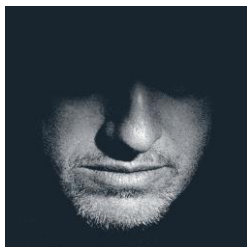


Sex Offenders: What Every Criminal Justice Professional Should Know & Creepy but Crucial – Advanced Grooming

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Workshop Topics for the Day More Than You Ever Wanted to Know About Sex Offenders and "The Forgotten Studies"

Sex Offenders: What Judges, Prosecutors, Investigators and Child Advocates Should Know:

- The "math" of CSA & SA.
- How people develop sexual interest in children.
- Incident, disclosure, reporting, arrest and conviction rates.
 - Male and female offenders
- Detected vs. non-detected crimes and "cross-over" behavior "(polygraph vs. non)
- "Recidivism" vs. re-offense

Creepy But Crucial Information: Advanced Grooming as Described by Child Molesters

- Sex offender "grooming" tactics
- False allegations and med evidence.

What Sex Offenders Can Teach us About Interviewing

- Anecdotal comments from offenders
- Investigative interview
- Studies that looked at "what works."

Protecting Your Children: Advice From Child Molesters

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Goals for Today

- One view into the development of pedophilic interests.
- A broader view of sexual offending and victimization.
- Appreciation for how many people offend, how many are victimized and how few crimes are detected and processed by our current system.
- Understand how/why children/victims do not resist, report, or in some cases, recover.
- Why parents/other adults/agencies fail to act responsibly.
- Improve our ability to hold them accountable.
- Other methods of prevention.

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"You Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Flinch."

- Death by Power Point!
 - You will feel overwhelmed and overloaded (this could be done in a 2 day class!)
- May challenge your beliefs/perception/training.
- Will review a variety of studies, footage and anecdotal information from offenders.
- Video clips and quotes/clients = confidentiality.
- Relevant to LEA, DA's and court, CAC/CJC staff, victim advocates, therapists, YSO and school staff.
- Some newer, some older, some very old....

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History and Research

- The focus and quality of research have changed over time.
- Once an area of science is well studied, the areas of focus change and evolve.
- The areas of sex offender research that are most pertinent to your specific jobs were conducted in the mid 90's to mid 2000's.

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Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adult by Child Molesters, (Jewell Jensen, Jensen & Bailey, 2002)

- Why does grooming work?
 - Most adult don't know what to look for.
 - Most adults don't want to see it or believe it.
- How does grooming work?
 - By targeting specific children, families and communities to exploit.
 - Seducing the child/ren and adults.
 - Preparing for disclosure/confrontation
 - Learning from experience.



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Advice From Child Molesters

- ◆ Help adults understand that children “are no match.”
- ◆ Teach adults to understand, recognize and intervene/ stop grooming
- ◆ Teach adults to react appropriately to the cons they use to talk people out of believing victims and reporting.
- ◆ Help adults/parents understand the need to teach both sides of the coin.
- ◆ Help adults understand the need to talk to children periodically.
- ◆ Help adults understand “we are everywhere and anyone.”

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Goals for Adult Community Education Focused on Sexual Crimes

- ◆ Protect children, increase disclosure and reporting.
- ◆ Increase support and advocacy for victims.
- ◆ Increase public support for LEA, effective treatment and community supervision.
- ◆ Jury education.
- ◆ Raise fewer offenders!

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Main Target Audiences

- ◆ Parents/PTA Groups
- ◆ School staff/administrators
- ◆ Faith Community
 - Parents
 - Ministers/Pastors/Priests/Rabbis
 - Church Administrators
 - Volunteers
- ◆ YSO’s
 - Head Start
 - Boys and Girls Clubs
 - Youth Sports
 - Parks/Rec or Camp Staff

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Disclosure/Reporting Rates of CSA

- ◆ Only 5% to 16% of children who were being sexually abused disclosed.
- ◆ Not all of the disclosures were reported to officials.



2018 -	Lahtinen,H., Laitila, A., Korkman, J., & Ellonen, N.
2017 -	Iaggia, R., Collin-Vézina, D., & Lateef, R.
2016 -	Münzer, A., Fegert, J. M., Ganser, H. G., Loos, S., Witt, A., & Gold, L.
2015 -	Collin-Vézina, D., De La Sablonnière-Grin, M., Palmer, A. M., & Milne, L.
2014 -	Foster, J. M., & Hagedorn, W. B.
2008 -	Sorsoli, L., Kia-Keating, M., & Grossman, F. K.
2007 -	Hershkowitz, I., Lanes, O., & Lamb, M. E.
2005 -	London. S.
2000 -	Smith. R.

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Empirical Studies into the True Rates of False Allegations in CSA

- ◆ Trocme, N. & Bala, N. , (2005)
- ◆ Rate of false allegations in cases of CSA was 2%-6%.
 - False allegation rates in physical abuse/neglect =4%
- ◆ Rate of false allegations that arose during custody disputes was 12%
 - False allegations were more frequently made by a non-custodial parent, usually a father (15%) than custodial parent or mother (2%).

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Sex Offenders Are Not All the Same

- ◆ Heterogeneous group that come in all shapes and sizes
- ◆ Variety of histories and risk levels (low, medium and high)
- ◆ Different treatment/supervision needs in the community
- ◆ Complex etiologies
 - Children with sexual behavior problems
 - Sexually reactive children
 - Youth with sexual behavior problems
 - Adult sex offenders
 - Child molestation, pedophilia, sexual assault, rape, exhibitionism, voyeurism, bestiality, trafficking and internet crimes against children.

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Evolution of Theories About Sexual Offending/Offenders

- ♦ Kinsey, Pomeroy & Martin, 1948
 - "Sexually thwarted individuals who are incapable of winning attention from older females and reduced to vain attempts with children who are unable to defend themselves."
- ♦ Hammer & Glueck, 1957 to Zechman, 1973
 - "Arrested psychological development."
- ♦ Groth, 1986
 - "Fixated or regressed."
- ♦ Weinrott & Saylor, 1990; Ward & Hudson, 1998; O Connell, 2000; English, 2002; Salter, 2003; Seto, 2010; McAlinden, 2015; Leclerc and Proulx, 2018.
 - Situational, opportunistic and predatory.
 - Diverse group, most typologies are too general.

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Traditional (faulty) Offense/Profiling Categories

Contact vs. non-contact sex crimes:

"Hands on" vs. "hands off"

Adult rape vs. child sexual abuse

Intra vs. extra-familial child sexual abuse

Male child victims vs. female child victims

Internet/CSEC/CP offenders/online luring

Traffickers/Pimps/Family+Relatives+CSEC

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Internet Facilitated Sexual Crimes Against Children

- ♦ Downloading/possession of illegal images of children
- ♦ Creating illegal images of children (CSEM or CSAM)
 - **Child Sexual Exploitation/Abuse Material**
- ♦ Remote viewing of CSA as it is taking place
- ♦ Interacting with children online to:
 - Persuade them to expose themselves sexually (often followed by blackmail)
 - The perpetrator exposing themselves to children via webcam
 - Engaging the child in sexualized talk
 - Using the internet to persuade children to meet in person for sex.

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More About Online Offenders

- ♦ **One in 5 children/teens are involved in online sexual abuse** of some type, most often involving peers.
- ♦ **One in 20 is abused online by an adult**, who may have posed as a peer.
- ♦ Prime age for these types of victimization is 13 to 17.
- ♦ Perpetrators are usually dating partners, friends and acquaintances and family members, not strangers.
- ♦ The offenders who sexually exploit youth or produce and upload sexual images of children are usually someone the child knows, trusts and possibly lives with.
- ♦ Most of the time, the offender is sexually abusing the child and sharing the images online.

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Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Sex Traffickers

- ♦ Organized gangs, individual perpetrators, family members, parents/legal guardians who manipulate and sexually exploit child victims via:
 - The "Gorilla Pimp" tactic by using coercion and violence to gain control over and prostitute minors
 - The "Finesse/Romeo Pimp" tactic – who use affection, charm and attention to gain compliance and traffic victims.
 - The "Business /CEO Pimp" tactic – promises prosperous careers and legitimate income to victims then uses the "bait and switch" tactic.
 - Female Pimps – victims serving as surrogates or caregivers who sell their children.
 - Minor pimps – teens or children under 12 who sell younger siblings or other children for sex.

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Internet Facilitated Offending and Adult Rape/Sexual Assault

- ♦ Internet facilitated sexual exploitation/assault of adults
 - Use of online dating sites to meet victims for the purpose of rape or blackmail.
- ♦ "Social Script"
 - Meets victim in social situation, then takes her to an isolated place to rape her.
- ♦ "Outdoor script"
 - Non-coercive Track - Offender meets unsuspecting victim outdoors, then invites her/him indoors where he assaults her
 - Coercive Track - Offender seizes on an opportunity to attack victim outdoors, moves her to an isolated spot, then rapes her/him.
- ♦ "Home script" offending:
 - Intrusion Track – offender breaks into a home where an adult woman is alone.
 - Confidence Track – offenders gains an invitation into the home and then sexually assaults them.

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Sexual Offending and Classification (Thornton, 2020)

“Classifying those who commit sexual offenses, despite considerable research effort being expended in the endeavor, has turned out to be less productive with typological models being largely superseded by dimensional systems.”

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Polygraph Testing Leads to Better Understanding of Adult and Juvenile Sex Offenders (Hindman, J. & Peters, J., 2001)

Adult Offenders	Pre-polygraph	Post-polygraph
Ave. # of Victims	2.9	11.6
Sexually Abused As Child	61%	30%
Sexually Abusing As Child	27%	76%

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Child Sexual Abuse & Concerning Sexual Behavior

- ◆ 25% to 28% of children who suffer sexual abuse develop sexual behavior problems.
- ◆ There is evidence to suggest that non-sexual abuse may be a better predictor of offending.
 - (Kendal-Tackett, Williams, & Finkelhor, 1993; Pithers, Gray, Busconi & Houchens, 1998; Silvosky & Niec, 2002; Friedrich, Davies, Feher & Wright, 2003; Merrick, Litrownik, Everson & Cox, 2008).
- ◆ Most children who are discovered early, can recover and avoid reoffending.

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A Prospective Examination of Whether Childhood Sexual Abuse Predicts Subsequent Sexual Offending (Widom & Massey, 2015)

- ◆ Published in the Journal of Pediatrics
 - 908 children (age 0 to 11 at time of abuse) with substantiated physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect
 - 667 control cases
 - Mean age of 51 years at time of study.
 - Criminal history collected from both federal and state.
 - **Childhood abuse increased risk for arrest for adult sex crime but childhood sex abuse, by itself, did not.**
 - Physical abuse and neglect did pose increased risk.
 - Physically abused males (not females) had a higher mean number of sex crime arrests.

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Adverse childhood experiences, paraphilias, and serious criminal violence among federal sex offenders (Drury et. al, 2016)

- 225 Federal sex offenders
 - 36% reported abandonment by father/neglect
 - 28% physical abuse
 - 27% sexual abuse
 - 24% verbal/emotional abuse
- Reported an average of 5 paraphilias

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Adverse childhood experiences in the lives of male sex offenders (Levenson and Socia, 2016)

- ◆ 670 Adult male sex offenders
 - 42% physically abused
 - 38% sexually abused

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Differentiating Adults With Mixed Age Victims From Those Who Exclusively Sexually Assault Children (Rice & Knight, 2018)

	MIXED AGE VICTIMS	ADULT VICTIMS	CHILD VICTIMS
Childhood Neglect	48%	45%	47%
Childhood Physical Abuse	41%	39%	33%
Sexual deviance in family involving subject	12%	14%	9%
Sexual deviancy in family not involving subject	21%	15%	17%
Subject was a victim of SA	33%	24%	43%

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Violent Childhood Experiences Lead to Adult Sexual Violence Against Adults

- ♦ Research supports a relationship between **childhood physical abuse** and **adult sexual offending against adults** (Jespersen et al., 2009; Levenson & Socia, 2016; Nunes et al., 2013; Simons et al., 2008).

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Sexual Assault

- ♦ **2021 Center for Disease Control**
 - National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey
 - One in 5 women and one in 38 men will be raped in their lifetime.
- ♦ **2018 National Violence Resource Center**
 - Criminal Victimization Study
 - **Fewer than 25% of rapes were reported to police.** This number decreased from data gathered in 2017.
 - **Of the cases that are reported to police, only 14% to 18% will be prosecuted and fewer than 20% of those result in a conviction.**
- ♦ **2006 U.S. Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Study**
 - **Overall, data suggests that 3.4% of all rapes lead to a conviction.** (Patterson & Campbell, 2010).

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Scientifically Rigorous Studies on Adult Sexual Assault

- ♦ Victoria Police, Australia
 - 2003
 - 850 cases
 - 2.1% classified as false.
- ♦ Toronto Metropolitan Police
 - 1977
 - 116 cases
 - 6% classified as false.
- ♦ “Making a Difference” study
 - Date unknown
 - 2,059 cases
 - 7% classified as false.
- ♦ British Home Office
 - 2005
 - 2,643
 - 2.5% classified as false
- ♦ British Home Office
 - 1992
 - 348 cases
 - 8.3% classified as false

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The Cycle of Violence: When Victims Becomes Perpetrators (Plummer & Cossins, 2016)

- ♦ Severe childhood sexual abuse of male children (rape, repeated penetration and multiple perpetrators) associated with transition from victim to offender.

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Early Atypical Sexual Experiences in Children Leading to Heightened Sexual Interests and Pedophilic Interest in Adulthood

- ♦ Early sexual contact with other children and animals, and early masturbation.
 - (Levenson, et al., 2017; Houtepen, Sijtsema & Bogaerts, 2016; Neutz et al., 2011; Riegel, 2004.
- ♦ Early intercourse
 - (Kjellgren, et al. 2010; Seto & Lalumiere, 2010)
- ♦ Early intentional viewing of pornography or sexually explicit material (SEM) before age 10.
 - (Simons et al., 2008; Smallbone & McCabe 2008).

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Arousal to Children and Pro-offending Attitudes

- ◆ Sexual attraction to children can be developed much the way attraction to adults is.
 - Strong attraction to adults can co-exist with a strong attraction to children.
 - Some offenders are primarily attracted to pre-pubescent children.
 - Some offenders are primarily attracted to adults but also to a lesser degree to children.
- ◆ The development and maintenance of pro-offending attitudes.

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What to Do

- ◆ Do not show negative feelings or immediately punish.
- ◆ Gather and document details about what kinds of behavior is being described.
- ◆ Ask who was involved, how it was and initiated behaviors took place.
- ◆ “What are you guys doing, where did you learn that?”

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Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident and Offender Characteristics (Snyder, 2000)

- ◆ 40% of the offenders of children under 6 were other children.
 - 13% of offenders were age 7 to 11
 - 27% were age 12 to 17.
- ◆ 39% of offenders of children age 6 to 11 were juveniles.
- ◆ 27% of the offenders of pre-teen victims (11 yrs+) were abused by juvenile offenders.

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The Value of Polygraph Testing in Sex Offender Management (English, Jones, Pasini-Hall, Patrick and Cooley-Towell, 2003)

Age at onset	“Incest” Offender	Non-incest Offender	Total
Age 8 or younger	33%	18%	26%
Age 9 to 11	25%	20%	23%
Age 12 to 13	23%	25%	24%
Age 14 or older	19%	37%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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Prevalence Rates of Male and Female Sexual Violence Perpetrators in a National Sample of Adolescents (Ybarra and Mitchell, 2013)

- ◆ National sample of 1058 adolescents.
- ◆ Nearly 1 in 10 (9%) of youth (<18) reported that they had engaged in an attempted or completed rape of another minor.

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Sexual Abuse and Assault in a Large National Sample of Children and Adolescents (Gewirtz-Meydan & Finkelhor, 2020)

- ◆ Study examined features of sexual abuse among a national sample of **13,052** children and adolescents.
- ◆ **70% to 77% of children who reported sexual abuse reported that the perpetrators were other minors.**

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How Some People Become Offenders

- ♦ Early exposure to pornography, sexual behavior, sexual abuse.
- ♦ Over-sexualization at young age.
- ♦ Stimulating or arousing sexual contact with other children or aggressive sexual activity.
- ♦ Repetition, “imprinting” or “hardwiring.”
- ♦ Negative attention/culture messages.
- ♦ Lack of education about consent and abuse.
- ♦ Lack of early detection and intervention.

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Pornified: How Pornography is Damaging our Lives, our Relationships and our Families. By Pamela Paul, 2005

- ♦ One in 4 Internet users reported internet porn use.
- ♦ Average age of first exposure to internet porn is 11.
- ♦ 32% of males and 11% of females report viewing online porn.
- ♦ 80% of 15 to 17 year olds have had multiple exposures.
- ♦ Younger adults reported being more likely to have viewed porn online.
 - 37% of 18 to 24 year olds.
 - 22% of 35 to 54 year olds.

Conditioning

- ♦ Sexual preferences can be developed and habituated by exposure to various stimuli.
- ♦ Repeated exposure can alter sexual attitudes.
- ♦ Sexual arousal to children and/or violence can be learned and reinforced through thoughts, behavior or repeated exposure to pornographic imagery.
- ♦ Exposure to violent porn, coupled with masturbation, increases arousal to violence.

Offender Typologies

- ♦ 65% adult offenders
 - Rape III
 - Child molesters
 - Pedophiles (30%)
 - Exhibitionists/voyeurs
 - Rapists
 - Animal abusers
 - Child pornography offenders
 - Sex Traffickers
 - Sexual sadists
- ♦ 35% juvenile offenders
 - Juveniles who are becoming sexually deviant persistent offenders
 - Juveniles who are offending out of curiosity/immaturity

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Scientific Evolution of Clinical and Risk Assessment of Sexually Abusive Youth (Miccio-Fonseca and Rasmussen, 2018)

- ♦ **Juvenile Sex Offender Typologies**
 - Male sexually abusive youth (13 to 17 yrs old).
 - Female sexually abusive youth (13 to 17 yrs old).
 - 5 – 10% of cases.
 - Transgender sexually abusive youth (13 to 17).
 - Youth with low intellectual functioning.
- Juvenile sex traffickers.
 - Used to lure other minors, more violent and predatory, involved in drug use/dealing.
- Internet only juvenile sex offenders
- Children (under 12) with problematic sexual behavior.
 - 16% of CSA is committed by 6 to 12 yr olds.

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Sexual Risk Assessment/Need Framework (Thorton and Knight, 2015)

- ♦ Sexual interests
 - Intense impersonal sexual interests/preoccupation
 - Sex as coping strategy
 - Diverse sexual outlets
 - Sexual interest in children
 - Sexualized violence
- ♦ Distorted attitudes
 - Women as deceitful
 - Children as sexual
 - Sex with children as harmless/natural
 - Excessive sense of entitlement
 - Resentment/hostility
- ♦ Relational style
 - Dysfunctional self –esteem
 - Emotional congruence with children
 - Lack of sustained marital type relationship
 - Infidelity/intimate partner
 - Callousness
 - Grievance thinking
- ♦ Self-management
 - Impulsivity
 - Resistance to rules/supervision
 - Poor problem solving
 - Poor emotional control

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Penile Plethysmograph or Phallometric Testing

- ◆ Developed in late 60's.
- ◆ Measures and records erectile tumescence in the penis.
- ◆ Compares arousal levels to appropriate and inappropriate stimulus (prepubescent to pubescent male and females, and/or consenting vs. violent/sadistic themes).
- ◆ Thousands of studies confirm validity and reliability.
- ◆ Single most predictive data related to recidivism available.
- ◆ Many untrained/inexperienced technicians.
- ◆ Can't prove someone "did it" or is innocent.

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Children and Problematic Sexual Behavior

- ◆ 1 in 10 to 20 children/youth have sexually abused younger children.
- ◆ 35% to 77% of all sexual crimes against children are committed by juveniles (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009; Gewirtz-Meydan & Finkelhor, 2020)
- ◆ Adult offenders report that the average age of their first criminal sex offense was between 10 and 12 (Ahlmeyer, 2000) and 47% of juvenile SO's reported they were offending by age 12 (Burton, 2006).

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Disclosure Rates and Reporting

- ◆ 1 in every 4 girls, 1 in every 13 boys. (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022)
- ◆ Only 12% and 20% of adult rape victims reported the assault (Wilson, 2010; Department of Justice, 2011 & 2022).
- ◆ 8% of adults reported that, during the previous year, they knew someone was probably abusing a child. Only 65% intervened, 22% said they did nothing (Amick, 2009).
- ◆ 52% of adult sex offenders say people knew they were offending and failed to report them (CBI, 1992; CBI 2002).

45

Department of Education Study United Kingdom, 2016

- ◆ Interviewed 2,504 adults
- ◆ One third said they have suspected child abuse and failed to report it.
- ◆ 36%-37% of those who failed said reporting would be "more challenging than delivering news about the death of a friend or family member or reporting a crime committed by a family member.
- ◆ Fear about possibly "misreading" the situation or "wrongly accusing the person were deterrents to reporting.

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Causes of CSA Delays in Reporting

- ◆ Of the child victims who do report, 48% report within 5 years (Elliot & Brier, 1994).
- ◆ Delays increase with age of victim, closer relationship to offender, belief that harm "will come to others," and feelings of responsibility/compliance (Goodman-Brown, et al, 2003).
- ◆ Delays increased by grooming and intrusiveness of abuse (Hershkowitz, 2006).
 - Victim resistance (44%), passive (51%) or compliant/cooperative (62%)
 - Exposure (36%), fondling (55%), penetration (68%).

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Common Characteristics of Child Molesters

- ◆ Deviant sexual arousal (70%)
- ◆ Pro-offending attitudes:
 - Pedophilic
 - Hebephilic
 - Voyeurism/exhibitionism
 - Aggression/violence
 - Sadism
- ◆ Sex as a coping strategy
- ◆ Narcissism/Criminality
- ◆ Adverse family backgrounds
- ◆ Attachment problems.
- ◆ Intimacy deficits
- ◆ Emotional problems
- ◆ Social competency problems
- ◆ Poor coping skills and impulse control

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Mean Accuracy Scores (Telling Lies) Eckman. 1969-2008

	Mean accurate – lies	Mean accurate – truth
Federal officers "CIA"	80.0	66.1
Sheriff's "best"	77.7	55.8
Forensic psychologists	71.0	63.9
Clinical psychologists	64.3	59.8
Federal Judges	60.9	63.1
Academic psychologists	57.0	58.4
Mixed LEA	47.8	53.9

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Sexual Interest in Children

- ♦ 4% of college women reported at least one sexual experience that met the criteria for sexually abusing a child (Fromuth & Conn, 1997)
- ♦ 6% of college students admitted they felt "more attracted" to children than teens adults (Smith, 1993 & 2011)
- ♦ 9% of male adults admitted sexual fantasies about children, 5% admitted masturbating to those fantasies and 7% indicated they would have sex with children if there were no sanctions (Briere & Runtz, 1989).
- ♦ 10.4% of adult males expressed a sexual interest in prepubescent children, 9% reported sexual fantasies about children, 6% admitted masturbating to fantasies about children and **4% admitted sexual contact with children** (Ahlers, 2011).
- ♦ 19% of adults said they would engage in sexual contact with children if they were assured they would not be punished (Wurtele & Klebe, 1995; Byers, et al., 1998; Hayashino et al., 1998)

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More Recent Studies

- ♦ 4% of German men reported sexual fantasies about having sex with pre-pubescent children (Dombert, 2016).
- ♦ 4.2% of Swedish men reported they were likely to have sex with a child under 10 (Seto, 2015).
- ♦ 3.5% of American men endorsed fantasies, masturbation and sexual attraction to children and 6% reported that they would have sex with a child if they were guaranteed they would not be punished (Wurtele, Simons & Noreno, 2014).
- ♦ 10.4% of American men reported sexual interest in children and 3% men reporting having sex with children (Ahlers, 2011).

Sexual Interest in Children Among an Online Sample of Men and Women: Prevalence and Correlates (Wurtele, Simons and Moreno, 2014)

- ♦ Nearly 10% of male and 4% of female adults reported sexual interest in pre-pubescent children.
 - Likelihood of having sex with a child if they would not get caught
 - Fantasy and/or masturbation to sex between adults/children
 - Interest in or experience with viewing CP

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How Many Are Out There? (Child Sex Offenders)

- ♦ 5% of the male population (1 in 20 men) suffer from pedophilia (Seto, 2008).
- ♦ 4% to 7% "Dunkelfeld" (male and females combined) offenders in population (Abel, 2012).
- ♦ One in 15 males (7%) acknowledged sexual interest in children (Mathews, et al., 2023)

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The Prevalence of Sexual Interest in Children and Sexually Harmful Behavior Self-Reported by Men Recruited Through an Online Crowdsourcing Platform (Ociardha, Ildeniz and Kargolu, 2022)

23% of males who, on an online platform, identified themselves as having "sexual problems," reported a sexual interest in children, a propensity to engage in sexual behavior with children or a history of doing so.

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Self-Reported Sexual Assault in Convicted Sex Offenders and Community Men (Widman, Olson & Bolen, 2013)

- ◆ 40 sex offenders
 - 68% admitted sexual offending
- ◆ 49 community men
 - 59% admitted coercing/manipulating/intimidating a woman into sex.
 - 14% admitted attempting or succeeding in forcibly raping a woman.

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Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists (Lisak & Miller, 2002)

- ◆ 1882 urban college males
- ◆ **Self report** survey and interview
- ◆ 120 (6.4%) admitted acts of rape or attempted rape (more than 1 in 20).
- ◆ Of the 120, 76 (63%) admitted multiple rapes.
 - 2 to 50 completed rapes
 - Average 6 completed rapes
 - An average of 3 child sex abuse victims each and nearly all admitted PA of children.

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Sexual Crimes Among Males

- ◆ 5% to 33% of males have committed at least one sexual offense (GrotPELLIER & Elliot, 2002; Koss, 1987; Lisak & Miller, 2002, Abbey, et al. 2001).
- ◆ 1% to 1.5% of the adult male population will be convicted of a sexual crime by age 50 (Lee, Brankley and Hanson, 2023.)
- ◆ Between 5% and 10% of adult males have molested children (Lewis, 1986 & DOJ, 1997).
- ◆ As of May 2017, one in 74 males in Oregon was a registered sex offender (NCMEC, 2017).

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Registration and Closure of Stranger-Perpetrated Sex Crimes Reported to Police (Bierie and Budd, 2021)

“Comparing closure speeds from before and after registration began in each state, multivariate survival models showed incidents of stranger-perpetrated sexual assaults were cleared 23% to 28% faster post registration.”

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Women that Molest Children (Carson, 2006)

- ◆ **Teacher/Lover** -“Mary Kay Letourneau” – offender seeks a “loving sexual relationship” with victim, usually a pre-adolescent/adolescent who is troubled and needy.
- ◆ **Seducer**- “Debra LaFave” – offender seduces victim for lust, power, revenge, or simply recreational sex.
- ◆ **Molester** -Abuses younger children, possible own children, aroused to children, more likely pedophilic, personal abuse history.
- ◆ **Helper** -Offender aids or collaborates with another person to offend, may procure victims, observe, or actively participate
- ◆ **Coerced** -In abusive relationship, dominated or controlled by another person, past victim of abuse.

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Accountability

- ◆ We reinterpret our behavior to normalize it and make it more palatable to others and ourselves.
- ◆ We downplay personal responsibility to minimize the wrongfulness/harm done.
- ◆ We don't want deviant behavior to be our identity.
- ◆ Being labeled as a “child molester, pedophile or sex offender brings fear, disgust and suspicion to the offender and those around him.
- ◆ 70% deny their crimes during the investigation.
- ◆ 30% of convicted/ incarcerated sex offenders deny offending and the remainder minimize or justify their behavior (Hood, 2005).

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Excuses for Offending: Distortion, Rationalization and Minimization

- ♦ "I broke down."
- ♦ "I let it happen."
- ♦ "It just happened."
- ♦ "I couldn't help it."
- ♦ "He came onto me."
- ♦ "I wasn't thinking."
- ♦ "She won't remember."
- ♦ "I didn't hurt them."
- ♦ "I was just showing them love/affection."
- ♦ "They didn't say no."
- ♦ "She could have just told someone."
- ♦ "We just had a sexual encounter."

61

Typical Defense Arguments

"Your Honor, the defendant is requesting leniency in sentencing because he has shown himself to be a generally law abiding and responsible citizen, does not have a criminal record, has a good job and this is his first offense."

62

Average Crime Statistics

- ♦ 100% / 10%-30% / 30% (Dept of Justice, 1996; NYPD SVU, 2015; Delaware SP, 2018; Hawaii PD, 2018)
- ♦ Only 3% of crimes had been reported & prosecuted (Abel, 1986).
- ♦ 52% of offenders reported discovery, but no one contacted authorities. (CBI, 1992 & 2002)
- ♦ Offenders commit an average of 12 victims and 119.7 sex crimes before they are caught (Weinrott, 1998).
- ♦ Men who primarily abuse girls, abuse an average of 12 girls (Hindman & Peters, 2001, CBI, 1992).
- ♦ Men who primarily abuse boys, abuse twice as many (CBI, 1992).

64

Connecting the Dots: Identifying Suspected Sexual Offenders Through Forensic DNA Evidence (Campbell, R. et al., 2019)

- ♦ 7,287 back-logged rape kits from Detroit, Michigan
- ♦ Attempted to match samples with DNA in a Federal data base.
- ♦ Discovered that 40% had matches to two or more (2 to 15) SAK DNA samples or arrests for rapes logged into the Federal system for an average of 3.27 additional reported rapes.
- ♦ Authors recommend that "police approach sexual assault investigation as suspected serial, rather than isolated incidents."

64

How Many Victims Withdraw After Reporting to Law Enforcement (EVAW, 2023)

- ♦ As many as **one-third to one-half** of all sexual assault victims **withdraw from the law enforcement investigation after initially reporting to police.**
- ♦ More common when the offender is "known" to the victim.
- ♦ Avoid describing victim as "uncooperative" or "declining prosecution."
- ♦ If appropriate, reports should read, "**victim is unable to participate in the process at this time.**"
- ♦ Inform them that you are leaving case open...

65

The Necessity of Polygraph

- ♦ Ahlmeyer et. al.,(2000)
- ♦ Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in Colorado
- ♦ FD polygraphs (X2)
- ♦ **Less than 1% of victims had been identified in official records.**
- ♦ Grubin, (2010)
- ♦ Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in United Kingdom
- ♦ Offenders in TX and required to pass FD
- ♦ **Reported 14X more crimes than detected records.**

66

Using Polygraph Testing to Assess Deviant Sexual History of Sexual Offenders (O'Connell, 1998 & 2000)

- ♦ Average of 28 deviant sexual incidents in official records.
- ♦ Clinical interview increased number to 65 incidents.
- ♦ An average of 198 incidents disclosed after polygraph
- ♦ Mean number of felony sex offenses reported in referral reports was 22.
- ♦ 24 disclosed during clinical interview
- ♦ 45 more disclosed during polygraph.
- ♦ Mean of 7 types of DSB disclosed
- ♦ 30% admitted 9 or more DSB

67

The Impact of polygraph on admissions of victims and offense in adult sex offenders (Ahlmeier, Heil, McKee and English, 2000)

	PSIR	1 st Polygraph	2 nd Polygraph
Age at onset	28	23	12
Number of SA victims	2	48	49
Number of incidents	5	225	227
Additional "hands off" victims (peeping, exposing, theft of underwear, obscene phone calls)	37	48	53
Victims of frottage	N/A	47	59

68

The Value of Polygraph Testing in Sex Offender Management (English, Jones, Pasini-Hall, Patrick and Cooley-Towell, 2003)

Profile of Behavior	Pre-polygraph	Post-polygraph
Male Victims	20%	39%
Female Victims	89%	95%
Both Male and Female Victims	9%	35%
Child Victims	95%	99%
Adult Victims	14%	44%
Both Child and Adult Victims	10%	38%
Perpetrated Against More Than One Age Group	52%	84%

69

Sexual History Disclosure using the Polygraph in a Sample of British Sex Offenders in Treatment (Wilcox, et al., 2005)

	Pre-polygraph	Post Polygraph
Age of onset	28	13
Number of contact offense per offender	37	82
Number of non-contact offenses per offender	26	81
Intra-familial and extra-familial victims	33%	66%
Cross over between non-contact offending and contact offending	29%	93%

70

The Utility of Polygraph with Sex Offenders in England (Wilcox and Donath, 2008)

- ♦ Age of onset, as determined by official records, was 28.
 - Post polygraph and treatment, age of onset dropped to 13.
- ♦ Number of paraphilias at intake was 2-4
 - Post polygraph and treatment, number of paraphilias increased to 6.
- ♦ Number of victims and number of crimes increased by 3 X to 5 X original disclosures.

71

The dark figure of sexual offending: new evidence from federal sex offenders (DeLisi, et al. 2016)

- ♦ After beginning specialized treatment in various programs, sex offenders initially under-reported the number of sex crimes by 5-8X to 75X
- ♦ Typical number of child victims was 8 to 13
- ♦ Average number of events per victim was 10
- ♦ 80 to 130 crimes

72

“Crossover” or “Crime Switching”

- ♦ Exhibitionists and voyeurs targeting children
- ♦ Exhibitionist and voyeurs advancing to rape
- ♦ Crossover
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Relationship
 - Adult rape and CSA
 - Child porn and CSA
 - SO and Psychopathy



73

Crossover

“Classification of a sex offender based on their current victim selection may inappropriately narrow the focus of investigation and underestimate the presumed level of risk, facilitating their access to a wider range of potential victims.”

Kleban et al., 2018

74

Assessing crossover in a sample of sexual offenders with multiple victims (Cann, Friendship & Gozna, 2010)

File reviews of 1,345 sex offender prison release files revealed crossover in age group, gender or relationship to victim in 24.5% of cases.

75

An Exploration of Crossover Sexual Offending (Kleban, et al., 2012)

- ♦ Archival records of 789 incarcerated sex offenders with multiple “known” victims
 - 13% had victims of both genders
 - 14% had victims from different age groups
 - 13% had victims from varying relationship categories
- ♦ Archival records of offenders with multiple convictions
 - 20% had victims of both genders
 - 40% had victims from different age groups
 - 48% had victims from varying relationship categories

76

Sexual and violent recidivism by offender type of actuarial risk: Reoffending rates for rapists, child molesters and mixed offenders. (Voss and Skelton, 2010)

Of those offenders who were detected reoffending, 37% of men with previous convictions for adult rape, were found to have recidivated against child victims.

77

Crossover and Stability of Victim Type in Child Molesters (Sim and Proeve, 2010)

- ♦ Age/gender/relationship cross-over
- ♦ Australian study of 128 offenders in outpatient treatment (no polygraph)
- ♦ 63% disclosed cross over in victim type
 - 48% in age group (-5) (6-12) & (13+)
 - 22% in gender
 - 26% in relationship

78

Victim Crossover Index Offending Patterns and Predictors in a Portuguese Sample (Saramago, Cardoso & Leal, 2018)

- ♦ Index (official) crime reports only with 2 or more victims
- ♦ 48% crossover in age groups
 - Minors under 10
 - 11-14
 - 15-17
 - 18+

79

Erotic-Age-Gender Interest and Victim Age Polymorphism (Stephens, et al., 2018)

- ♦ Out of 1,335 offenders, 56% reported sexual interest/demonstrated (PPG) arousal in two or more age groups.
 - Pre-pubescent (0-11)
 - Pubescent (11-14)
 - Adolescent (15-17)
 - Adult (18+)
- ♦ Team also determined that the longer the offender had offended, the broader his age interests became.

80

Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists (Lisak & Miller, 2002)

- ♦ Of the 120 rapists, the 76 repeat rapists also admitted an average of 14 interpersonal violent acts.

81

The Effect of Polygraphy on the Self Report of Adolescent Sex Offenders: Implications for Risk Assessment (Emerick & Dutton, 1993)

- ♦ Average number of incidents increased from **21 at intake to 77 post poly.**
- ♦ Victims of both genders increased from **29% at intake to 54% post poly.**
- ♦ Pre poly 22% acknowledged offending children through **multiple social relationships, 47% post poly.**

82

Crossover Between Adult Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

- ♦ **84%** of offenders admitted victims in more than one age group **with poly** (English, Jones, Pasini-Hall, Patrick and Cooley-Towell, 2003)
- ♦ **70%** of offenders admitted both child and adult victims **with poly (vs. 7% known)** (Heil, 2003).
- ♦ **78%** of child molesters admitted that they had also sexually assaulted adults and **52%** of rapists had sexually assaulted children **with poly** (Heil, Ahlmyer & Simons, 2003).
- ♦ **64%** of rapists sexually assaulted a **child with poly** (O'Connell, 1998).
- ♦ **50%** of rapists admitted sexually assaults against children, **no poly** (Abel, 1992).
- ♦ **32%** of rapists sexually assaulted a child, **no poly.** (Weinrott & Saylor, 1991).

83

Gender Cross Over and MC = Proxy for Pedophilia

- Poly study: 45% of men who had molested boys also admitted girl victims (O'Connell, 1998)
- Poly study: 63% of men with known male child victims admitted female child victims. (Heil, 2003).
- Non-poly study: 28% admitted child victims from both genders (Elliott & Browne, 1995)
- Non-poly study: 23% of child molesters whose known victims were girls, admitted boy victims and 63% of child molesters whose known victims were boys admitted girl victims (Abel & Osborn, 1992).

84

The Relationship Between Victim Age and Gender Crossover Among Sex Offenders (Levenson, et al. 2008).

- ◆ 362 sex offenders
- ◆ Offenders with child victims under six, had **3X** the likelihood of victims in both gender groups.
- ◆ If the offender abused children in both genders, it was **3X** more likely that he had “very young child victims.”
- ◆ “Very young” = infants, toddlers, pre-school.

“Incest” and “Out of Home” Child Victims

- ◆ Non-polygraph
 - 50% of incest offenders admitted abusing out of home children (Weinrott & Saylor, 1991).
 - 66% of incest offenders admitted out of home child victims (Abel, 1992).
- ◆ Polygraph
 - 69% of intra-familial offenders offended outside the home (O’Connell, 1998).
 - 64% of men whose convictions were related to “incest” also admitted abusing children outside of the home (Heil et al., 2003).

86

Crossover Sex Offenses (Heil, Ahlmyer & Simons, 2003)

- ◆ Colorado study with 489 sex offenders in treatment program that used polygraph:
 - 64% of incest offenders admitted abusing non-related children
 - 53% of out of home offenders admitted abusing their own or related children

87

Combination of Polygraph and Treatment Reveals Many Sex Offenders Offend Across Multiple Relationship, Age, Gender & Crime Type Categories (English et al., 2000)

- ◆ Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety
- ◆ 180 Convicted Sex Offenders
- ◆ 29% admitted child victims in both genders

88

Contact Sexual Offending by Men With Online Sexual Offenses (Child Pornography)

- ◆ Studies that included **self report** data indicated that approximately **55%** admitted previous crimes and 1 in 8 online offenders had previous reports/arrests for hands on crimes. (Seto, Hanson & Babchishin, 2010).
- ◆ Pre-sentence Investigation Reports indicated that 46% of the men had “hands on crimes.” **After treatment and polygraph examination, 80% admitted hands on crimes against an average of 27 child victims each.** (Hernandez, 2000).
- ◆ **After polygraph and treatment 85% of CO offenders admitted hands-on sex crimes against children** (Bourke & Hernandez, 2008).

89

The use of tactical polygraph with sex offenders. (Bourke, Fragomeli, Detar, Sullivan, Meyle & Riordan, 2014)

N=127 58% admitted hands on child victims	Suspects	Victims
Initial interview	6	10
Pre-test (poly) interview	26	102
Post-test (poly) interview	41	170
Total hands on victims	73	282

90

Post-conviction polygraph testing of sex offenders (Grubin, et al., 2014 & 2018)

Following sexual history polygraph testing, only 26% of a group of “low risk” online sex offenders (CP) were maintained as “low risk” while all of the other offenders (74%) were reassigned to “high risk” supervision.

91

Langevin & Cumoe, 2004

- ♦ One quarter of 181 sex offenders with unrelated child victims used pornography.
 - 50% showed pornography to victims
 - 30% took pictures of victims
 - 9 men involved children in distributing porn.

How Many Undetected Crimes Do Sex Offenders Commit?

- ♦ **Only 3% of crimes had been reported & prosecuted**
 - *Self-reported crimes of non-incarcerated paraphiliacs.* Abel, 1986.
- ♦ **12 victims/120 individual sexual crimes per “high risk” offender (no poly).**
 - *Self-Report of Crimes Committed by Sex Offenders.* Weinrott & Saylor, 1998.
- ♦ **198 -225 individual sexual crimes per “low risk” offender (with poly).**
 - *Using Polygraph Testing to Assess Sexual Offenders.* O’Connell, 1998; *The Impact of polygraph on admissions of victims and offense in adult sex offenders.* (Ahlmeyer, Heil, McKee and English, 2000)
- ♦ **Average of 72 incidents of abuse by juvenile sex offenders.**
 - *The Effect of Polygraph on the Self-Report of Adolescent Sex Offenders.* Emerick and Dutton, 1993.
- ♦ **Average of 12 victims per offender**
 - *Polygraph Testing Leads to Better Understanding of Adult and Juvenile Sex Offenders* (Hindman, J. & Peters, J., 2001)
- ♦ **Typical number of child victims was 8 to 13 and average number of events per victim was 10**
 - *The dark figure of sexual offending: new evidence from federal sex offenders.* Detisi, et al. 2016.

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Number of victims/crimes and crossover or “crime switching”

- ♦ **84%** of offenders reported abusing more than one age group (English, Jones, Pasini-Hall, Patrick and Cooley-Towell, 2003)
- ♦ **63%** of offenders self-reported cross over in one or more category (Sim and Proeve, 2010).
- ♦ Polygraph studies indicated that **65% to 70%** of offenders sexually abuse children and adults (Heil, 2003 & O’Connell, 1998).
- ♦ **64%-74%** of “incest offenders abuse extra-familial children. (Weinrott & Saylor, 1991; O’Connell, 1998; Heil et al., 2003) and **53%** of extra-familial offenders abused their own children (O’Connell, 1998).
- ♦ **30% to 60%** abuse boys and girls. (Abel & Osborn, 1992 & Heil, 2003).
- ♦ **40% to 60%** statutory rape offenders abuse younger children (English, 2000).
- ♦ **55% to 85%** of child pornography offenders have sexually abused children ((Hernandez, 2000; Seto, 2008; Bourke & Hernandez, 2008; Bourke, Fragomeli, Detar, Sullivan, Meyle & Riordan, 2014)

94

Psychopaths: Another Type of Crossover Without Conscience (Hare, 2002) Snakes in Suits (Babick & Hare, 2007)

- ♦ 20% of sex offenders.
- ♦ Lack empathy, guilt, conscience and remorse.
- ♦ Grandiose sense of self-importance.
- ♦ A talent for reading people.
- ♦ Identify and play up to people’s vulnerabilities.
- ♦ Charm people into submission or support.
- ♦ Can be highly successful or a drifter/moocher/parasitic.
- ♦ May be prone to stimulus/thrill seeking.
- ♦ Low tolerance for frustration.

95

Talking to Children About Sexual Abuse

- ♦ “Your private parts are private and special. It’s not ok for anyone to look at or touch your private parts and it’s not ok for you to look at or touch other people’s private parts. It’s also not ok for you to look at pictures of people without clothes on.”
- ♦ “If anyone does this, you need to tell us right away” and it “could be anyone, uncle Jimmy/ aunt Sally, the pastor.....”
- ♦ “Touching problems” and “secret touching,” not a “sickness” and it’s more like “stealing and lying.”
- ♦ They use “tricks” to get kids to do it and to keep kids from telling. How might someone “try to keep you from telling?”
- ♦ “I won’t be mad at you” and “You won’t be in trouble.”
- ♦ Make list of other people they can tell.
- ♦ Blend the sex abuse check-ups in with other safety talks.
- ♦ Repeat three to four times per year.

96

The Million Dollar Question: How Many Re-offend?

- ◆ How many do we catch in the first place?
- ◆ Which ones are you talking about?
- ◆ What do you mean by re-offend?
- ◆ In what length of time?
- ◆ Whose data/which studies should we rely on?
- ◆ How many will be caught when they re-offend?

97

What the “experts” won’t tell you. Flaws in actuarial risk assessment.

- ◆ Patrick, Al and Mike would all score out as a moderately low risk offenders.
- ◆ Victims are more likely to report strangers or acquaintances than family members.
- ◆ Younger children are less likely to report than older children.
- ◆ Victims are less likely to re-report.
- ◆ Families are less likely to re-report.
- ◆ Most offenders will live 40 years after release (Saschmeier, Rice and Doren).

98

High-risk sex offenders may not be high risk forever. (Hanson, Harris, Helmus and Thornton, 2014)

- ◆ 7740 adult sex offenders from 21 samples
- ◆ 20 year follow-up
- ◆ Recidivism rates were highest in first few years following release (22% for high risk within 5 years)
- ◆ Overall recidivism was 16% over 15 years.
 - Recidivism rate for low risk offenders was **5%**
 - Recidivism rate for high risk offenders was **32%**

99

The Effects of Sexual Offender Treatment on Recidivism: An International Meta-Analysis of Sound Quality Evaluations (Schmucker & Losel, 2015)

- ◆ Published in the Journal of Experimental Criminology.
- ◆ 29 studies.
- ◆ Combined sample of 10, 387 sex offenders
 - 4939 treated sex offenders
 - 5448 untreated sex offenders.
- ◆ 13.7% recidivism rate for untreated group
- ◆ 10.1% recidivism rate for treated group
- ◆ Overall difference was 3.6%
- ◆ “...the evidence basis for sex offender treatment is not yet satisfactory.”

100

Rates of Detected Recidivism TX versus No TX

	Sample size	Untreated	Treated
Hanson, 2002	9,454	16.8%	12.3% (4.5%)
Losel, 2005	22,181	17.5%	11.1% (6.4%)
Hansen, 2009	4,724	10.9%	8.3% (2.6%)
Schmucker, 2015	10,387	13.7%	10.1% (3.6%)
Gannon, 2019 (in press)	55,604 (1/3 SO)	9.5%	4.6% (4.9%)
		1 in 5/10	1 in 10/20

101

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles

- 5- year follow-up = **5%** (Caldwell, 2016)
 - Cases from 1938 to 2014
- 20- year follow-up = **21% (no TX)** = **9% (with TX)** (Worling, et al., 2010)
- 5- year follow-up = **13%** (Reitzel & Carbonell, 2006)
- 12- year follow-up (most into adulthood) = **12.5%** (Rasmussen, 2018).
 - Cases from 2006 to 2018

102

Adjudicated Adolescents Located on a State Sex Offender Registry Website as Adults: Common Denominators (Rasmussen, 2023)

- ◆ 145 juvenile sex offenders discharged from secure residential treatment program.
- ◆ Followed for a mean of 14 years.
- ◆ 6.4% recidivism rate (as measured by adult placement on SO registry).
- ◆ Recidivists:
 - Higher ACE scores.
 - Earlier removal from home.
 - Fewer “protective factors.”
 - Twice as many with histories of SA during childhood.

103

The Current Debate about Treating “Persons With Sexual Behavior Problems.”

- ◆ Traditional Treatment:
 - Offender Accountability
 - Risk Management
 - Victim/Community Focused
 - Full Disclosure of Crimes
 - Polygraph/PPG/Aversion
 - Follow-up
 - Team (TX/PPG/Poly/Victim Services)
- ◆ Current Trend:
 - Strength based - “Good Lives” Model
 - Limited focus on “full disclosure,” accepting responsibility or accountability.
 - Treatment focused on offender success/life satisfaction
 - Less collaboration with victim/community advocates

Does Adult Treatment Work?

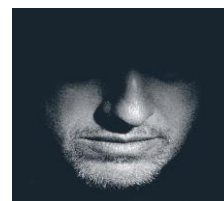
- ◆ “The overall evidence for treatment effectiveness is weak at best” (Dennis, et al., 2012).
- ◆ “Knowing which type of treatment works for which type of offender is still a dream” (Langstrom, et. Al., 2013).
- ◆ “Current evidence about the impact of specialized sex offender treatment on reoffending remains inconsistent.....” (Day, et al., 2017)
- ◆ “Here we are, 20 years later, with no evidence that the model (Good Lives) does what it claimed to do, provide more effective treatment.” (Looman, 2024)

105

Creepy but Crucial Information: Advanced Grooming Tactics as Described by Sex Offenders

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Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adult by Child Molesters, (Jewell Jensen, Jensen & Bailey, 2002)

- ◆ Why does grooming work?
 - Most adult don’t know what to look for.
 - Most adults don’t want to see it or believe it.
- ◆ How does grooming work?
 - By targeting specific children, families and communities to exploit.
 - Seducing the child/ren and adults.
 - Preparing for disclosure/confrontation
 - Learning from experience.

107

Do Sex Offenders Molest When Other Persons Are Present? A Preliminary Investigation (Underwood, Patch, Cappelletty & Wolfe, 1999)

- ◆ 131 adult SOs
- ◆ 55% of the child molesters reported molesting children when another child was present
- ◆ 24% molested when another adult was present (but unaware)
- ◆ 14% molested when another adult and another child were present
- ◆ 25% molested when another child was in the same bed
- ◆ 12% molested when another adult was in the bed
- ◆ 77% said offending with others present made it “more exciting” and gave them a sense of “mastery”
- ◆ 75% said they were being “too compulsive to inhibit desires
- ◆ 39% said they were “stupid.”

108

How Victim Age Affects the Context and Timing of Child Sexual Abuse

(McKillop, Brown, Wortley and Smallbone, 2015)

- ♦ Age of victims
 - 11% of victims under 5.
 - 42% age 6-11
 - 47% 12 and older
- ♦ Abuse of younger children
 - Occurred during “normal” activities in the home
 - Perpetrator was a relative or live in
 - 2/3 of incidents occurred while another person was nearby, in the same house or present in the same room.
- ♦ Most abuse of teens occurred during later hours (9 PM and 6 AM), outside the home and perpetrators was more often unrelated.
- ♦ 53% of offenders reported that a relative was their first victim.
- ♦ 66% knew 1st victim for a year or more.

109

Offender Relationship to Victim

Huot, 1999

- ♦ 1652 sex offenders
- ♦ 95% were child molesters.
- ♦ Majority of victims under 12 years old.
- ♦ Biological parent 16%
- ♦ Stepparent 14%
- ♦ Other relative 16% (Grand, uncle, sib)
- ♦ Friend of parent 26%
- ♦ Person in authority (clergy, teacher, coach) 22%
- ♦ Stranger 05%
- ♦ Other 01%

110

Sexual Grooming as a Conscious and Deliberate Process

- ♦ Offenders may engage in **conscious, deliberate and carefully orchestrated behavior** from the onset of decision making about offending (McAlinden, 2007; Knoll, 2010).
- ♦ Others may not be cognizant of their sexual motivation until later in the process (Smallbone, 2021).

111

Motivational VS Operational Goals and Behaviors

- ♦ Pre-Offending Behavior
 - Public/family image
 - Engagement with child and family
 - Control and ongoing access
- ♦ Offending Behavior
 - Gradual desensitization and sexualization
- ♦ Post Offending Behavior
 - Denial, alignment, escape
- ♦ Place self in situation or relationship to have sexual contact with child/ren.
- ♦ Avoid disclosure, detection and reporting.
- ♦ Enhance sexual/intimate experience with victim.
- ♦ Enhance the “thrill of getting away with it.”
- ♦ Be able to pursue new victims

112

Expertise and Sexual Offending: A Preliminary Empirical Model

(Bourke, Ward and Rose, 2012)

- ♦ Examined the continuum of “novice to expert offenders.”
- ♦ Victim counts ranged from 1 to 100 or more.
- ♦ For most, the **primary phases of “skill acquisition” and sexual interest in children occurred early in life.**
- ♦ Comparisons to skill set acquisition of burglars.
- ♦ The longer an offender operated, the more “refined” his skill set, competencies and problem solving became.
- ♦ Those who became prolific offenders gained skill through an accumulation of learning, deliberate practice, reflection and subsequent strategy reformulation.

113

Grooming Dynamics

(Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2016)

- ♦ Identifying and targeting victim
- ♦ Gaining trust and access
- ♦ Playing a role in the child’s life
- ♦ Isolating the child
- ♦ Creating secrecy around the relationship
- ♦ Initiating sexual contact
- ♦ Controlling to maintain the relationship

114

Examining the modus operandi of sexual offenders against children and it's practical implication (Leclerc, et al. 2019)

- ◆ Suggests we view sex offender behavior as a "rational choice," that occurs during all criminal acts i.e., maximizing gain while minimizing risk of apprehension
- ◆ Evidence that offenders' MO changes with age and experience to increase success.
- ◆ Suggests a broader view of MO that incorporates victim characteristics and behavior

115

"The Sexual Grooming Model" (Winters, Jeglic & Kaylor, 2020)

- ◆ Victim selection
- ◆ Gaining access and isolating the child
- ◆ Trust development
- ◆ Desensitization to sexual content and physical contact
- ◆ Maintenance of abuse

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General Goals of Grooming

- ◆ Gain initial cooperation of victim
- ◆ Decrease the likelihood of discovery
- ◆ Increase the likelihood of ongoing, future contact/abuse/exploitation.

117

The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

Characteristics of Victims' CSA Experience:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of abusers ● 1 = 61% ● 2 = 27% (1 in 3) ● 3 = 07% (1 in 14) ● 4 = 05% (1 in 20) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Duration of Abuse ■ Less than 1 month = 46% ■ One to 6 months = 16% ■ 6 Months to 1 year = 06% ■ 1 to 2 years = 11% ■ 3 to 5 years = 16% ■ 5 years or more = 04% |
|--|--|

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The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Type of abusive contact ■ Fondling/kissing 68% ■ Digital penetration 40% ■ Oral sex on victim 23% ■ Oral sex on offender 28% ■ Vaginal sex 32% ■ Anal sex 06% ■ Other 10% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of incidents ◆ 1 = 35% ◆ 2-3 = 20% ◆ 4-5 = 16% ◆ 6-10 = 06% ◆ 11-20 = 07% ◆ 21-50 = 08% ◆ 50+ = 10% |
|--|---|

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The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- ◆ Victim Selection/Targeting
 - Compliant/trusting of adults
 - Lacks confidence/low self-esteem
 - Lonely/isolated
 - Troubled
 - Needy
 - Unwanted/unloved
 - Not close ot parents/parents are not a resource for them
 - Single mother/need of father figure
 - Lack of supervision

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The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- ♦ Gaining Access and Isolation
 - Manipulating family to gain access to child
 - Separates child from peers and family
 - Involvement in youth-serving organizations
 - Activities that involve being alone with child/ or excludes other adults
 - Overnight stays/outings

121

The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- ♦ Trust Development
 - Charming/nice/likeable
 - Insider status/good reputation/ “pillar of the community”
 - Affectionate/loving
 - Gives the child attention
 - Favoritism/ “special relationship”
 - Compliments child
 - Spends time with child/communicating often
 - Engages in childlike activities
 - Reward child/offers special privileges
 - Provides drugs/alcohol

122

The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- ♦ Desensitization to Sexual Content and Physical Contact
- ♦ **Main behaviors that differentiate SO from non-SO ***
- ♦ Asks questions about child’s sexual experiences/relationships
 - Talks about their own sexual behavior/interests
 - Inappropriate sexual language/dirty jokes
 - Provides sexual “education”/information
 - Use of accidental touching/distraction while touching
 - Watches child dress/undress
 - Subtle nudity/exposes self
 - Shows child pornography
 - Seemingly innocent sexual contact
 - Desensitizes child to touching/increasing sexual touching

123

The Sexual Grooming Scale – The Development and Pilot Testing of a Measure to Assess the Nature and Extent of Child Sexual Grooming (Winters and Jeglic, 2022)

- ♦ Post-abuse Maintenance
 - Told or encouraged/influenced not to tell
 - Encourages secrets between offender and child
 - “I love you” / “you are special”
 - Rewards/bribery/helps child avoid punishment
 - Persuades the child it was acceptable/normal
 - Misstated moral standards regarding sexual contact
 - Manipulates victim into feeling responsible
 - Trjeats of abandonment/rejection/family break-up

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Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Sex Traffickers

- ♦ “Research suggests that child sex traffickers may use strategies to recruit and retain minors that mirror the tactics used by child abusers..... and there is considerable overlap between the tactics used by child sex traffickers and the sexual grooming used by child sexual abusers to engage victims and prevent detection or disclosure” (Winters, et al., 2022).

125

Victim Selection
The Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sex Trafficking (Winters, et al., 2022)

- ♦ Targeting minors based on **internal and external vulnerabilities that promote susceptibility.**
 - Psychological, emotional and environmental and family instabilities.
 - Low self-esteem, intellectual deficits, mental health and substance abuse problems.
 - Inhospitable home environments that induce trauma or unmet basic needs and the influence of maladaptive family members and peer groups.
 - These factors interfere with the child’s ability to develop stable interpersonal attachments and healthy coping strategies.

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Gaining Access and Isolation

The Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sex Trafficking (Winters, et al., 2022)

- ♦ Can involve active involvement in youth serving organizations, **the manipulation of the victim's caregiver, or creating situations in which the child is separated and isolated from peers and family.**
 - Can also involve the trafficker staking out homeless shelters, juvenile detention and foster care facilities and other service settings where they can establish seemingly casual contacts with at risk youth.
 - Or involve connecting with the youth through social media platforms via direct messaging.

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Trust Development

The Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sex Trafficking (Winters, et al., 2022)

- ♦ Creates a relationship that is initially affirming and reliable, resulting in a strong sense of **dependency and connectedness to the exploiter.**
 - Providing youth with money, refuge and other necessities, gifts, favors, protection and support.
 - Glorification of independence, rebelliousness and a "better life" that can be obtained through sex work. May confuse youth into seeing sex work as a sign of self-worth and intelligence.
 - Older female victims are often used to portray a higher level of position.

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Desensitization

The Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sex Trafficking (Winters, et al., 2022)

- ♦ Offender gradually **desensitizes victim to sexual content and behavior or "breaks them in."**
 - Uses sexualized language, makes jokes about prostitution, exposed victim to pornography, asks victim for detailed accounts of their past sexual experiences, manipulates victim into posing for nude or sexually explicit pictures/videos and asks victim to have sex with their "friends" to "test" their "abilities."

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Post-Abuse Maintenance

The Sexual Grooming Model of Child Sex Trafficking (Winters, et al., 2022)

- ♦ Traffickers use violence (beatings, burns, tattoos, branding, deprivation of sleep, food or shelter, sexual violence) to ensure compliance and fear.
- ♦ May alternatively use blackmail and humiliation, or threats of abandonment or arrest.
- ♦ Purposefully manipulates victim into drug addiction, the offender being in a position to dispense or withhold.
- ♦ These tactics induce the **"Stockholm syndrome,"** whereby the victim becomes increasingly loyal to and dependent on, his/her abuser.

130

Sexual Grooming of Children: Review of literature and theoretical considerations. (Craven, Brown and Gilcrist, 2006)

- ♦ Self-grooming
- ♦ Grooming the environment
- ♦ Grooming significant others and potential onlookers
- ♦ Grooming the child

131

The Pedophile's Guide to Love and Pleasure: A Child-lover's Code of Conduct (2nd Edition. 2010) by Phillip Greaves.

- ♦ "Pedophiles must care for and befriend their young lovers. They are concerned for the wellbeing and pleasure of their little friends, always putting the juvenile's pleasure and happiness first."
- ♦ "When Pedophiles interact with children, they do so through their own inner child and enter into an equality of personhood with their young friend."
- ♦ Some children are innately attracted to pedo/juvphilies.
- ♦ Recommend teen magazines for "handsome, fresh faces" and latex finger coits for little penises.

132

Typologies

- ◆ Child pornography offenders
- ◆ Contact driven offenders (who groom for the purpose of offline sex)
- ◆ Fantasy driven offenders (who seem to be satisfied with keeping the relationship online and is satiated by discussing taboo sexual topics with minors online)

133

Assessing Actions, Intent and Effect

- ◆ Contact sex offenders **may access CP/SEM-C as an adjunct, stimulus or rehearsal/blueprint for offending.**
- ◆ Quayle & Taylor theorize that accessing SEM-C for some may be used as a replacement for offending.
- ◆ Debate over any use increasing the likelihood of future crimes.
- ◆ We only know a very small portion of what they have done/exposed themselves to and may not appreciate the reasons they have for hiding/distorting it.

134

Production and distribution of child sexual abuse material by paternal figures (Salter, Wong, Breckenridge, Scott, Cooper and Peleg, 2021)

- ◆ Prevalence and severity of CSAM increasing
- ◆ In the last 20 years, reports have increased by **50% each year.**
- ◆ Studies indicate 42% to 52% of perpetrators are solo acting, male relatives living in home.
- ◆ Two thirds (67%) of cases involved female children.
- ◆ Majority of cases (53%) of were detected and investigated by LEA, 19% were discovered and reported by relative/community member and only 21% were the result of victim disclosure/reports.

135

Production and distribution of child sexual abuse material by paternal figures (Salter, Wong, Breckenridge, Scott, Cooper and Peleg, 2021)

- ◆ In 79% of cases, other forms of child abuse/maltreatment were also found.
- ◆ In cases where there was more than one victim in the home, 47% involved the sexual abuse of a male child/perpetrators' son.

136

A linguistic analysis of grooming strategies of online sex offenders: Implications for our understanding of predatory sexual behavior in an increasingly computer-mediated world. (Black, et al. 2015)

- ◆ Team analyzed and coded transcripts of online offender communication with decoys.
- ◆ Identified 5 stages (friendship forming, relationship forming, risk assessment, exclusivity stage, sexual stages).
- ◆ Determined that online offenders had fewer "gates" to control for (non-verbal communication, fewer potential observers), which made the various stages in grooming easier to move through more quickly.

137

Targeting Communities and Institutions

- ◆ Picking a community or institution
 - Setting provides access to children.
 - Offender is "unknown" or "unsuspected."
 - Atmosphere of "tolerance and acceptance."
 - Community appears "gullible, naïve and non-confrontive."
 - Has fluid or "loose" boundaries and/or inadequate child safety rules.

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Other Tactics

- ♦ Choosing to work opposite schedule from partner/NOS.
- ♦ Arranging to do transportation, homework, chores, discipline, chaperone dances/sleepovers/field trips, etc.
- ♦ Volunteering to work with toughest students.

139

Family Offenders: More or Less Dangerous?

- ♦ Chronic deception with intimate partner.
- ♦ Unique degree of access and control.
- ♦ Unique ability to undermine child's relationships, activities, and isolation.
- ♦ Unique ability to twist other people's perception of child's credibility.
- ♦ Unique ability to create greater fear of disclosure.
- ♦ Unique ability to control child's response to disclosure or detection.

140

Exploring Sex Offender Grooming Tanner and Brake, 2013

- ♦ Overcoming resistance
 - Normalizing the assault
 - Stepwise progression and desensitization
- ♦ Maintaining access
 - Keeping victim available
 - Social /personal position
- ♦ Minimizing disclosure
 - Bonding
 - Push/pull (emotional support and isolation from others)
 - Induce fear and guilt

141

Discrediting the child.

- ♦ "I told them she was mad at me because I punished her."
- ♦ "I said she wanted to go live with her mother so she accused me of this to get out of my house and out from under my rules."
- ♦ "I said she said I did this because I wouldn't let her date."
- ♦ "I said her friend made something like this up and got a lot of attention so she did it."
- ♦ "I told people that her mother coached her to get back at me."
- ♦ "It was just a misunderstanding."

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"Lying, it's easy."

- ♦ "I shrugged it off without acting alarmed then denied it and said it was just a misunderstanding."
- ♦ "I said I couldn't believe people would believe I was the kind of person who would do something like that."
- ♦ "I said I would not admit to something I didn't do."
- ♦ "I said I was never alone with her and they believed me."
- ♦ "I denied it all and acted appalled and hurt that someone would accuse me of that."
- ♦ "I said my wife was out to get me and coached her."
- ♦ "I said my brother in law always wanted me out the family and this was his way of doing it."

143

Targeting Families

- ♦ Family
 - Single, absent or "uninvolved" parents,
 - Gullibility, stress, poverty.
 - Lack of bonding, lack of supervision, lack of boundaries,
 - Lack of assertiveness
 - Prior victimization of parent/s.
 - Disabilities or other vulnerabilities.
 - Indiscriminate trust of others.
 - Parents who don't seem to understand normal relationship boundaries.

144

“Study and Befriend”

- ♦ “Everybody liked me and people were comfortable with my interactions with kids.”
- ♦ “I treated them like they were adults.”
- ♦ “I acted like a big kid.”
- ♦ “I complimented them and bought them things.”
- ♦ “I stuck up for them and helped them with their chores.”
- ♦ “I never disciplined them.”
- ♦ “I paid lots of attention to them and gave them lots of affection.”
- ♦ “Kids liked me and adults thought I was good with kids.”

145

Choosing “At Risk” Children

- ♦ Less believable
- ♦ Lower level of supervision
- ♦ Needier for attention/affection
- ♦ May have been abused “broken in” before
- ♦ Less willing to risk telling on teacher, coach, minister, favorite parent/uncle.....
- ♦ More bargaining power.....

146

Entrapping the Innocent: Toward A Theory of Child Sexual Predators (Olson, Daggs, Ellevold and Rogers, 2007)

- ♦ Factors offenders describe as causing children to have less supervision and/or be more vulnerable to abuse
 - Single parent home
 - Parents with substance abuse problems
 - Emotion or mental health problems
 - Marital discord or domestic violence
 - Neglectful of children in general

147

Identifying Sexual Grooming Themes Used by Internet Offenders (Williams, Elliot and Beech, 2013)

Children who are isolated and lack social support are more likely to engage with a person/stranger who offers acceptance.

148

Children With a History of Abuse

- ♦ Children who have been molested are more likely (3-6X) to be re-abused by a new offender (Finkelhor, 2007).
- ♦ Healthy adults ignore or seek help for children with sexual behavior problems.
- ♦ Offenders may sexualize children they know, or suspect, have been abused.

149

Seduction of Children “Monsters do not get children, nice men do.”

- ♦ Engagement, desensitization and sexualization.
 - Study and befriend the child.
 - Develop a peer relationship or elevate the child to an “adult status” in the relationship.
 - Promote physical contact - “wrestling, hugging, tickling, kissing, massages, holding child on lap and backrubs.”
 - Confidence building by “over complimenting/flattery, confiding, “sticking up for them.”
 - Test child’s ability to “keep secrets.”
 - Expose child to sexual jokes and pornography

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