



FULL DISCLOSURES

The Official Newsletter for the *Oregon Adolescent Sex Offender Treatment Network*

FALL, 2002

Editors: Pete Patton, Dennis Bucklin, Jack Bishop

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT...

This year's annual conference, held at Kah-Nee-Ta in Warm Springs, was another hit. James Worling and David Burton were the internationally respected main presenters. Also presenting were quality local talent like Hannalore Ondrusek, Patti McNeff, and others. Attendance was at 189. The Network's total active membership remains in excess of 300.

The board continues to work towards changes that will involve the membership more directly. You can keep up to date by going to the OASOTN website at: oasotn.org. Since the website is now updated regularly, you will find the most current information pertaining to board membership, contact information, 2003 Annual Conference information, regional trainings, past and present issues of the "Full Disclosure", as well as links to other sites dedicated to the advancement of adolescent sexual offender treatment.

I am happy to tell you that the board has discussed taking on an ambitious regional training schedule for the current year leading up to the 2003 annual conference. November, January, and March are the tentative months for the presentations, with sites in the Eastern, Central, and Southern part of the state. Topics will include: Adolescent female sex offenders, Human Sexuality, and Social Skills for the juvenile sex offender.

The board would like to hear your ideas for regional training topics. Please feel free to contact us with any ideas you may have. Ideas and comments will be shared at our monthly board meeting. Also, please feel free to share with us any topics you would like to see addressed in the quarterly issue of "Full Disclosure."

Dennis Bucklin

IN THIS NEWSLETTER!

**NEW BOOK (Workbook, Manual, etc.)
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by David L. Burton, Ph.D.

EDITOR'S CORNER

Greeting's, I want to provide a brief explanation of why this Newsletter is so late in the summer. The OASOTN member mailing list gets updated after the annual conference. Since the twenty-dollar membership fee is included in the conference fee if someone does not attend the conference then that person is no longer a member. The board then sends out a mailing to those who could not attend but still want to continue being members. The OASOTN board wanted to allow ample time for those folks to respond so that they could receive this newsletter.

In this issue we have been able to acquire a bit of scholarly work by Dr. David Burton, who just happened to be one of the international presenters at our annual spring conference. Also in this issue, John Glassburner has reviewed one new manual and one new workbook from clinical social worker and author Susan L. Robinson. The subject of both publications appears to be... how to work with female offenders. Read the article for further information.

Remember that if you receive this newsletter we want to hear from you about what you want to see in Full Disclosure. You can contact me at www.peter.l.patton@co.multnomah.or.us. Please do not hesitate to contact me with your ideas, suggestions and even drafts of articles that you want to see published here in these pages.

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c/o Heidi Frederick

Youth Care Services

P.O. Box 20400

Keizer, OR 97307

503/856-7031

www.oasotn.org

**ON THE COGNITIVE
SIDE OF LIFE:****Growing Beyond:**

A Workbook For Teenage Girls &

Growing Beyond:

Treatment Manual

Susan L. Robinson, L.C.S.W. NEARI Press

As Rob Longo points out in his forward to the Growing Beyond Treatment Manual, "Growing Beyond is the first workbook of its kind for young women with sexual behavior problems." And later he writes: "Growing Beyond fills an important and necessary niche in our field. Best practice suggests that when working with adolescent female patients we should use gender specific programming and treatment methods. Growing Beyond fills that resource void."

In her introduction to the client Workbook Susan Robinson writes:

The goals of this workbook include: understanding your sexually abusive behavior and how your actions hurt others around you, understanding why you sexually abused, learning about yourself and your relationships, feeling good about yourself, learning about boundaries and healthy sexuality, and taking good care of yourself. Hopefully you will learn other stuff on the way as well. I wish you the best of luck on your journey.

In the accompanying Treatment Manual for providers Ms. Robinson writes:

This workbook is based on this writer's 'Offense-Relational Model' for female adolescent sexual offending (Robinson, 1999). This model blends the developmental needs of girls with the more traditional offense-specific treatment. It is a holistic approach to working with girls: it does not exclusively focus on the offending behavior, but inclusively focuses on all aspects of the girls' development to help ensure they become healthy in many areas of their lives. The offense-relational model includes seven dimensions of connection: self, relationship, sociocultural, healing, academic, and spiritual. These are viewed as circular dimensions which are linked and interdependent with one another. At the center of this model is self-connection.

The Growing Beyond Workbook is 216 pages, divided into eight chapters. The first chapter

includes the stories of other girls, designed to reducing feelings of isolation and embarrassment. The client is guided through writing a sexual history and a description of her offenses. The second chapter introduces the essential offense-specific tools; thinking errors, cycle, safety plan, etc. The third chapter focuses on the nature of unhealthy and healthy relationships. Chapter four centers on self-examination, and chapter five on sexuality. Chapter six addresses the consequences of sexual abuse, the clients' own trauma issues, and leads to the writing of a victim apology letter. Chapter seven focuses on further developing healthy coping skills. In the final chapter the client reviews what she has learned, and writes a detailed safety plan.

The Workbook seems well designed and laid out. Ms. Robinson's writing is clear and easily readable for most high school aged girls. The exercises are nicely varied.

The 41 page Growing Beyond Treatment Manual is written as a guide and supplement for the therapist, to accompany the Workbook. The discussion regarding the differences between male and female adolescent sex offenders and the special needs of girls in treatment is provoking. The Manual also includes overall suggestions for a group process with young female offenders, and chapter-by-chapter ideas for providers using the workbook with a group.

I have not had an opportunity to use this workbook in practice, but I would concur with Rob Longo that this has all the appearances of being an extremely valuable new resource in an area of our field where very few resources exist.

I ordered my copies of these books directly from Whitman Communications, Inc. 1-800-353-3730. The Workbook cost \$20 and the Treatment Manual is \$15.

I found the book originally through Mr. Longo's website Sexual Abuse Prevention and Education Resource International at www.saperi.com.

John Glassburner

The Lane County Department of Youth Services and the OASOTN are working towards bringing Susan L. Robinson to Oregon for a one-day workshop on adolescent female sex offenders, possibly in Eugene in October. We'll keep OASOTN members notified.

WHAT DOES VICTIMIZATION REALLY HAVE TO DO WITH JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDING?

David L. Burton, Ph.D.

University of Michigan School of Social Work

burtond@umich.edu

For many years, conclusions about the effects of sexual victimization in the history of adolescent sexual abusers depended solely upon the simple presence or absence of a history of sexual abuse. Recent research indicates that sexual victimization plays an important role in the causation of sexually abusive behavior for many adolescents (Knight & Sim-Knight, in press; Burton, Miller & Shill, in press;

Burton, in press; Burton, under review). For example, when comparing sexually victimized non-sexually abusing delinquents versus sexually victimized sexually abusing delinquents, the latter were found to have: closer relationships with their perpetrators; a higher chance of having a male perpetrator(s); a longer duration of sexual victimization; more forceful

sexual victimization; and the experience of penetration as part of their sexual victimization. Logistic regression indicates that the gender of the perpetrators being both male and female, and the forcefulness of the perpetrators, are the best predictors of being in the sexual abusing group in that study (Burton, Miller & Shill, 2001; see also, Garland & Dougher, 1991) (see box below).

USING LOGISTIC REGRESSION, "...Modus Operandi of the victimizer and the gender(s) of the perpetrators being both male and female variables were significant in predicting whether an individual was a sexual offender. Being victimized by force and being victimized by both males and females were critical in discriminating between these groups. The model successfully predicted sexual offender status for 78.3% of the youth. The model is quite effective at correctly predicting which group the sexual offenders belong to (97.2% correctly classified), but poor at predicting to which group the non sexual offenders belong to (6.7% correctly classified).

TO ILLUSTRATE THESE RESULTS, three case scenarios were examined and relative odds ratios were calculated. The following reference case was used to compare other victimization scenarios. In this reference case, the duration of the sexual victimization was one month long, the youth was offended against by a stranger, the youth's perpetrator used favors, games or babysat and did not use any physical force, the youth suffered exhibitionism as the worst offense and the youth was offended against by a woman.

A SECOND CASE IS ONE IN WHICH THE DURATION OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION WAS 10 YEARS, the youth was offended against by a parent, the youth's perpetrator used physical force, the youth suffered penetration and the youth was offended against by men. According to the logistic regression a youth with this profile would be 14.4 times as likely as the reference case to be a sexual offender. However, a youth whose profile was the same as the second case except that he was offended against by both men and women would be 23.1 times more likely to be a sexual offender than the reference case."

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TABLE 1 - MACI Figures

Table 1 : Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI) Scores & Group Differences					
Scale †	Sexually Abusive Mean (SD) (n=73)	Sexually Abusive % over 60	Non Sexually Abusive Mean (SD) (n=53)	Non Sexually Abusive % over 60	t
Introversive	48.6 (23.2)	24.9%	41.4 (19.2)	15.1%	-1.0
Inhibited	52.0 (20.7)	42.5%	42.1 (19.0)	13.3%	-1.5
Doleful	59.4 (20.2)	53.4%	47.7 (26.4)	32.0%	-.7
Submissive	54.6 (16.3)	45.2%	53.2 (14.2)	26.5%	1.0
Dramatizing	54.7 (25.3)	34.3%	62.2 (22.3)	43.4%	.5
Egotistic	47.8 (20.3)	30.2%	57.1 (17.2)	54.7%	1.7
Unruly	66.4 (16.8)	59.0%	65.0 (15.1)	56.6%	-1.6
Forceful	48.3 (26.6)	32.9%	38.9 (21.8)	22.7%	-3.0**
Conforming	47.4 (17.0)	17.8%	56.3 (17.9)	28.3%	2.2
Oppositional	62.6 (19.3)	65.9%	52.4 (20.2)	39.6%	-1.7
Self-demeaning	52.0 (21.5)	40.3%	35.6 (21.4)	17.0%	-3.4*
Borderline	43.1 (25.4)	26.1%	28.3 (22.1)	9.5%	-3.5***

† Scales are ordered by the order of development and presentation in the instrument
 * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p < .001

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Clearly, aspects of a youth's sexual victimization are related to a youth being sexually abusive. Indeed, based on Bandura's learning and social cognitive theories (Bandura & Walters, 1963, Bandura, 1986) one might ask if youth literally learn how to abuse others from their own sexual perpetrators. Further research indicates that sexually abusive adolescents who are sexually victimized are likely to repeat what was done to them during their own abuse. This can

be seen in several areas of sexual abuse including the following. The relationship of the youth to their perpetrator(s) and to their victim(s) is similar. The gender(s) of their perpetrator(s) and their victim(s) matches. The Modus Operandi of their perpetrator(s) and their victimization(s) is related and acts of their perpetrator(s) and the acts they committed against their victims are also related (Burton, in press; see also Veneziano,

Veneziano & LeGrand, 2000) (see tables 2-5).

While studies differ on the percentage of sexually abusive youth who have been sexually abused, the numbers are still far higher than general population results, ranging from about 30% to 85%. The non sexually abused sexually abusive group of youth may suffer from other forms of abuse (Burton, in press), may have been exposed to explicit

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pornography at younger ages (Leguiazmo, 2000), or may have entered sexually abusive behavior from a separate path in which personality, which is related to and affected by trauma, is a key factor (Knight, 2001, Burton, under review) (see Table 1).

TABLE 1 - Whom Abused by and Whom Abused

Table 1: Relationships Between Whom the Youth was Abused by and Whom the Youth Abused						
	Sexually Abused a Parent		Did Not Sexually Abuse a Parent		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by a Parent	1	.01	27	.15		
Not Sexually Abused by a Parent	4	.02	147	.82	1.36	
	Sexually Abused a Relative		Did Not Sexually Abuse a Relative		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by a Relative	69	.39	34	.19		
Not Sexually Abused by a Relative	31	.17	45	.25	2.95	12.18***
	Sexually Abused a Friend/Neighbor		Did Not Sexually Abuse a Friend/Neighbor		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by a Friend/Neighbor	74	.41	34	.19		
Not Sexually Abused by a Friend/Neighbor	23	.13	48	.27	4.54	22.52***
	Sexually Abused a Stranger		Did Not Sexually Abuse a Stranger		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by a Stranger	38	.21	30	.17		
Not Sexually Abused by a Stranger	34	.19	77	.43	2.87	11.18***

* p = .05, ** P < .05, *** p ≤ .001

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TABLES 2 & 3

Table 2: Relationships Between the Gender of the Youth's Victimizer and the Gender of the Youth's Victim						
	Sexually Abused Female(s)		Did Not Sexually Abuse Female(s)		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by Female(s)	116	.65	11	.06		
Not Sexually Abused by Female(s)	38	.21	14	.08	3.89	10.24***
	Sexually Abused Male(s)		Did Not Sexually Abuse Male(s)		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by Male(s)	57	.32	66	.37		
Not Sexually Abused by Male(s)	7	.04	49	.27	6.05	19.19***
	Sexually Abused Both Male(s) and Female(s)		Did Not Sexually Abuse Both Male(s) and Female(s)		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused by Both Male(s) and Female(s)	32	.18	51	.28		
Not Sexually Abused by Both Male(s) and Female(s)	24	.13	72	.40	1.88	3.80*

Table 3: Relationships Between the Modus Operandi of the Youths' Victimizers and the Youths' Own MO						
	Sexually Abused Others Using a Favors, Games or Babysitting MO		Did Not Sexually Abuse Others Using a Favors, Games or Babysitting MO		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With a Favors, Games or Babysitting MO	139	.78	14	.08		
Not Sexually Abused With a Favors, Games or Babysitting MO	14	.08	13	.07	9.22	18.06***
	Sexually Abused Others Using Threats		Did Not Sexually Abuse Others Using Threats		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With Threats	33	.18	36	.20	3.99	
Not Sexually Abused With Threats	21	.12	89	.50	3.88	16.62***
	Sexually Abused Others With Direct Force		Did Not Sexually Abuse Others With Direct Force		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With Direct Force	46	.26	37	.21	3.3	
Not Sexually Abused With Direct Force	23	.13	73	.41	3.95	18.06***

* p = .05, ** P < .05, *** p ≤ .001

TABLE 4 - Victimization & Own Abusive Behaviors

Table 4: Relationships Between the Acts of Youths' Victimization and the Youths' Own Sexually Abusive Behaviors						
	Committed Exhibitionism		Did Not Commit Exhibitionism		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With Exhibitionism	132	.74	15	.08		
Not Sexually Abused With Exhibitionism	29	.16	3	.02	.91	.02
	Committed Fondling		Did not Commit Fondling		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With fondling	116	.65	17	.09		
Not Sexually Abused With Fondling	35	.20	11	.06	2.14	3.2
	Committed Penetration		Did Not Commit Penetration		Odds ratio	Chi-Square
	N	%	N	%		
Sexually Abused With Penetration	128	.72	10	.06		
Not Sexually Abused With Penetration	31	.17	10	.06	4.13	9.36**

* p = .05, ** P < .05, *** p ≤ .001

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While this research supports a victim to victimizer hypothesis for many youth, and indicates that further research is needed, some critical treatment implications become immediately evident. Many sexually abusive youth have severe symptoms of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to sexual, physical and emotional abuse as well as neglect. In reading the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV's (1994) description of PTSD, it is clear that many youth who are difficult to work who have relational difficulties, problems in engagement with clinical and other staff, mental illness and personality problems, may be best understood as suffering from and exhibiting PTSD, which can be exacerbated by treatment.

This leads to the conclusion that aspects of Rogerian and humanistic paradigms of therapeutic relationship with sexual abusers (Jenkins, 1999; Blanchard, 1998; Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1998) are a natural fit for working with sexually victimized youth. Treatment skills including empowerment, genuineness, empathy, warmth, acceptance, respect and trust are well worth examining and building upon for adolescent sexual abusers. The difficulty of trusting a youth when working through his denial or of having true emotional empathy, when hearing a story of horrific sexual abuse, can be extremely difficult for even the most seasoned professional.

These data support further examination of the victim to victimizer hypothesis. Based upon the trauma the youth have experienced, a gentler, more respectful style of treatment is warranted.

Most programs in North America that work with sexually abusive youth treat the youth's trauma (Burton & Smith-Darden, 2001). Clearly, trauma resolution and recovery should be integral parts of the treatment for adolescent sexual abusers (Briere, 1995; Blake & Sonnenberg, 1998; Novaco & Chemtobm 1998).