

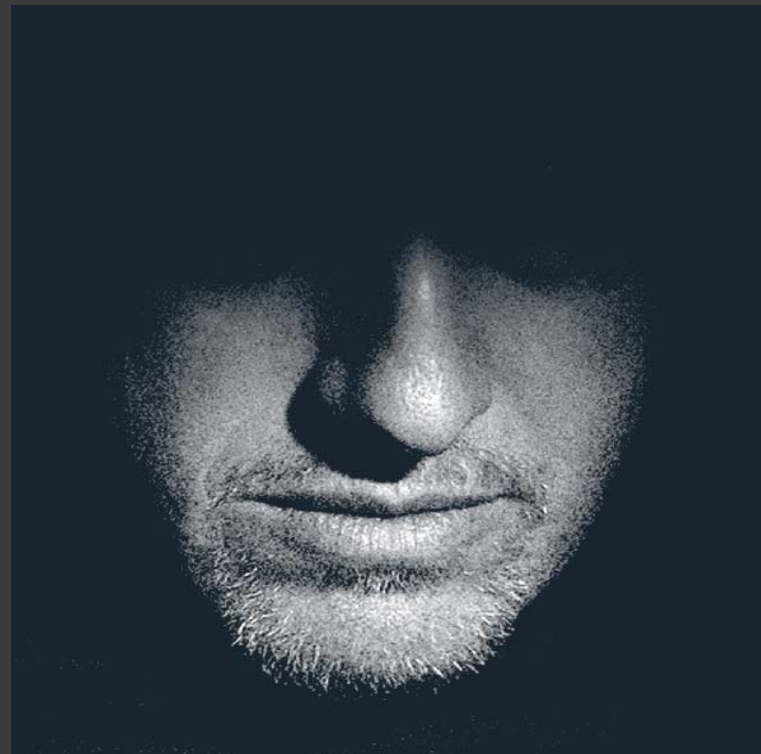
Sex Offenders: What Judges, Lawyers, Investigators and Child Advocates Should Know

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Workshop Topics

- Research findings about sex offender professionals should know
- The etiology of sexual deviancy/pedophilia
- Incident, reporting and detection rates
- “Cross over” or “crime switching behavior among sex offenders
- Recidivism v.s. re-offense rates and treatment effect
- Grooming tactics
- “Protecting Your Children: Advice From Child Molesters.”

PROTECTING YOUR CHILDREN: “Advice From Child Molesters”

- ◆ 1989 Sex Offender Group
- ◆ Westridge Elementary School and LO PD
- ◆ Washington County Sheriff's Office
- ◆ Oregon State & USA

“No one wants to have to tell their children about sexual abuse. On the other hand, do you want them to learn about it from a child molester instead?”



ward - by Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S., Director, Center for Behavioral Intervention.

Each indicates that one in five children will be sexually abused, offenders will be someone close, a relative, family friend, or one of many professionals or volunteer staff who come in contact with children every day. Someone we won't suspect and our children will love. Experts say that sex offenders work just as hard to deceive us as they do to seduce and silence their victims. Their tactics work well that fewer than 5% are reported and successfully prosecuted. So, we must do better. Child safety is our responsibility, not a few children should shoulder by themselves. We need to prepare first, talk to them about sexual abuse and offender behavior. If we don't talk to them, who will?

During the time to learn about sex offenders and effective prevention strategies, you will be joining a growing number of adults who are being better educated about child molestation and the ways in which we can stop this crime.

Sex abuse begins with a relationship. Offenders gain the child's trust friendship. As the relationship grows, they test the child's ability to set themselves and push limits. They wrestle, "accidentally touch" or "while children are using the restroom or "accidentally touch" them while "playing." They talk to children about sex or possibly use children to adult sexual behavior or pornography. If the molester is sneaky enough, or "slow and gentle," most children don't feel uncomfortable. Offenders are clever. They make children think "it's just a game, or something they "will like." They make it "feel good" because they know that if they cause pain or fear, children will "Most don't." Children get tricked into thinking they "went along with it" or "caved in." Simply put, children are "no match" for offenders, especially if the offender is older, more manipulative or able to control the situation. If parents haven't talked to their own children about what's happening to "warn" and the moment it happens, the best is to talk. Offenders tell children we "won't believe them," will "punish" them, or "hurt" by the disclosure. They are convincing and often believe them. Even if children want to tell, most understand it could happen and few want to see their friend or relative "get in trouble." Because of those reasons, fewer than 10% of child victims report. Worse still, 52% of child molesters surveyed reported that, if a child had told, they were able to "talk the adults out of calling police." After that, most continue to offend.

There is no substitute for an adult taking an active role in the life of their child. As parents, we make sure our children wear seat belts, walk them across busy streets and make sure they're in their bike helmet. Why then, would we leave child abuse up to children? The overwhelming majority of children are abused by someone they know and trust, someone they wouldn't even suspect. No one can protect your children unless you. Educate yourself, your family and your community. It's a child molester do it for you!



Protecting Your Children: Advice From Child Molesters

Established in 1982, CBI is an outpatient sex offender program specializing in evaluation, treatment, training and consultation services for criminal sexual behavior, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment.

This brochure was developed by a group of child molesters who were in treatment at the Center for Behavioral Intervention. The brochure was prepared as part of a community service project. Comments and advice were collected in an effort to

"be part of the solution."

Brochures are available from CBI (contact information below) or Impact Printing @ (503) 648-2722.

Center for Behavioral Intervention
4345 SW 109th Beaverton, Oregon 97005
(503) 644-2722 - Fax: (503) 644-2127

Who Are the Child Molesters?

You think you know me well, you don't. I am your husband, your father, your brother, I am your wife, your mother, your sister. I am someone's son or daughter. Someone raped me. They did not intend for me to grow up to be a sex offender. They would be shocked, they know. I go to your church, work in the next office, shop in the same stores, I am stable, employed and respectable. I pay my bills and my taxes. My education and intelligence don't stop me from molesting your children. You and your children like me. I am good with children.

How Child Molesters Gain Access to Your Children:

It's easy. I pay attention to your children and make them feel special. I present the appearance of being someone you can trust and rely on. I get to know your child's likes and dislikes. I go out of my way to buy gifts or treat your child with love. I hold your child by involving them in fun activities.

Why Don't Child Molesters Get Caught?

I like children & I am sexually abused by children. I trick myself into thinking it's not a big deal.

If I have enough practice I can become very skillful. I am a good liar.

I make it look like an "accident" or a "mistake" or a "misunderstanding." It isn't.

I use situations like tucking them in at night or touch them while they are sleeping.

I desensitize children to nudity. I leave the bathroom door open so they can see me.

I confuse them by telling them that "all females do this" I know they don't.

After I start abusing them I will be able to maintain the child's cooperation and silence.

I make them feel responsible for what I'm doing. I make them distrust you.

Sometimes they hide what I'm doing to them because they love me and make it "fun."

I offer them special things they can't get otherwise they feel like they need me.

I make them think you won't believe them.

I warn them that they will be the one who gets punished. I might threaten them.

I tell them they will be put in foster care and won't get to see you again.

I tell them that I will go to prison and it will hurt their little brother if I have to go away.

I make them feel sorry for me so they will protect my secret. I am selfish.

I do not care that my behavior is hurting your child.

Once I start, I will not stop. I will continue until you stop me by calling the police.

If you are a single parent I prey on your fears about your child's lack of a father figure.

I offer to babysit or take children on "special outings."

I know more about what kids are into than you do.

I take advantage of your child's natural curiosity about sex by telling "dirty jokes," showing them pornography and playing sexual "games."

I spend my free time "helping" children.

I make comments like "we should shoot all those sex offenders."

That way people won't believe I'm the kind of person who would "do such a thing."

If I am a parent, it is even easier for me to isolate and control my children.

If my children have cousins or friends, I will abuse them too.

My wife and family will never suspect a thing.

I point it out when kids lie.

It's hard to make it look like I'm the best parent, uncle, teacher or coach.

I teach your child when you are in the room.

If they say something you will make excuses for me and tell them they are wrong.

You will help me offend, and you won't even know you are doing it.

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Advice From Child Molesters

I am someone you know, but you don't really know me. I hide who I am.

The prevention program at school won't be enough. Do your part, talk to your children yourself. Prepare them.

I will make it hard for your child to tell you what I'm doing. Make it easier for them. Communicate, listen and believe.

Trust your child, not me. They deserve your trust, I don't.

Teach your child about sexuality. If you don't teach them, I might.

Watch for symptoms of sexual abuse, but watch me even closer.

Give your children specific information about private parts and "secret touching."

I warn them that they will be the one who gets punished. I might threaten them.

Tell them it's not ok to look at other people's private parts or show theirs to other people.

Tell them they are not supposed to look at pictures of people who aren't wearing clothes.

Tell them if someone shows them naked pictures or naked movies to tell you.

Tell them it's always the bigger person's fault and they will not get in trouble.

Tell them that people with touching problems try to trick children.

Tell them that people who do "secret touching" have a problem like stealing and lying. Don't confuse your child by calling it a sickness or a disease.

What I do is sick, but it's not a sickness, it's selfishness.

Tell your child that if they can't tell you, they should tell another adult.

Get to know your child's friends and families.

Be wary of older children who always seem to play with younger children.

Be suspicious of teens or adults who want to spend time alone with your child.

Trust your instincts. If something doesn't seem right, investigate further.

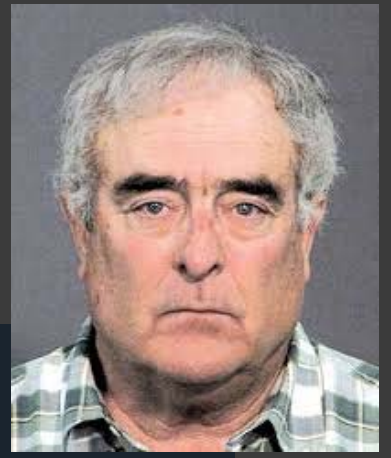
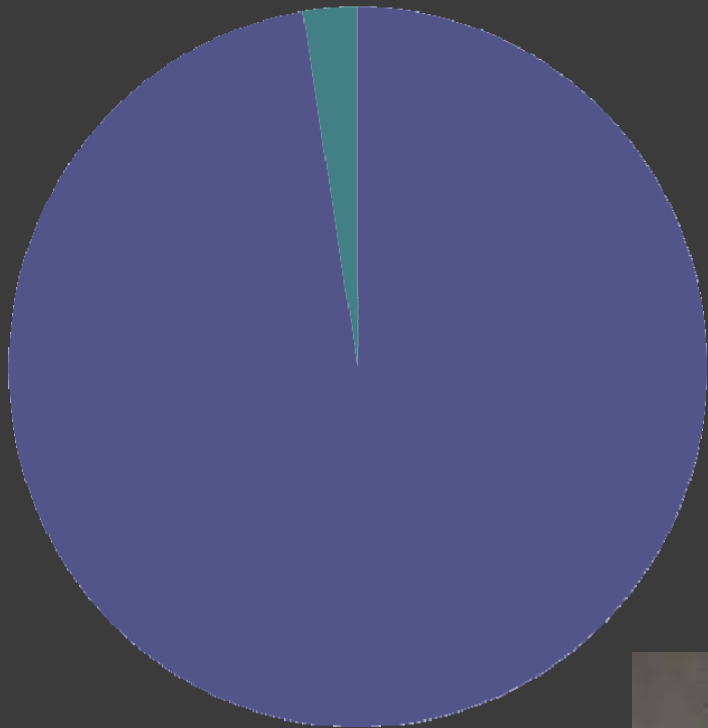
Learn about the prevention program your schools use and discuss it with your family.

Have "safety talks" a couple times a year. Make sure your children know that I hide on the internet. Teach them how to avoid me. Check up on them. Keep the computer in the kitchen.

“You Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Flinch.”

- ◆ Training originally designed for LEA
- ◆ If you have a history of abuse, talk to someone.
- ◆ Disturbing but important information that could help us protect children and raise fewer offenders.
- ◆ May challenge your beliefs.
- ◆ Broad base of information that is relevant to your job.
- ◆ Video clips and quotes/client confidentiality.
- ◆ Some old, older and new!

Percentage of population you have to worry about:



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% |

Disclosure Rates and Reporting

- ◆ 1 in every 5 girls, 1 in every 10 boys. (National Crime Victims Survey, 2012)
- ◆ Only 5% to 13% of children tell anyone they are being abused while it is occurring (London, 2005).
- ◆ The majority of victims delay reporting for years.
- ◆ 52% of offenders reported that children had told, people had discovered, but no one contacted authorities. (CBI,1992 & 2011).
- ◆ **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).**

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.

Causes of Delays

- ◆ 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%).

Things to Consider:

Victims

Offenders

- ◆ Child victims may not know/understand what is happening
 - ◆ May love/feel protective of offender
 - ◆ Been conditioning by grooming
 - Threats/fear
 - Feel responsible/seduced
 - ◆ May not know what/how to tell
 - ◆ Feel embarrassed/ ashamed and avoid talking about it
 - ◆ May know that if they tell, people will be upset and someone will go to jail
- ◆ Been doing this most of their lives, have distorted attitude about what they are doing.
 - ◆ Part of the excitement for offenders is the secrecy/sneakiness
 - ◆ If the abuse is discovered people will be angry/hurt
 - ◆ Offender could go to jail
 - ◆ Lose job/housing
 - ◆ Feel ashamed/guilty
 - ◆ Public humiliation

Offender Typologies

- ◆ 65% adult offenders
 - Rape III
 - Child molesters
 - Pedophiles (30%)
 - Exposers/peepers
 - Rapists
 - Child pornography offenders
 - Sexual sadists
- ◆ 35% juvenile offenders
 - Some juveniles who are becoming sexually deviant persistent offenders
 - Others who have offended out of curiosity/immaturity

Children and Problematic Sexual Behavior

- ◆ Experts estimate that 1 in 10 children engage in inappropriate sexual behavior with other children.
- ◆ 35% to 40% of all sexual crimes against children are committed by juveniles.
- ◆ 40% of “acquaintance rapes” are committed by juveniles
- ◆ Adult offenders report that the average age of their first criminal sex offense was between 12 and 14 .

Offender Views of the Beginning

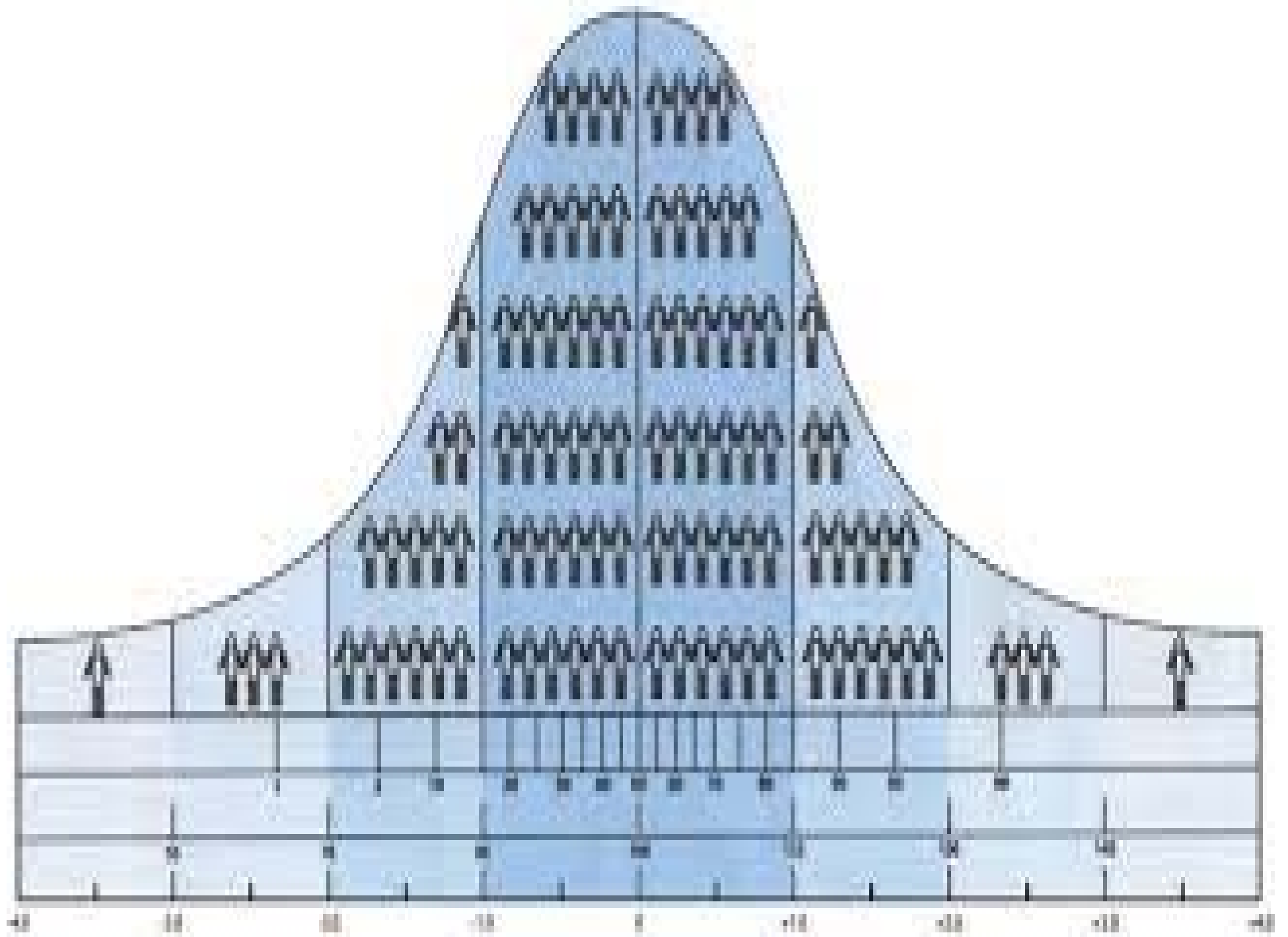
- ◆ “As a small child, I had a 4-year-old sexual friend with whom I enjoyed many childhood sexual experiences. Our friendship lasted four or five years and my victims reminded me of my childhood friend. “
- ◆ “As a kid, I developed a sexual draw to young girls that stayed with me as I grew older.”
- ◆ “I got better and better at finding victims.”
- ◆ “After I was abused, I became really sexual and it didn’t take much to trigger my desires, it was both pleasurable and fun.”
- ◆ “Once it got started, it snowballed and became commonplace in my life.”

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

| | Mean accurate – lies | Mean accurate – truth |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Federal officers “CIA” | 80.0 | 66.1 |
| Sherriff’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 |

Common Characteristics of Child Molesters

- ◆ Deviant sexual arousal
- ◆ 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



Sexual Crimes Among Males

- ◆ 5% to 40% of males have committed at least one sexual offense (GrotPELLIER & Elliot, 2002; Koss, 1987; Lisak & Miller, 2002, Abbey, et al. 2001 & DiNitto, 2008).
- ◆ 1% to 2% of the adult male population will be convicted of a sexual crime (California Office of the Attorney General, 2004; P Marshall, 1997).
- ◆ Between 5% and 10% of adult males have molested children (Lewis, 1986 & DOJ, 1997).
- ◆ As of May 2016, one out of every 71 Oregon males was a registered sex offender (OSP, 2016 & US Census Bureau, 2016).
- ◆ 4% to 7% “Dunkelfeld” offenders in population (Abel,2012)

Sexual Interest in Children

- ◆ 4% of college women reported at least one sexual experience that met the criteria for sexually abusing a younger child at least <5 yrs (Fromuth & Conn, 1997)
- ◆ 6% of college students admitted they felt “more attracted” to children than teens adults (Smith, 1993 & 2011)
- ◆ 9% of college students admitted to having sexual fantasies about children, 5% admitted masturbating to sexual fantasies about children (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)

Women that Molest Children (Carson, 2006)

- ◆ **Teacher/Lover** -“Mary Kay Letourneau” – offender seeks a loving sexual relationship with victim, usually an adolescent male 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.

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.”

Incidence vs. apprehension rates



Criminally
adjudicated

Detected or
reported

Actual sexual
abuse

Average Crime Statistics

- ◆ 100% / 30% / 30% (Dept of Justice, 1996).
- ◆ Only 3% of crimes had been reported & prosecuted (Abel, 1986).
- ◆ Offenders commit an average of 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 (Abel, 1986. CBI, 1992).

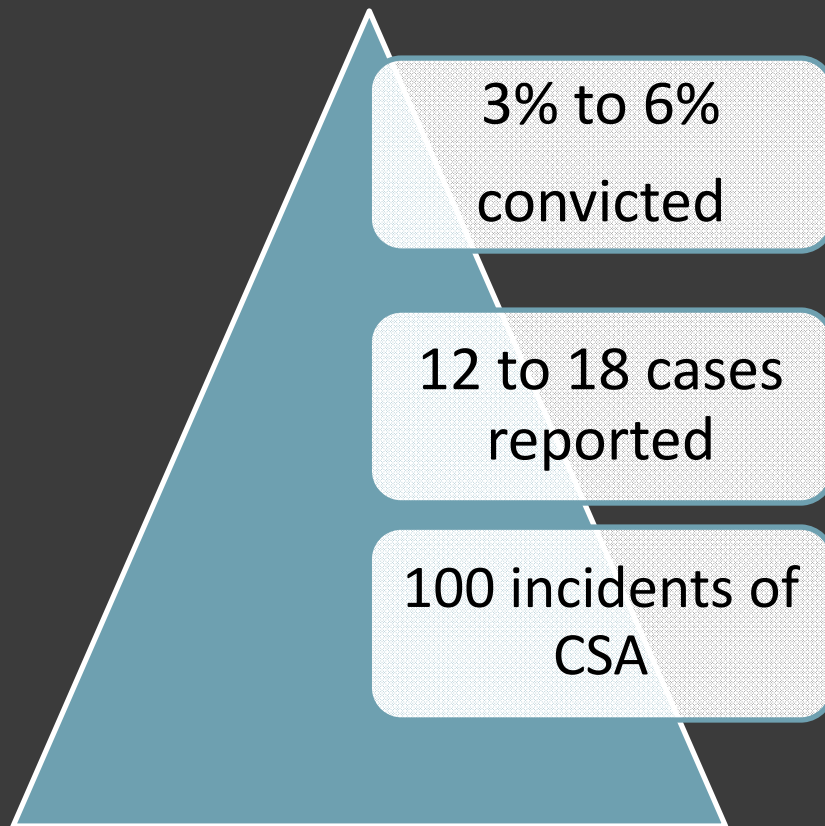
The Neccessity of Polygraph

- ◆ Ahlmeyer et. al. (2000)
- ◆ Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in Colorado
- ◆ FD polygraphs
- ◆ **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**

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

- ◆ Average of **28 deviant sexual incidents** in official records.
- ◆ Clinical interview increased number to **65** incidents.
- ◆ An average of **198** incidents disclosed after polygraph
- ◆ **7X** more than known
- ◆ Mean number of **felony sex offenses** reported in referral reports was **22**.
- ◆ **24** more disclosed during clinical interview
- ◆ **45** more disclosed during polygraph (**total 91**)
- ◆ Mean of 7 types of DSB disclosed
- ◆ 30% admitted 9 or more DSB

How Many Do We Catch?



- ◆ London, Bruck & Ceci, (2005). *Disclosure of child sexual abuse. What does the research tell us about the ways children tell.*
- ◆ Stroud & Martens, (2000) *Criminal Investigation of child sexual abuse. A comparison of cases referred to the prosecutor and those not referred.*
- ◆ Hanson, Resnick, Saunders, Kilpatrick & Best (1999). *Factors related to the reporting of childhood rape.*
- ◆ Abel & Becker, (1987) *Self-reported crimes of non-incarcerated paraphiliacs.*

“Crossover” or “Crime Switching”

- ◆ Some exposers and peepers target children.
- ◆ Some exposers and peepers go on to rape.
- ◆ Some rapists molest children.
- ◆ Some Rape III offenders molest children.
- ◆ Some child porn offenders molest children.
- ◆ Some child molesters abuse boys and girls.
- ◆ Most offenders cross “relationships”



Crossover Between Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

- ◆ 70% of offenders admitted both child and adult victims **with poly** (Heil, 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).

Gender Cross Over and MC = Proxy for Pedophilia

- ◆ 36% of child molesters abuse both boys and girls (Heil, 2003).
- ◆ 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).

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

- ◆ 66% of incest offenders admitted out of home child victims (Abel, 1992).
- ◆ 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).

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

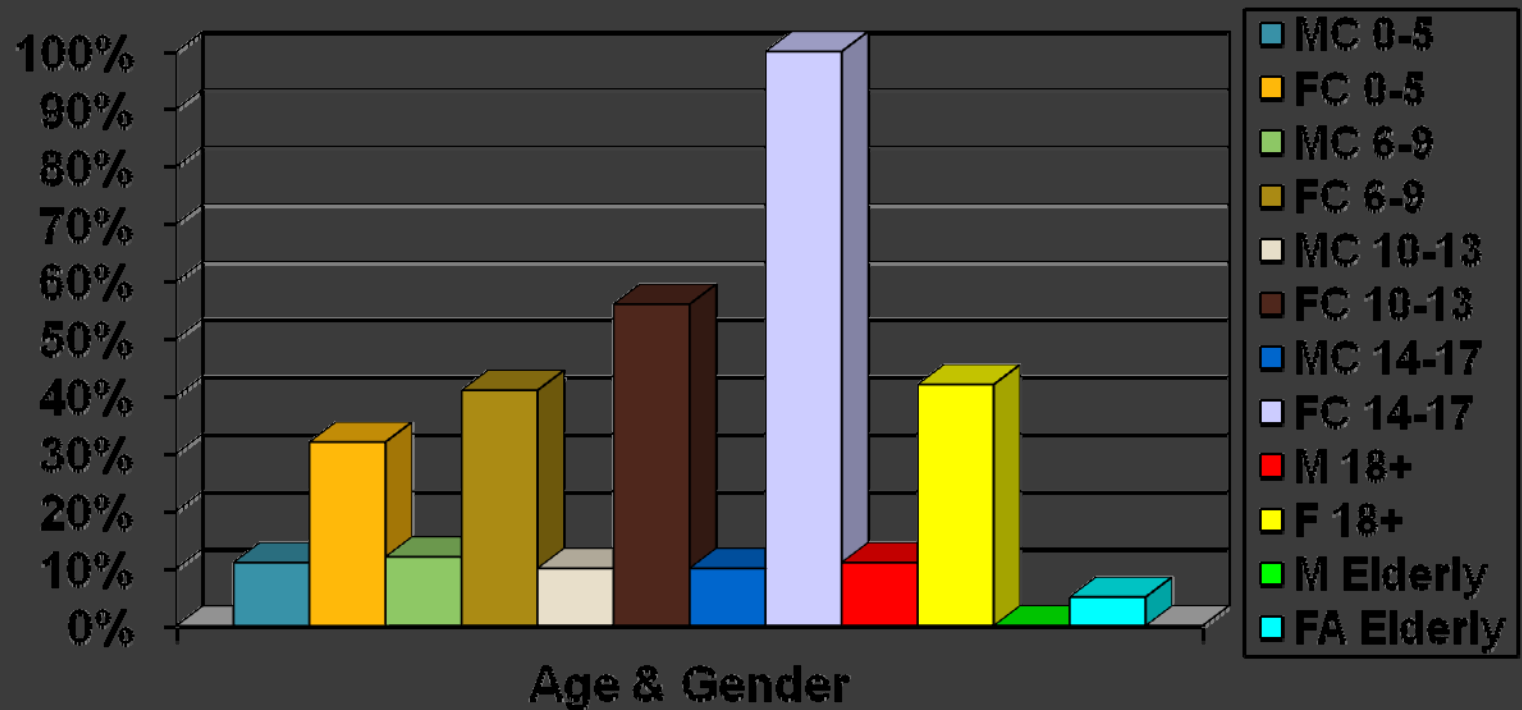
- ◆ Colorado study with 489 sex offenders in treatment program that **used polygraph**:
 - 64% of incest offenders admitted abusing non-related children
 - 53% of out of home offenders admitted abusing their own or related children

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

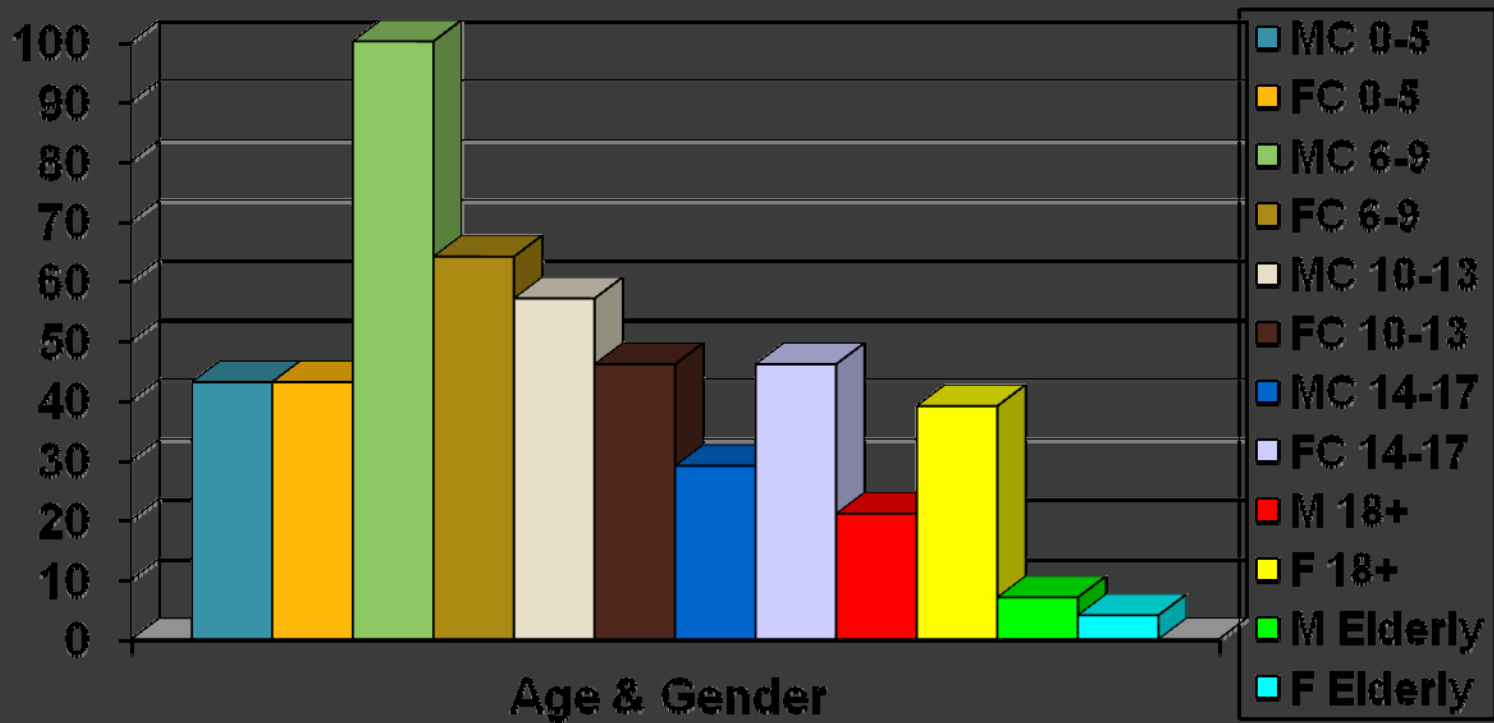
- ◆ Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety
- ◆ 180 Convicted Sex Offenders

Crossover by Gender & Age

Female Teen (14-17) Victim



Crossover by Gender & Age Male Child (6-9) Victim



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

- ◆ Studies that included **self report** data indicated that approximately **55%** admitted previous 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).

Meta-Analysis of the Published Research on the Effect of Pornography (Paolucci, et al, 2007)

- ◆ Meta-analysis redirected the debate to an “empirical platform.”
- ◆ Results suggest the exposure produces a variety of “substantial negative outcomes.”
- ◆ Users suffer increased risk for:
 - Sexual deviancy, sexually criminal, or aggressive attitudes and behavior (31-37%).
 - Increased intimacy disorders (20-39% increase)

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.

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. Have 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.

Estimated Sexual Recidivism Rates Hanson, 2007

| Years of Follow-up | Observed/ Detected | Estimated |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 5yrs | 10-15% | 30-40% |
| 10yrs | 15-25% | 30-45% |
| 20yrs | 30-40% | 40-55% |

The Effectiveness of Sexual Offender Treatment for Juveniles as Measured by Recidivism: A Meta-analysis. (Reitzel & Carbonell, 2006)

| Average Follow-up time in community | New sex offense re-arrest | Non-sexual but violent offense re-arrest | Non-sexual Non-violent offense re-arrest | Unspecified offense re-arrest |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| N=2,986 2604 Ma 121 Fe | | | | |
| Average 59-months | 13% | 25% | 29% | 20% |

Does Sex Offender Treatment Work?

- ◆ Depends on the offender.
- ◆ Depends on his family/support group.
- ◆ Depends on the length and quality of treatment & after care.
- ◆ Depends on the length and quality of supervision.
- ◆ Depends on future behavior (risky vs. safe)

Treatment Models

◆ Doesn't work

- ◆ Psychotherapy
- ◆ Addiction models
- ◆ Family systems
- ◆ Christian counseling
- ◆ Time limited counseling

◆ Does work

- ◆ Correctional based
 - Poly – TX - PPO
- ◆ “Criminal sexual behavior”
- ◆ Cognitive- behavioral
 - PPG/Arousal control
- ◆ Risk management model
- ◆ Support group/family involvement
- ◆ Long term follow-up

The ATSA Collaborative Meta Analysis

- ◆ Several major studies have shown “no effect” and the largest, most empirically sound study ever conducted showed a negative effect.
- ◆ The ATSA CMA indicated that “good treatment”
- ◆ Drug companies and pharmaceutical research
- ◆ Oregon’s system does not currently support “good treatment,” adequate supervision or long term management of risk.

Treating sexual offenders: How did we get here and where are we headed?
(Hanson, 2014)

- ◆ “The overall evidence for treatment effectiveness is weak at best” (Dennis, et al., 2012).
- ◆ “Knowing which type of treatment works for each which type of offender is still a dream” (Langstrom, et. Al., 2013).

Offender Relationship to Victim

Huot, 1999

- ◆ 1652 sex offenders
- ◆ 95% were under 18.
- ◆ Majority of victims were under 12 years old.
- ◆ Biological parent 16%
- ◆ Stepparent 14%
- ◆ Other relative (Grand, uncle, sib) 16%
- ◆ Friend of parent 26%
- ◆ Person in authority (clergy, teacher, coach) 22%
- ◆ Stranger 05%
- ◆ Other 01%

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.

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

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

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.

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.
- Parents who don’t seem to understand normal relationship boundaries.

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.

Running partner/parents down

- ◆ Criticizing other parent in front of victim
- ◆ Becoming the favored/more trusted/more fun/hipper parent/friend.
- ◆ Creating an “us against them” mentality.

“If someone is paying more attention to your child than you are, be concerned.”

Victim Selection

- ◆ Gender and tanner stage
- ◆ Personality characteristics
- ◆ Relationship with caretakers/support system
- ◆ Protective Factors (self-esteem, assertiveness, awareness and instincts)
- ◆ Personal, physical boundaries, bargaining power
- ◆ The “Trigger” (prior victimization, onset of puberty, cuddling, seeing child’s underwear)

Children With a History of Abuse

- ◆ Children who have been molested before are 3-6X more likely 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.

“False” Allegations versus “Mistakes”

- ◆ Do children lie?
- ◆ The “pee” story.
- ◆ The “coat in the hall closet” story.
- ◆ The “Michael Jackson” story.
- ◆ “Unfounded” versus “False”
- ◆ Divorce/custody cases.
- ◆ 2 to 12% depending on age.
- ◆ Fewer than 4% of cases have physical evidence.

Creating Access and Gaining Opportunity

“Sometimes I offered to babysit while my girlfriend did the shopping and pushed the notion that she needed to take time for herself once in a while.”

“I made sure I was the one who read them bedtime stories and tucked them in.”

“I offered to take him on special outings.”

“I drugged the mother so she got sleepy early.”

Seduction of Children

- ◆ 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, lap sitting and backrubs.”
 - Test child’s ability to “keep secrets.”
 - Expose child to sexual jokes and pornography

Goals – The Uncle/Neighbor

- To “test the water”
 - “the frog in a pot of boiling water.”
- Create an illusion of trust/safety/affection
 - “Andy of Mayberry.”
- Avoid suspicion
- Deflect accusations
- Separately, behaviors look innocent, taken together, they look more sinister.

“I found Jesus on the way to court.”

- ◆ Remorse can be faked.
- ◆ Remorse can be self-centered/self-serving.
 - Angry/sad victim rejected or told on them.
 - Believe victim led them on or didn't resist.
 - Angry/sad they got caught and punished
 - Victim was equally to blame for what happened.
 - Believe they were the person most harmed.
 - Don't really appreciate harm to victim.
 - Angry/sad about ongoing consequences to themselves, “not a day goes by that I don't live with the consequences of what I did.”

More “Seduction.”

“I’d do some of those things in front of other adults or the kid’s parents just to get everybody comfortable with my interactions with kids.”

“When I got ready to push for sex, I’d test the kid by touching them on their private parts to see how they would react. If they stiffened up or acted scared, I’d back off and try again later.”

More “Seduction.”

“In order to normalize what I was doing to her, I’d playfully grope her mother in front of her.”

“I would leave the bathroom door open and let them see me masturbating.”

“I found them looking at a porn site and let them keep looking at it instead of punishing them.”

“I would put on a porn video and started rubbing myself while she was in the room, you wouldn’t believe how curious 11 year old girls are about stuff like that.”

Progression of Sexual Contact

- ◆ Fondling
- ◆ French kissing, body kissing and licking, oral sex
- ◆ Digital Penetration
- ◆ Simulated or Actual Intercourse
- ◆ Orgasm
- ◆ Posing for “sexy” pictures.

Keeping Children From Telling

- ◆ Tell them it's "not a big deal and everyone already knows."
- ◆ Suggest "no one will believe them."
- ◆ "Rope them into doing something bad so they won't want everything to come out."
- ◆ "I said people would blame them, and it would hurt our family."
- ◆ "I told her we would get a divorce and the other kids would lose their dad."
- ◆ "I told him the other students would hate him."

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.”

Review

- ◆ 1 in 5/10 children
- ◆ 5% to 15% disclosure rate
- ◆ 2% to 8% false allegation rate
- ◆ CSA = 3-6X increased risk of more CSA
- ◆ 1 out of 71 or 1 in 10-20?
- ◆ 120-200 crimes per SO
- ◆ 30% abuse FC & MC
- ◆ 40% - 70% age group/relationship crossover
- ◆ 40%-55% reoffend
- ◆ Treatment may have little effect
- ◆ Pornography/access to children/CSA/D&A abuse increase risk

Recommended Books and Videos

- ◆ *Tools of the Trade*
- ◆ *Truth, Lies and Sex Offenders* by Anna Salter
 - Available via Specialized Training Services (\$79)
 - 1-800-848-1226
- ◆ *Close to Home* by the Mark McGwire Foundation
 - Available via Amazon.com (\$30)
- ◆ *A Very Touching Book & There is No Sex Fairy.*
By Jan Hindman
www.janhindman.com
- ◆ *Predators: Pedophiles, Rapists & Other Sex Offenders* by Anna Salter.
- ◆ *Identifying Child Molesters* by Carla van Dam.
- ◆ *The Socially Skilled Child Molester* by Carla van Dam