Name

Professor

Course

Date

Assessments and Juvenile Offenders

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a family centered intervention and prevention procedure that has been used effectively in many instances to tackle a variety of high-risk youth and their families. Per se, FFT is a perfect illustration of the contemporary forms of family-centred treatments for adolescent behavior issues. The program incorporates and blends extensive clinical experience, recognized clinical theory, and empirically supported values (Sexton and Turner 2). FFT provides for the efficient intervention in multifaceted and intricate challenges through clinical practice which is culturally sensitive and adaptably structured.

Even though FFT is usually applied as an intervention procedure, it is a successful prevention program for high-risk adolescents and their families. FFT may incorporate substitutes to internment, diversion, probation, and return initiatives for youth coming back to the community from a highly restricting environment. This paper will survey its appropriate use for juvenile offenders, strengths/limitations, and the ethical implications.

Appropriate use of FFT for Juvenile Offenders

A supervisor-grounded strategy of assessing psychologist adherence could be adequately applied to execute the current evaluation of the quality of a treatment model. This kind of assessment might be vital in ensuring the efficient application of a treatment model in a community context (Sexton and Turner 15).

Moreover, it is important to methodically tackle the dosage and mode of supervision and training and comprehend the institutional and psychologist precise facets that impact the capacity to facilitate positive results in FFT

To experience positive results for FFT, it should be administered in accurate and exact ways that exhibit the psychoanalyst observance of the clinical model, especially with high-risk youth (Sexton and Turner 15).

Strengths and Limitations of FFT

Considering the high costs of legal services and incarceration, FFT could be an affordable substitute for communities that exhibit reduced recidivism rates. Whereas FFT treatment costs could be $700-$1000 per household, the average cost for residential initiatives or imprisonment can cost around $6000-$13500 (The University of Kansas 49).

Conversely, although FFT could be affordable, the training and implementation costs can be high. First-year start-up expenses can cost around $20000 or more. Some organizations have approximated the value at $2000 or more per household (The University of Kansas 49).

Additionally, given that the procedure has been studied for only 30 years, there is limited research that proves the program's efficiency. From the limited studies, only two seem to demonstrate a robust experimental design employing random assignment of participants. Moreover, one research increased follow-up recidivism rates for juvenile offenders that were involved in FFT three years into maturity (The University of Kansas 49).

The ethical implications of FFT. *Discretion*. Psychoanalysts usually experience the ethical scenarios concerning confidentiality since the identified client is often more than one individual. Psychologists should be sincere with the family from the start of the treatment to educate them about their right to discretion and make them aware that the therapist will not

disclose private family information (Margolin 799). To prevent this problem, the psychoanalyst may choose to decline discussions with individual family members (Miller).

Informed Consent

This can also be a significant ethical problem for family and youth therapists. The initial request for assistance to a psychoanalyst frequently comes from one of the family members that may attempt to force other family members into treatment. This might impact treatment because the psychologist may be unsuspectingly perceived as a collaborator in the situation (Miller). This happens particularly when the other family members are hesitant to be part of therapy.

Conclusion. Indeed, FTT has a unique methodical individualized family-based approach to violence, drug abuse, and juvenile crime. The stages of the procedure offer psychoanalysts particular objectives for every family interaction. Even though it is organized, every step aligns to core values that aid the psychologist to alter and adjust the aims of the stage to the specific traits of the family. This guarantees therapy reliability while maintaining respect for individual families and their cultures.

Works Cited

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