

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation Offers

- Specialist assessments of alleged, suspected and convicted perpetrators and their families and children
- Stop It Now! helpline, set up in 2002
- Training & consultancy for professionals
- Individual therapeutic work

LeVel Toolkit

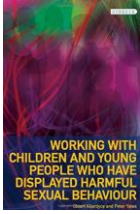
- In 2019 – a partnership was formed between The Lucy Faithfull Foundation and The Norwegian Correctional Service.
- The aim of the project was to develop interventions and tools to address harmful sexual behaviour and sexual offences in Norway, with a *specific* focus on young offenders
- The toolkit was designed by the LFF C/YP team and shared with correctional staff – including full access to resources, training for staff, and clinical support sessions that remained.
- Following launch in 2020, Norway correctional staff involved in the project piloted delivery of the programme to young people.
- Staff had access to regular clinical support through online clinical supervision.
- The project is currently being evaluated – and the toolkit continues to be used.

LeVel – what the modules cover:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Building Rapport | 10. The Voice of Pornography |
| 2. Finding Motivation | 11. Getting into Trouble Online |
| 3. My Life Story | 12. Problem Solving |
| 4. Coping with Negative Thoughts | 13. The Internet and Me |
| 5. Formulation | 14. Self Management |
| 6. A Good Life | 15. Ripple Effect |
| 7. Communication | 16. Making Amends |
| 8. Relationships | 17. Positive Pathways |
| 9. Sex and Consent | |



Allardyce and Yates (2018)



'Although the 'what works' literature in relation to practice with children and young people who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour has focused on content and theoretical orientation of intervention programmes, a range of other factors may be as important in risk reduction and helping young people live more prosocial lives. One such factor is the nature of the relationship between practitioner and child.'

- 'Agency and organisational processes are vital, but under-appreciated, core constituents of effective practice. Clarity about the philosophy or theory underpinning interventions, clear programme aims, programme integrity, agreed referral pathways, consistent and proportionate responses matching interventions to those who would most benefit from them, processes for measuring outcomes, pre-prepared session plans, high-quality case recording and effective policies and procedures may all be as important as rolling out the 'best evidenced' programme locally. All of these are organisational features as much as they are the responsibility of individuals (Morrison, 2004)'
- **But what about social context?**

Lindsay



Mark



'Primum il nocere'

- **Primary prevention:** Avoids the development of sexual abuse in our communities. Primary prevention is designed to eliminate everyone's initial exposure to risk
- **Secondary Prevention:** Detects problematic behaviours, and offers opportunities for early intervention. Secondary prevention seeks "early disease in the well"
- **Tertiary Prevention:** Responds to identified abuse and abusers, and seeks to prevent its recurrence, or minimise its impact. This includes rehabilitation and anything that assists rehabilitation.
- **Quaternary Prevention:** Considers the impact of the system, particularly negative consequences, and seeks to lessen them.

McCartan and Kemshall (2023)

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Article

Incorporating Quaternary Prevention: Understanding the Full Scope of Public Health Practices in Sexual Abuse Prevention

Kieran McCartan¹ and Hazel Kemshall²

Abstract
This discussion piece argues for a refinement in our understanding of prevention in sexual abuse, suggesting that we include quaternary prevention on the grounds that this concept from medical literature has potential and helpful application to criminal justice and particularly to work with those who cause sexual harm. Located within the paradigm of Epidemiological Criminology (EpiCrim), quaternary prevention extends the prevention spectrum to enable a stronger distinction between tertiary level responses and long-term safe, sustainable reintegration into communities, particularly of those who sexually abuse others. The key principles of quaternary prevention are adopted and refined from

Overdosage - Juvenile sex offender registration



APA PsychArticles: Journal Article

Effects of juvenile sex offender registration on adolescent well-being: An empirical examination.

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Letourneau, E. J., Harris, A. J., Shields, R. T., Waffield, S. M., Ruzicka, A. E., Buckman, C., Kahn, G. D., & Nair, R. (2018). Effects of juvenile sex offender registration on adolescent well-being: An empirical examination. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 24(1), 105-117. <https://doi.org/10.1037/law0000155>

Journal Information

Juvenile sex offender registration



HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

RAISED ON THE REGISTRY

The Impact of Being Listed on Sex Offender Register

Welfare Outcomes – Hackett (2015)



Children's Society

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY VOLUME 28, (2015) pp. 141-158
DOI: 10.1111/cso.12088

Community Reactions to Young People Who Have Sexually Abused and Their Families: A Shotgun Blast, Not a Rifle Shot

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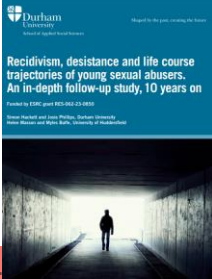
Wahne Lubiano
School of Human and Health Sciences, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, UK

Myra Balle
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

Joan Phillip
School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University, Durham, UK

Data on 117 young sexual abusers were examined to investigate the nature of community responses to young people's sexual behaviour. A wide range of community responses were found, with significant, mixed evidence and evidence of abuse being common. A shotgun (GSM) was used, with cases who respond positively over time and across contexts. Some young offenders and their families were attacked and harmed out of their homes. In some cases, community responses to physical risk factors, the public and private implications of the findings are discussed, including the need for caution about the inclusion of children in public as community notification of sex offenders. © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and National Children's Bureau

Welfare outcomes – Hackett 2013



A small proportion had reoffended sexually (6%), with a limited number having been convicted for serious offences of physical assault, violence and – in one case – murder. However, when welfare outcomes were examined, only about one-quarter reported positive outcomes in terms of employment, health, housing, lifestyle, romantic relationships and family contact. Stable partner relationships or enduring carer and professional relationships were a feature of most adults who had managed to progress in terms of quality of life. Relationship failure, chaotic or unstable living conditions and drug and alcohol misuse were common among those with the worst outcomes



Welfare Outcomes – Ingevaldson (2016)

Research

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305205120>

Experiences of intimate relationships in young men who sexually offend during adolescence: interviews 10 years later

Article in *Journal of Sexual Aggression* · May 2016

DOI: 10.1080/24747900.2016.1177107

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WORKING

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

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Welfare Outcomes – Van Den Berg (2016)

ATSA

Impact Factor: 2.883 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 3.422

JOURNAL HOMEPAGE

Restricted access | Research article | First published online August 2, 2016

The Juvenile Sex Offender: Criminal Careers and Life Events

[Charlita van Den Berg](#), [Catrien Bijleveld](#), and [Jan Hendriks](#) [View all authors and affiliations](#)

Volume 29, Issue 1 | <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063215580967>

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Abstract

In this article, we investigate whether the life events of marriage, parenthood, and employment were associated with general offending for a Dutch sample of 498 juvenile sex offenders (JSOs). In previous empirical studies, these life events were found to limit adult general offending in the population as well as

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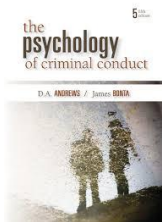


The source of the problem?



'Although the NICE guidance can still inform good practice, more recent literature highlights gaps. The focus on reoffending to the detriment of promotion of positive welfare outcomes is one particular omission. This is because studies reviewed by the NICE committee tended not to focus on the safety, wellbeing and development of children identified with HSB but instead focused on effectiveness in behaviour modification and risk reduction. Although these aims are essential goals of HSB interventions, there is increasing recognition in the HSB field that welfare needs should be responded to on their own merits to improve welfare outcomes over the life course, rather than be seen as indicators of criminogenic need that should be targeted to promote desistance.' Allardyce and Yates (2021)

RNR – Not going far enough for young people



'HSB intervention targets around welfare and wellbeing needs should be promoted as they lead to better overall outcomes for young people over the life course. These outcomes do not need to be justified because they reduce risk of reoffending but, instead, because they help young people grow up to become responsible citizens who can make a positive contribution to society. (Allardyce and Yates, 2021)

Trauma and harmful sexual behaviour – 2019 Lit Review

- 'While the victim to victimizer trend is not a deterministic trajectory, the findings do lend support to a conceptualization of the population of sexually abusive youth as falling on a continuum of victimization and perpetration experiences, rather than being exclusively categorized as one or the other (Dillard & Beaujolais, 2019) pp 643
- Also see Seto and Lalumiere (2010) on average, 46% of young people had experienced sexual abuse (n= 3,855), and it was one of only a few factors that differentiated sexual from non-sexual offending groups – the former being five times more likely to have been sexually abused than the latter

Trauma: explanatory power (not predictive)

'We know from previous studies that a number of young people who are victims of neglect and generalised abuse are at an increased risk of becoming 'victim-abusers' (Salter et al., 2003), particularly if they are poly-victims (Hackett, 2016). Hackett (2016) identifies a number of reasons why an individual's own experiences of child abuse and neglect may enable them to become a 'victim-abuser' including: an impulse to re-enact and replicate one's own abuse; a desire to seek mastery over destructive internal conflicts; a desire to achieve power over others in response to one's own vulnerability; habituation to abuse and violence; and behavioural conditioning. It may also be that sexual abuse as used by these young people is also part of a general pattern of deviancy, reflecting a breakdown of family and social regulation over their behaviour' (Balfe et al. 2019)

Take Home Messages

(And things we can all do!)

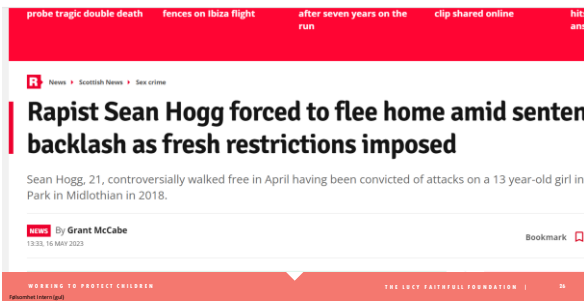
1. Think about our work in a children's rights context

'Preventing children and young people who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour from abusing further victims is a key safeguarding goal. However, children and young people who have displayed this behaviour also need to be protected, and – like their victims – have a right to nurture, respect, family life, education and social inclusion. We contend that responses to children and young people who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour need to be embedded in a robust children's rights perspective, even when their actions have caused considerable harm to others' (Allardyce and Yates, 2018)

2. Recognise that our work occurs in a political context



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3. Our work is value based – focus on the harm caused by sexual abuse (and community grounded justice solutions)



4. Pivot to prevention



Final reflections

1. Consider any aspect of the work, research, or work/research you propose in relation to harmful sexual behaviour
2. Consider if any of that leads/might lead to harms.
3. If they are foreseeable, even if unintended, what steps might be taken to mitigate them?

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