



Stopping Sexual Abuse Through Intervention with Sexually Abusive Youth

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Workshop Objectives

In this course, you will learn to:

- Use evidence-based principles to explain sex-abuse-specific management, assessment and treatment of youth.
- Differentiate management, assessment and treatment of sex offending adults from that of youth.
- Examine some of the myths that prevent appropriate management, assessment and treatment of these youth.
- Explore appropriate management, assessment, and treatment, including the importance of integrating the latest findings in related fields (e.g., neuroscience, trauma, and attachment).

Please answer the questions and send to us at orlandobehaviorhealth@gmail.com with the evaluation and CE verification form.

CE Credit Questions

1. According to Steve Bengis, which one of the following descriptions most appropriately describes a youth who commits a sexually abusive act for which he has not been adjudicated?
 - a. Sexual predator
 - b. Juvenile sex offender
 - c. Youth with sexually abusive behaviors
 - d. All of the answers listed are correct
2. Which of the following behaviors should be considered sexually abusive (regardless of whether they meet the criteria for a criminal offense)?
 - a. As a Boy Scout group leader, offering to give a scout a passing grade on a badge test if he agrees to have sex
 - b. As a teen, engaging in sex with a consenting partner of the same age
 - c. Looking at sexually explicit material on the Internet
 - d. All of the answers listed are correct
3. Eighty-one percent of those young people arrested for a sexually inappropriate behavior re-offend sexually even if no action is taken.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. According to U.S. research data, what percentage of youth convicted of sexual offenses will re-offend sexually?
 - a. Less than 5%
 - b. Between 5-17%
 - c. Between 18-25%
 - d. Between 25-50%



5. According to research, almost _____ of sexual offenses against youth are committed by someone the victim knows.
 - a. 15%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 95%
6. When assessing a youth for risk of re-abusing using a variety of clinical tools, a Risk Management approach is an effective way to reduce that level of risk.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. All youth, regardless of age or the circumstance surrounding their abusing behaviors, should receive a polygraph test to ensure that everything they say is accurate.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Which factors increase the risk that an adolescent will re-abuse?
 - a. Prior history of sexually abusive behavior
 - b. Presence of anti-social behavior
 - c. Early onset of a pattern of sexually abusive behavior
 - d. All answers listed are correct
9. Accountability is a very important component of sex-abuse-specific intervention.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Which of the following interventions is appropriate for a case manager working with a sexually abusive youth?
 - a. Evaluate the quality of a residential abuse-specific placement using sex-abuse-specific evaluation criteria.
 - b. Share important information about the youth's sexually inappropriate behaviors with foster parents or residential programs.
 - c. In cases of incest, ensuring the victim's safety is the top priority. Therefore, one factor to consider is removing the abusing youth from home.
 - d. All of the answers listed are correct.
11. When a youth fails to make progress in treatment, the possible cause for this is _____.
 - a. The youth has a negative attitude and is not ready for treatment.
 - b. The youth is not motivated to participate.
 - c. The youth needs a more restrictive treatment setting.
 - d. The treatment model may not correspond with the youth's diagnostic profile, learning style, and treatment needs.
12. All youth who engage in sexually abusive behavior should receive trauma work.
 - a. True
 - b. False
13. According to experts in the field, all youth who sexually abuse others are emotionally disturbed.
 - a. True
 - b. False
14. If a youth who has sexually abused is placed in specialized foster care or residential facilities, which issues should be addressed when constructing a safety plan?
 - a. Amount of unsupervised time
 - b. Sleeping arrangements
 - c. Level and type of community access
 - d. All answers listed are correct



15. The only way to stop sexually abusive behaviors is to resolve the underlying emotional disturbance that generates them.
 - a. True
 - b. False
16. Although Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy was once considered the gold standard of sex-abuse-specific treatment, other treatment interventions (e.g., Multi-Systemic Therapy, Psychoeducation, and Group Therapy) should be considered when working with sexually abusive youth.
 - a. True
 - b. False
17. Which of the following interventions are used by treatment providers when working with this population?
 - a. An exploration of the types of sexual fantasies that contribute to inappropriate sexual behavior
 - b. An exploration of a repetitive pattern of feelings, thoughts, and actions that may precede any sexually abusive behavior
 - c. A focus on a variety of communication, social, interpersonal, and anger management skills to the extent that these play a role in the youth's sexual abusing
 - d. All answers listed are correct
18. Years of experience have convinced experts in the Field that group therapy is the only intervention that brings results.
 - a. True
 - b. False
19. Developing a safety plan for behavior management is a critical component of preventing the perpetration of an additional inappropriate or abusive sexual behavior from occurring.
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. Residency restrictions that pertain to adults and youth alike (e.g., prohibiting youth from living within a certain distance of a school or playground) provide an important level of safety to the community.
 - a. True
 - b. False

