

Webinar Title: Cultural Sensitivity Working with Juvenile Sex Offenders and their Families

Presenter: Alejandro Leguizamo, Ph.D.

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### CE Questions

Please answer True or False for each item below

1. Consistent confrontation by therapists leads to a decrease of denial among clients.
2. According to the Sue and Sue (2015), the second multicultural competence factor counselors need to develop is increased tolerance.
3. Becoming conscious of our own biases, and monitoring them, allows us to address them and helps minimize the occurrence of microaggressions and can help us to quickly address them in case we commit them despite our efforts not to do so.
4. The use of evidence-based manuals supersedes the need to establish a strong therapeutic relationship.
5. Part of Sue and Sue's (2015) Awareness factor involves counselors' exploration of their own cultural background and biases.
6. The goal in juvenile sex offender treatment is to provide them and their families with appropriate White middle-class values around sexuality.
7. The scarce research into ethnic differences among juvenile sex offenders suggest higher levels of sexual pathology among White youth.
8. According to Bronfenbrenner's (1977) Ecological Model, development takes place in a multi-systemic dynamic manner.
9. Cultural/societal factors, as described in the Ecological Model, cannot be addressed in treatment since clients cannot do anything about them.
10. Given the lack of extensive multicultural research in the field, it is impossible to conduct risk assessments with diverse clients.