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Types of Evaluations/Assessments:

Child Sexual Behavior Assessment: Provided to youth *under the age of 12*, when there is evidence the youth has engaged in problematic, abusive or illegal sexual behaviors. They may or may not have a legal charge. They may also have been deemed incompetent in response to a legal charge. The assessment addresses specifically the identified sexual behavioral concerns through psychosocial history taking, with emphasis on the child's development, and exposures/experiences. The assessment specifically addresses historical and current behaviors, in an effort to distinguish between normal, concerning and problematic, illegal, dangerous, or at risk sexual behaviors/physical contact with others. This evaluation takes into consideration the context in which the behaviors occurred, the psychological and physical development of the youth, and the youth's level of culpability in regard to awareness of sexual behaviors, growth and development. Considering all these factors assists in providing recommendations for interventions but is not necessarily risk assessment based, given the lack of adequate measures to assess sexual reoffense risk for youth under the age of 12.

Psychosexual Evaluation: Provided to individuals *age 12 and older*, including adults, who do not have a legal, sexual offense related charge, *or they might have a legal charge but have been deemed incompetent in response to the charge*. For juveniles, the charge may be held in abeyance (without admitting in court). Referral sources have expressed/identified concerns about specific sexual thoughts, feelings, or behaviors the client has engaged in. Similar to the CSBA, this evaluation will consider psychosocial history, and development, while addressing specifically historical, and current sexual thoughts, interests, and behaviors, in an effort to assess for problematic, illegal, dangerous or at risk sexual behaviors/interests. During this type of evaluation, the client may report engaging in sexual behaviors that consisted of coercive tactics, devoid of true consent, and could have led to a sexual offense related charge. In such a case, the evaluation can include sexual reoffense risk assessment methodology based on admission, yet is still not considered a sexual reoffense specific evaluation, based on no legal charge. This evaluation approach can also be utilized with individuals who may have a legal charge that is not sexual offense specific, but sexual behaviors or interests have been identified within the charge i.e.; battery.

Sexual Offense Specific Evaluation/Risk Assessment: Provided to individuals who have a legal, sexual offense related charge to which they are admitting, and/or have entered a guilty plea in court or found guilty at trial. The primary factor is they have admitted to some or all of the information identified in the petition addressing the charge(s). If the individual is a juvenile, adjudication is not necessary prior to the evaluation, only that they have admitted to the sexual offense related charge in court. The primary purpose of this evaluation is to provide estimation for sexual reoffense risk, with recommendations for interventions to mitigate risk. Though not age specific, this approach is generally utilized with individuals age 12 and older. This type of evaluation will consider specific areas that assist in developing a preliminary estimation for sexual reoffense risk for juveniles, and adults. Static and dynamic factors generally associated with sexual offense behaviors for juveniles and adults are considered. The evaluation utilizes various tools to aid in the estimation of reoffense risk, i.e.; for juveniles: *The Estimate of Risk for Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (ERASOR)*; i.e.; for adults: *Static 99R; the Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offense Recidivism*, in conjunction with other assessment tools.

Assessment tools utilized are combined with clinical interviewing in developing an opinion regarding the preliminary risk estimation. For juveniles, the risk estimation is time limited, generally six to eight months from time of assessment due to the rapid changes associated with adolescent development.

Retrospective Sexual Offense Risk Assessment: This evaluation is similar to the SOSE, however, the behaviors leading to the legal sexual offense charge occurred over two to three years prior to the evaluation, with no evidence of recurrence. The evaluation takes into consideration the likely possibility of changes in dynamic factors, while addressing reoffense risk estimation. This is significant given developmental changes associated with adolescence; dynamic factors associated with risk can change significantly for adolescence over a brief period of time.

The Multiplex Empirically Guided Inventory of Ecological Aggregates (MEGA): utilized to assess risk for both coarse sexual improprieties (behaviors that reflect an unsophisticated awareness of psychosexual conditions, environments or social situations, i.e.; Sexual behaviors that are crude, indecent and outside the societal norms of propriety), and sexually abusive behaviors in youth ages four to 19 years. The MEGA is a validated conceptually designed tool utilized for initial assessment and every six months to assess progress in terms of increased or decreased risk. It is composed of four distinct scales: risk scale; protective scale; estrangement scale; persistent sexual deviancy scale. It is applicable to adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth, males and females, and youth with low level of intellectual functioning. The risk scale assesses the youth at the generalized overall potential risk for coarse sexual improprieties and/or sexually abusive behaviors and includes both static and dynamic factors. The protective scale identifies the elements present that mitigate risk (lower scores imply higher concerns on the protective scale). The estrangement scale is related to relationships a youth has with others and his or her manner and/or behaviors in those relationships. The persistent sexual deviancy scale alerts one to concerns of a sexual historical nature, e.g., youth possibly in the past has sexually abused multiple victims. The results of the MEGA are summarized in an individualized risk assessment report or outcome risk assessment report (used for assessing changes in risk over time) that elaborates on the findings related to each of the four scales. *In some cases this assessment can be utilized without interviewing the youth depending upon sources of information available. This is especially helpful when the youth is much younger.*