

you paper is not analyzing the laws, but making an argument

Analyzing Sex Offender Laws

Assignment 3

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Analyzing Sex Offender Laws

Introduction

do not label the introduction

Lawmakers have long ~~in the past~~ treated sex offenses as different crimes from others, but in the recent history, they have changed the release of offenders from prison with the introduction of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification. The law mainly requires the sex offenders to report to the police to offer reliable details once released from prison. Which ~~includes~~ their name, DNA test, marital status, place of living, and a list of contacts. The registration laws also dictate the localities ~~that~~ ^{where} the sex offenders should be and should avoid mostly near schools and day care centers (Easterly, 2015). There is the debate that these laws should be changed based on the impact they have on the offender ~~putting into consideration~~ ^{comma} they have already served their terms in jail. ~~Some may be from prison and change~~ ^{considering}, but when subjected to the laws, they may see themselves as culprits and unwanted in the society. Will ~~make~~ ^{making} changes to the rulings be of benefit to both the community and the sex offenders or will it cause such acts typical?
 Andrea :A question is not a thesis statement; you need a clear thesis statement answering the topic question.

Current History and status of the issue

the sentence does not make sense. What do you mean? The parts do not fit.

The laws and the restrictions guided by the fact that the sex offenders even after being released from prison are highly recidivistic and dangerous and specialize in sex offenses. ~~They~~ ^{who is "they"?} assumed that even after being released the spirit of committing the sex offense may still be in them and therefore, ~~the need~~ ^{do you mean: it is necessary?} to register and monitor their movement. Sex offense causes ~~the~~ emotional and physical disturbance ~~on~~ ^{to} the party abused, and hence the law does not take chances of letting the offenders free even after release from prison. ~~They~~ ^{who is "they"? confusing pronoun} work every bit to ensure everything is under control, and no other such incidences occur. What this means is that the sex

offender registration system should serve as a deterrent for defining the would-be offenders. It denotes we are already aware of the kind of people we expect to hear they committed a sex crime. Is this a way of giving the sex offenders a motive to continue with the act, or does it prevent them from such statutes? Looking at it in this perspective, once marked a thief, then people expect him to steal, so do sex offenders. The sex offender laws, therefore, have not been seen to have any impact on the change of how they behave considering a research done before and after the rulings.

lacks documented support
the paragraph is also somewhat confusing because of sentence structure

Social problem

Research has identified that there is a host of collateral consequences on the sex offenders which is the registration after being released from prison. Among the many problems that these sex offenders faced with include residence restrictions, housing instability, loss of interpersonal relationships, and difficulty accessing social support mechanism. The laws may be said to provide severe consequences to ensure that such characters in the community are avoided (Levenson, 2014). However, does not put into consideration that the sex offender has already served their terms in jail. Most people prefer that instead of the laws following the offender even after being released, they should be charged with more years in prison and discharged as free persons like other criminals.

you list only one consequence

wrong verb tense

lacks a subject: FRAGMENT

PRONOUN error

source of the information?

Ethical/moral problem

The current practice of registering the sex offenders seems to be encouraging the offenses the more. If the criminals are registered, they look like the society expects them to do such acts. It may not be a wonder a sex offender repeats that practice since they feel they are licensed to

surprising if

wonder

repeats

repeating

PRONOUN errors

The pronoun errors add confusion to the paper.

do so. This system makes the society look like certification sex offenses. They are laws to prevent such acts. The edict has marked them as likely committers of sexual offenses.

The paragraph lacks documentation

Inequity

Evidence demonstrates that the sex offense laws are fundamentally **inaccurate**. There is the need to reconsider the registration based on them. However, **does not mean** that the acts should be eliminated (Meloy, 2013). There are risk factors considered when dealing with the sex offenders like prior offenses, victim age, personality disorders and having never been married. The above considerations should be regarded ~~as therefore~~ when determining the sex offenders that should and should not register. There is the need to avoid the inequity when subjecting the offenders to appropriate **sentencing**.

or unequal?

lacks a subject

The paragraph needs clarity and development. It has good points, however.

sentencing brings in a new topic

Conclusion

→ Sex offense laws are good as **they control the extent to which such acts are committed**. The offense, however, should be addressed based on the nature of the sex offense not to mark everyone as a sex offender without proper basis. The above-stated considerations should be analyzed when **sentencing** the lawbreakers to ensure fairness despite the wrongs done. Sex laws categorized on the nature of the act and the victims involved. The sex offenders should not be treated as a homogenous group or with the same degree of punitiveness.

do they?

your topic is not sentencing, but sex offender registration laws

FRAGMENT

Your conclusion moves off-topic. The conclusion is to summarize the problems identified above and promise a solution. We will discuss in class.

You have a good understanding of the topic, Andrea, and good ideas. However, please edit the writing for sentence clarity and grammar. It is at points very difficult to understand. Use tutor.com to help you master sentence structure and Grammarly to help you master grammar.

References

Easterly, B. (2015). Playing politics with sex offender laws: An event history analysis of the Initial Community Notification Laws across American states. *Policy Studies Journal*, 43(3), 355-378.

Levenson, J. S., & Zgoba, K. M. (2014). Sex offender residence restrictions: the law of unintended consequences. *Sex offender laws: failed policies, new directions*. ^FSpringer, New York, 180-189.
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Meloy, M., Boatwright, J., & Curtis, K. (2013). Views from the top and bottom: Lawmakers and practitioners discuss sex offender laws. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38(4), 616-638. Retrieved from <https://www.link.springer.com/content/pdf>

good job, Andrea