

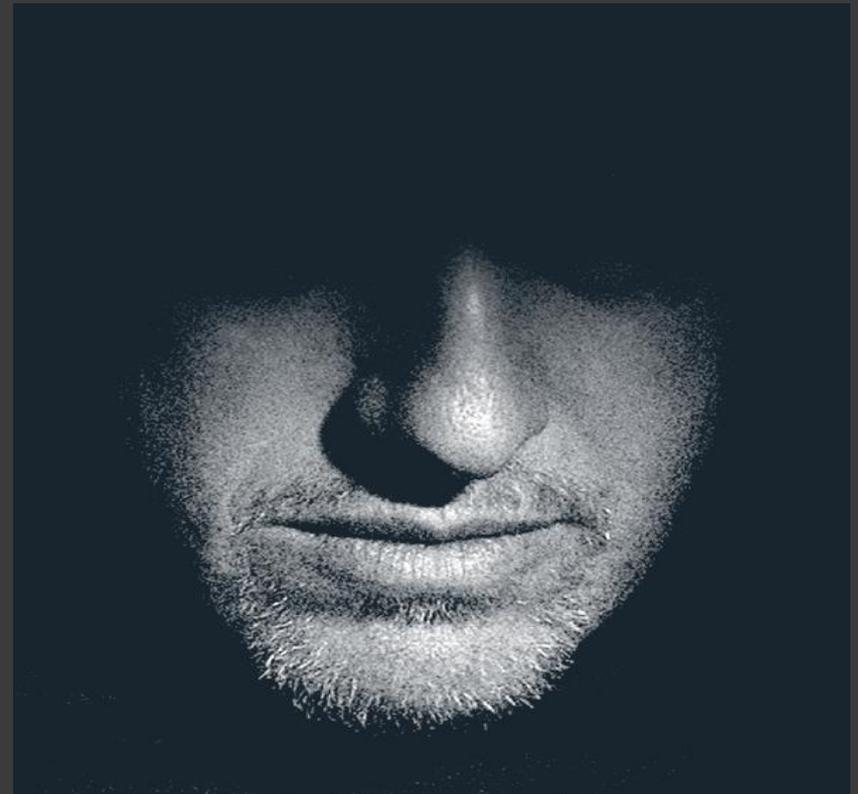
# Sex Offenders: What Professionals Should Know

**Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S.**  
**CCSOT**

**Center for Behavioral  
Intervention**

4345 SW 109<sup>th</sup>  
Beaverton, Oregon 97005  
503-644-2772

[Coryjjensen@gmail.com](mailto:Coryjjensen@gmail.com)



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

- ◆ Training originally designed for LEA
- ◆ May challenge your beliefs.
- ◆ Multiple studies plus **anecdotal information and offender quotes** that are relevant to law enforcement, child protective services/child advocates, courts, youth service organizations and risk management professionals.
- ◆ Video clips and quotes/client confidentiality

# Workshop Topics

- ◆ Sex Offenders: What Professionals Should Know
  - Basic stats related to CSA and offender behavior.
  - How people grow up to become sex offenders.
  - Reporting and detection rates
  - “Cross over” or “crime switching behavior.”
  - “Recidivism” vs. re-offense rates
  - Sex Offender MO, SES, or “Grooming” Tactics.
- ◆ They Come with The Territory: SO’s in YSO’s.
- ◆ The Impact of Pornography

# *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.

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

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

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

- ◆ Only 11.6% of male childhood sex abuse victims were arrested for later sexual offending.
- ◆ If victims go on to offend, it usually occurs at an earlier age.
- ◆ “Individuals with histories of physical abuse and neglect were at significantly increased risk for arrest for sexual offenses whereas for sexual abuse, the significance did not reach significance.”

*Comparison of crime type by juvenile delinquents on pornography exposure*  
(Burton, Leibowitz & Howard, 2010)

JSO's reported more exposure to porn when they were both younger and older than non-sexually abusing youth.

# *Office of Justice Programs (SMART)*

## *Chapter 2: Etiology and Typologies of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sex Offenses (Leversee, 2015)*

- ◆ “Sexual abuse of children ages 3 to 7 appears to be a sensitive period when sexual abuse can do the most damage and place youth at a higher risk for engaging in sexually abusive behavior later in life.”
- ◆ SA youth “were more likely to repeat what was done to them.”
- ◆ Explanations for ASO include: “abuse, exposure to sexual violence, other neglect or abuse, social isolation, early exposure to pornography, atypical sexual interests, anxiety and low self-esteem.”

# Children and Problematic Sexual Behavior

- ◆ Experts estimate that 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 10 boys will be sexually abused.
- ◆ 1 in 10 children engage in inappropriate sexual behavior.
- ◆ 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 at age 14.

# Offender Typologies

## ◆ 65% adult offenders

- Rape III
- Child molesters
- Pedophiles (30%)
- Exposers/peepers
- Rapists
- Child pornography offenders
- Sexual sadists

## ◆ 35% juvenile offenders

- Juveniles who are becoming sexually deviant persistent offenders
- Juveniles who are offending out of curiosity/immaturity

# Children and Juveniles with Sexual Behavior Problems

- ◆ Under nine = 5%
  - ◆ Under 12 = 16%
  - ◆ 12 to 14 = 38%
  - ◆ 15 to 17 = 46%
- ◆ 7% of juvenile offenders are female.
  - ◆ Children under 12 have an equal likelihood of being victimized by a juvenile or adult offender.
  - ◆ Increased risk in pairing pre-teen or teen boys with younger children.

Office of Justice Programs,  
December, 2009.

# How Some of Them Got That Way

- ◆ Early sexual behavior/acting out, sexual abuse, or early exposure to pornography.
- ◆ Over-sexualization during childhood/adolescence.
- ◆ Stimulating, exciting, arousing contact with other children.
- ◆ Repetition, practice and “skill building.”
- ◆ Lack of early identification and intervention.
- ◆ Negative attention/messages or over focus.
- ◆ Lack of healthy sex education and guidance.

# 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.”

*Are cognitive distortions associated with denial and minimization among sex offenders? (Nunes & Jung, 2012)*

“ Sexual crimes are acts of secrecy, and denial is a place where offenders often seek psychological refuge.”

# 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 (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.

# 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 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).
- ◆ In 2014, one out of every 71 +/- males was a registered sex offender (Oregon State Police, 2009, NCMEC, 2014).
- ◆ Average for U.S is 1 out of 195 +/- (NCMEC, 2014)
- ◆ 4% to 7% “Dunkerfeld” 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.

# Incidence vs. apprehension rates



Criminally adjudicated

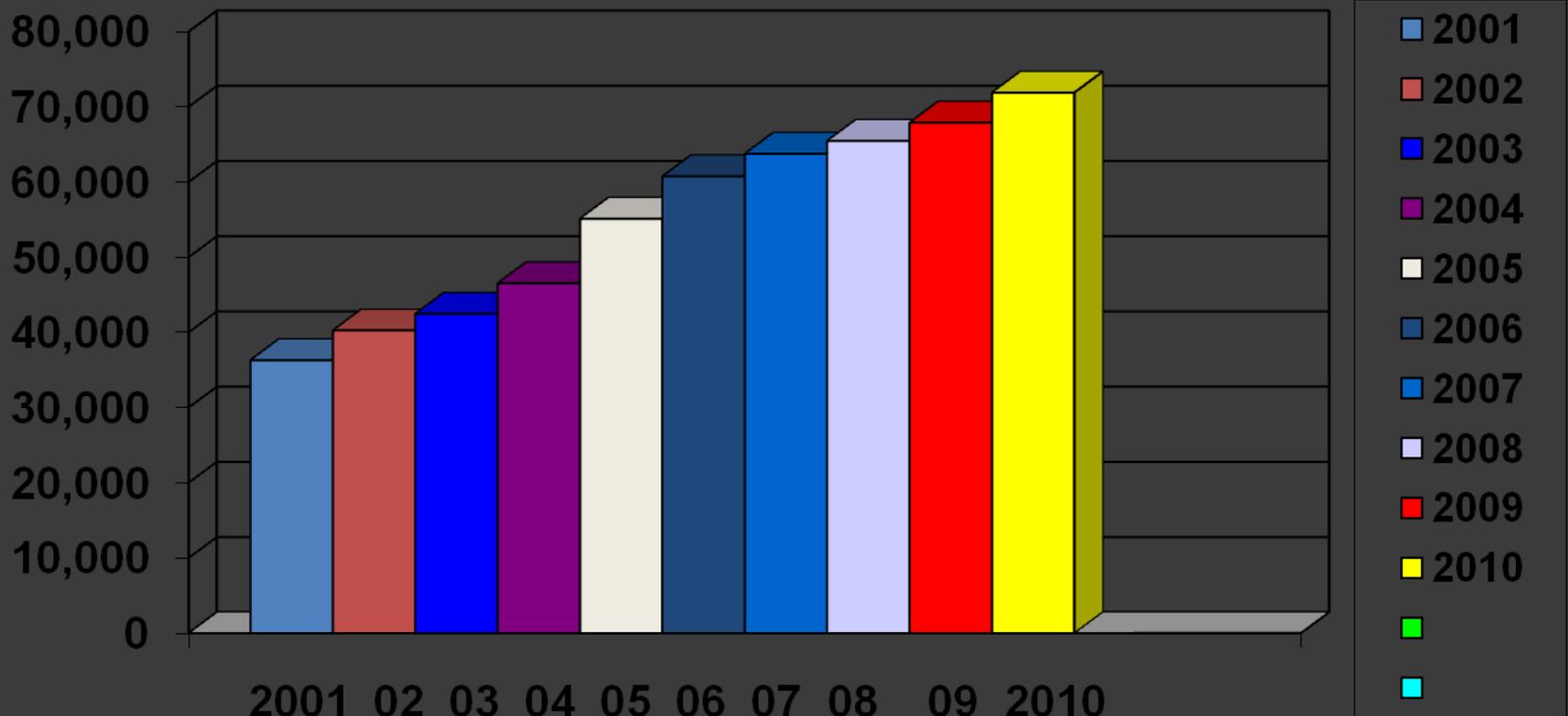
Detected or reported

Actual sexual abuse

# Reductions in Child Abuse 1994 - 2004

- ◆ 49% decline in child sexual abuse
- ◆ 43% decline in child physical abuse
- ◆ 67% to 74% decline in sexual assault and physical assault against teens
- ◆ 49% decline in domestic violence
- ◆ Declines in poverty, teen pregnancy/suicide/drug abuse, and violent crime.

# Child Welfare Abuse/Neglect Reports 2001 to 2010 (Oregon DHS, 2011)



# Average Crime Statistics

- ◆ 100% / 30% / 30% (Dept of Justice, 1996)
- ◆ Only 3% of crimes had been reported & prosecuted (Abel, 1986).
- ◆ 52% of offenders reported that children had told, people had discovered, but no one contacted authorities. (CBI ,1992)
- ◆ 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 (CBI, 1992).

*Shedding Light on the Histories of Sex Offenders Using Clinical Polygraphy.* (Hindman, J. and Peters, J., 2010)

“For child molesters, the actual extent of their abusive activity, and therefore their threat to society, is likely to be far greater than he will voluntarily admit, or that law enforcement and the courts are traditionally able to detect.”

The Sexual Predator, Anita Schlank, Ed.,  
pp. 20-1 to 31, Civic Research Institute  
2010.

# The Necessity 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*

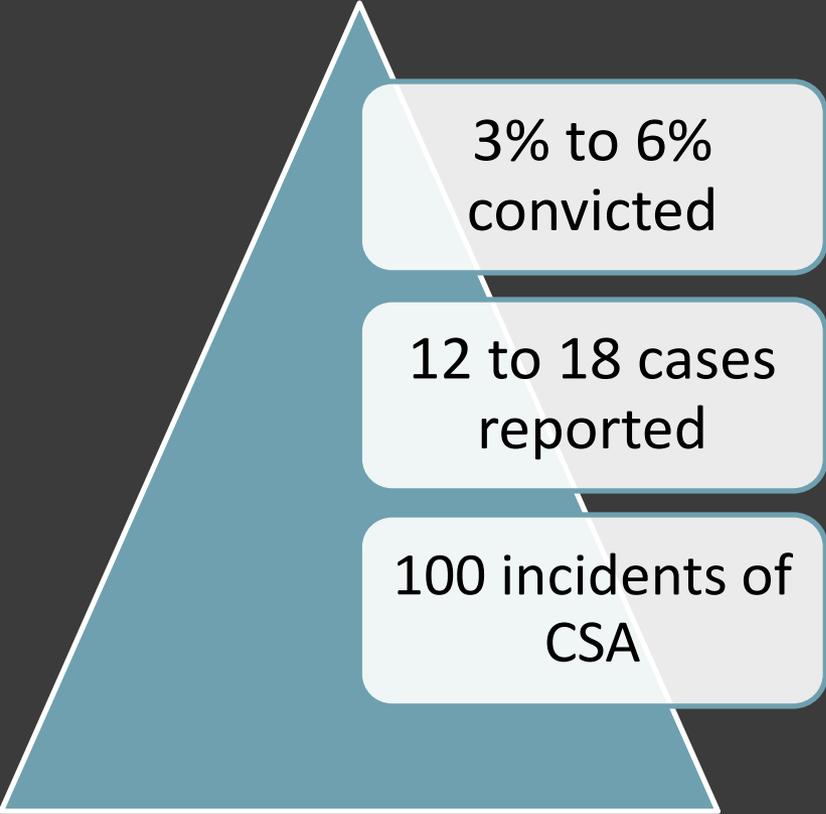
(O'Connell , 1998)

- ◆ Average of 28 deviant sexual incidents in official records.
- ◆ Clinical interview increased number to 65 incidents.
- ◆ An average of 198 incidents disclosed after polygraph
- ◆ 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

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

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

# How Many Do We Catch?



3% to 6%  
convicted

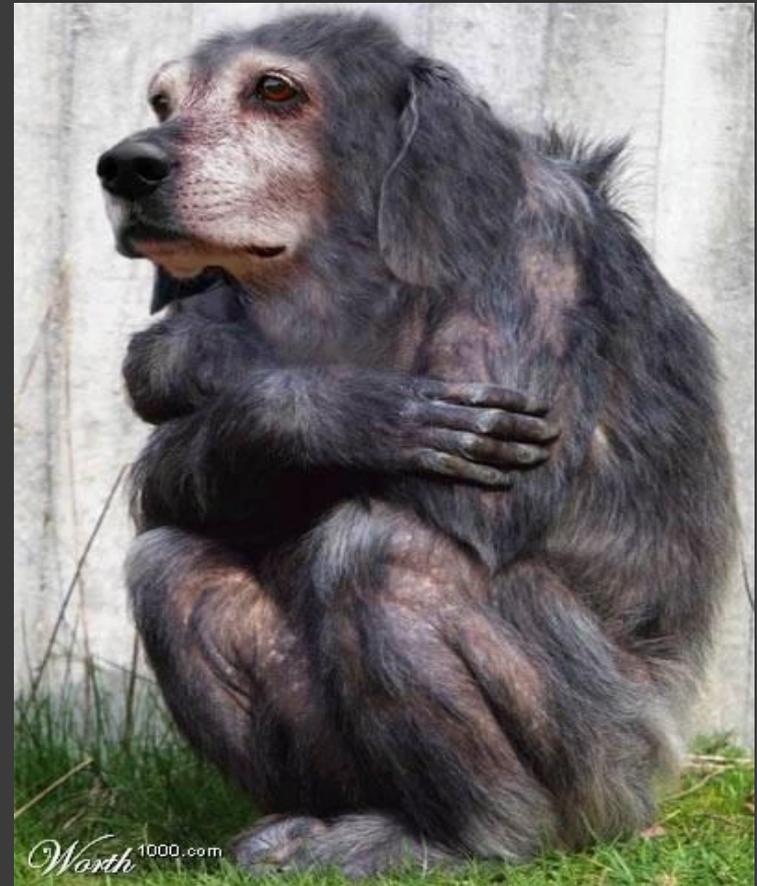
12 to 18 cases  
reported

100 incidents of  
CSA

- ◆ 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”



# *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

# 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).
- ◆ Offenders who abuse young children are 3X more likely to cross genders (Levenson, et al. 2008).

# “Incest” and “Out of Home” Child Victims

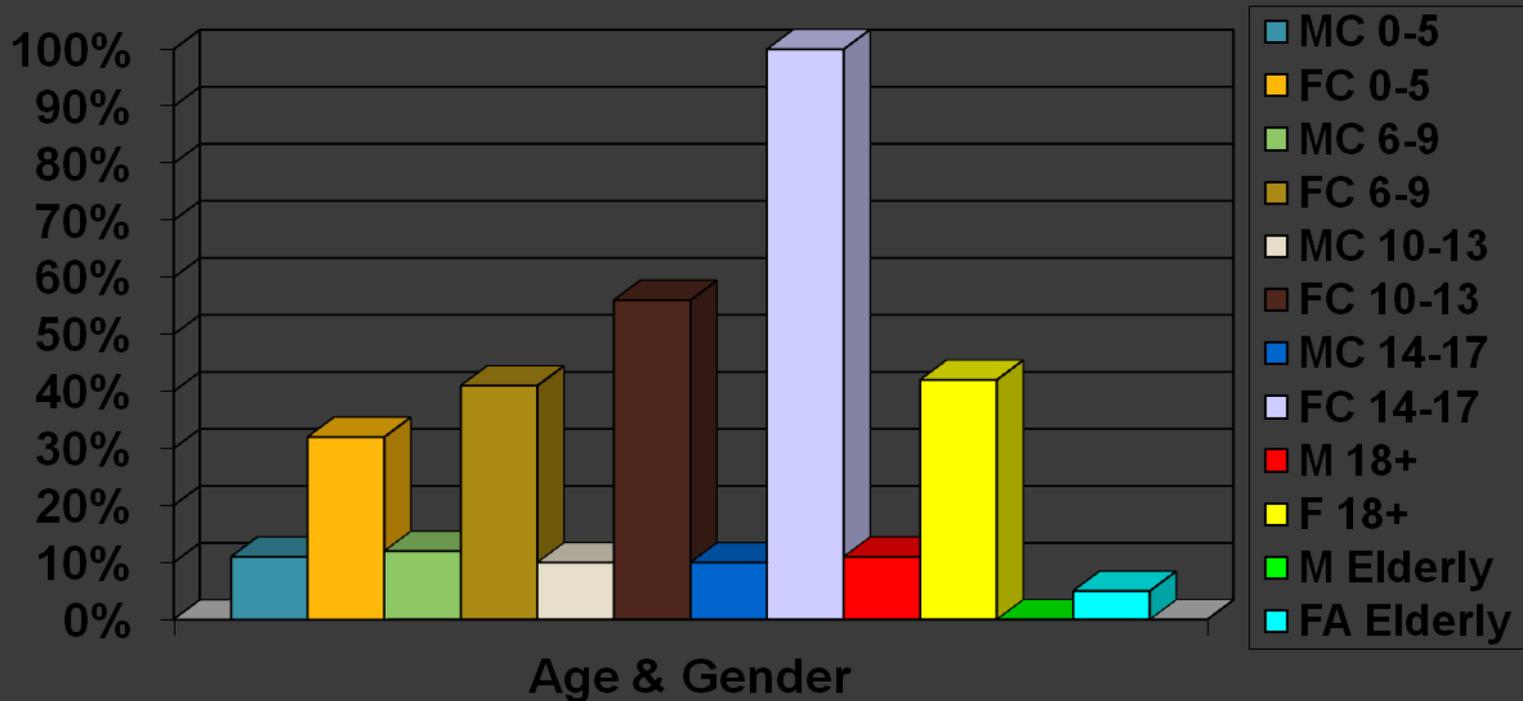
- ◆ 66% of incest offenders admitted out of home child victims (Abel, 1992).
- ◆ 69% of intra-familial offenders offended outside the home (O’Connell, 1998).
- ◆ 64% of men whose convictions were related to “incest” also admitted abusing children outside of the home (Heil et al., 2003).

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

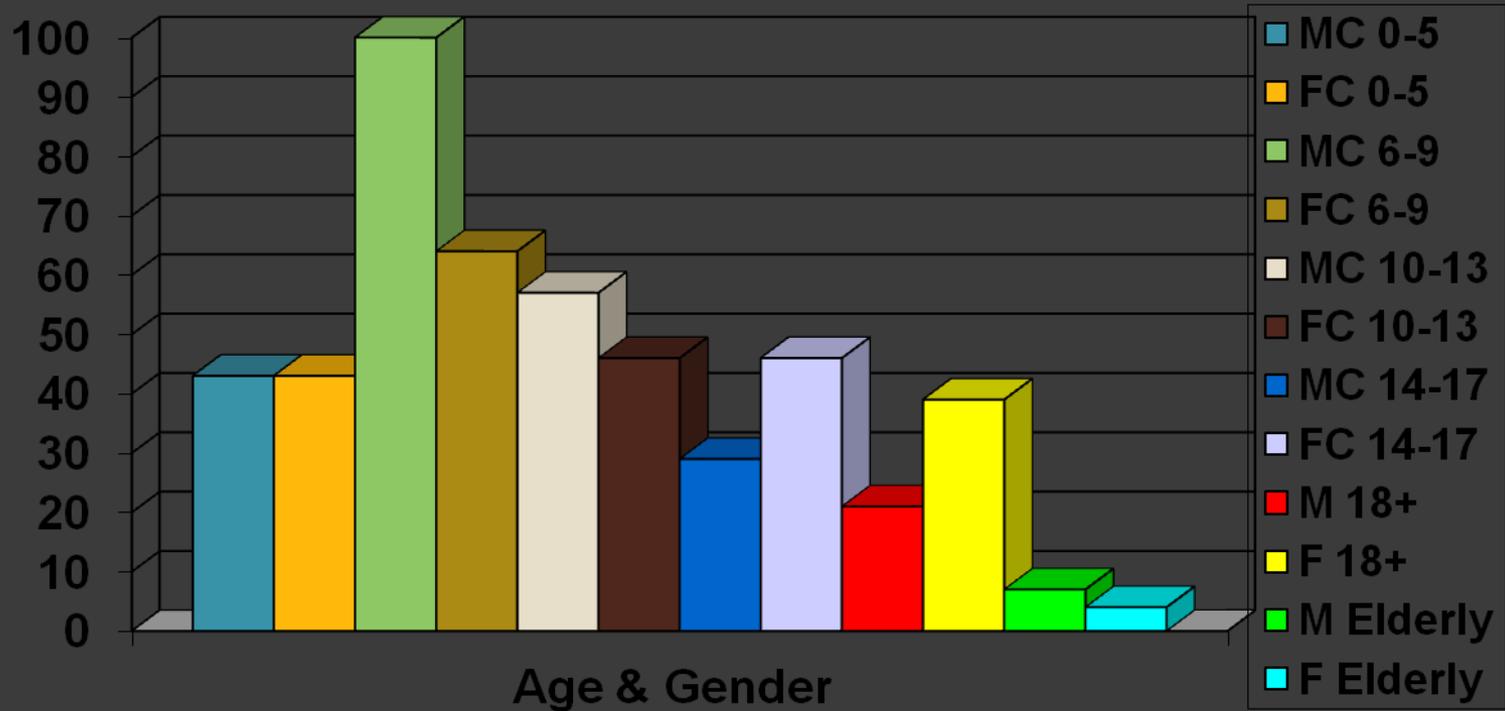
- ◆ Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety
- ◆ 180 Convicted Sex Offenders

# 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.
- ◆ 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 ATSA Collaborative Meta Analysis

- ◆ The ATSA MA indicated that “good treatment” has the potential to significantly reduce recidivism (re-arrest/re-detection) by 5%-40%.
- ◆ However, several major studies have shown “no effect” and the largest, most empirically sound study ever conducted demonstrated a negative treatment effect (Marques, et al. 2005).
- ◆ Drug companies and pharmaceutical research

***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 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 22%  
(clergy, teacher, coach)
- ◆ Stranger 05%
- ◆ Other 01%

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

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  - Most adult don't know what to look for.
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  - Preparing for disclosure/confrontation
  - Learning from experience.

# Research on Grooming 80's to now

- ◆ *How Sex Offenders “Lure” Children* (Lang & Frenzel, 1988)
- ◆ *What Sex Offenders Tell Us About Prevention Strategies* (Conte, Wolf & Smith, 1989)
- ◆ *Modus Operandi: Accuracy in self-reported use of threats and coercion.* (Kaufman et al. 1993)
- ◆ *Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: What Offenders Tell Us.* ( Elliot & Brown, et al., 1995)
- ◆ *Child Sexual Abuse: Offender Characteristics and Modus Operandi* (Smallbone & Wortley, 2001)
- ◆ *A comparative study of demographic data related to intra –and extra-familial child sexual abusers and professional perpetrators.* (Sullivan & Beech, 2004)
- ◆ *Modus Operandi of Sexual Offenders Working or Doing Volunteer Work with Children and Adolescents* (Leclerc, et al. 2005)
- ◆ *Examining the modus operandi of sexual offenders against children and it’s practical implication* (Leclerc, et al. 2009)

# Legal Definitions

“Grooming is the process of cultivating trust with a victim and gradually introducing sexual behaviors until reaching the point where it is possible to perpetrate a sexual crime against the victim.”

(Piercefield v. State, 2007)

“...the process of eroding a victim’s boundaries to physical touch and desensitizing them to sexual issues.” (State v. Berosik, 2009)

# 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

# FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit Offender Typology - Grooming

- ◆ Identity potential target
  - Availability – Vulnerability – Desirability
- ◆ Gather information about needs and - vulnerabilities
  - Via communication or interaction/observation with others
- ◆ Establish a connection
  - Access via relationship, activity, and/or organization (alienate or ingratiate caretakers)

# FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit Offender Typology - Grooming

- ◆ Fill needs and vulnerabilities
  - Core grooming behaviors, influenced by offender's skill and child's reaction
- ◆ Lower inhibitions (the "pay off")
  - Introduce sexualized talk, touch, play, nudity, porn, etc.
- ◆ Preserve the process
  - Prevent disclosure, repeat victimization, encourage victim compliancy/collaboration

# FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit

## Offender Typology - Grooming

- ◆ Constellation of behaviors
- ◆ Offender supplies both emotional and tangible things, may try to fill “void” in victim’s life/situation.
  - Attention, recognition, affection, kindness, romance, intimidation
  - Gifts, staples, drugs/alcohol, privileges, relax rules, allowing the forbidden, breaking down roles/boundaries that usually exist between children/adults, student/teacher, coach/player

# FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit Offender Typology - Grooming

- ◆ Grooming is tailored to specific victims and families/agencies (via church – offender may portray self as extremely religious)
- ◆ Adolescent males
  - The 3 D's - driving, drinking, dirty pictures
- ◆ Boys and girls
  - Attention, affection, assets

*The Pedophile's Guide to Love and Pleasure: A Child-lover's Code of Conduct (2<sup>nd</sup> 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/juviphilies.
- ◆ Recommend teen magazines for “handsome, fresh faces” and latex finger coits for little penises.

# How to practice child love

Presented by The Mule



| Child love explained by professionals |

## *Considering the Pedophile Subculture Online (Holt, 2010).*

- ◆ One pedophile to another re lap sitting.
- ◆ “Good decision in not letting him sit on your lap. Plus, the sister saw you deny the opportunity to have him sit on your lap which should really sit well with her. If she previously thought your relationship with her brother was special, seeing you turn that down would probably make her think it’s just a friendship which can turn out to be a really good thing if the parents ever ask her.”

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(Grand, uncle, sib)
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- ◆ Person in authority 22%  
(clergy, teacher, coach)
- ◆ Stranger 05%
- ◆ Other 01%

# 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.

# 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.

# *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

# The Non-Offending Parent

- ◆ Some were abused as children.
- ◆ Few knew their children were being abused.
- ◆ Were also manipulated by offender.
- ◆ Most react with shock, disbelief and guilt.
- ◆ Feel caught in the middle.
- ◆ Fear future.
- ◆ Need support.

# Running spouse/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.”*

# 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.

## WHERE DO I FIND A CHILD?

### Single parents and moms with kids

So, where do we start from here?

This is almost ridiculously easy: find a website or a section in a magazine or paper with dating ads. Then start to search exclusively for single parents - or just try anyone who you think is suitable and learn if they have any kids or not. Finally sort out the best candidates for you to meet in real life on a date. When you start to date and meet these single moms, you can eventually see who will fit you best, as this is a long term engagement.

You can also do it in the other way: make an dating ad of yourself and emphasize in the ad that you like and appreciate children and taking care of them - in the same time as emphasizing that you appreciate the inner values of people rather than the outer. Then the e-mails might start to roll in from desperate single moms.

We want to apologize in advance for this statement: the uglier and fatter the moms, the easier it will be for you to get into that family. Sorry if we offended anyone. We are not the thinnest nor prettiest people around ourselves, but this is just the plain and raw truth that goes both ways.

If you should find a partner and then realize that it did not work out like you thought it would - or the kids have grown older and you want fresh, new and small kids again - you may separate yourself from that partner and his/her kids, and then try again by searching for another one in the same way. So this is actually very easy and not that demanding. It should give you your own kids pretty fast. These dating ads are like shopping marts for child lovers.



# 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

# 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.....

# 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.

# “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.
- ◆ Less than 5% of cases produce physical evidence

# 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%).

# 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

# 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

# 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.”

# “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.”

# 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

# Victim statement

“ It was suprising how quickly he was able to control me. It started with him inviting me to sit on his lap. Then he started fondling me.”

Rob Hastings

Newsweek, 3/28/14

*Boarding School Predators*

# 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.

*“Some victims will be sexually aroused, which they confuse with consent.”*

Godsi, 2014

- ◆ Make it feel good to child
- ◆ Don't hurt child (20-40%)
- ◆ Ask child if they “like it?”
- ◆ Tell child it makes offender feel good, thank them
- ◆ Make it a game.
- ◆ Do it at night or when no one else is around.
- ◆ Make child “want it” by “we don't have to do this if you don't want to.”

# Avoiding Discovery (Victim)

- ◆ Bribe, threaten or guilt trip child into protecting offender.
- ◆ Create a bond of friendship and loyalty.
- ◆ Divide and conquer, damage relationship with other adults.
- ◆ Make the child responsible for protecting the secret.

# 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."

# Seducing Adults – Exploiting our Strengths and Weaknesses.

- ◆ “My persona was upstanding, law abiding, bill-paying, intelligent and kind.”
- ◆ “I made myself out to be a pillar of the community”
- ◆ Verbalized “hatred” toward sex offenders.
- ◆ “I was always helpful and polite.”
- ◆ I’d “set things up to make the kid look like a liar.”
- ◆ If “head of the household,” he may be controlling, run his wife down, interfere with her relationships with children/victims.

# “Lying, it’s easy.”

- ◆ “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 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.”

# 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?”**



# General Parent Workshop Outline” “Advice From Child Molesters”

- ◆ Introductions.
  - Self care
- ◆ Agenda and Goals.
- ◆ Definitions of Abuse.
- ◆ Why Molesters Choose Children for Sex.
- ◆ Grooming Tactics.
- ◆ Responding to disclosures and reporting child abuse.
- ◆ Sex offender management.
- ◆ Talking to Your Children About Sexual Abuse.
- ◆ What To Do if Your Child Gets Abused.
- ◆ Safety Tips for Supervision of Children.
- ◆ Sexual Development and Behavior Between Children.
- ◆ Factors that Place Children at Risk.
- ◆ Offender Traits.

# Goals for PYC

- ◆ Protect children by helping parents do a better job of targeting and delivering “the talk”
- ◆ Understand that most victims do not demonstrate symptom behavior
- ◆ Be able to identify and confront adolescent/adult grooming behavior
- ◆ Increase belief in and support for victims
- ◆ Increase offender accountability
- ◆ Help parents identify and respond to children’s sexual behavior problems (offending)
- ◆ Jury education
- ◆ PR for LEA/CPS

# Protecting Our Children 2001-2014

- ◆ Oregon Counties:
  - ◆ Washington, Clackamas
  - ◆ Columbia, Klamath-Lake
  - ◆ Coos, Douglas, Wallowa, Umatilla, Morrow, Curry
  - ◆ Clatsop, Lincoln, Polk, Linn, Gilliam, Wheeler, Harney
  - ◆ Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson
  - ◆ Lane, Marion Sherman,
  - ◆ Wasco, Yamhill & Malhuer
- ◆ Alaska
- ◆ Washington
- ◆ Idaho
- ◆ Montana
- ◆ Nebraska
- ◆ Wyoming
- ◆ California
- ◆ New York
- ◆ West Virginia
- ◆ Iowa
- ◆ Kansas
- ◆ Maryland
- ◆ Kentucky

# Training for “High Risk” Agencies & Institutions

## ◆ Schools and Youth Serving Organizations

- School administrators and staff
- Parks and rec staff and volunteers
- Non-profit organizations
- Sports clubs

## ◆ Social Service/Child Welfare Organizations

- CASA & CRB
- DHS staff
- DHS clients and foster parents

## ◆ The Faith Community

- Specific Denominations
- County Wide
- Individual Churches

# 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](http://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