

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

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Workshop Topics

- Research findings about sex offender child advocates and decision makers 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

“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!

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



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 Necessity of Polygraph

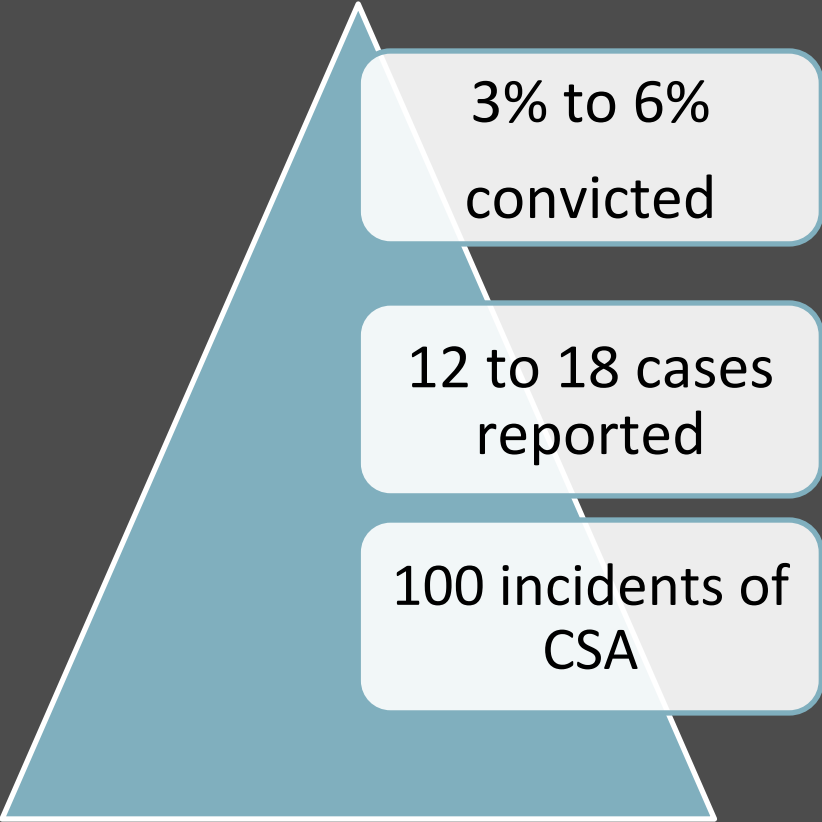
- ◆ Ahlmeyer et. al. (2000)
- ◆ Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in Colorado
- ◆ FD polygraphs
- ◆ **Less than 1% of victims had been identified in official records.**
- ◆ Grubin, (2010)
- ◆ Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in United Kingdom
- ◆ Offenders in TX and required to pass FD
- ◆ **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
- ◆ **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?



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”



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).

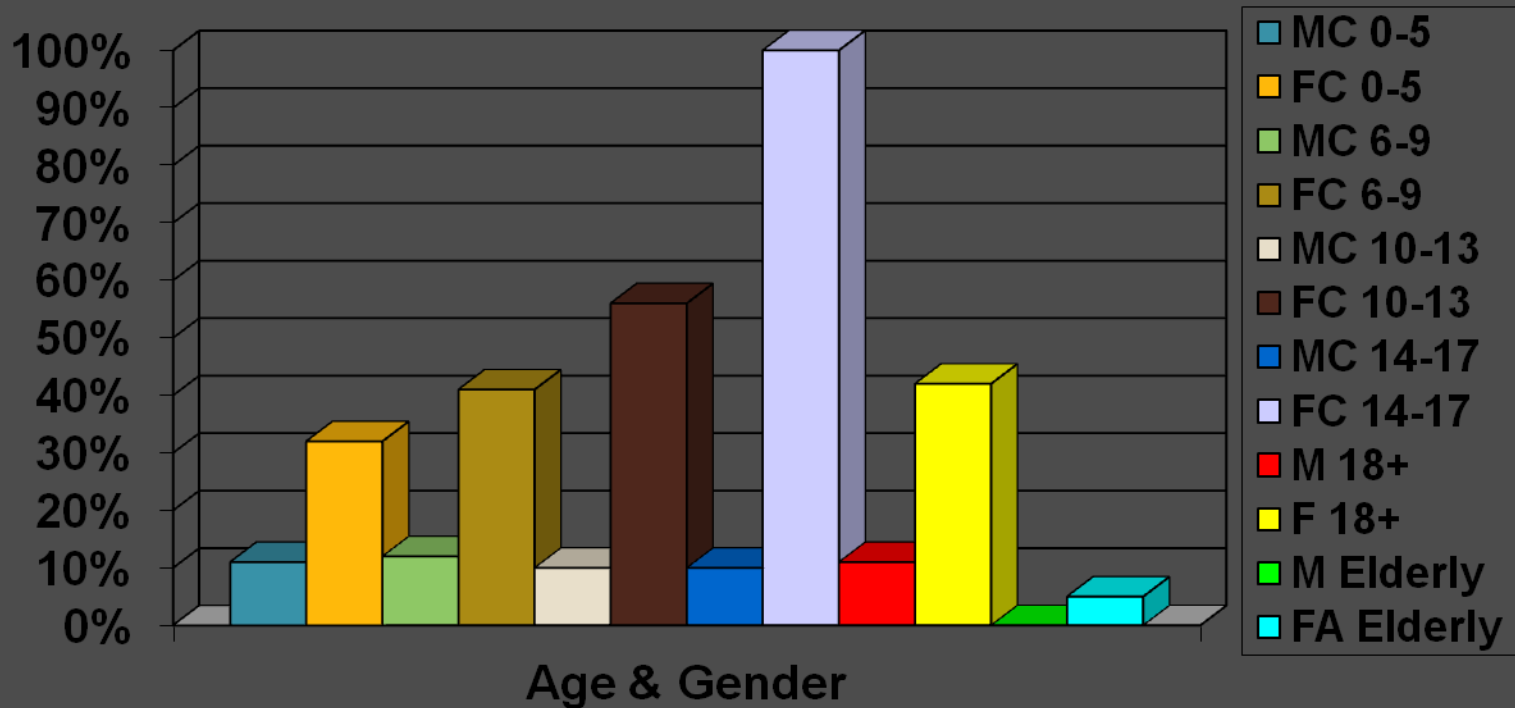
Crossover Sex Offenses (Heil, Ahlmyer & Simons, 2003)

- ◆ 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

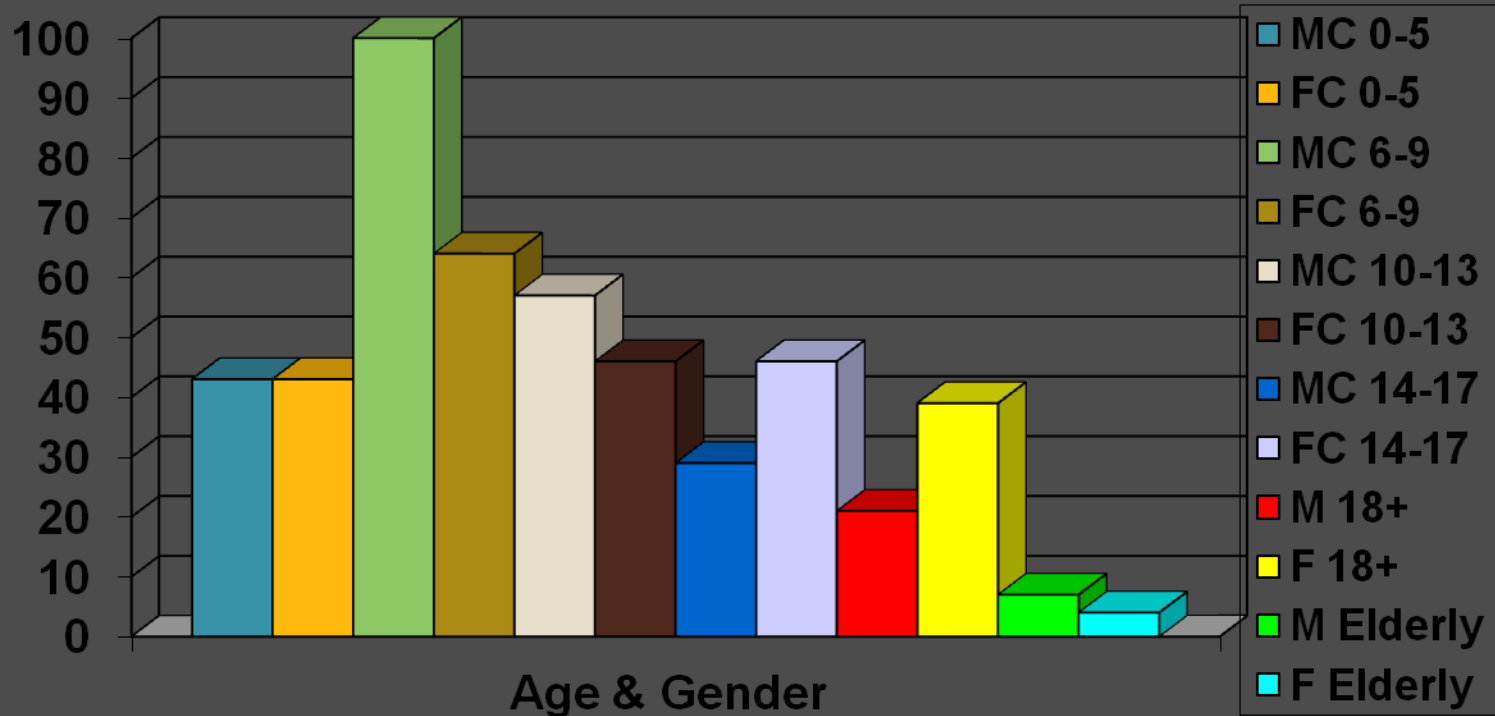
Combination of Polygraph and Treatment Reveals Many Sex Offenders Offend Across Multiple Relationship, Age, Gender & Crime Type Categories (English et al., 2000)

- ◆ 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 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)

- ◆ 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.

Grooming Tactics

- ◆ Authority/trust position (teacher/elder/parent/married/middle aged).
- ◆ Presented self as Christian with “good moral character.”
- ◆ Became “best of friends” with parents/family.
- ◆ “Took his time” (3 to 6 months, maybe a year.).
- ◆ Showing gratuitous trust in others.
- ◆ “Catalogued boys for future offending.”
- ◆ Did it “right under people’ s nose.”
- ◆ Bribery - “big buddy with keys and a checkbook.”
- ◆ Spent time doing fun things that the boys “liked to do.”
- ◆ Acted “like an 11 to 13 year old.”
- ◆ Talked about sex and got kids to share.
- ◆ Used own children as bait.

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