

Mindful Continuing Education

Outlining Juvenile Sex Offender Research

Etiology and Typologies of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sexual Offenses- Introduction

1. Knowledge about the etiology of sexual offending is important because it provides conceptual frameworks and specific guidance that can be used to develop more effective prevention efforts across a broad continuum, from primary to tertiary.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Sexual Victimization

2. In a study that examined child sexual abuse patterns and sensitive periods in the lives of juveniles who had committed sexual offenses, it was determined that ages _____ may be a sensitive period during which sexual abuse can do the most damage and place a youth at higher risk for engaging in sexually abusive behavior later in life.

- A. 12-15
 - B. 7-11
 - C. 3-7
 - D. 1-3
-

Relationship Between Sexual Victimization and Personality Variables

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the areas where sexually abusive youth who had been sexually victimized themselves tend to repeat what was done to them?

- A. Terms of the relationship with and gender of their victim
 - B. The modus operandi
 - C. The sexual behaviors
 - D. The frequency and duration of victimization
-

Pornography

4. One well-respected study on juveniles who sexually offend demonstrated that exposure to pornography correlated with the age at which their sexually abusive behavior started, the reported number of victims, and the severity of the abuse.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Subtypes Based on Victim Age and Personality Characteristics

5. When studying adolescents who molest children versus those who molest peers, researchers have found that those who victimize children had more antisocial, narcissistic, and borderline traits than the other group.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Conclusions and Policy Implications

6. Research has consistently demonstrated that juveniles who have committed sexual offenses are a heterogeneous population in terms of each of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A. Social and familial patterns
 - B. Etiological pathways, offending patterns, and delinquent history
 - C. Personality characteristics and clinical presentation
 - D. Risk for sexual and nonsexual recidivism
-

The Effectiveness of Treatment for Juveniles Who Sexually Offend- Introduction

7. As the number and development of treatment programs for juveniles who sexually offend has evolved, research and follow-up studies have clearly indicated a reduction in recidivism due to such treatment.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

8. In 2010, Worling, Littlejohn, and Bookalam reported findings from a single study follow-up analysis on adolescents who participated in treatment for sexual, including which of the following:

- A. The follow-up showed that positive treatment effects originally observed persisted over an even longer period of time
 - B. Specialized treatment for adolescents who offend sexually leads to significant reductions in sexual and nonsexual reoffending
 - C. Only a minority of adolescents who offend sexually are likely to be charged for sexual crimes by their late 20s or early 30s
 - D. All of the above
-

Findings From Synthesis Research

9. In their meta-analysis of five rigorous studies, Drake and colleagues (2009) found that sex offender treatment programs for juveniles not only reduced recidivism, on average, but also produced a net return on investment of more than \$23,000 per program participant.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Summary and Conclusions

10. Juveniles who sexually offend are diverse in their offending behaviors and tend to have more in common with other juvenile delinquents than they do with adult sexual offenders.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

Recidivism of Juveniles Who Commit Sexual Offenses

11. In a series of studies conducted in the late 1970s and early 1980s with adult sexual offenders, many adults reported that they began their sexual offending during adolescence, which led policymakers and practitioners to focus more attention on juveniles who commit sexual offenses as a way to prevent adult sexual offending.

- A. True
 - B. False
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12. Data clearly indicate that there is a significant difference in the rate of either sexual or general recidivism between juveniles who commit sexual offenses against peer or adult victims and those who commit sexual offenses against child victims.

- A. True
 - B. False
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