

ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS IN THE FAMILY COURT

*By Hiromi Nishikawa**

I. INTRODUCTION

To begin, in order to help you understand the actual situation of sexual delinquency from the perspective of the Family Court of Japan, I shall give an example of a juvenile public indecency case which I investigated.

A. Outline of the Facts

A 19-year old juvenile delinquent drank alcohol in large quantities during his part-time job at a club where male companions entertain women. He finished work and left his job in a drunken state, with memory loss, and went to an apartment complex after that. He defecated by squatting down in the parking lot, went up the stairs of the apartment, and took off the clothing from the lower half of his body on the landing of the stairs. He turned the doorknob of a stranger's apartment, and stood in front of the door with the lower half of his body exposed holding his penis in his left hand. The juvenile delinquent at the time of arrest explained to the policeman, "I was looking for my friend's house", "I wanted to go to the toilet", etc. However, at the time of the interview with a Family Court probation officer, he said, "Since I was drunk, I cannot remember what I told the policeman". He also said, "Although I get drunk and sometimes sleep a lot, this is the first time that I have exposed the lower half of my body".

B. Features of the Case

When he was a schoolchild he had many problems, such as the separation and divorce of his parents, his father's dependence on alcohol, and his father's attempted suicide.

His mother, who is quite obese, lives alone in a social welfare facility and receives public assistance. The juvenile delinquent has a strong dependence on his mother, and even now, is greatly spoiled by her. In his second year of junior high school, during a school trip, the boy entered a female classmate's room at midnight and touched her body. As a result, the police were notified and the boy received instruction at a Child Guidance Centre. Moreover, he stole a bicycle around the same time.

C. Educative Measures

The boy was placed on probationary supervision.

II. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES

First of all, juvenile delinquency cases are usually referred to the Family Court by officials such as police officers, public prosecutors, or chiefs of Child Guidance Centres. These cases may involve a juvenile who is presently under physical restraint, or those who are still at home. The detained juvenile delinquent enters a Juvenile Classification Home, and receives a psychological and physical evaluation there. Many of the juvenile sex offenders are under physical restraint when they are referred to the Family Court, and from there they enter Juvenile Classification Homes.

When a case is filed in Family Court, the judge orders a probation officer to conduct the investigation. This investigation could be termed a 'social investigation', 'environmental investigation', 'social inquiry', and so on. The investigation looks into the motivation of the juvenile delinquent, their personality, their behavioural tendencies, their personal history and environment, etc. Family Court probation officers usually interview the juvenile, his or her parents or guardian, and then carry out various kinds of psychological tests. Furthermore Family Court probation officers must examine several kinds of official documents, including junior and senior high school records and family registrations.

The Law provides that 'Investigations shall be conducted in regard to the behaviour, life history, genetics and environment of the juvenile, of his custodians or of other persons involved, making every effort to utilize medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological, and other technical knowledge, especially applying the results of the physical and psychological examinations conducted in the Juvenile Classification Home'

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(Art. 9, the Juvenile Law).

Moreover, the Law provides that 'the Family Court may order a Family Court probation officer to examine a juvenile, his custodians, or other persons concerned and to conduct other necessary investigations' (Part. 2, Art. 8, the Juvenile Law).

The judge decides whether or not it is necessary to conduct a hearing of the case on the basis of the juvenile social investigation report submitted by a family court probation officer.

The judge determines the measures to be taken for the juvenile based on the results of the investigation and hearing. These measures may include orders of a protective nature, such as placing the juvenile under the probationary supervision of a probation officer, or sending the juvenile to a juvenile training school. When the judge considers it unnecessary to take protective measures, the case is dismissed after giving an admonition to the juvenile.

The classification of actions is as follows: i) dismissal without a hearing, ii) dismissal after a hearing, iii) educative measures (including probationary supervision, commitment to support facilities for rehabilitation and the development of self-supporting skills, children's home, and juvenile training school), iv) referral to the prefecture governor or to a child guidance centre, and v) referral to the public prosecutor for criminal proceedings.

Although the objective of juvenile proceedings is both to uncover the offence and to evaluate the necessity of educative measures, a Family Court probation officer mainly takes charge of the investigation of the necessity of educative measures. The main concept of 'the necessity for educative measures' can be recognized as the risk of recidivism.

The main purpose of a social investigation is to understand the existence of, and the degree of the risk of recidivism. Through investigation, the Family Court probation officer clarifies the risk assessment of recidivism, and submits his opinion to the judge about possible measures to be taken.

As a general rule, the fundamental purpose in dealing with criminal cases is to prove their past crimes and to implement concrete penal punishment through applying criminal laws. As opposed to this, the purpose of juvenile proceedings is to consider the delinquent's future and to implement a healthy lifestyle for the future by administering suitable treatment measures. Ordinary criminal cases always refer to the past, whereas juvenile proceedings always look to the juvenile's future prospects. This is the big difference between these two proceedings.

III. AN OUTLINE OF THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY COURT AND THE FAMILY COURT PROBATION OFFICER

The Family Court was established in 1949, under the concept of maintaining the welfare of families and seeking the sound upbringing of juveniles. The Family Court is a specialized court dealing comprehensively with juvenile delinquency cases and family affairs cases. The Family Court system has about 200 judges and about 150 assistant judges in Japan nationwide. In addition, about 1500 Family Court probation officers are assigned to these courts.

Typical examples of juvenile delinquency cases are listed as follows: theft, extortion, bodily injury, violation of stimulant drug control laws, fraud, violation of road traffic laws and sex crimes (including rape, indecent assault, public indecency, etc.).

The Family Court also handles family affairs cases. The main contents of family affairs cases are guardianship of adults, permission to adopt a minor, marital disputes, divorce, child custody rulings, child support demands, and inheritance issues.

Family Court probation officers investigate the facts and coordinate measures for the proper action in cases of family affairs, juvenile delinquency, etc., submitting a report to the judge. Family Court probation officers are specialists in the field of human sciences. They engage in the investigative function of family courts. Most of them have a university degree in human sciences, such as psychology, sociology, pedagogy,

and social work. However, after being accepted by the Family Court, they cannot immediately be engaged in a Family Court probation officer's work. In order to master their knowledge and skills of human sciences and to improve their practical capabilities, they must take a training course for about two years at the Research and Training Institute for Court Officers.

The Family Court performs both judicial and welfare functions. Probation officers play an important role in the welfare function of the Family Court.

Beside judges and Family Court probation officers, the Family Court has other officials, such as court clerks, court secretaries and medical officers who are experts in psychiatry.

IV. STATISTICS

A. Comparing the Number of Cases of Sexual Delinquency Treated by the Family Court

Figure 1 (in the Appendix) shows a comparison of the number of juvenile rape cases and indecency cases in Japan for the past 50 years.

Figure 2 shows the number of sexual delinquency cases compared to the number of theft cases. When seen over the longer period of half a century, the quantitative features of sexual delinquency are as follows:

- 1) The number of cases of sexual delinquency is decreasing every year.
- 2) At any given period, juvenile sexual delinquency cases were minimal in comparison with theft.
- 3) In the distant past, there were more rape cases than juvenile indecency incidents.
- 4) Presently, there are more juvenile indecency incidents than rape cases.

However, we cannot think that this statistical data truly represents the present condition of sexual delinquency in Japan. It is difficult to grasp the actual scope of sexual delinquency by the number of cases that are reported to the police. Sexual delinquency cases which surface are only the tip of the iceberg, and this is because the number of unreported cases is huge. Since not only a delinquent act, but also a crime is being committed, this crime is hidden, and the secret closely guarded, thereby difficult to uncover. The most reliable statistical data are the results of a damage survey. However, only once, in the year 2000, did the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice survey victims of sexual abuse, and these are the only statistics we have.

How many unreported cases of sexual crimes exist in Japan? According to the above-mentioned research, although many victims of sexual violence were greatly harmed by this crime, only about ten percent of the victims notified the police. In addition, in the above-mentioned research, victims aged 15 and younger were not included in the survey. When an infant is the victim, he or she may not notice that they have been abused. When the victim is a schoolchild, he or she may feel shame and may not talk to their parents in many cases. Since the assailant may be of the same household, and possibly even the father, many will never notify the police. It can be said, therefore, that the statistical data is just the tip of the iceberg.

B. Judgments Reached After Deliberation on Juvenile Sexual Delinquency Cases

Next, let us look at judgments reached by the Family Court after the investigation and hearing on sexual delinquency cases of juveniles.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of various judgments reached in rape cases in 1974, 1984, 1994, and 2004.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of various judgments reached in cases of indecency also in 1974, 1984, 1994, and 2004. The results are as follows:

- 1) It is clear that the trend of judgments of the Family Court in rape cases is moving from community-based treatment to accommodation or shelter-based treatment. The main method of community-based treatment is probation, whereas the main method of accommodation, or shelter-based treatment, is re-education for a juvenile in a training school, with the aim of reform. In 2004, according to the Annual Report of Judicial Statistics (vol. 4 Juvenile Cases), in all the juvenile rape cases 60% of juveniles were committed to a juvenile training school and 13% were referred to a public prosecutor for criminal proceedings. In contrast, according to the Annual Report in 1974, only 14% percent of juveniles were committed to a juvenile training school and only 9% of juveniles were referred to a public prosecutor for criminal proceedings.

- 2) Also, the judgment in cases of indecency made by the Family Court is still generally community-based treatment. However, the rate of accommodation or shelter-based treatment is increasing every year. In 2004, according to the Annual Report, in all the cases of juvenile indecency (indecent assault and public indecency), 50% of juveniles received probationary supervision and about 20% of juveniles were committed to a juvenile training school. By contrast, according to the Annual Report in 1974, 16% of juveniles received probationary supervision and only 2% were committed to a juvenile training school and dismissals after hearing, plus dismissals without a hearing, amounted to 80% of all cases.

V. ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Family Court probation officers (FCPO) are provided with an assessment of the juvenile sex offender for the purposes of determining the continued risk to the community and for recommending appropriate treatment plans and programmes. One of the major responsibilities of FCPOs is to consider the potential risk of re-offending, namely, the risk of recidivism.

When an FCPO understands the risk of recidivism, he/she evaluates each risk factor, as well as the protective factors. Moreover, a FCPO does not search for a single cause, but endeavours to find the mechanism of a tangle of various causes. A FCPO makes a careful evaluation, after examining both the developmental growth of the offender (vertical understanding), and the interpersonal/environmental associations of the offender (horizontal understanding). Since both the mind and body of a juvenile delinquent are immature and are in the process of development, a FCPO must pay attention to this present vertical stage of the youth's growth. At the same time, the FCPO must explore how environmental factors surrounding the juvenile delinquent and his interaction with others in this horizontal stage influence his delinquent behaviour.

The FCPO prepares various questions for the interview with the juvenile sex offender and his guardian, in order to perform an exact assessment. The FCPO interviews the juvenile and his guardian, hears their statements carefully, and strives to understand the juvenile's character, family, and delinquency. Since each case is rich in individuality, the FCPO must examine carefully the various details of the case. In addition, the FCPO needs to have several frameworks of assessment to understand the delinquency.

VI. FRAMEWORK FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF A JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER

A. Denial and Minimization

Juvenile sex offenders are tough opponents for Family Court probation officers. After an interview, a novice Family Court probation officer may feel that the offender has deceived him. Many sexual offenders exercise denial and minimization. Even if the offender admits his offence, he is very likely to distort the truth by minimizing the frequency, severity, and variety of his criminal sexual behaviour. He sometimes denies his offence altogether. In addition, family members of the offender often support him in his denial.

H. E. Barbaree (1993) classified Denial and Minimization as follows:

Denial can take three forms: namely, denial of any interaction, denial that the interaction was sexual, and denial that the interaction was an offence. Minimization can also take three basic forms: the offender minimizing the harm done to his victim(s), the extent of his previous offensive behaviour, and the extent of his responsibility for the offences.

When a juvenile delinquent takes an attitude of "minimization" or "denial", the Family Court has to uncover the facts carefully. But even if the facts are proven, should the juvenile delinquent continue taking an attitude of denial or minimization during the process of the interview, the Family Court probation officer must consider this as one characteristic pointing to the possibility of re-offence.

Additionally, minimization and denial are also characteristics that indicate a future difficulty in responding to treatment. Denial is especially regarded as a significant impediment to successful therapy. While a juvenile offender steadfastly denies his offence, he often concludes that he has no problems and therefore sees no reason to enter a treatment strategy.

B. Risk Checklist for Offenders

Denial and Minimization are not the only characteristics of the risk of recidivism. Thirty-one High-Risk Characteristics which Perry (1992) created is a very useful tool when Family Court probation officers evaluate a juvenile sex offender. Sixty-two statements have been arranged into 31 pairs that distinguish high-risk characteristics from low-risk characteristics (see *Figure 5*). Accurate assessment is possible by listening carefully to relevant information from the juvenile delinquent and his guardian.

C. Classification Analysis

Furthermore, classification analysis is another tool that can be used at the time of evaluating a juvenile sex offender. Classification systems for juvenile sex offenders are a practical and effective means for the practitioner who has to evaluate many cases within a limited period of time.

Classification systems are also considered helpful in developing special treatment plans and programmes.

Graves (1996) identified three categories of sex offenders by the type of offence: the paedophilic offender, the sexual assault offender, and the mixed offence offender.

O'Brien and Bera (1986) used information from the assessment and treatment of over 350 adolescent sex offenders to develop seven typologies: 1) Naive Experimenter, 2) Under-Socialized Child Exploiter, 3) Pseudo-Socialized, 4) Sexual Aggressive, 5) Sexual Compulsive, 6) Disturbed Impulsive, and 7) Group-Influenced. The definitive feature of each type is indicated in *Figure 6*.

Phil Rich (2003) classified the various motivating factors by category, which differentiates juvenile sex offenders. *Figure 7* shows ten categories and forty-six specific motivators or maintenance factors for sex offenders. It is clear that sexual offences result from various factors; not only sexual desire, but also aggressive and distorted judgments.

D. Cycle View

The Cycle Theory is a framework of understanding well used over the past twenty years. A sexual offence is a repeated action, as is child abuse, domestic violence, drug abuse, and some other aggressive crimes. We might call it an addiction model. Investigating the behaviour, thoughts, and feelings that lead to the sexual offence often uncovers a repeated, characteristic pattern. This Cycle Theory was discerned by focusing on these patterns. When the Family Court probation officer understands the core problem of the sexual offender, he can effectively create a treatment plan using the Cycle Theory.

Although there are many different Cycle Theories, I believe the one Way I. F. (1990) advocated is probably the most often used by the Family Court probation officer. This cycle of offence consists of specific steps in two phases: a smaller, pre-offence (or "everyday") cycle, and a larger specific-offence cycle (see *Figure 8*). The pre-offence cycle is divided into four steps, and the specific-offence cycle is divided into seven steps. The first is a cycle of intense mental conflict, and consists of the following stages:

1. Pre-Offence Cycle

- 1) Difficult situation, experience, or memory
- 2) Strong feelings
- 3) Avoidance of these feelings
- 4) Push people away by attempting to regain power and control
- 5) In the link between these two cycles, a sex offender has sexual thoughts or a desire for sex and power

2. Specific-Offence Cycle

- 1) Decision to dwell on the deviant thought and/or sexual feeling
- 2) Convincing oneself it is okay to offend/beginning to plan the offence (grooming)
- 3) Convincing oneself that it's possible to get away with the sexual offence/breaking down barriers
- 4) Setting the stage (selects and/or grooms the victim)
- 5) Sexual offence (pleasure, relief from tension and emotional pain)
- 6) Self-hatred, fear and/or guilt (pain returns)
- 7) Cover-up to self and others (denial and secrecy)

It is necessary to investigate and clarify each juvenile delinquent's cycle, using these frameworks as a "map".

VII. CASE STUDY

In Japan today, incidents of juvenile indecency are a social problem. A juvenile may repeatedly sexually assault a young child, leading to serious abuse, and in some cases leading to homicide. This is probably a result of being a victim of paedophilia connected with aggressiveness and anti-social behaviour. I would now like to introduce a case of juvenile indecency.

A. Outline of the Facts

A 15-year old first-year high school student shoplifted gum tape, a knife, a woman's swimsuit, a disposable camera, gloves, a muffler, and a rope from a store. Then, this juvenile physically embraced a first grade elementary school girl on the road while going home. Following this, the juvenile approached a ten year old girl and lifted up her skirt, but the victim escaped from his grasp. Then, as the juvenile was riding around the neighbourhood by bicycle, looking for a younger child to hug and touch, he found a female first-year junior high school student and became sexually aroused. The juvenile touched her breasts and her crotch, and later followed her on his bicycle. When the victim went into an apartment complex, the juvenile grabbed the victim from behind, threatened her with the knife, and sealed her mouth with gum tape. As the juvenile was about to blindfold her with the muffler, the victim escaped.

B. Features of the Case

1. Past Delinquency

When the juvenile was in the sixth grade of elementary school, he took care of a small child, and he has never forgotten the feeling of that child's soft body (he has named this feeling "punipuni"). When he was a first-year junior high school student, he stole a female classmate's underwear during a swimming session. Several months before this, he became bored with his studies in school and was quite disagreeable and irritated. He then desired to experience this feeling of "punipuni" again. From that time on he frequently hugged girls on the way to school, like the first grade elementary schoolgirl. Before this incident, the juvenile had already repeated such indecent acts about ten times. Once he took a sneak shot with a digital camera of a girl's underwear. He probably thought that the victim felt nothing because she was a young child. Moreover, he had recently touched the buttocks of a female high school student about three times on the way to or from school.

2. The Juvenile Delinquent

With an IQ of 105, the juvenile had the habit of living in a dream world. In the Juvenile Classification Home, he seemed spaced out and suffered from insomnia. He liked violent video games, and he had a mania for collecting model guns. He said that he runs away from disagreeable things by letting them "sink deep into the bottom of my memory". Although he has an inferiority complex and a strong sense of powerlessness, he covers up well, even if he tells a lie. The juvenile tends to push responsibility to others and avoids facing reality. He is quick-tempered, with no patience, and it is easy for him to be impulsive. He cannot sympathize and has a very selfish character.

3. The Family

His parents were divorced when he was in the fourth grade of elementary school. Presently there are three family members, including his mother, a younger sister and him. He likes his mother very much. He hangs onto her even when she is cooking, and sometimes gets into bed with her. His mother also treats him as a child. She sometimes touches his penis, just as a joke, and hugs him from behind by clinging to his back. The relationship between him and his mother is an unhealthy attachment.

4. Interpersonal Relationships

The juvenile does not have an intimate friend. He has never experienced sexual intercourse. Although he received counselling periodically in junior high school, it was not effective.

C. Educative Measures

The juvenile was sent to a juvenile training school.

D. Additional Considerations

The mother/child relationship is too close and extremely unhealthy. Many juvenile delinquents who repeatedly commit acts of indecency have mother/child-related problems. Sex offenders often come from homes with unhealthy interpersonal family relationships, rather than having a biological abnormality. After reaching adolescence, his hidden problem appeared as sexual delinquency at school. We can see in him the psychology of "minimization", as his "self-act" seems small to him. According to Perry's checklist of High-Risk Characteristics, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 22, and 23 from the list of thirty-one can be applied to him. Even though he is a paedophilic offender now (a child sexual-love type), if Graves' classification is followed, the use of a knife and aggression indicate the risk of him becoming a mixed-offence offender in the future. The motives of delinquency are considered to be sexual drive, a desire for domination, aggression, emotional satisfaction and probably sexual fantasy fulfilment. He could not face the difficulties of reality. Moreover, he could not bear the stress of his studies or work. As a result, he chose sexual delinquency. Thus, his actions show a cycle that is repetitious or addictive.

The Family Court probation officer evaluated this case and reported his assessment to the Judge. Accommodation protection was recommended.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Family Court, which is an agency of assessment and judgment, cannot be engaged in the treatment of juvenile sex offenders. Moreover, doing so would not be appropriate. The objective of the Family Court is the accurate assessment of the juvenile offender. Specifically, it is the assessment of the necessity for educative measures for the juvenile sex offender, the appropriate selection of the treatment, and the clarification of the treatment plan. The Family Court probation officer must constantly strive to raise the level of accuracy in the assessment of a juvenile sex offender. In order to fulfil this objective, it is necessary for the Family Court (especially the Family Court probation officer) to work on the following points.

1. Competence in Accurately Evaluating both the Risk-Factors and the Protective-Factors Concerning a Sexual Delinquent

The Family Court probation officer often tends to observe only the risk-factors, but it is imperative for him to carry out an integrated assessment which will include the protective-factors as well.

2. Adequate Practical and Pragmatic Research on the Juvenile Sex Offender, in order to Form an Evidence-Based Assessment

Presently, the Family Court probation officer tends to depend heavily on his past experience and assesses the situation accordingly. However, it is of great urgency to advance practical and pragmatic research, not only on the risk-factors, but also on the protective-factors for juvenile sex offenders, and to carry out their assessment based on the results of this research.

3. Improvement in the Interview Technique of the Juvenile Sex Offender

In order to carry out exact assessments, it is indispensable for a Family Court probation officer to make progress in the interviews with a juvenile sex offender.

4. Better Understanding of the Actual State of Treatment in Juvenile Training Schools and the Probation Supervision Assigned to a Juvenile Sex Offender

The Family Court probation officer must continue to interest himself in the group work programmes of juvenile training schools and juvenile prison, as well as the special treatment programmes of the Probation Office which he is about to implement. In addition, the Family Court must also concern itself with not only the contents of the treatment programme, but with the effects of the treatment as well.

If the actual result of the treatment obtained in juvenile training school or through the supervision of the Probation Office is evident, this will greatly influence the judgment of future treatment selection of the Family Court.

Lastly, society's view of juvenile delinquency is becoming increasingly harsh each year. The trend is to view juvenile sex offenders as "monsters" and exclude them from society. I strongly believe it is the duty of society to give juvenile delinquents an opportunity to receive effective therapy and treatment before they reach adulthood.

APPENDIX

Figure 1: Comparison of the Number of Juvenile Rape Cases and Indecency Cases

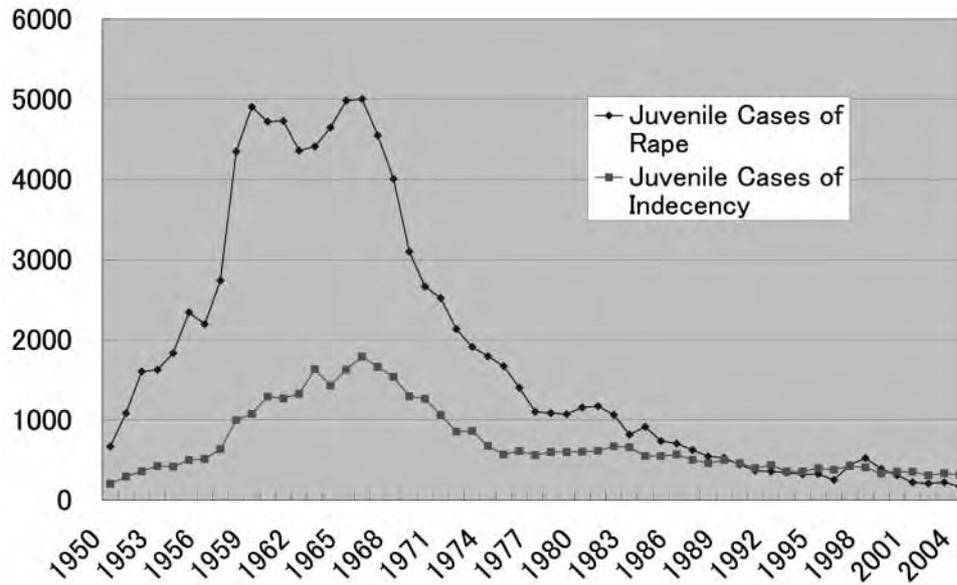


Figure 2: Comparison of Sexual Delinquency Cases and Juvenile Theft Cases

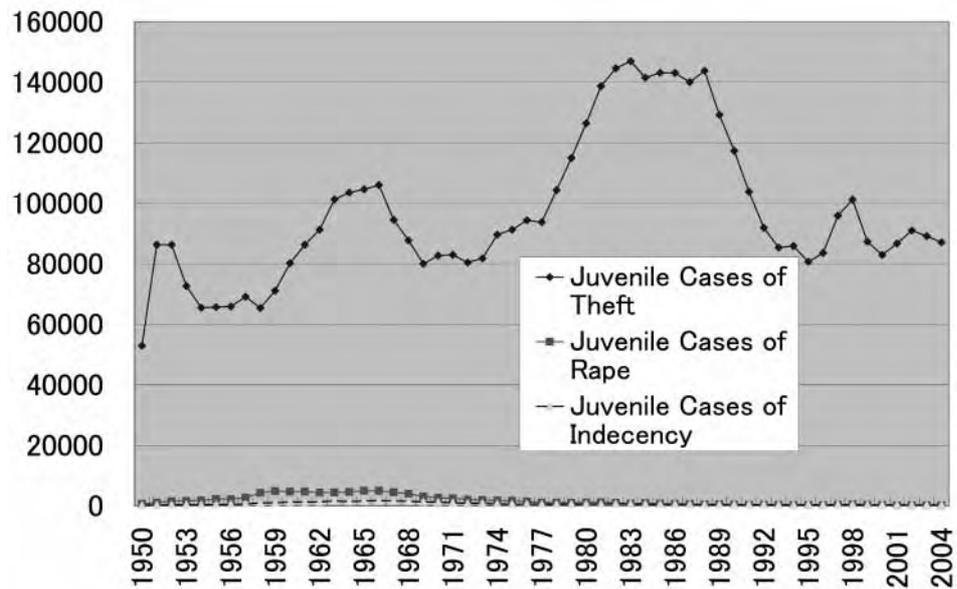


Figure 3: Judgements Reached in Juvenile Cases of Rape

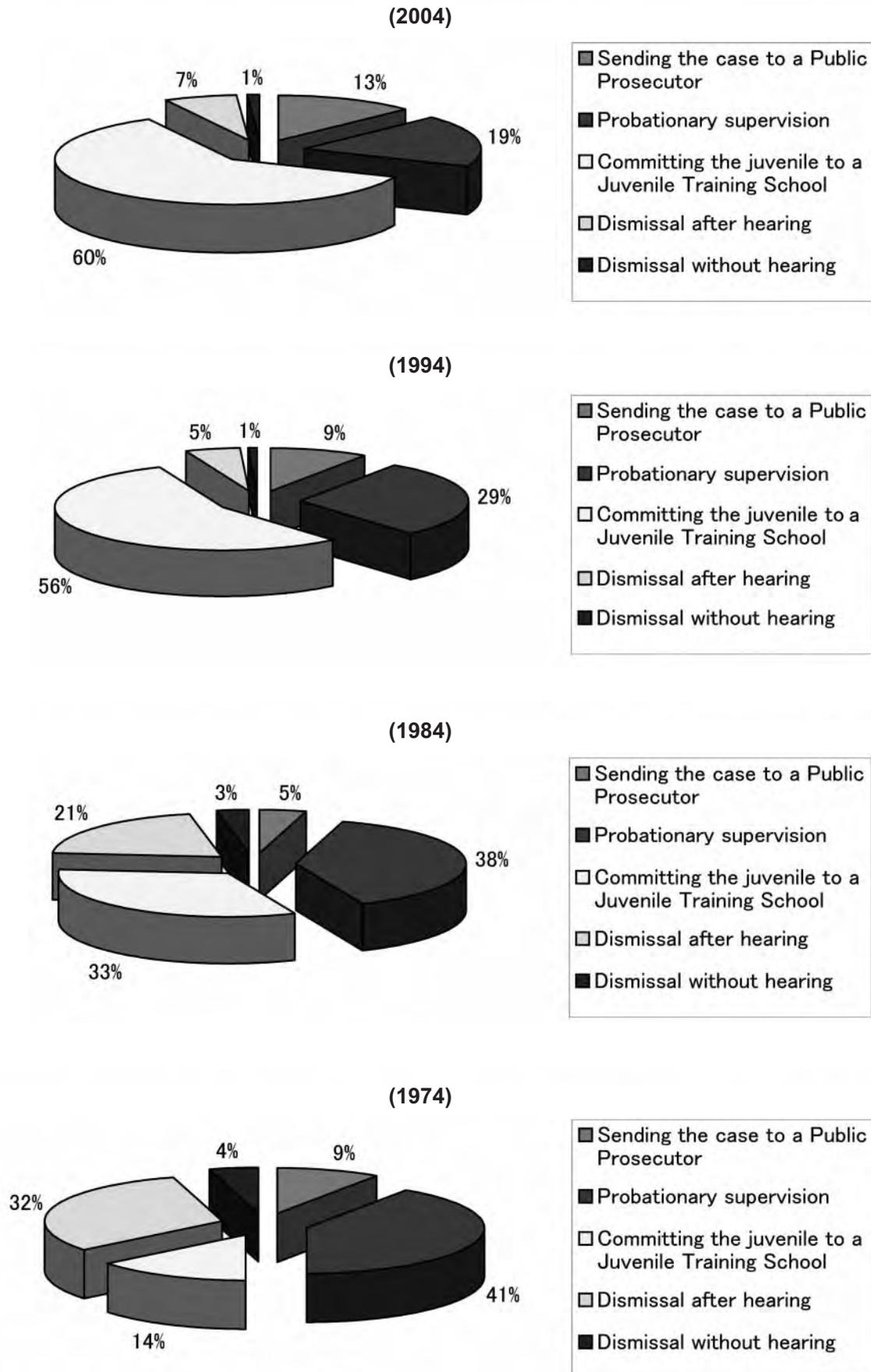


Figure 4: Judgments Reached in Juvenile Cases of Indecency

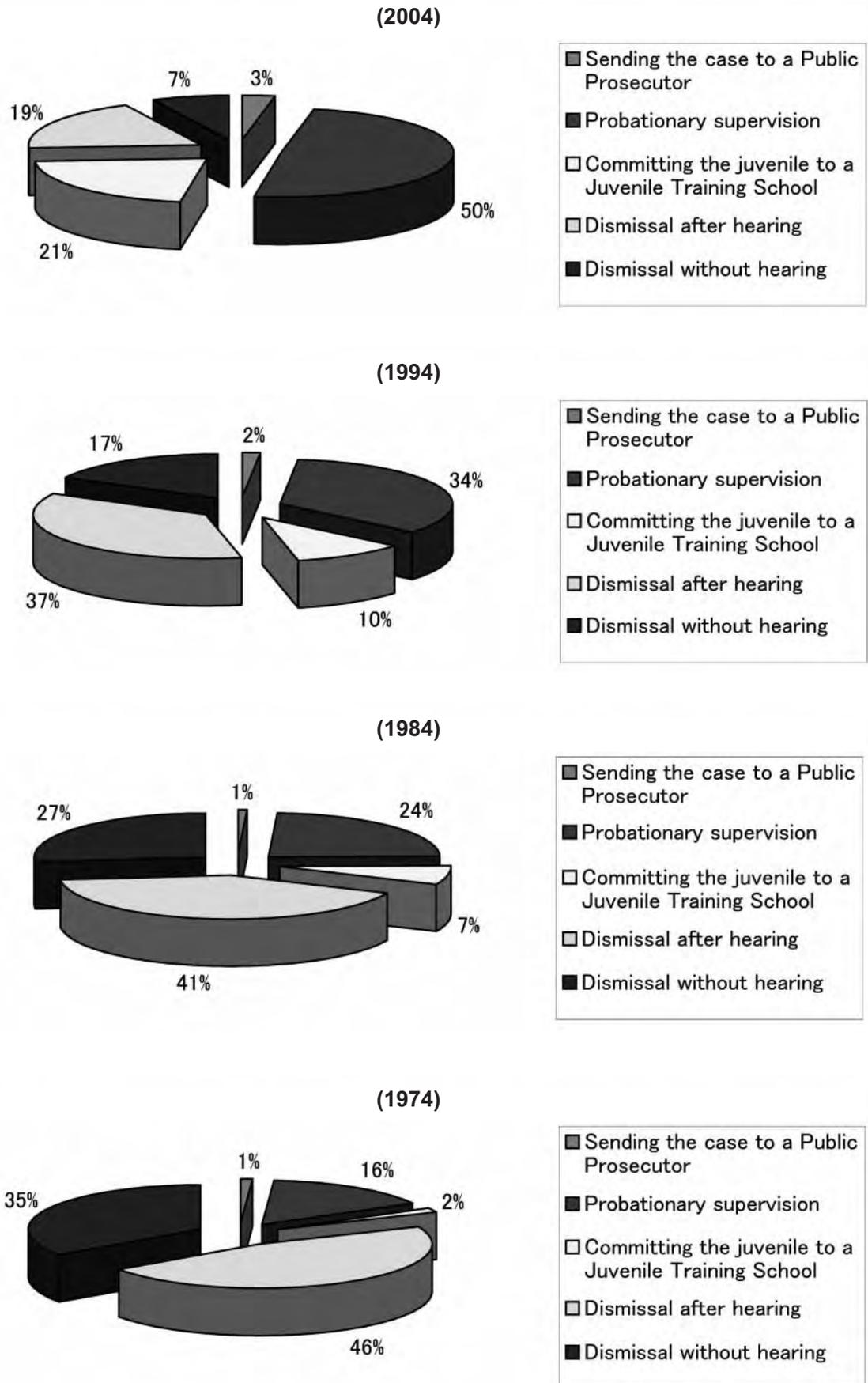


Figure 5: Risk Checklist for Offenders

Low-Risk Characteristics	High-Risk Characteristics
1. One victim	Numerous assaults on one victim or has had a number of victims
2. No violence	Used physical force, a weapon, or threat of violence
3. No compulsive ideation about offences	Compulsive ideation about offences (e.g., sexual fantasies revolve around offences)
4. Terminated assault when victim protested or showed distress	Disregard for victim's objections
5. Narrow offence range (e.g., only committed one type of assault)	A broad range of offending
6. First apprehension for offending	A number of apprehensions for sexual-related charges
7. No escalation in offence patterns	Escalation in offending (e.g. frequency)
8. Sexual offending stopped after contact with the law	Continued to offend after contact with the law
9. No previous treatment for sexual offending	Has received sex offender-specific treatment
10. Admits he committed offences	Denies he committed offences
11. Accepts responsibility for planning and carrying out assaults	Blames the victim
12. Has some empathy for the victim	Limited remorse for his victim and never considered how assaults were affecting the victim
13. Comprehended the reasons why sexual assaults are morally and legally wrong	Does not understand why assaults are wrong
14. Willing to discuss the assaults	Resistant to sharing information; attempts to conceal facts from examiner
15. Has some perceptions on how to prevent future offences	Limited awareness of how to prevent future assaults
16. Understands he will need help to change	Resistant to becoming involved in treatment
17. Has a flexible belief system with regard to intimacy and sexuality	Rigid belief system with regard to intimacy and sexuality
18. No history of problems; not physically aggressive	History of being physically aggressive
19. No chemical abuse problems	Has a record of chemical abuse
20. Has not been a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse	Victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse
21. No history of fire setting or cruelty to animals	History of fire setting or cruelty to animals
22. No substantial delinquent history	History of delinquent behaviours
23. Some awareness of the need to identify and express emotions	Attempts to deal with emotions by suppressing them

24. Reasonable social skills	Limited social skills (e.g., assertive skills)
25. Suffering from no other significant emotional, psychological, or behavioural problems	Sexual offending is confounded by some other psychological problem (e.g., psychosis)
26. Cooperative during assessment process	Resistant to the assessment process
27. Has a number of social support networks in the community (e.g., peers)	Offender is a loner with few social supports
28. Parents acknowledge their son's inappropriate behaviour and hold him responsible for offending	Parents are highly defensive and unwilling to accept facts
29. Family reasonably functional	Dysfunctional or multi-problem family
30. Family supportive of helping process and willing to participate in treatment	Family not supportive of treatment and unwilling to participate
31. No history of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse of parents or other siblings	History of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse of a family member

Source: Assessment & Treatment of Adolescent Sex Offenders Garry P. Perry, Janet Orchard 1992 Professional Resource Press Sarasota, FL.

Figure 6: Typology of Adolescent Sexual Offenders

By Michael J. O'Brien and Walter H. Bera.

Programme for Healthy Adolescent Sexual Expression (PHASE), Maplewood Minnesota.

Naïve Experimenter

1. Tend to be younger adolescents (ages 12 to 15)
2. No previous history of acting-out problems
3. Adequate social skills/socialization
4. Lack of sexual knowledge and experience
5. Sexual events are isolated opportunistic, exploratory, situational, non-violent acts with younger children

Under-Socialized Child Exploiter

1. More extensive patterns of sexual behaviour with younger children effected through manipulation, enticement, entrapment
2. Chronic social isolation and poor social skills
3. No history of other acting-out behaviour
4. Inadequacy, insecurity, low self-worth predominate
5. Family disengaged, father-distant

Pseudo-Socialized

1. Active peers - but manipulative relationships, superficial
2. Narcissistic quality - they play on being special, unique; immunity to other people's pain
3. Sociopathic streak
4. Normal on testing
5. Likes to break rules, not get caught, stealing, etc.
6. Seemingly lots of friends, gifted, successful
7. Magnetic, facile in group, plays at social wellness
8. Lack of intimacy - family has high expectations, little closeness
9. Do well in school, high I.Q., computer programmers, hang around adults
10. Love being viewed as precocious
11. Air of superiority

12. Love to do/dream of very adventurous things
13. Lacking intimacy skills, also their fathers lack intimacy skills while appearing very successful

Sexual Aggressive

1. Use of force or violence in commission of sexual assaults against peers, adults, or older children
2. Socially and sexually active with peer group
3. History of antisocial, acting-out behaviours from early childhood
4. Likely to use alcohol and/or drugs regularly
5. Difficulty handling aggressive impulses
6. Oversensitive to criticism, tense and anxious, emotionally unstable
7. Uses primarily denial and projection as defences
8. Family characterized by chaos, abuse, violence

Sexual Compulsive

1. Engages in repetitive sexually arousing behaviour that becomes compulsive, addictive in nature
2. Usually hands-off behaviours such as voyeurism (window peeping), obscene phone calling, exhibitionism, fetish burglary
3. Quiet, socially withdrawn
4. May be studious, tending toward overachievement and perfectionism
5. Constant state of tension and anxiety due to hypersensitivity to failure
6. Inability to express anger appropriately
7. Emotional constraint and anxiety results in tension-reducing acting-out behaviours that involve sexual arousal
8. Behaviour becomes patterned cyclical and repetitive because it is self-reinforcing
9. Family system rigidly enmeshed with closed external boundaries. Parents may adhere to rigid and fundamentalist religiosity

Disturbed Impulsive

1. Sexual offence is impulsive and signifies acute disturbance or reality testing
2. Offence may be single, unpredictable, uncharacteristic act or pattern of bizarre and/or ritualistic acts
3. Offences reflect malfunction of normal inhibitory mechanisms due to thought disorder caused by endogenous or drug-induced psychosis

Group-Influenced Offender

1. Sexual offence is an attempt to impress peers, gain approval or acceptance, or prove oneself in peers' presence, e.g., gang rape, "dare" exposing, bathroom abductions
2. Usually no previous history, personality and family characteristics normal

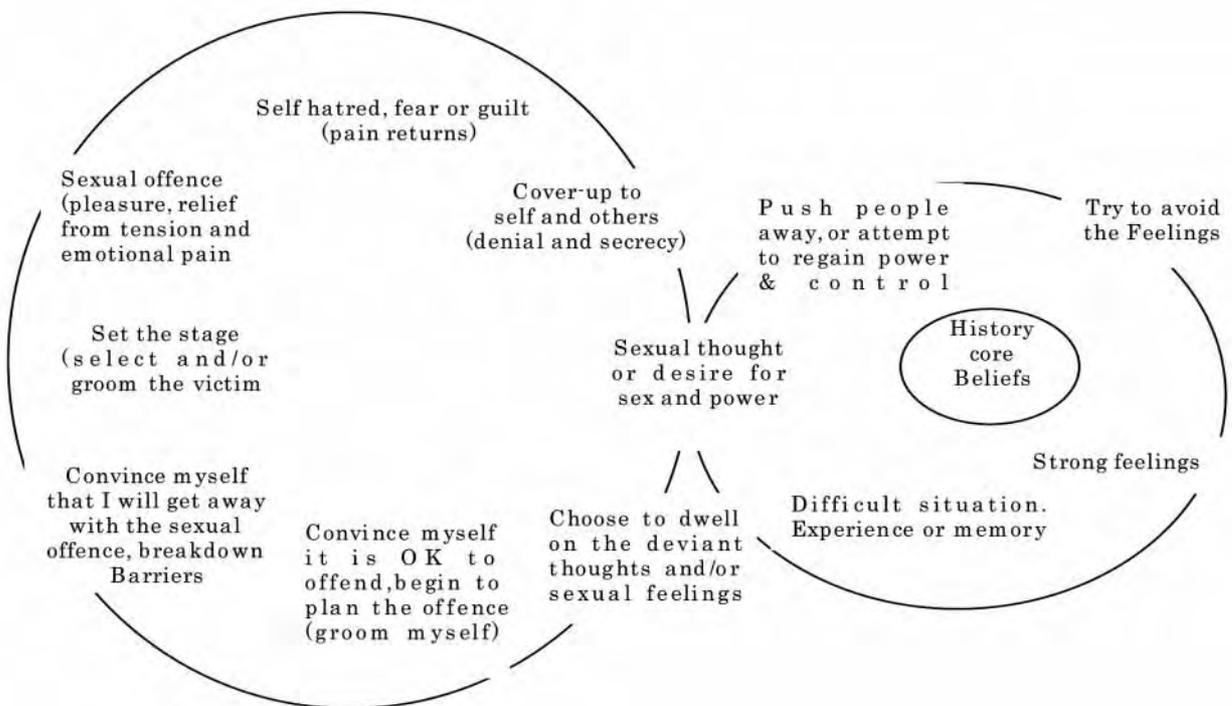
Figure 7: Forty-six Motivators for Juvenile Sexual Offending Clustered by Category

<p>Category 1: Aggression Anger Power, Control and Domination Revenge</p>	<p>Category 6: Relationship Building Affection: Demonstrating Affection: Seeking Intimacy Loneliness Mutuality: Actual Mutuality: Imagined Relationship Building</p>
<p>Category 2: Cognitive Impairment Cognitive/Intellectual Deficit Incompetence Mental illness Psychosis Substance Use Driven</p>	<p>Category 7: Sexual Deviance Fantasy Fulfilment (Deviant) Paraphilia (Sexual Fetish) Sadism and Cruelty Sexual Arousal: Deviant</p>

<p>Category 3: Coping Mechanism Antidote Emotional Discharge Emotional Satisfaction Trauma-Reactive Recapitulation</p>	<p>Category 8: Sexual Preoccupation Compulsion: Addictive Compulsion: Non-addictive Fantasy Fulfilment (Non-deviant) Hypersexuality, Re-enactment of Pornography Sexual Arousal: Non-deviant Sexual Gratification Sexual Impulsivity Sexual Obsession Sexual Preoccupation</p>
<p>Category 4: Sexual Experimentation Experimentation: Curious Experimentation: Exploitive Experimentation: Naïve</p>	<p>Category 9: Social Environment Peer-Cohort Encouragement Role Modelling Social Messages</p>
<p>Category 5: Sexually Opportunistic Opportunity: Impulsive Opportunity: Predatory Opportunity: Situational</p>	<p>Category 10: Social Skills Deficit Feel Normal Social Competence or Mastery Social Expectations Sexual Identity Exploration</p>

Source: Understanding Assessing and Rehabilitating Juvenile Sexual Offenders, by Phil Rich (Author) Chapter 5: p. 77-99, 2003 John Wiley and Sons, New Jersey.

Figure 8: The Cycle of Offence



Source: The Cycle of Offence. Ineke F. Way & Stephen D. Spiker, Jalice Publishers 1997.