

Sex Offender Types

Name

Institution

Sex Offender Types

Sexual violence is a severe social problem with demoralizing consequences. To make the society safe, the criminal justice system needs to integrate necessary resources to help fight the battle against sexual violence. Moreover, making the community safe requires a comprehensive understanding of sex offender types and offense patterns and risks. A sex offender is a person convicted of any crime relating sex. Nevertheless, they have clinical problems such as emotional regulation shortages, social problems, and empathy shortfalls. The degree to which these clinical problems are apparent differs among individual offenders. Sex offender topologies include rapists, pedophiles, juvenile, and cyber and female sexual offenders. Sex offenses may include sexual assault, sex with an underage and molestation of a child. The essay focuses on rapists and female sex offenders, their offenses and ways in which criminal justice system should manage them.

Rapists

Rapists are versatile criminals who participate in numerous different types of crime. They are likely to offend more violently rather than sexually. Rapists are mainly categorized into two; Acquaintance and stranger rapists. Acquaintance rapists are branded as intimidating, less violent, and less opportunistic while stranger rapists are aggressive and make use intense violence toward their victims (Robertiello& Terry, 2007). Their offenses include drug-related crimes, thefts, burglaries, sexual assault, molestation of a child, constant abuse of a juvenile, kidnapping, manslaughter and unlawful detention. They have a tendency to be of lower socioeconomic position and most abuse drugs and exhibit a personality syndrome. In addition, rapists often suffer affection deficits, negative peer influences, shortfalls in sexual and general self-regulation.

Female Sex Offenders

Female sex offenders highly assault strangers and male. They are less likely to offend as indicated by Freeman & Sandler, who stated that female sexual recidivism rate 1% over five-year period (Durling, 2006). Moreover, female offenders are more likely to offend in a group or with a co-offender, where they may take an active or indirect part in the sexual assault. Different categories of female sex offenders commit various crimes. Accompanied abusers are emotionally needy, socially secluded and have a low self-esteem. Their offenses include sexual assault, sexually harassing a spouse, molestation of a child and drug abuse. Heterosexual nurturer takes advantage of adolescent boys and is highly into substances use. Furthermore, predisposed offenders highly assault younger children and have a history of sexual abuse. Other offenses include sexually harassing a spouse, indecent publicity and Infamous misconducts against nature.

How the Criminal Justice System should manage the Sex Offenders

Criminal justice system has a vital responsibility to manage both rapists and female sex offenders. More attention needs to be paid on rapists since they are versatile criminals who engage in numerous acts. The system should protect and reassure the community, monitor rapists once they are released into the community and reintegrate them. Establishing strict rules governing sex offender registration and notification serves a significant amount of monitoring rapists' movement (Richards, Washburn, Craig, Taheri, & Yanisch, 2004). The system should also focus on enlightening the society about the presence of the offender. Moreover, the criminal justice system should also extend the correction period for rapists to help them refrain from the offenses. On the other hand, the criminal justice system should allocate a particular time to monitor female sex offenders. Monitoring will assist in the

apprehension of the criminals, who are unwilling to reform. The system should also focus on helping offenders to change by educating them on how to avoid usage of drugs and how to overcome external influence. In addition, the system should expose them to community scrutiny to hinder them from their immoral acts.

References

- Durling, C. (2006). Never going home: Does it make us safer? Does it make sense? Sex offenders, residency restrictions, and reforming risk management law. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 97(1), 317–363.
- Richards, H. J., Washburn, J. J., Craig, R., Taheri, A., & Yanisch, D. (2004). Typing rape offenders from their offense narratives. *Individual Differences Research*, 2(2), 97–108.
- Robertiello, G., & Terry, K. J. (2007). Can we profile sex offenders? A review of sex offender typologies. *Aggression & Violent Behavior*, 12(5), 508–518.