

Sex Offenders: What Decision Makers Should Know

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

- ◆ Basic research related to sexual offending:
 - Incident vs. detection rates.
 - Cross over behavior.
 - Recidivism vs. re-offense rates.
 - Sex offender evaluation/risk assessment
 - Sex offender treatment: does it work?
 - Which offenders should be allowed to have contact with children?

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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).
- ◆ Of those who do, 25% disclose within 1 year of abuse and 18% disclose within five years (Elliot & Brier, 1994).
- ◆ 8% (1 in 12) of adults reported that, during the previous year, they knew someone was probably abusing a child. Only 65% intervened and 22% said they did nothing (Amick, 2009).

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Severity of Abuse = Increased 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%).

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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

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

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

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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 at age 14.

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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.

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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).
- ◆ In 2012, one out of every 84 men was a registered sex offender (CBI/DOC/Oregon State Police, 2012).
- ◆ 4% to 7% “Dunkelfeld” offenders in population (Abel,2012)

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Sexual Interest in Children

- ◆ 4% of college women reported at least one sexual experience that met the criteria for sexually abusing a 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)

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“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.

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Scientifically Rigorous Studies

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

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Women that Molest Children (Carson, 2006)

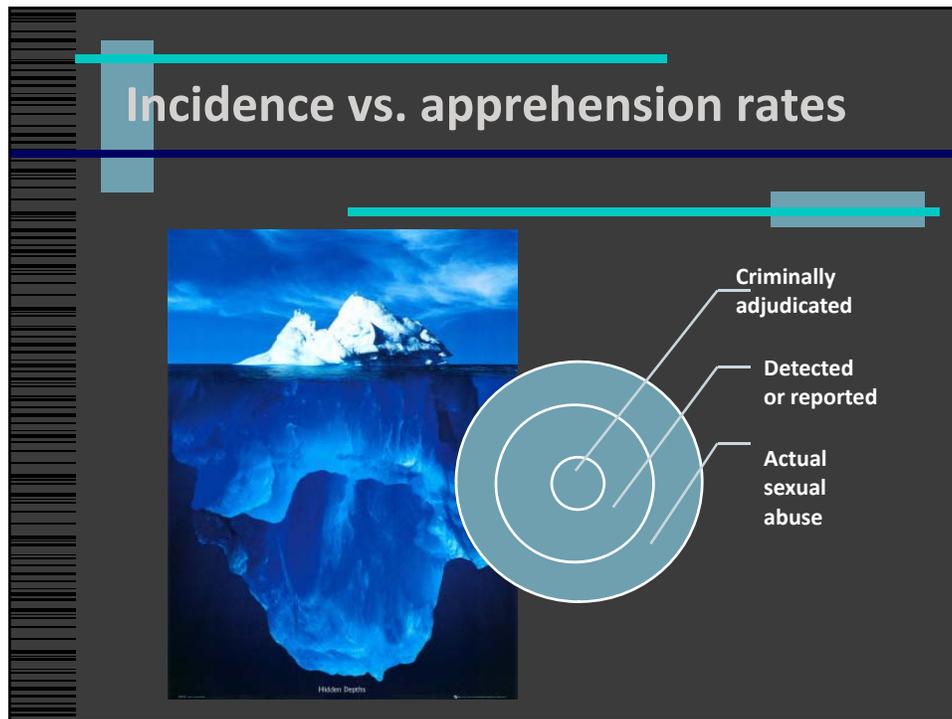
- ♦ **Teacher/Lover** -“Mary Kay Letourneau” – offender seeks a loving sexual relationship with victim, usually an adolescent male who is troubled and needy.
- ♦ **Seducer**- “Debra LaFave” – offender seduces victim for lust, power, revenge, or simply recreational sex.
- ♦ **Molester** -Abuses younger 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.

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Excuses for Offending: Distortion, Rationalization and Minimization

- ♦ “I broke down.”
- ♦ “I let it happen.”
- ♦ “It just happened.”
- ♦ “I couldn’t help it.”
- ♦ “He came onto me.”
- ♦ “I wasn’t thinking.”
- ♦ “She won’t remember.”
- ♦ “I didn’t hurt them.”
- ♦ “I was just showing them love/affection.”
- ♦ “They didn’t say no.”
- ♦ “She could have just told someone.”

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- ## 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 (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**

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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

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The Use of Tactical Polygraph With Sex Offenders.

(Bourke, Fragomeli, Detar, Sullivan, Meyle & Riordan, 2014)

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

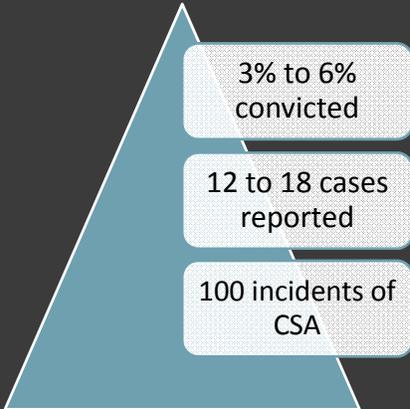
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Mean Accuracy Scores Truth vs. Lies

| | 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 |

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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.*

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“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”



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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 sexual assaults against children, **no poly** (Abel, 1992).
- ◆ 32% of rapists sexually assaulted a child, **no poly**. (Weinrott & Saylor, 1991)

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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).

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“Incest” and “Out of Home” Child Victims

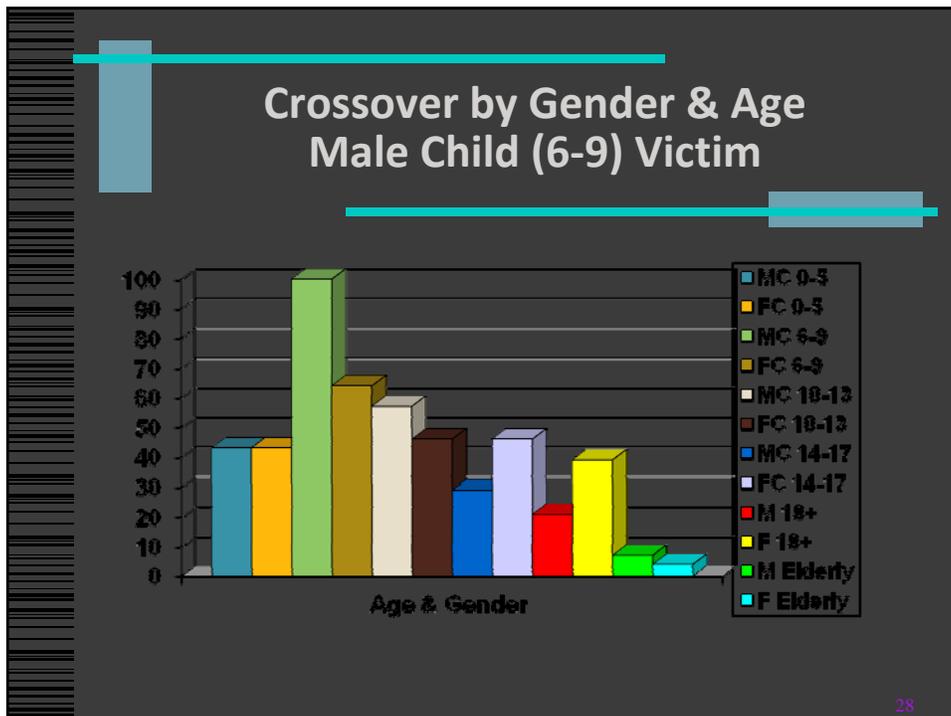
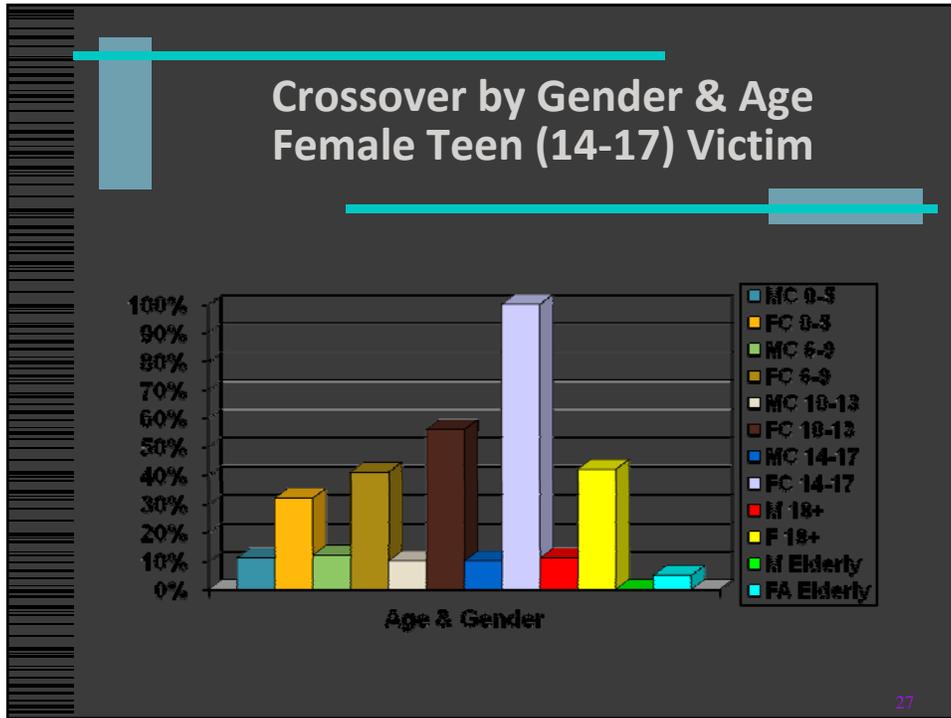
- ◆ 66% of incest offenders admitted out of home child victims (Abel, 1992).
- ◆ 69% of intra-familial offenders offended outside the home (O’Connell, 1998).
- ◆ 64% of men whose convictions were related to “incest” also admitted abusing children outside of the home (Heil et al., 2003).

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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

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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).

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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.

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Tools for Sex Offender Evaluation and Risk Assessment

- ◆ Personality Testing - MMPI, MCMI, PAI , IIP
- ◆ Cognition Testing – Bumby, Abel
- ◆ Polygraph Examination – “Full Disclosure” or Sexual History Examination.
- ◆ Phallometric Assessment- Penile Plethysmograph
- ◆ Visual Reaction Time Testing
- ◆ Actuarial Risk Assessment Tools – Static 99, VRAG, SORAG, PCL-R, MnSOST, RRASOR

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Predictors of Sexual Offense Recidivism Hanson & Bussiere, 1998

| Sexual Deviance | | Criminal history/Lifestyle | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| PPG sexual interest in children | .32 | Past TX failure/dropout | .17 |
| Any deviant sexual preference | .22 | Antisocial Personality | .14 |
| Prior sex offense | .19 | Any prior offenses | .13 |
| Stranger victims | .15 | Under 25 | .13 |
| Early onset | .12 | Never been married | .11 |
| Unrelated victims | .11 | ****Psychopathy | |
| Male victims | .11 | | |
| Diverse sexual crimes | .10 | | |

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Static and Dynamic Predictor of Sexual Recidivism (Hanson & Bussier, 1998; Hanson & Morton-Burougon, 2004)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Prior sex offense | .19 | Non-compliance | .31 |
| No TX completion | .17 | Self-regulation | .19 |
| Stranger | .15 | Conflict/intimate | .18 |
| Early onset | .14 | Deviant sex interest | .16 |
| Criminal history | .13 | PPG arousal | .12 |
| Younger than 25 | .14 | Pro-pedophilia/rape | .11 |
| Never married | .11 | Negative peer group | .11 |
| Unrelated victims | .11 | Antisocial | .11 |
| Male victims | .11 | Negative social | .08 |
| Young victims | .05 | Substance abuse | .06 |
| Force | .04 | Low self-esteem | .02 |
| | | Denial | .01 |

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Static 99-R

- ◆ **Not for CP or female offenders**
- ◆ Male victims 0 or 1
- ◆ Unrelated victims 0 or 1
- ◆ Stranger victims 0 or 1
- ◆ Lived with lover 0 or 1
- ◆ Age: 18 – 35 = 1
35 - 40 = 0
40 – 60 = -1
60+ = -3
- ◆ Prior sentencing dates 0 or 1
- ◆ Prior sex offenses 0, 1, 2, 3 Charges & conviction
- ◆ Index non-sex violence 0 or 1
- ◆ Prior non-sex violence 0 or 1
- 1 low 4/5 mod
2/3 mod low 6+ high

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Sexual Recidivism Rates Per Static-99 Scores (2000)

| Static – 99 Categories | 5 years | 10 years | 15 years |
|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Low (24%) | 6% | 9% | 10% |
| Medium low (33%) | 11% | 13% | 17% |
| Medium high (27%) | 29% | 33% | 37% |
| High (12%) | 39% | 45% | 52% |

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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% |

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The step-dad's Score on the Static 99-R

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|------------|
| ◆ Male victims | 0 | ◆ Prior sentencing | |
| ◆ Unrelated victims | 0 | dates | 0 |
| ◆ Stranger victims | 0 | ◆ Prior sex offenses | 0 |
| ◆ Lived with lover | 0 | ◆ Index non-sex | |
| ◆ Age | -1 | violence | 0 |
| | | ◆ Prior non-sex | |
| | | violence | 0 |
| Score = | | - 1 | low |

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Static 99-R Score for "Al"

- ◆ Would earn points for:
 - -1 for middle age
 - 1 for unrelated victims
 - 1 for male victims.
 - Score of 1 produces "low risk" calculation.

Depending on which norm they applied, an expert could report that individuals with similar scores have a 3.5% recidivism rate during a 5 year follow-up period.

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Static 99-R Score for "Mike"

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| ◆ Male victims | 1 | ◆ Prior sentencing dates | 0 |
| ◆ Unrelated victims | 1 | ◆ Prior sex offenses | 0 |
| ◆ Stranger victims | 0 | ◆ Charges & conviction | |
| ◆ Lived with lover | 0 | ◆ Index non-sex violence | 0 |
| ◆ Age: 35 - 40 = | 0 | ◆ Prior non-sex violence | 0 |

2/3 mod low

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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% |
| | 1 out of every 7.5 | Reoffend prior to age 18 | Few studies track after 18 | |

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- ## Effective Treatment
- ◆ **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
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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.

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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).

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What else doesn't risk assessment account for?

- ◆ Victims are **more likely to report strangers** or acquaintances than family members.
- ◆ **Younger children** are less likely to report than older children.
- ◆ **Children who have been abused are 3-6X more likely to be re-abused.**
- ◆ Victims are less likely to re-report.
- ◆ Families are less likely to re-report.
- ◆ Most offenders will live 40 years after release (Saschmeier, Rice and Doren).

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Risk Assessment in Child Sexual Abuse (Levenson, J. & Morin, J. 2006)

- ◆ Contact with children, especially unsupervised contact is an additional risk factor for re-offense.
- ◆ Need to assess each offender's history of developing relationships with women to gain access to children.
- ◆ Treatment should offer guidelines and expectations that minimize risk and maximize chance for success.

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***“Past behavior is the best predictor of
future behavior.”***

- ◆ Did the evaluator have **all** past police reports, pre-sentence investigations, victim statements/child abuse assessments, witness statements, past evaluation/treatment records prior to the assessment?
- ◆ Did the evaluation include a PPG and polygraph?
- ◆ Was the evaluator a specialist?

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What CBI has seen.

- ◆ 2,000+ sex offender evaluation in 35 years.
- ◆ Chronic mistakes on scoring.
- ◆ No sex offender tests.
- ◆ Lack of polygraph and PPG.
- ◆ Did not have all the information or left it out of report.
- ◆ Lacked experience or judgment.

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Contact/Reunification: Is It Safe?

| Offender Status: | Low Risk | Moderate Risk | High Risk |
|------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| Treated | Possible | Possible | No |
| Un-treated | Possible | Unlikely | No |
| Tx & Risky | Unlikely | No | No |
| Tx & Re-offended | No | No | No |

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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.

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“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.”

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Family Reunification/Family Preservation: Are Children Really Being Protected? (Gelles, 1993)

- ◆ The “Tipping versus Deficit” Model
- ◆ **Tipping:** Stress can build up to the point that pushes parents to maltreat or abuse children.
- ◆ **Deficit:** Some parents lack the personal, social or economic resources to be effective parents.
- ◆ Both groups can be helped to become competent parents.
- ◆ 65% to 70% of child welfare cases fall into these categories.
- ◆ The remaining **30% to 35% are categorically different** and, will, despite massive resources, **continue to be harmful to children.**

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2008 OATSA Survey

- ◆ 32 SOTP average years experience 13.6 years.
- ◆ 31 PPO average years experience 5.5 years.
- ◆ 30% reported that moderate and high risk sex offenders should never be allowed to live with children and the remainder suggested a “case by case” approach
- ◆ Majority (3/4) supported the idea that “most” offenders should be encouraged to avoid unsupervised contact with children as a lifelong goal.

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“Best Interest”

- ◆ It is not in the best interest of sex offenders to allow them to enter or live in situations/ environments that foster relapse and re-offense.
 - They experience an increased risk of incarceration
 - Which pose further impediments to community integration, employment and housing.
 - Further alienate them from family and friends.
 - Worsening sexual deviancy

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Non Offending Parent and Family Therapy

- ◆ All adult family members must know offender's **full history** and reasons for offending.
- ◆ Must believe offender presents life long risk.
- ◆ Agree to never allow "alone" with children.
- ◆ All family doing well in ind. TX.
- ◆ Team agrees that family can support and sustain victim/child safety.
- ◆ Can and will report and work through problems.

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"Safety Plans"

- ◆ Are always necessary with sex offenders
- ◆ Should be specifically tailored to each case
- ◆ Often require "tweaking" and ongoing monitoring
- ◆ Are best performed in conjunction with sex offender treatment and/or long term case management
- ◆ Are totally dependent on the cooperation of the offender/supervision

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Rules for Life

- ◆ Do not be alone with children
- ◆ Do not date women with children
- ◆ Make sure all the people in your life who need to know about your history, risk and rules know them.

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Rules for “Visitation” or “Reunification”

- ◆ No being alone with children. Contact with be supervised by direct, line of sight/sound.
- ◆ No having children sit on offender’s lap.
- ◆ No initiating contact, no tickling or horseplay.
- ◆ No sex education, sex talk, nudity (or semi) or pornography.
- ◆ No helping with dressing or hygiene routines.
- ◆ No corporal punishment,
- ◆ Non-offending spouse is in charge.

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More Rules.

- ◆ No alcohol or drug use.
- ◆ No contact with other children w/our informed permission from their parents
- ◆ I will attend school/church only with supervision and prior knowledge/consent of the administration.
- ◆ Until children reach 18, our family will participate in check-ups with therapist.
- ◆ Yearly polygraph exams and ppg assessments
- ◆ Rules will apply to all grandchildren.

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Exceptions to “No Unsupervised Contact”

- ◆ Decision to allow unsupervised contact with children must be made with “the best interests” of the child in mind.
- ◆ Decision must be made by multi-disciplinary team.
- ◆ Child should be at least 14 years old, be “competent,” know offender’s history and have prevention plan in effect.
- ◆ Offender must be doing well in or have completed treatment.
- ◆ No history of same gender victims, arousal to child’s age group or gender.
- ◆ Plan must include routine (3 to 6 month) check-ups with child, family and offender.
- ◆ DHS should agreed to maintain an open case until child reaches 18.

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Recommended Books and Videos

- ◆ ***Predators: Pedophiles, Rapists & Other Sex Offenders*** by Anna Salter.
- ◆ ***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)
- ◆ ***Identifying Child Molesters & The Socially Skilled Child Molester*** by Carla van Dam
- ◆ ***Without Conscience*** Robert Hare.
- ◆ ***Emerging Research About Sex Offenders: What Judges, Attorneys, Child Welfare Workers and Child Advocates Should Know*** Cory Jewell Jensen.

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