

CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PEDOPHILIA AND A REVIEW OF THE PENAL TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Summary: Child sexual abuse is a topic of great public interest. Pedophilia is a type of sexual inversions and whose primary interest is directed toward children, predominantly pre-pubertal age. Considering the criminological, medical, psychological, and also sociological specificity of child sexual abuse, it is important to consider the characteristics of the sexual offenders penal treatment, especially in the context of combating recidivism. The paper first analyzes are sexual perversions and inversions, then, the concept and forms of child sexual abuse, as well as pedophilia. Special attention is given to the characteristics and models of sexual offenders penal treatment. The goals of the treatment are certainly to influence the person to become sexually interested in adults, to alleviate the psychic “triggers” of pedophile behavior, to encourage prosocial behavior, to resolve intrapsychic conflicts, etc. The ultimate goal of any model of sex offender treatment is to prevent or reduce recidivism.

Key words: sexual perversions, sexual inversions, pedophilia, penalty treatment, recidivism

Introduction

Looking more closely at the context of violence against children, the division into primary groups of violent activities aimed at children may be identified. It is about physical, psychological and sexual violence. It should also be stressed in the beginning that strict boundaries between the two groups do not actually exist and that it is almost always a case of combined violence against a child, especially if it is a case of sexual violence.

The sexual violence in principle includes any form of exploitation of a child under the age of eighteen years, and for the purpose of sexual gratification

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of adults, which means that a wide range of activities with legal, medical, psychological and sociological point of view can be subsumed under the term sexual violence against children and in fact all categories of minors can be considered a passive subject in a particular situation (child, young minor, older minor).

According to the definition in Article 2 and Article 3 of the Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Justice Protection of Minors¹, a child (in terms of criminal responsibility for an offense) is considered to be a person who has not attained the age of fourteen, a younger minor is a person who has attained the age of fourteen and who has not attained the age of sixteen, and an older minor is a person who has attained the age of sixteen but not eighteen years old.

Bearing in mind the topic of the paper, the paper will first discuss the concept and types of sexual perversions and inversions as pathological sexual phenomena that often lead to sexual deviations (which also includes sexual abuse), then, the concept and forms of sexual abuse of children as a specific criminological category of abusive activities, and consequently pedophilia as a particular form of sexual abuse, bearing in mind that pedophilia is very often the first association with the notion of child sexual abuse, especially in the case of homosexual pedophilia. Special attention will be paid to the characteristics of the penal treatment of sex offenders.

The Concept and Types of Sexual Inversions and Perversions

Sexual drive disorders very often lead to sexual deviation and are therefore very often the subject of criminological and criminal investigations. According to Boskovic, "The common notion of sexual deviance is the attitude and behavior of individuals and groups avoiding heterosexuality, as the natural relationship of a man and a woman in satisfying the internal emotional and biological needs and function of extension of the species. Under sexual kinkiness-paraphilia, as forms of sexual deviance, mean abnormal sexual preferences, that is, manifesting aspirations and satisfying the sexual urge in an unnatural and, for certain culture and environment, morally unacceptable way, in cases where some of the forms of kinkiness are the only and exclusive, way of sexual satisfaction."²

Boskovic also states that "there are very diverse and numerous approaches in the categorization of sexual perceptions, but they are mostly reduced to sexual inversions and sexual perversions."³ Thus, the pathology of sexual urge encompasses various manifestations, and, depending on the mental and/or physical state of the person, may be manifested through different modalities of hypersex-

¹ Law on Juvenile Crime Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles, Official Gazette of RS, No. 85/2005.

² Milo Bošković (2009). Kriminogeni značaj seksualnih devijacija, Zbornik radova Pravnog fakulteta u Novom Sadu, Vol. 43, No. 3, Pravni fakultet u Novom Sadu, p.p. 59-60.

³ Ibid, p. 60.

uality or hyposexuality, and may also manifest itself in the form of sexual perversions and sexual inversions. A topic that interests us in this subheading is sexual inversions, and a shorter conceptual overview of sexual perversions will be made.

As Stocanin states, "sexual behavior is, in fact, a learned behavior, where the individual develops his or her perception of sexual satisfaction, that is, what is socially acceptable within his or her environment. Human sexuality is no longer based on simple behavior, but based on learned behavior, activity, and fulfillment. Sexual perversion or kinkiness is a pathological sexual phenomenon manifested in the way of experiencing orgasm."⁴ Marinkovic explains sexual perversions as "unusual sexual behaviors," and generally considers paraphilia to be "strict antisexual upbringing, childhood sexual abuse (especially between the ages of five and eight), excessive exposure to stimulating sexual behavior, and deviant psychosexual development within the family."⁵

Boskovic includes sexual perversions: "sadism and masochism, exhibitionism, fetishism, transvestism, and voyeurism."⁶ Marinković defines sexual inversions in the sense of "inversion, or substitution, ie. reversal of sexual object."⁷ It should be noted here that some authors identify sexual perversions with sexual inversions, counting all their modalities into one group, most commonly called - sexual perversions. In this sense, Kron defines sexual perversions "as any form of sexual behavior that deviates significantly from current norms and is considered pathological in a given culture."⁸ However, Boskovic makes a clear distinction between sexual perversions and inversions, and includes the following modalities in the group of sexual inversions:

- Homosexuality, which "is broadly regarded as a sexual orientation in the relatively lasting emotional, spiritual and sexual appeal of same-sex individuals. It is also known as pederism/pederasty, uranism, third sex";
- Pedophilia and gerontophilia, where pedophilia is considered to be "an inverse form of sexual kinkiness, a tendency of adults towards children of the same or opposite sex, and predominantly manifested in sexual play with female or male children, or both, depending on the type of pedophile. In contrast, sexual orientation towards older people is referred to as gerontophilia";
- Necrophilia, which occurs "as a form of erotic in the exhibitionistic, sadistic or sexual gratification of human corpses, enjoying watching the bodies of the dead, or having sexual relations with them";
- Zoophilia (zoorastia), which is conceptually defined as the pathological phenomenon of sexual intercourse with animals."⁹

⁴ Selma Stočanin (2013). Pedofilija, jedan od oblika seksualne perversije, Kriminalističke teme, br. 3-4, Fakultet za kriminalistiku, kriminologiju i sigurnosne studije Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Sarajevo, p. 127.

⁵ Darko Marinković (2012). Kriminalistički relevantne klasifikacije silovanja, NBP - Žurnal za kriminalistiku i pravo, Vol. 17, No. 2, Kriminalističko-policijska akademija, Beograd, p. 54.

⁶ See more: Milo Bošković (2009)., op. cit., pp. 67-71.

⁷ Darko Marinković (2012)., op. cit., p. 54.

⁸ Lepasova Kron (1989). Psihološka tumačenja i istraživanja ličnosti sekularnih prestupnika, Beograd, JRKK, p. 72.

⁹ Milo Bošković (2009)., op. cit., p. 62-67.

Having said that, a concrete assessment of the existence of sexual deviance in a particular case depends on various factors that determine the attitude of the social community - primarily on sociological and cultural conditions, and also on the moral and ethical choices of society.

Explaining sexual perversions and sexual inversions as forms of sexual deviance, Boskovic concludes that "Sexual inversions are inclinations and phenomena where the sexual urge is unnaturally directed at the subject, while sexual perversions are characterized by the unnatural conditions under which a person experiences sexual arousal. Basically, the most serious forms of sexual abuse occur in some combinations of both of these forms."¹⁰

The Concept and Forms of Child Sexual Abuse

The definitions of child sexual abuse are numerous and varied, although, by their structure and scope, they are all equally taken into account when explaining sexual abuse more closely.

The Council of Europe definition was consulted in the text of the National Study on the Social Problem of Child Sexual Abuse in the Republic of Serbia¹¹ which refers to the following in the sexual abuse of children:

- "a) having sexual intercourse with a child who has not reached the legal age for sexual activity under the relevant regulations or state law;
- b) sexual intercourse with the child has been done: under duress, using force or threat; or the abuse was committed by a person the child trusts, authority or who has influence over the child, including those within the family; the abuse was committed against a child in a particularly vulnerable situation, with particular emphasis on mental and physical disabilities or a dependent position;
- c) child prostitution and child pornography, such as: employing a child in prostitution or causing child prostitution; coercing the child into prostitution or profit or otherwise exploiting the child for such purposes; receiving compensation from child prostitution; making child pornography; offering or making available child pornography; distribution or transmission of child pornography; obtaining child pornography for themselves or another person; possession of child pornography; aware access through information and communication technologies to child pornography."¹²

As Stevanovic explains, "sexual abuse of children means any contact or interaction between the child and the adults go through vaginal, anal or oral intercourse, as well as all other forms of contact with the child being implemented

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 201, Lanzarote, 25.X.2007.

¹² Ljiljana Bogovac, Stanislava Otašević, Viktorija Cucić, Dušica Popadić (2015). Nacionalna studija o društvenom problemu seksualnog zlostavljanja dece u republici srbiji – kratak preliminarni izveštaj, Incest trauma centar, Beograd, p. 11.

for sexual purposes".¹³ Zegarac says that "Sexual abuse means "to lead on or to force a child or young minor to engage in sexual activities."¹⁴

According to Milosavljevic, "sexual violence against children can be viewed in a narrower or wider sense. Thus, in the narrow sense, it will mean "any form of satisfaction of sexual needs and urges by physical, psychological or other force or superiority", while sexual violence in the broad sense will mean "any form of verbal, gestural or physical contact with the sexual content of at least two persons regardless of gender, on the scale of sexual messages, lascivious words, stories, and sexual offerings, to the point of showing sexual symbols, touching, attempting or having sexual intercourse and rape, if it is the result of the unwanted and unaccepted attitude of any participant in these relationships when it comes to adults and regardless of the existence or absence of will, desires, and knowledge when the object of such relationships is a minor."¹⁵

In summary, "The operationalization of child sexual abuse is very different in the literature, and one or more of the following forms of violence are commonly explored:

- no sexual contact (making compliments and requiring sexual content, exposing, showing,
- viewing private/intimate body parts and organs, etc.); with sexual contact (touching, caressing, kissing and more);
- violent sexual intercourse (oral, anal, vaginal);
- combined sexual violence."¹⁶

Given a large number of definitions of sexual violence against children, there are also several different phenomenological concepts of this phenomenon.¹⁷ Some characteristic manifestations of child sexual abuse, represented in practice, as analyzed in theory, are: pedophilia (which is also the first association with the concept of sexual abuse); incest; child prostitution, child sex tourism, child trafficking, child pornography, child grooming, child marriages as a form of child sexual abuse, child sexual abuse within religious institutions, child sexual abuse within social welfare institutions, female genital mutilation, etc.¹⁸ These are, therefore, just some of the characteristic forms of child sexual abuse that are most commonly identified in practice. What is a significant feature of the phe-

¹³ Ivana Stevanović (2002). Osvrt na neka pitanja seksualnog nasilja prema deci, *Temida*, Vol. 5, No. 3., Viktimološko društvo Srbije, Beograd, str. 41.

¹⁴ Nevenka Žegarac, (2004). *Deca koja čekaju: izazovi i trendovi profesionalne prakse u zaštiti dece od zlostavljanja*, Save the Children UK/Beogradska kancelarija i Centar za prava deteta, Beograd, p. 32.

¹⁵ Milosav Milosavljević (1998). *Nasilje nad decom*, Fakultet političkih nauka Beograd, p. 44. according to: Nikola Petković (2015). *Zanemarivanje i zlostavljanje dece u Srbiji – fenomenologija, etiologija i društvena reakcija*, doctoral dissertation, Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju Univerziteta u Beogradu, p. 35.

¹⁶ Љиљана Боговац et al., (2015). op. cit., стр. 12.

¹⁷ Željko Bjelajac, Aleksandar Filipović (2020). *Perspektive zaštite dece od zloupotreba na internetu*, *Kultura polisa*, Vol. 17, No. 41, Kultura-Polis i Institut za evropske studije, pp. 259-271.

¹⁸ See more: Nina Milenović (2013). *Seksualno zlostavljanje dece – oblici i učestalost*, master work, Pravni fakultet Univerziteta u Nišu, p. 27-50.

nomenon itself is that sexual abuse in general, especially against children, is a taboo topic that is still very little talked about today. The phenomenon is also characterized by the fact that the child's parents themselves are often included in the system of "cover-up", and one of the frequent reasons for such treatment is the fact that when entrusting the child, the parent does not believe or does not want to believe the allegations of abuse. For these and many other reasons, the dimensions and effects of child sexual abuse are best shown in data from the practice.

According to Petkovic and associates, "If we look at the data of the Incest Trauma Center as an organization that deserves extraordinary credibility in the Republic of Serbia when it comes to the topic of sexual violence against children, it should be noted that in the period 1994-2004. As many as 98.25% of abusers in Serbia were known to the child, while in the period 2004-2009. this share was 100%."¹⁹

According to data from the Incest Trauma Center presented in the National Study on the Social Problem of Child Sexual Abuse in the Republic of Serbia, among other things, the following principal conclusions were reached: "at the age of 10 to 18, there are 4 children in every school unit in Serbia that have survived some form of sexual assault and 4 other children who know someone who happened. At this point (2015), 2 children from each school department are exposed to sexual violence. In elementary school, children first disclose to their family, which they do not trust. Young people in high schools most often tell a friend or friend who is more likely to trust them. Of the 2/3 children who disclose what happened to them, more than half of the people they confided in do nothing. Only 7% of them report the case to the competent services."²⁰ The study also points out that "the most common place where violence occurs is at home, in 32% of cases, and certainly what creates concerns are social networks with 22% cases where the child received and was exposed to explicit sexual content. The data shows that acute sexual violence (violence that persists) is more common in primary school children. The average age at which sexual violence occurred was 14 years and the children dared to report trauma survivors for an average period of up to 2 years after the abuse."²¹

In the continuation of the paper, more emphasis will be put on pedophilia as a particular form of sexual abuse.

Criminological Analysis of Pedophilia

Pedophilia originates from the Greek word paidós - child and filéó - I love, love, and it represents sexual strangeness, ie. sexual preference for children of

¹⁹ Nikola Petković, Zoran Pavlović, Jelena Dimitrijević (2012). Krivičnopravna zaštita dece od seksualnog zlostavljanja (predlozi de lege ferenda), Specijalna edukacija i rehabilitacija, Vol. 11, No. 2, Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju Univerziteta u Beogradu, p. 312.

²⁰ Ljiljana Bogovac et al., (2015). op. cit., p. 7.

²¹ Ibid., p. 8.

the same or opposite sex.²² Korajlic and Muharemi state that a pedophile is, as a rule, "an adult who engages in any kind of sexual activity with persons legally defined as children."²³ Matulic states that "the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems Among Sexual Disorders includes Pedophilia (F65.5), which is described as a sexual preference for children, boys and/or girls, usually in the pre-pubertal or early puberty phase."²⁴ The terms of what pedophilia is referred to Ispanovic-Radojkovic and Ignjatovic say "contact activities, such as rape, forcing a child to have a vaginal, anal or oral intercourse, sexualized caressing, touching, using the child for adult masturbation, then non-contact activities within voyeurism, obscene speech or exhibitionism. in front of the child."²⁵

In this section, it is important to emphasize that the legislation of each state determines the age at which a person is considered a child, and what are the consequences of sexual and related contact with a person who is not considered a child but has not yet reached the age of maturity. As mentioned in the introduction, according to the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Justice Protection of Minors Act, a child is considered to be a person who has not attained the age of fourteen; a younger minor considers a person who has reached the age of sixteen and has not attained the age of eighteen. According to Radojkovic Ispanović and Zegarac, "under the Criminal Code²⁶ in Serbia, a child under the age of 14 cannot give his or her consent, that is, it is not valid in any case because the child is not yet mature enough - neither cognitively, emotionally nor socially. When a child reaches the age of 14, the court only assesses whether sexual contact with the minor was committed under duress, use of force or threat to directly attack the life or body of the child or his/her close person, or assess whether there was a relationship of subordination or dependence, or whether it is sexual violence against a person who is mentally ill, has a developmental disability, or whether the sexual intercourse is a result of the exploitation of powerlessness or any other condition of the minor in terms of inability to resist."²⁷ The same authors state that "certain adult-child relationships in which an adult has a special position of responsibility, trust and power in relation to the child (parents, guardians, foster parents, teachers, educators, health and other

²² Selma Stočanin (2013)., op. cit., p. 129.

²³ Nedžad Korajlić, Driton Muharremi (2011). Heuristička kriminalistika, Univerzitet Travnik, p. 625.

²⁴ Tonči Matulić (2018). Neki najrecentniji aspekti fenomena pedofilije u Crkvi, Bogoslovska smotra, Vol. 88, No. 4, p. 899.

²⁵ Veronika Ispanović Radojković, Tanja Ignjatović (2011). Oblici i pokazatelji zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja, u: Zaštita deteta od zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja primena opšteg protokola ed. V. Ispanović Radojković, Centar za prava deteta, Beograd, p. 31.

²⁶ Criminal Code, "Official Gazette of RS", no. 85/2005, 88/2005 - corr., 107/2005 - corr., 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016 and 35/2019.

²⁷ Veronika Ispanović Radojković, Nevenka Žegarac (2011). Definicije zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja deteta,; Zaštita deteta od zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja primena opšteg protokola ed. V. Ispanović Radojković, Centar za prava deteta, Beograd, p. 12.

public personnel) do not allow sexual activity with a minor a person over the age of 14, regardless of the child's understanding and consent to the activity."²⁸

According to the analyzes done by Mužinic and Vukota, the theory often cites the division of pedophilia into "primary and secondary." Secondary pedophilia is the result of another pathology (schizophrenic psychosis) that is not specifically related to pedophilia, while primary pedophilia stands as a separate psychiatric disorder."²⁹

In the context of this, "pedophilia may include, but is not limited to:

- forcing or forcing the child to engage in any sexual activity, contact or non-contact,
- the exploitative use of a child for prostitution or other unlawful sexual acts and the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials ."³⁰

Considering the criminological, medical, psychological, and sociological specificity of sexual abuse of children in general, and pedophilia as a special form of this group, it is important to consider the characteristics of the sexual offenders' penal treatment, especially in the context of combating recidivism in committing crimes in this sphere.

Characteristics and Models of Penal Treatment of Sex Offenders

Analyzing the treatment of sex offenders throughout history, Lukovic and Petrovic conclude that the history of combating sex offender "records several different models of achieving this goal, from castration, through different dehumanized methods of influencing the integrity of the human personality, to attempts to re-socialize and return individuals to society."³¹

Most sex offender treatment programs today aim to effectively reduce the percentage of special returnees who commit this type of crime. Thus, the goal of a sex offender treatment program is to "reduce the risk of recidivism".³² However, it is often the case that all sex offenders are treated the same way, even though they have diametrically different treatment needs.

Primacy in the treatment of sex offenders is occupied by cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). According to Lukovic and Petrovic, "The main components of cognitive-behavioral treatments are: treating cognitive distortions and denials, developing and increasing empathy for the victim, reducing intimacy and closeness deficits that enable attachment, developing emotion management skills,

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Lana Mužinić, Ljiljana Vukota (2010). Tretman seksualnih delinkvenata i zaštita zajednice, Medicinska naklada, Zagreb.

³⁰ Veronika Išpanović Radojković, Nevenka Žegarac (2011)., op. cit., p. 13.

³¹ Milica Luković, Vera Petrović (2017). Modeli tretmana seksualnih prestupnika, Specijalna edukacija i rehabilitacija, Vol. 16, No. 3, Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju Univerziteta u Beogradu, p. 345.

³² Karen Gelb (2007). Recidivism of sex offenders research paper, Sentencing Advisory Council, Melbourne.

eliminating or reducing deviant sexual preferences, strengthening the ability to self-regulate (emotions, behaviors, cognitive and interpersonal regulation) of sexually delinquent behavior."³³

However, as Kuzmanovic points out, "there are many controversial issues when it comes to the application of specialized treatments in penitentiary facilities that apply to sex offenders. Questions such as: how long should a prison sentence last for sexual offenses (primarily against children); does the use of psychological treatment in prisons affect the risk of reoffending and how courts balance the need for rehabilitation for offenders and the need for society to protect their citizens, is tasked with finding the most appropriate treatment for sexual offenders."³⁴

Also, "statistics show that sexual delinquents will not commit recidivism if they increase their effectiveness in the treatment, mainly because of a modern model of behavior modification. Recidivism prevention teaches the offender to recognize a situation that is specific to the risk of recidivism."³⁵

Before treatment, "sex offenders must be clearly categorized. After categorization, treatment is most appropriate when it focuses on the sex offender and their specific needs."³⁶

In general, CBT is the most commonly used treatment for sex offenders. Research into the efficacy of this type of treatment shows "that the recidivism rate decreases by 85 to 95% when using models based on CBT."³⁷

According to Lukovic and Petrovic, "Some of the cognitive-behavioral treatment programs for sex offenders include the Community Sex Offenders Treatment Program (Community Sex Offenders Group work program, earlier West Midlands Program), the Clearwater Treatment Program (USA), Thames Valey Sex Offenders Group work Program and the Northumbria Sex Offender Program. These programs are generally implemented in penitentiary facilities, combined with imprisonment."³⁸

In addition to CBT, other models of sex offender treatment have been developed and implemented, such as Relapse Prevention-RP, Self-Regulation Mode-SRM, Risk, Need, and Responsivity -RNR and Good Lives Model-GLM.³⁹

³³ Milica Luković, Vera Petrović (2017)., op. cit., p. 347.; Pamela Yates (2003). Treatment of adult sexual offenders: A therapeutic cognitive-behavioral model of intervention, *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, Vol. 12, No. 3-4, Taylor & Francis Online, UK, pp. 195-232.

³⁴ Marija Kuzmanović (2018). *Uticaj specijalizovanog penalnog tretmana na redukciju rizika ecidivizma kod seksualnih delinkvenata*, doctoral dissertation, Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju, Univerzitet u Beogradu, p. 99.

³⁵ Ibid, p. 100.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Karl R. Hanson, Pamela Yates (2013). Psychological treatment of sex offenders, *Current Psychiatry Reports*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Springer, UK, article 348, 1-8.

³⁸ Milica Luković, Vera Petrović (2017)., op. cit., p. 348.

³⁹ Marija Kuzmanović (2018)., op. cit., p. 105.

Conclusion

Child sexual abuse is a topic of great public interest. The issue of criminal treatment of sex offenders (especially when it comes to pedophilia, as a very specific and particularly pronounced form of sexual abuse) certainly attracts considerable public attention.

The paper first analyzes the concept and types of sexual perversions and inversions, then, the concept and forms of sexual abuse of children as a specific criminological category of violent activities, and consequently pedophilia itself. Special attention is given to the characteristics and models of sexual offenders' penal treatment.

As can be inferred from all of the above, pedophilia is a type of sexual inversion whose primary interest is directed towards children, predominantly of pre-pubertal age. An important characteristic of pedophiles is that they are convinced that they are not doing anything illegal or bad and that their activities are normal, that they do not harm the psychophysical development of the child, and even go so far as to be convinced that the child, the victim of such behavior, enjoys these activities.

Penal treatment of sex offenders in general, and especially in the field of pedophilia, is therefore very specific, as it is mostly carried out while a person is serving a prison sentence or while in a psychiatric institution for mandatory treatment and care, under the same security measure.

One of the significant problems in applying some treatment model is the motive that causes the sex offender to approach the treatment itself. Very often, the motive is not a change in lifestyle and sexual habits, but a short-term benefit manifested in parole, contact with family members, especially if children are concerned, etc.

The goals of pedophilia treatment are certainly to influence the person to become sexually interested in adults, to alleviate the psychological "triggers" of pedophile behavior, to encourage prosocial behavior, to resolve intrapsychic conflicts, etc. The ultimate goal of any model of sex offender treatment is to prevent or reduce recidivism.

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4. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 201, Lanzarote, 25.X.2007.
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КРИМИНОЛОШКА АНАЛИЗА ПЕДОФИЛИЈЕ И ОСВРТ НА ПЕНАЛНИ ТРЕТМАН СЕКСУАЛНИХ ПРЕСТУПНИКА

Сажетак: Сексуално злостављање деце је тема која изазива велико интересовање јавности. Педофилија је врста сексуалних инверзија чији је примарни интерес усмерен ка деци, претежно предбубертетског узраста. Имајући у виду криминолошку, медицинску, психолошку, па и социолошку специфичност сексуалног злостављања деце, значајно је сагледати карактеристике пеналног третмана сексуалних преступника, нарочито у контексту сузбијања рецидивизма. У раду су прво анализирани сексуалне перверзије и инверзије, затим, појам и облици сексуалног злостављања деце, као и педофилија. Посебан осврт у раду учињен је на карактеристике и моделе пеналног третмана сексуалних преступника. Циљеви третмана су свакако утицање на то да се лице почне сексуално занимати за одрасле, ублажавање психичких „окидача“ педофилског понашања, подстицање просоцијалног понашања, решавање унутарпсихичких конфликта, итд. Крајњи циљ било ког модела третмана сексуалних преступника јесте превенирање или смањење рецидивизма.

Кључне речи: сексуалне перверзије, сексуалне инверзије, педофилија, пенални третман, рецидивизам