offenders: Implications for risk assessment.

Authors:

Emerick, Robert L.

Dutton, Wendy A.

Source:

Annals of Sex Research, Vol 6(2), 1993. pp. 83-103.

Page Count:

21

Publisher:

Germany: Springer.

Other Journal Titles:

Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment

Other Publishers:

US: Sage Publications

ISSN:

0843-4611 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

polygraphy, self report of assault history, male 10–18 yr old sex offenders

Abstract:

Examined 3 sources of assault history information for 76 "high risk" adolescent sexual offenders (aged 10–18 yrs): collateral (victim statements, police reports, psychological examinations), clinical interviews, and confirmation polygraph testing. Chi-square analysis revealed significant differences between data retrieved by use of clinical polygraph examination and both of the other data sources. Also revealed were selected assault history variables assumed to be relevant for pre-treatment decision making and for which significant differences were observed. These include number of victims, process of victim selection, degree of force used in the commission of offenses, use of pornography, and degree of intrusion. The number of female child victims

assaulted by the offenders was demonstrated to be significantly related to the severity of pornography used as a stimulus while masturbating.

=====

Assessment of sexual knowledge and attitudes in an adolescent sex offender population.

Authors:

Kaplan, Meg S., Columbia U, New York State Psychiatric Inst, US

Becker, Judith V.

Tenke, Craig E.

Source:

Journal of Sex Education & Therapy, Vol 17(3), Fal, 1991. pp. 217-225.

Page Count:

9

Publisher:

US: American Assn of Sex Educators Counselors & Therapists.

ISSN:

0161-4576 (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

sex education, sexual knowledge & attitudes, inner city male 12.1–19 yr old sex offenders

Abstract:

Administered the Math Tech Sex Education Test (D. Kirby, 1984) to inner-city male adolescent sex offenders during an initial assessment and after participation in a 40-wk group treatment program, during which 4 weekly group sessions were devoted to sex education. Results indicate that the 45 Ss who completed the entire program significantly shifted their sexual attitudes and values. Improvements in the knowledge portion of the test were statistically reliable only for Ss who completed all items on the test ($n = 19$). Results indicate that attitudes may be more readily influenced than knowledge in a treatment program for adolescent offenders.

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Forensic evaluation of the adolescent sex offender.

Authors:

Zussman, Robert

Source:

Forensic Reports, Vol 2(1), Win, 1989. pp. 25-45.

Page Count:

21

Publisher:

US: Hemisphere Publishing Corp..

ISSN:

0888-692X (Print)

Language:

English

Keywords:

forensic evaluation, sex offending adolescents

Abstract:

Discusses how the assessment of the adolescent sex offender should include (1) a clinical interview and mental status examination; (2) a thorough review of personal, social, educational,

vocational, medical, and sexual history; (3) a battery of psychological tests, selected for empirical soundness and clinical relevance, and chosen on the basis of the multitrait/multimethod model; and (4) a psychophysiological assessment of sexual arousal patterns when a sexual impulse disorder is probable. The goal is to include an ecological perspective in the description of the adolescent's attitudinal, affective, cognitive, and behavioral patterns, and in the estimation of likely response to psychological and/or correctional types of interventions.

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The juvenile sexual offender: Challenges to assessment for outpatient intervention.

Authors:

Bethea-Jackson, Gail, Psychological Assoc, Oxon Hill, MD, US

Brissett-Chapman, Sheryl

Source:

Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal, Vol 6(2), Sum, 1989. pp. 127-137.

Page Count:

11

Publisher:

Germany: Springer.

ISSN:

0738-0151 (Print)

1573-2797 (Electronic)

Language:

English

Keywords:

assessment in outpatient treatment, male 13 yr old sex offenders, case report

Abstract:

Discusses issues related to the assessment of juvenile sex offenders in outpatient treatment. It is asserted that the assessment tool should address academic, socialization, family structure and dynamics, and sexuality issues, in addition to the presenting problem. A juvenile abuser treatment is described, and the diagnostic profile of a 13-yr-old Black male sexual abuser is provided.

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