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SEXUALLY INTRUSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG ALLEGED CSA MALE VICTIMS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Introduction: Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is one widely cited risk factor for sexually intrusive behavior (SIB) among boys.
Objectives: To identify risk factors for SIB among CSA male victims, the current study involved a prospective examination of all investigations of male CSA victims and those of children suspected of committing SIB´s on other children in Israel over a ten-year period.
Methods: National data files of male victims and those of male suspects investigations, aged 14 or under were electronically merged, allowing the identification of alleged victims who later appeared as suspects of SIB. A comparison group consisted of alleged male victims who were investigated during the first year of the study period (1998) and had no recorded suspicions of SIB by the end of December 2007, allowing a follow up of up to 10 years.
Results: 157 (2%) of the alleged victims appeared later in the records as child suspects of SIB. Comparing victims with and without SIB revealed differences on personal and family factors as well as on the experience of abuse. A regression model controlling for age and family predictors correctly classified over three-quarters of the subjects based on reported experiences of abuse.
Conclusions: The data help predict which of the victims are likely to involve in SIB. The predictive model has implications for the identification of high-risk sexual abuse victims and for the prevention of SIB by children.

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