

ISSUES WITH SEX OFFENSE REGISTRATION WITH ADOLESCENTS WHO HAVE ENGAGED IN SEXUALLY HARMFUL BEHAVIOR

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ADOLESCENTS WITH ILLEGAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS (AISB)

- Adolescents with illegal sexual behavior problems (AISB) are boys and girls ages 13-18 who commit illegal sexual behavior as defined by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred (Bonner, 2008)
- It is estimated that 4-5% of teenaged males and 1% of teenaged females have perpetrated acts of sexual abuse (ATSA, 2017)
- Adolescents adjudicated for illegal sexual behavior account for approximately 35% of juvenile arrests, 17% of sexual crimes, and over 36% of sex offenses committed against children in the U.S. (Finkelhor et al., 2009; Reitzel & Carbonell, 2006)

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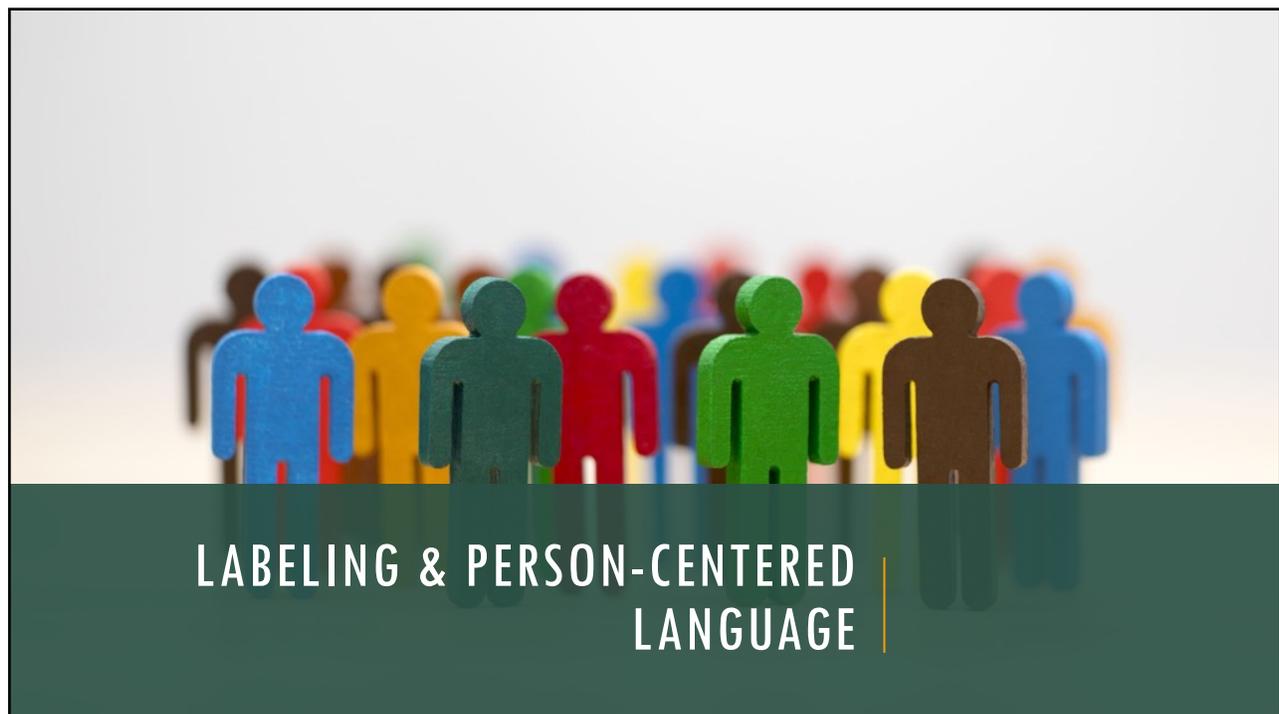
RECIDIVISM

Adolescents who complete comprehensive treatment programs have lower rates of sexual recidivism compared to those who do not undergo treatment for illegal sexual behavior (Bonner, 2008; Borduin et al., 2009; Caldwell, 2007; Reitzel & Carbonell, 2006)

Caldwell (2016) completed a meta-analysis which found:

- Weighted base rate for detected sexual recidivism is 4.97% over a 62.06 month follow-up period
- For general recidivism 39.40%
- Sexual recidivism has declined by 73% over approximately 30 years

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LABELS

In sum, there is no such thing as a "juvenile sex offender"

The Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) recommends using the descriptor "adolescents who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior"

- Although "juvenile sex offender" implies legal status in some juvenile justice systems, these kinds of labels have the potential to negatively shape a young person's identity and self-concept
- The label is also misleading, unhelpful, and harmful to the youth
- Rather than labeling, the descriptor of "adolescents who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior" denotes that this is a past behavior rather than a current or future one which helps the youth, practitioner, and public expect correction of the youth's harmful behavior

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LABELS

Further, the term "juvenile sex offender" incorrectly draws comparisons between adolescent and adult sex offenders (ATSA, 2002)

- Most AISB do not have deviant sexual arousal/fantasies (Hunter & Becker, 1994)
- AISB are more responsive to treatment (ATSA, 2012)
- AISB have lower rates of sexual recidivism (Carpentier et al., 2006)

PSYCHOLOGY, CRIME & LAW, 2018
https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2017.1421640

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Why call someone by what we don't want them to be? The ethics of labeling in forensic/correctional psychology

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School of Psychology, The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

ABSTRACT

Labeling a person by their past behavior or a criminal conviction is commonplace throughout forensic and correctional psychology. Labels including 'offender' and 'sex offender' infiltrate academic writing and conference presentations, names of professional organizations and treatment programmes and, at times, traverse therapeutic work. That such labels are frequently used and rarely advocated against suggests that helping professionals either (i) don't recognize labeling as an ethical issue, or (ii) don't consider it their role to challenge. The current paper aims to encourage critical reflection on the use of labels in forensic and correctional psychology. Key concerns are illustrated through a focus on labels commonly assigned to individuals who have sexually abused, where labeling is especially prolific. The scope of labeling is reviewed, and implications for rehabilitation and reintegration discussed. Next, an analysis of the ethics of labeling individuals on the basis of criminal convictions, past behavior or psychological phenomena is presented. It is argued that the use of such labels contradict core ethical principles including beneficence and nonmaleficence, respect for the dignity of all persons, and responsibilities to society. A de-labelling movement for forensic/correctional psychology and related fields is proposed.

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Labeling theory; pygmalion effect; professional ethics; desistance; rehabilitation

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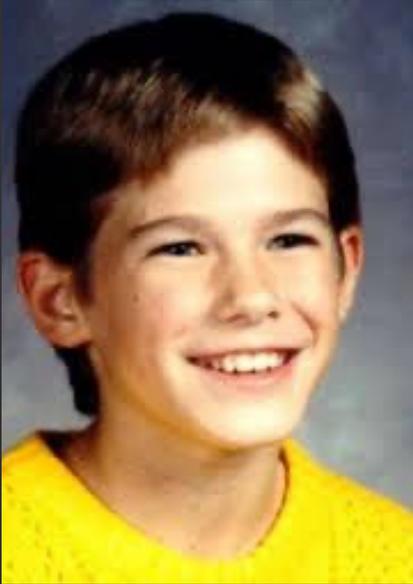
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JACOB WETTERLING ACT

St. Joseph, Minnesota boy who was kidnapped from his hometown and murdered at the age of 11 on October 22, 1989.

His abduction remained a mystery for nearly 27 years.

In The Dark podcast



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JACOB WETTERLING ACT

In 1994, the *Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act* (Wetterling Act) **required states to establish registries** that included information about offenders convicted of a “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor” or a “sexually violent offense.”

“Sexually violent offenses” were defined as acts such as rape, non-consensual sexual assault, aggravated sexual abuse, or similar acts that involve engaging in physical contact with another person with the intent to commit sexual abuse.

The Wetterling Act made it a federal misdemeanor offense for sex offenders to not maintain their registrations when they move from one state to another.

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MEGAN’S LAW

On July 29, 1994, Jesse Timmendegus brutally raped and murdered his 7-year-old neighbor, Megan Kanka.

Timmendegus had been convicted of two prior sex offenses against children and was living anonymously with two other adults who had been convicted of sex offenses.

Megan’s family believed that knowledge that a sex offender living in the neighborhood could have generated preventative actions in their household.

In response, New Jersey passed in October 1994 the most stringent sex offender registration act in the country at the time known as Megan’s Law (Hindman, 1997).



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MEGAN'S LAW

In 1996, Megan's Law amended the Wetterling Act to increase the public's access to information about sex offenders.

The law gave states broad discretion in establishing criteria for disclosing information on registered sex offenders.

The law also allowed states to determine who should be notified about sex offender, under what circumstances, and about which offenders.

It required states to establish a **community notification system** to assist law enforcement in investigations and to enable citizens to receive information about registered sex offenders.

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LYCHNER ACT

Pam was a victim of an attempted sexual assault. While working as a Houston real estate agent, Pam prepared to show a vacant home to a prospective buyer. Awaiting her at the house was a twice-convicted felon who brutally assaulted her. She narrowly escaped her attacker when her husband Joe arrived at the scene.

In 1993, formed Justice for All, a victim's advocacy group.

Pam Lychner was killed in the Trans World Airlines 800 crash in the summer of 1996.



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LYCHNER ACT

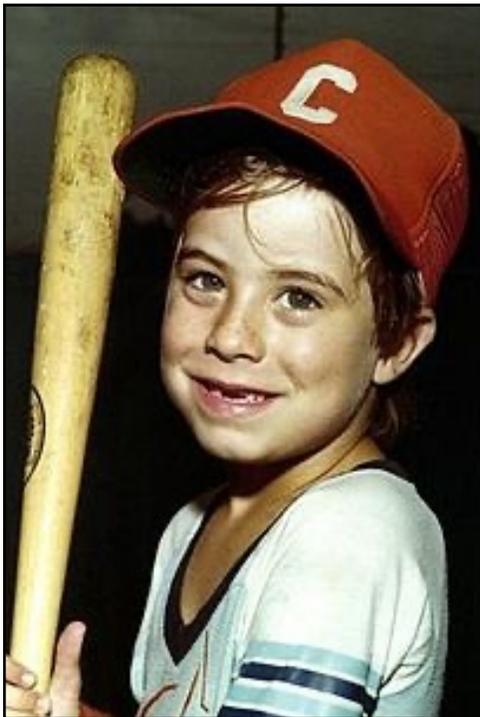
The *Pam Lyncher Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act* (Lychner Act), also developed in 1996, required the federal government to establish a national sex offender registry.

In response, the FBI created the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) to assist in the state-to-state tracking and management of sex offenders. Further, the Act further allowed FBI to conduct sex offender registration and community notifications in states that did not have systems in place for such purposes.

The Lychner Act required sex offenders moving to a new state or establishing residence upon being released from a prison or being placed on parole, supervised release, or probation to notify the FBI or state authorities within 10 days of the move.



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ADAM WALSH ACT

Abducted from a Sears department store at the Hollywood Mall in Hollywood, Florida, on July 27, 1981. His severed head was found two weeks later in a drainage canal alongside Highway 60/Yeehaw Junction in rural Indian River County, Florida.

On July 27, 2006, the 25th anniversary of the abduction and murder of a 6-year-old boy in Hollywood, Florida, the Adam Walsh Act was signed into law by President Bush .

Intent was to protect children from sexual exploitation and violent crime.

The Act was also intended to prevent child abuse and child pornography, to promote Internet safety, and to honor the memory of Adam Walsh and other child crime victims.

The Adam Walsh Act **established minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification in the United States** and its territories. The minimum standards include:

- Registry requirement for jurisdictions and sex offenders
- Information required to be included in the registration
- Duration of registration requirements, periodic in-person verifications
- Duty to notify sex offenders of registration requirements.

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ADAM WALSH ACT

The sex offender registration and notification act (SORNA) portion of the Adam Walsh Act also established requirements to ensure that convicted sex offenders are notified of their registration obligations.

SORNA also reaffirmed the Lynchner Act requirement that the FBI create and maintain NSOR and made violation of sex offender registration requirements a federal felony.

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DRU SJODIN

On the evening of November 22, 2003, 22-year-old University of North Dakota college student Dru Sjodin went missing after shopping at the Columbia Mall in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

The investigation led police to Alfonso Rodriguez, Jr., a 51-year-old Level 3 registered sex offender who had been released from prison after a 23-year sentence six months prior to Dru's disappearance.

Rodriguez was arrested on December 1, 2003, and five months after his arrest on April 17, 2004, Dru's body was found outside of Crookston, Minnesota.

Her body was found partially nude and face down in a ravine with her hands tied behind her back, and she had been beaten, stabbed, sexually assaulted, and had several lacerations including a five-and-a-half inch cut around her neck.

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DRU SJODIN

On August 30, 2006, Rodriguez was tried and found guilty in the abduction and murder of Dru in federal court and sentenced to death on September 22, 2006 under federal law because he crossed state lines in order to commit his crime.

On February 8, 2007, he was formally sentenced to death and prison at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana. Dru Sjodin's horrific and tragic death significantly influenced policy on sex offenders.

The Adam Walsh Act changed the name of the National Sex Offender Public Registry (NSOPR) to the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW), which provides information to the public on the whereabouts of registered sex offenders regardless of state boundaries.

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SORNA

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)

Youth are currently placed on the sex offense registry along with adults who offend.

Registration—a set of procedures that registrants must follow to disclose information to law enforcement authorities and to periodically update or "register" that information so that it remains current

Community notification—systems by which information about registrants is transmitted to the public or portions of the public

Residency restriction laws—refers to mostly state and local ordinances that limit registrants' ability to live in or spend any time in specific locations (such as near a school)

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SORNA

Laws fueled by “stranger danger”

- The belief that children and adolescents offend primarily or predominantly against strangers, has been applied to children and adolescents adjudicated for a sexual crime (Fuselier et al., 2002; Quinn, et al., 2004; Rogers & Ferguson, 2011; Sahlstrom & Jeglic, 2008)
- Most sexual abuse perpetrated against children (approximately 93%) in the U.S. was perpetrated by someone known to the victim (BJS, 2000) and in 88% of all sexual offenses against minors reported to police in Canada, the perpetrator was known to the victim (Cotter & Beaupre, 2014).
- With respect to children and adolescents adjudicated for a sexual offense, just 2.5% committed an act against a stranger victim in the U.S. as victims were most commonly composed of family members (25.0%) and acquaintances (63.2%) (Finkelhor, et al., 2009).

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IS SORNA EFFECTIVE?

The majority of studies conducted to date have demonstrated that registration and notification laws have done little to reduce sexual recidivism or prevent sexual abuse whether applied to youths or to adults who have been convicted of a sexual crime (Akerman et al., 2011; Bouffard & Askew, 2019; Letourneau et al., 2010; Letourneau & Armstrong, 2008; Levenson & Zgoba, 2015; Levenson et al., 2016; Sandler et al., 2008; Sandler et al., 2017; Vasquez et al., 2008; Veysey et al., 2008; Zgoba et al., 2010)

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IS SORNA EFFECTIVE?

- Although the public may report *feeling* safer due to these laws (Anderson & Sample, 2008; Beck & Travis, 2004), there has been no indication of increases in public safety because of these laws.
- Literature on adult sex offender registration reveals no relationship to (re)offending (Letourneau et al., 2010; Tewksbury & Jennings, 2010)

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PERCEPTIONS OF SORNA

- Some law enforcement is against the registry (Harris et al., 2018). Though there is a push to keep a law enforcement accessible registry as opposed to the publicly accessible registry.
- Some victims are are against the registry (Spoo et al., 2017).

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COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Information available to the public through various means, most notably, online/internet databases from state registries



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COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

How Safe Are Trick-or-Treaters?

An Analysis of Child Sex Crime Rates on Halloween

Mark Chaffin
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK
 Jill Levenson
Lynn University, Boca Raton, Florida
 Elizabeth Letourneau
Medical University of South Carolina Family Services Research Center, Charleston, SC
 Paul Stern
Snohomish County Prosecutors Office, Everett, WA

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment
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 © 2009 Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers
 10.1177/1079063209340143
<http://sajrt.sagepub.com>
 hosted at
<http://online.sagepub.com>

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EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REGISTRY

For example, Zgoba et al. (2018):

- Examined the sexual and general recidivism rates of 547 convicted sex offenders released before and after the enactment of Megan's Law in New Jersey
- Participants were followed for an average of 15 years after release (10-29 years)
- No significant differences between in recidivism rates for those who were released pre-Megan's law (13%) versus those released post-Megan's Law (12.2%)

MEGAN'S LAW 20 YEARS LATER

An Empirical Analysis and Policy Review

KRISTEN M. ZGOBA
University of Central Florida
 WESLEY G. JENNINGS
Texas State University
 LAURA M. SALERNO
State of New Jersey Department of Corrections

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

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MAY 1, 2013

Raised on the Registry
The Irreparable Harm of Placing Children on Sex Offender Registries in the US

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Human Rights Watch released *Raised on the Registry* report in 2013

Highlights the psychological and physical harm caused by the registry

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

There are also numerous unintended consequences of registration and notification as practiced within the U.S. that create barriers for successful community reintegration.

Failure to register is the largest cause of recidivism—a felony in most states.

In some areas:

- Young people have to post signs stating “sex offender lives here” in the windows of their home.
- Carry driver’s licenses with “sex offender” printed on them in bright orange capital letters.



FLORIDA DRIVER LICENSE

1-DL# D123-456-81-789-0 CLASS E

1-DRIVER

2-FLORIDA SAMPLE

3-2300 APALACHEE PKWY TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399

4-DOB 05/15/1981 SEX M SAFE DRIVER

5-EXP 05/15/2025 HGT 5-07"

6-REST CP END A

7-POINTS 09010019

8-ISS 05/21/2017 SEXUAL PREDATOR

9-DOB 05/15/1981

100-W84708210082

Florida Sample Driver

Operation of a motor vehicle constitutes consent to any sobriety test required by law.

VETERAN DONOR

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

There are social, emotional, and psychological consequences of registration.

Children and adolescents required to register experienced more stress, shame, stigma, isolation, loss of friendships, and hopelessness (Mercado et al., 2008), all factors which are associated with *increased risk* for recidivism in adults convicted of sexual crimes (Ackerman & Sacks, 2012; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2005; Levenson, 2007; Levenson & D'Amora, 2007; Ostrowsky & Messner, 2005; Worling & Langstrom, 2006).

Risk for suicide attempts and completed suicides: Compared to unregistered adolescents who were in treatment for problematic sexual behavior, registered adolescents were four times as likely to report having attempted suicide in the past 30 days (Letourneau et al., 2018).

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

- Registration and notification of adolescents actually increases the risk for these youth to be victimized and sexually abused by others rather than preventing sexual abuse.
- Adolescents and their families have experienced harassment and physical violence

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals placed on the registry experience many negative collateral consequences:

- Difficulty obtaining employment, difficulty maintaining stable housing, emotional distress, and lack of positive social support by virtue of their placement on the registry (e.g., Evans & Porter, 2015; Tewksbury, 2005; Tewksbury & Levenson, 2009; Tewksbury & Zgoba, 2010; Zevitz & Farkas, 2000).
- Experiencing victimization and vigilantism (Tewksbury & Levenson, 2009; Tewksbury & Zgoba, 2010)
- Social isolation (Linden & Rockoff, 2008)
- Difficulty with both intimate and friendly relationships, as well as an inability to take part in expected parental duties, such as going to school functions (Levenson & Cotter, 2005; Tewksbury, 2005; Tewksbury & Lees, 2006; Zevitz & Farkas, 2000)
- Threats/harassment and employment/financial hardships for family members (Comartin, Kernsmith, & Miles, 2010; Levenson & Tewksbury, 2009)

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COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Families suffer from the collateral consequences, too

- Parents often experience fear and paranoia over concerns for their child's public safety, their vulnerability to future false allegations because of their registrant status, unintended mistakes that could have legal consequences to their child as they attempt to abide by complex registration requirements, information about their child being publicly disseminated, and about how ingrained the label might become in their child (Comartin et al., 2010)
- Family members also often suffered the loss of friendships, and even family relationships

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HB21-1064

Update Processes Juvenile Sex Offender Registry

Concerning the implementation of recommendations from the legislative oversight committee concerning the treatment of persons with mental health disorders in the criminal and juvenile justice systems regarding juveniles who have committed sex offenses.

SESSION: 2021 Regular Session

SUBJECTS: Children & Domestic Matters, Courts & Judicial, Crimes, Corrections, & Enforcement

BILL SUMMARY

The bill implements various recommendations of the legislative oversight committee concerning the treatment of persons with mental health disorders in the criminal and juvenile justice systems regarding juveniles who have committed sex offenses, including:

- Specifying that if a juvenile who is moving to Colorado would be otherwise required to register on Colorado's sex offender registry (registry) but the juvenile's duty to register in another state has been terminated by a court order, then the juvenile is not required to register or petition the court for removal from the registry;
- Expanding judicial discretion at the time of sentencing to exempt from registration or from requiring juveniles to register for all first offense registerable juvenile sex crimes if a sex

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The American Law Institute
4025 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

February 28, 2022

RE: Proposed Model Penal Code Section 213.11A(3) – Registration of Children as Sex Offenders

Dear ALI Council Members:

Juvenile Law Center, joined by 78 organizations and individuals, writes to express our support for the proposed section 213.11A(3) of the Model Penal Code, which eliminates sex offender registration for nearly all individuals who were under 18 at the time of the offense. Collectively, we bring decades of experience in advocacy on behalf of children in the criminal and youth legal system and child welfare system. Our advocacy is informed by developments in social science research, evidence-based harm reduction, state law precedent, and a deep understanding of the inequities of our legal system.

As noted in the executive summary, reporter's notes, and comments to section 231.11, experts confirm that registering youth as sex offenders does not advance public safety and instead imposes devastating consequences on youth. ALI's proposal to eliminate this harmful practice is consistent with the goals of the juvenile court system. We write to provide further support of the proposal by highlighting the numerous constitutional concerns created by youth registration and the significant disproportionality in implementation of these laws.

Thirty-eight states place children adjudicated delinquent on sex offender registries.¹ The scope and duration of registration is determined by state law. In Alabama, for example, registration is mandatory for children of any age and can last from 10 years to life.² In contrast, youth ages 14 and older in Oklahoma receive a hearing prior to registration and registration typically ends when the youth turns 21.³ In 22 states, children adjudicated delinquent can be registered for their lifetimes.⁴ And while some states claim their registries are private, they are nevertheless porous and provide ample opportunity for public disclosure.⁵ The law in twenty-five states either explicitly requires or allows children to be placed on publicly available registries.⁶

While some states impose registration mandatorily based on adjudication, others use a discretionary model, but they too fail to address the problems with youth registration. Because of youths' low sexual recidivism rate, risk assessments and

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professional evaluations cannot accurately predict which youth may reoffend.⁷ Discretionary registration schemes also potentially exacerbate the disparities in youth registration.

Research supports nothing less than fully eliminating registration for youth.⁸ Any period of registration for young people is harmful. It can force families into homelessness,⁹ create major educational disruptions for registered children, and imposes stigmatization and community isolation, which can lead to self-harm behaviors and suicide.¹⁰ And research confirms that registries do not advance public safety as intended. In fact, these laws significantly increase the likelihood that registered youth may be sexually victimized.¹¹

Registration contravenes the principles of the juvenile court system

The juvenile court system was founded on the understanding that young people hold tremendous potential for growth and rehabilitation and are less culpable for the harm they cause.¹² In recognition of adolescents' potential, the system included confidentiality provisions from the start.¹³ Labeling youth as sex offenders and placing them on registries contravenes the purpose of the juvenile court system by fixing young people with one of the worst labels a person can be given, "sex offender."¹⁴ This label creates both psychological challenges for young people as well as practical challenges as they start their adult lives shrouded in stigma. Moreover, state laws can require young people to disclose or make public their registration status.¹⁵ Even where youth do not face public or lifetime registration, they may be subjected to such provisions if they travel or move to a new state.

Youth registration has significant constitutional deficiencies

Registration has always been intended to be a public safety measure. Yet, the absence of empirical support for youth registration as a public safety measure and the well-documented harms to registered youth set forth in the summary and comments to section 213.11 prompt significant questions regarding the constitutionality of youth registration schemes. Evidence confirming that youth registration does not improve public safety due to the low rates of recidivism for youth adjudicated of sexual offenses¹⁶ makes youth registration attenuated from the purported purpose of registration.¹⁷

State and federal courts across the country have examined registration schemes against this backdrop. An increasing number of courts have held that harms caused by youth registration constitute punishment,¹⁸ in some cases in violation of the Eighth Amendment.¹⁹ The presumption of dangerousness inherent in the sex offender label and the imposition of lifetime registration without an opportunity for review have led courts to hold that youth registration violates substantive due process.²⁰ Further, residential restrictions often separate families, violating individuals' rights to family integrity.²¹ The differences between state registration schemes and the immense difficulty youth face navigating those schemes

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unreasonably burdens a young person's constitutionally protected freedom of movement, and the right to intrastate and interstate travel.²² Discretionary registration schemes also create a greater risk of arbitrary and discriminatory application of youth registration.²³

Youth registration disproportionately affects Black, Brown, Indigenous, and LGBTQ+ youth

Registration is more likely to impact marginalized youth—particularly Black, Brown, and Indigenous youth, low-income youth, and LGBTQ+ youth. These children are overrepresented in the juvenile legal system²⁴ and are disproportionately placed in foster care where supervision is high and mandatory reporting requirements apply to even normative sexual behaviors.²⁵ In tribal communities, Indigenous youth are subject to increased surveillance and federal prosecution, which results in federal sex offender registration.²⁶ One study found that, in California, 76% of registered youth are youth of color, while white youth make up only 24% of registered youth.²⁷ Discretionary registration schemes create an additional opportunity for implicit bias to enter the proceedings, potentially increasing the likelihood that Black, Brown, and LGBTQ+ youth will be placed on the registry.²⁸ Further, requiring youth tried as adults to register disproportionately impacts Black youth who represent over 50% of youth transferred to adult court.²⁹

Registration for youth is never appropriate

ALI's proposal to end registration for nearly all youth is a tremendous step toward ensuring that youths' constitutional rights are protected, and that youth are not harmed by the lifetime label of sex offender. The research ALI cites confirms that registration for any period of time for a youth of any age is harmful. While ALI's proposal is strong and transformational, the ample research it relies upon supports removing the registration requirement for all individuals who were under age 18 at the time of the offense, including youth ages 16 and older charged with the most serious sexual offenses in adult court. Research confirms that the seriousness of the offense does not predict recidivism.³⁰ Inclusion of any youth on registries supports the myth that there is a class of particularly dangerous young people.³¹

If adopted, section 213.11A(3) will provide a significant incentive for states and the federal government to eliminate youth registration aligning with empirical research and allowing individuals to reintegrate into their communities and live fuller and safer lives.

Sincerely,

Juvenile Law Center
Riya Saha Shah, Managing Director
Vic Wiener, Skadden Fellow

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PUBLIC POLICY

ATSA has identified fundamental aspects of effective policy:

- Effective policies are purposefully designed with the aims of
 - Promoting the prosocial development of youth
 - Effectively mitigating the risk posed by youth to their communities
- Effective policies for adolescents are specifically designed for this age group versus adults or younger children

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PUBLIC POLICY

ATSA has identified fundamental aspects of effective policy:

- Effective policies acknowledge the importance of parents and other caregivers to the successful development of youth and stipulate that caregivers should be substantively involved in interventions addressing adolescent sexually abusive behaviors and other behavioral and mental health problems unless contraindicated
- Effective policies are consistent with the principles of risk-need-responsivity (RNR)

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CURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ATSA (2020) offers the current recommendations:

- End policies that subject children or adolescents to sex offender registration and notification requirements and related residence, education, and employment restrictions;
- Implement primary prevention interventions, for example Shifting Boundaries, Safe Dates and Coaching Boys into Men;
- Offer specialized treatment programs grounded within developmentally appropriate, research informed practices that incorporate trauma-informed practices and adhere to the principles of risk, need, and responsibility;

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CURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ATSA (2020) offers the current recommendations:

- Offer sexual education programs that address consent, healthy sexuality, and boundaries offered in an age-appropriate manner throughout childhood development;
- Offer treatment and other interventions that are sensitive to and address the adverse childhood conditions often experienced by at-risk youth (Adverse Childhood Experiences);
- A focus on protective factors that increase emotional, behavioral, and educational stability; and
- Engage family members and community support persons in an effort to maximize success in programs and promote stability and prosocial behaviors.

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SUMMARY

- Jurisdictions are questioning the use of the registry given the lack of demonstrated effectiveness
- What could this mean for the youth we work with?
- Transformative public policy changes are coming

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QUESTIONS?