

Sex Offender Typology Update 2017
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CHILD SEXUAL ABUSERS

1. Pedophilic
 2. Nonpedophilic
 3. Fixed- prefers interaction with children, develops and maintains relationships with children (Simon, 1992). Most often sexually assault male children who are not related (Priest & Smith, 1992).
 4. Regressed – prefers social and sexual contact with adults, situationally sexually abuses children (Simon, 1992). Mostly consist of incest offenders or offenders who sexually assault female adolescents (Priest & Smith, 1992).
- Child sexual abusers who sexually assault females reported twice as many victims (Abel et al., 1981)
 - Mixed gender child abusers reported the highest number of victims and offenses, and were the highest for reoffense (Simons & Tyler, 2010).
 - Intrafamilial child sexual abusers cause less injury, less pedophilic, lower overall recidivism rates (Rice & Harris, 2002). Have fewer victims than extrafamilial child molesters (Miner & Dwyer, 1997).
 - Extrafamilial child molesters are more likely pedophilic, often unable to maintain adult relationships (Prentky et al., 1989).

RAPISTS

- Anger, hostility, and vindictiveness (Polaschek, Ward, & Hudson, 1997).
- Tend to be younger, socially competent (Gannon & Ward, 2008).
- Criminogenic needs: intimacy deficits, negative peer influences, deficits in sexual and general self-regulation, and offense supportive attitudes (Craissati, 2005).
- Have greater number of convictions for violent crime, use greater force (Bard et al., 1987).
- More likely to reoffend violently than with sexually. Stanger versus acquaintance distinction. Rapists resemble violent criminals in general. Acquaintance rapists are less violent and opportunistic than stranger rapists. (Harrell, 2012).

FEMALE SEX OFFENDERS

- More likely to assault males and strangers (Allen 1991)
- Less likely to reoffend (Freeman & Sandler, 2008)
- More likely to assault with another person, motivated by fear and dependence (Matthews, Mathews, & Speltz, 1991)
- Report history of childhood sexual and physical abuse.

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- Teacher lover/heterosexual nurturer- abuse adolescent boys within relationship of acquaintance or position of trust (Nathan & Ward, 2002)
- Less history of severe childhood maltreatment, but dysfunctional adult relationship and attachment deficits. Those who molest prepubescent children have significant psychopathologies including PTSD, depression and extensive physical and sexual abuse by caregivers (Matthews, Mathews, & Speltz, 1991)

INTERNET OFFENDERS

- Viewing child porn, sharing child porn, & luring and procuring child victims (Robertiello & Terry, 2007)
- Four groups:
 1. Access porn images impulsively or curiosity
 2. Access or trade porn to fuel sexual interest in children
 3. Those that use the Internet as pattern of offending with contact offenses, including those who use it to acquire victims (Beech, et al., 2008; Delmonico & Griffin, 2008)
 4. For nonsexual reasons (e.g., financial gain) (Beech et al., 2008)

CROSSOVER OFFENDING

- Rapists often sexually abuse children
- Incest offenders often sexually abuse children within and outside of the home (e.g., Abel et al., 1988; English et al., 2000; Heil, Ahlmeyer, & Simmons, 2003; O'Connell, 1998)
- Age crossover (adults and children) ranges from 29-73% (Simmons, Heil, & English, 2004; Wilcox et al., 2005)
- Gender crossover rates 20-43% (Abel & Osborn, 1992; English et al., 2000; Heil, Ahlmeyer, & Simmons, 2003)
- Most offenders who assault males have also assaulted females (63 – 92%), but not the reverse (23- 27%). 64 – 66% of incest offenders had nonrelated victims (Abel & Osborn, 1992; English et al., 2000; Heil, Ahlmeyer, & Simmons, 2003)

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORIES OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

- Interaction of biological and social learning (Ward & Beech, 2008)
- Biology- pursue sexual needs or intimacy; environmental experiences provide means to meet needs (Ward & Beech, 2008)
- Negative childhood experiences impact development (e.g., abuse, pathological family environment) (Dube et al., 2001)
- Child sexual abusers experienced heightened sexuality in childhood
- Juvenile sex offenders are more likely to report exposure to sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect (Jespersen, Lalumière, & Seto, 2009)
- Adult sex offenders, those who sexually abuse children reported more childhood sexual abuse than rapists (Simons, Wurtele, & Durham, 2004)
- Rapists had more violent childhood environments (physical abuse, parental violence, and emotional abuse (Simons, Wurtele, & Durham, 2004)

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- Indiscriminate offenders report childhood histories of both violence and heightened sexuality as well as exposure to domestic violence (e.g., Heil & Simons, 2008; Simons, Tyler, & Heil, 2005)
- Most female sexual offenders report both violent and heightened sexualized childhoods (Simons et al., 2008)
- Sex offenders exhibit insecure attachment (Marsa et al., 2004)
- Poor parental bonding increases effects of childhood maltreatment creating vulnerability in the child (Marshall & Marshall, 2000)
- A lack of empathy (Craissati, McClurg, & Browne, 2002) or intimacy deficits (Ward et al., 1995)

IMPACT OF NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTS

- Childhood maltreatment often results in relationship deficits, social skills deficits, and deficits in emotional regulation (Simons, 2015)
- The above may result in rejection by peers, which decreases self-esteem, increases anger, and fosters cognitive distortions about relationships and peers (Simons, 2015)
- Negative emotions and cognitive distortions may increase the intensity of sexual desire and deviant sexual fantasies (Simons, 2015)
- These factors interact with disinhibiting factors (e.g., intoxication, stress, negative emotions) and the presence of a victim may impair the offender's ability to control their behaviors (overwhelmed but feels out of control) (Simons, 2015)

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