













LETOURNEAU & MINER (2005)

Three Realities:

1. Opportunity to intervene
2. More in with other "juvenile delinquents" than adult sex offenders
3. Re-offense rates very different from adults



IMPLICATIONS

- Warning signs can be an invitation to dialog and intervention.
- The same behaviors that signal general behavior problems can also signal PSB
- Keep in mind that young people can change a lot in a short time.



CALDWELL (2016)

- Meta-Analysis
- Studies since 2000
- Recidivism = 2.75%
- Screened out SMI



The screenshot shows a MedPage Today article from February 08, 2018, by Molly Walker. The headline is 'Assaults Among Young People Fall to Lowest Rate in 15 Years' with a sub-headline '— Declines among both sexes, across examined age ranges'. The article text states that the rate of non-fatal assault injuries dropped by more than a quarter among young people from 2011 to 2015. It also mentions that rates of young people ages 10 to 24 treated for non-fatal assault injuries in emergency departments fell 27.5% from 2011 to 2015. The article references a report from the CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.

CONTEXT

- All youth are dependent on adults
 - Their experiences with adults can increase risk as well as decrease it
 - Any problem that adults can make better, we can also make worse
- All youth are easily influenced by peers
 - Peer culture can be shaped by adults
- Risk can ebb and flow according to situations

SUBTYPES

- Early onset and desistance
- Adolescent onset and desistance
- Early/Adolescent onset and persistence

QUINSEY ET AL. (2004)

Best predictors of juvenile delinquency among general youth (ages 6-11)

- Prior offending
- Substance use
- Being male
- Low socioeconomic status
- Antisocial parent



QUINSEY ET AL. (2004)

Best predictors of juvenile delinquency among general youth (ages 12-14)

- Lack of strong prosocial ties
- Antisocial peers
- Prior delinquent offenses

RISK

- Self-Regulation
 - Impulsivity
 - Coping
- Attitudes and beliefs supporting abuse
- Interpersonal capabilities
 - Feeling competent in a wide range of relationships and relating to others empathically
- Social influences (peers, families, etc.)
- Abuse-related Sexual Interests



QUESTIONS

- How is this factor present:
- At home?
- At School?
- In the Community?
- With friends?



WARNING SIGNS

- Sexual verbalizations despite redirection by adults
- Changes in relationships (especially increased social isolation)
- Emotional collapse
- Problems coping with stress
- Cognitive over-burdening
- Aggression against property
- Medication refusal
- Pervasive attitude of entitlement

NOTES

- Impulsivity and persistent rule-breaking can be up to three times more important than other factors
- Sexual interests can change dramatically across adolescence.



TIPS FOR CONVERSATIONS

- Stay as relaxed as you can!
- Ask, don't tell
- Maintain a stance of curiosity:
 - What's happening with you? Not
 - What's wrong with you?
- Emphasize safety
- "When in doubt, chunk it out"
 - Discuss behaviors, not big picture



GOALS

Stable, Occupied, Accountable, Plan (SOAP)

- Cognitive-Behavioral Foundation
- Trauma-Informed
- Twin Focus:
 - Risk Management
 - Plan for Building a Better Life






