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| **Study Identifier** | **Aim** | **Method and population** | **Location** | **Programme** |
| Allan (2004) | Which therapeutic approaches would be most effective with sexually violent children and how these approaches would inform practitioners about reasons children became sexually violent and what role parents played in intervention | Social workers, psychologists, counsellors, psychiatrists and therapists. | Australia | Not specified |
| Allan (2006) | To investigate experiences of therapeutic practitioners who worked with children identified as sexually violent. | Social workers, psychologists, counsellors, psychiatrists and therapists. | Australia | Not specified |
| Belton et al (2014)  | To understand how manualised treatment programme for males aged 12-18 with harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) is used and experienced in a social care context. | Young people and their parents or carers | United Kingdom | Change for Good |
| Brogi & Bagley (1998) | To establish if Utting recommendations (Children in the Public Care, 1991) had been adopted, locally or nationally; and to investigate whether child and young adolescent victims of sexual abuse continue to be held along with disturbed and assaultive children and adolescents, | Managers of secure residential centres for young people | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Cheung & Brandes (2011)  | To examine factors that service providers consider as effective components in programs that help young male sexual offenders to achieve rehabilitation. | Service and treatment professionals | United States | Not specified |
| Deacon (2015) | How CSCS deal with referrals of children with SHB; Reflections of social work (SW) practitioners when working with these families; User (parent/carer) views about how cases were managed; Parent/carer experience of SW interventions. Best practice recommendations to inform effective intervention by SW practitioners, and training to be offered | Social work practitioners | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Draper et al (2013) | To qualitatively evaluate the Fight with Insight (FWI) programme using a case-study approach | FWI participants, parents of FWI participants, and comparison group of youth offenders who had only participated in CBT sessions, but not in alternative therapies, such as boxing. | South Africa | Fight With Insight |
| Duane et al (2002)  | To document changes in a group of parents’ psychological adjustment over the course of the NIAP Parents Group Programme and to explore the psychological processes that underpin these changes. | Parents attending psycho-educational support group for parents of adolescents who have committed a sexual offence | Ireland | NIAP Parents Group Programme |
| Farmer & Pollock (2003) | To draw out key themes about management of problematic sexual behaviours in foster and residential care. | Sexually abused and/or abusing young people aged 10 or over | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Geary et al (2011)  | To identify consumer perspectives of strengths and weaknesses of programme delivery at three community treatment programmes for sexually abusive youth | Adolescents plus a range of caregiver roles (parent, extended family member, step-parent, placement caregiver) | New Zealand | Not specified |
| Green & Masson (2002) | To analyse a wide range of knowledge, attitudes and sexual behaviours of children in residential care | Children, residential workers, managers and social workers | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Griffin et al (1997)  | To describe how group-based work with potentially isolated local professionals may help treatment program to maintain systemic perspective | Group leaders participating in 30-week treatment programme | United Kingdom | Young Abusers Project’Group based programme |
| Hall (2006) | To see how one social services department had responded to national guidance, issued in Working Together (DoH, 1991), | Social Workers | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Halse et al (2012)  | To gain better understanding of treatment components that IASOs considered effective in eliciting positive changes, both personally and within family environment. | Intrafamilial Adolescent Sex Offenders' | Australia | Not specified |
| Jones (2014) | To identify how parents of ASOs felt when they provided support to their child after his sexual offenseTo identify their lived experience and describe ways in which they coped with the emotional toll. | Parents and parental figures of adolescents who have sexually offended (ASOs) | United States | Not specified |
| Ladwa-Thomas & Sanders (1999) | To explore social worker definitions of abusive behaviour, views as to the causes of young people abusing others, social work intervention and personal resources needed to work with young abusers. | Social workers | United Kingdom | Not specified |
| Lambie et al (2000) | To gather detailed information about clients’ experiences of the Wilderness programme | Adolescent sexual offenders who had attended a community treatment programme | New Zealand | Outdoor wilderness group programme |
| Lawson (2003) | To explore treatment from the perspective of youths who have molested children. | Youths who have molested children | United States | Not specified |
| Martin (2004) | To explore the experience of participants in a treatment program to obtain a better understanding of individual, interpersonal, and social factors | Male adolescents (15-18), having completed treatment program for adolescent sexual offenders | United States | Not specified |
| Miller (2011)  | To explore the process by which cultural meaning systems have been made available to residents in their interactions with the adult ‘experts’ (i.e. the correctional staff) in this particular setting. | Young women who have perpetrated sexual abuse | United States | Think It Over program |
| Muster (1992) | To accumulate information on attitudes to confrontational versus sympathetic treatment methods | Counselors and psychologists | United States | Not specified |
| Pierce (2011) | To describe the lived experience of parents of adolescents who had sexually offended. | Parents/parental figures of adolescents legally adjudicated for sexual offenses and currently involved in sex offender-specific treatment. | United States | Family Treatment Program (FTP) |
| Slattery et al (2012) | To assess risks and needs of young males convicted of sexual offences, and piloted interventions to address these needs while in custody and following release in to community | Convicted prisoners and remand prisoners (16-20 years) | Ireland | Not specified |
| Somervell & Lambie (2009) | To explore the function of the WT camps and to theorize about the processes underlying this function. | Male adolescents from 1318 years | New Zealand | Wilderness Therapy (WT) |
| Yoder (2013) | To understand the process of family-inclusive treatment and to understand how families contribute to positive outcomes | Approved Colorado treatment providers | United States  | Functional Family Therapy (FFT) |
| Yoder & Ruch (2015) | What strategies do service providers use to engage families in treatment of youth who have sexually offended? | Treatment providers and probation officers | United States | Functional Family Therapy (FFT) |