PROTECTING THE INNOCENT
September 12, 2017

AGENDA

08:15 to 08:30  Sign-in and continental breakfast
08:30 to 12:00  Sex Offenders: What Judges, Lawyers, Investigators and Child Advocates Should Know (Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S., CCSOT)
10:15 to 10:30  Break
10:30 to 12:00  Sex Offenders, Continued (Cory Jewell Jensen)
12:00 to 1:00  Lunch Break
1:00 to 2:30  Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters (Cory Jewell Jensen)
2:30 to 2:45  Break
2:45 to 3:45  Protecting our Children: Advice from Child Molesters - A Child Safety and Crime Prevention Program (Cory Jewell Jensen)
3:45 to 4:45  What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing
5:00pm  Closing/ Evaluations

Continuing Education Information

Crimes Against Children (CAC) Training
Conference approved by the Nebraska Crime Commission for 7.0 CLE (Continuing Legal Education Credits), which qualify for Crimes Against Children (CAC) Training.

Counselors, Social Workers, and Mental Health Professionals
This program meets criteria for 7.0 mental health, social work, and counseling continuing education units. Attendees must attend the entire conference to receive credit.

Legal Continuing Education
The program has been approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court for 7.0 hours of CLE hours.
Activity number 142513.

Presenter Biography

Ms. Jensen served as Executive Director for the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA), and served as President of Oregon's Chapter of ATSA. She has been an instructor for Portland State University's Child Welfare Training Institute for the past 15 years. Ms. Jensen has been the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions for her work, and has been a featured guest on radio talk shows and the Oprah Winfrey Show.
Responding to Sexual Crimes Against Children

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Workshop Topics for the Day

- 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)
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult Offenders</th>
<th>Pre-polygraph</th>
<th>Post-polygraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ave. # of Victims</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Abused As Child</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Abusing As Child</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A Prospective Examination of Whether Childhood Sexual Abuse Predicts Subsequent Sexual Offending (Wisdom & 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.”

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

- May challenge your beliefs.
- Will review many studies and some information is anecdotal information from offenders that is relevant to law enforcement, child protective services/child advocates, courts, youth service organizations and risk management professionals.
- Video clips and quotes/client confidentiality.
- Some newer, some older, some very old.....

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

- Sex Offenders: What Judges, et al. Should Know:
  - The “math” of child sexual abuse.
  - How sex offenders become sex offenders.
  - Reporting and detection rates (polygraph vs. non)
  - “Cross over” or “crime switching behavior.”
  - “Recidivism” vs. re-offense rates

- SES, PYC and Interviewing:
  - Sex offender MO, SES, or “grooming” tactics
  - False allegations and medical evidence of abuse
  - “Protecting Your Children: Advice From Child Molesters”
  - “What Sex Offenders Can Teach us About Interviewing”
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.”

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.”

How Some People Become Offenders

- Early exposure to pornography, sexual behavior, sexual abuse.
- Over-sexualization at young age.
- Stimulating or arousing sexual contact with other children or aggressive sexual activity.
- Repetition, “imprinting” or “hardwiring.”
- Negative attention/culture messages.
- Lack of early detection and intervention.

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.

Children and Problematic Sexual Behavior

- 1 in 10 children have engaged in inappropriate sexual behavior with other children.
- 35% to 40% of all sexual crimes against children are committed by juveniles.
- Juveniles are responsible for 60% of offenses against children younger than 12.
- 40% of “acquaintance rapes” are committed by juveniles.
- Adult offenders report that the average age of their first criminal sex offense was at age 12 to 14.
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).
- Fewer than 20% of adult rape victims report (Department of Justice, 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).
- 52% of adult sex offenders say people knew they were offending and failed to report them (CBI, 1992).

Sexual Assault

- One in 5 women and one in 71 men will be raped during their lifetime (Center for Disease Control, 2010).
- One in 10 women will be raped by an intimate partner (Center for Disease Control, 2014)
- In 8 out of 10 cases, the victim knew the offender (Miller, 1996).
- One in five women and one in 16 men are sexually assaulted at college (Krebs, 2007)
- 63.3% percent of university men who self-reported engaging in rape repeated multiple incidents (Lisak, 2010)

Causes of CSA Delays in Reporting

- Of the child victims who do report, 48% report within 5 years (Elliot & Brier, 1994).
- 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 instrusiveness of abuse (Hershkowitz, 2006).
  - Victim resistance (44%), passive (51%) or compliant/cooperative (62%)
  - Exposure (36%), fondling (35%), penetration (68%)

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

Pornified: How Pornography is Damaging our Lives, our Relationships and our Families. By Pamela Paul, 2005

- One in 4 Internet users reported Internet porn use.
- Average age of first exposure to Internet porn is 11.
- 32% of males and 11% of females report viewing online porn.
- 80% of 15 to 17 year olds have had multiple exposures.
- Younger adults reported being more likely to have viewed porn online.
  - 37% of 18 to 24 year olds.
  - 22% of 35 to 54 year olds.
Conditioning

- Sexual preferences can be developed and habituated by exposure to various stimuli.
- Repeated exposure can effect sexual attitudes.
- Sexual arousal to children and/or violence can be learned and reinforced through thoughts, behavior or repeated exposure to pornographic imagery.
- Exposure to violent porn, coupled with masturbation, increases arousal to violence.

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.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean accurate – lies</th>
<th>Mean accurate – truth</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal officers “CIA”</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherriff’s “best”</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic psychologists</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical psychologists</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Judges</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic psychologists</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed LEA</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>53.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 & Runz, 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)
### How Many Are Out There? (Child Sex Offenders)

- 5% of the male population (1 in 20 men) suffer from pedophilia (Seto, 2008).
- 4% to 7% “Dunkelfeld” (male and females combined) offenders in population (Abel, 2012).

### Self-Reported Sexual Assault in Convicted Sex Offenders and Community Men (Widman, Olson & Bolen, 2013)

- 40 sex offenders
  - 68% admitted sexual offending
  - 49 community men
  - 59% admitted coercing/manipulating/intimidating a woman into sex.
  - 14% admitted attempting or succeeding in forcibly raping a woman.

### 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).
- As of May 2016, one out of every 71 men was a registered sex offender (NCMEC, 2015).

### 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."

### Typical Defense Arguments

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"Your Honor, the defendant is requesting leniency in sentencing because he has shown himself to be a generally law abiding and responsible citizen, does not have a criminal record, has a good job and this is his first offense."
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How Many Do We Catch?

- Hanson, Reznick, Saunders, Klpatrick & Best (1999). Factors related to the reporting of childhood rape.

Average Crime Statistics

- Offenders commit an average of 119.7 sex crimes before they are caught (Weinrott, 1998).
- 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/she will voluntarily admit, or that law enforcement and the courts are traditionally able to detect.”


The Necessity of Polygraph

- Ahlmeyer et. al. (2000) Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in Colorado
- Grubin, (2010) Sex offenders in TX and on supervision in United Kingdom
- Less than 1% of victims had been identified in official records.
- 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

“Crossover” or “Crime Switching”

- Some exposers and peepers target children.
- Some exposers and peepers go on to rape.
- Some rapists molest children.
- Some rapists molest children.
- Some child porn offenders molest children.
- Some child molestors abuse boys and girls.
- Most offenders cross “relationships”
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

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 and Stability of Victim Type in Child Molesters (Sim and Proeve, 2010)
- Age/gender/relationship cross-over
- Australian study of 128 offenders in outpatient treatment (no polygraph)
  - 63% disclosed cross over in victim type
    - 48% in age group (-5) (6-12) & (13+)
    - 22% in gender
    - 26% in relationship

Gender Cross Over and MC = Proxy for Pedophilia
- Poly study: 45% of men who had molested boys also admitted girl victims (O’Connell, 1998)
- Poly study: 36% of child molesters abuse both boys and girls (Heil, 2003).
- Non-poly study: 28% admitted child victims from both genders (Elliott & Browne, 1995)
- Non-poly study: 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).

- Average number of incidents increased from 21 at intake to 77 post poly.
  - Victims of both genders increased from 29% at intake to 54% post poly.
- Pre poly 22% acknowledged offending children through multiple social relationships, 47% post poly.

Crossover Between Adult Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse
- 70% of offenders admitted both child and adult victims with poly (Heil, 2003)
- 78% of child molesters admitted that they had also sexually assaulted adults and 52% of rapists had sexually assaulted children with poly (Heil, Ahlmyer & Simons, 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)

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
- 29% admitted child victims in both genders

Crossover by Gender & Age Female Teen (14-17) 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).
The use of tactical polygraph with sex offenders. (Bourke, Fragomeli, Detar, Sullivan, Meyle & Riordan, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N=127</th>
<th>Suspects</th>
<th>Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial interview</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test (poly) interview</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test (poly) interview</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total hands on victims</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (Bobick & 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Follow-up</th>
<th>Observed/ Detected</th>
<th>Estimated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5yrs</td>
<td>10-15%</td>
<td>30-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10yrs</td>
<td>15-25%</td>
<td>30-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20yrs</td>
<td>30-40%</td>
<td>40-55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Follow-up</th>
<th>New sex offense re-arrest</th>
<th>Non-sexual but violent offense re-arrest</th>
<th>Non-sexual non-violent offense re-arrest</th>
<th>Unspecified offense re-arrest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.986 yrs</td>
<td>New sex offense re-arrest</td>
<td>Non-sexual but violent offense re-arrest</td>
<td>Non-sexual non-violent offense re-arrest</td>
<td>Unspecified offense re-arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2604 Ma</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 Fe</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average 59. months</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outliers?

- Prentky, Lee, Knight and Cerece (1997) found a sexual recidivism rate of 52% over a 25 year follow-up.
- Langevin et al. found a 88% sexual re-offense rate over 25 years.
  - Complaints about sample being the “worse of the worse.”
  - Included reports, arrests, referrals to CPS and convictions and self reports. Also collected data from 2 Canadian data collection sources.

Predictors of Sexual Offense Recidivism
Hanson & Bussiere, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Deviance</th>
<th>Criminal history/Lifestyle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PGP sexual interest in children</td>
<td>Past TX failure/dropout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any deviant sexual preference</td>
<td>Antisocial Personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior sex offense</td>
<td>Any prior offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger victims</td>
<td>Under 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early onset</td>
<td>Never been married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrelated victims</td>
<td>*****Psychopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male victims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse sexual crimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6-11 high

What the “experts” won’t tell you.
Flaws in actuarial risk assessment.

- Patrick, Al and Mike would all score out as a moderately low risk offenders.
- Victims are more likely to report strangers or acquaintances than family members.
- Younger children are less likely to report than older children.
- 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).

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).
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

The Big Lie About Sex Offenders

- "In the most comprehensive single study on recidivism rates to date, the U.S. Department of Justice followed every sex offender released in almost 15 states for three years. The recidivism rate? Just 3.5 percent. These numbers have been subsequently verified in study after study."

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/Aversion control
  - Risk management model
  - Support group/family involvement
  - Long term follow-up

The Current Debate

- Traditional Treatment:
  - Offender Accountability
  - Risk Management
  - Victim/Community Focused
  - Full Disclosure of Crimes
  - Polygraph/PPG/Aversion
  - Follow-up
  - Team (TX/PPO/Poly/Victim Services)
- Current Trend:
  - "Good Lives" Model
  - Limited focus on offender disclosure, accepting responsibility or accountability for hurting others or the community.
  - All focused on offender success/life satisfaction
  - Less collaboration with victim/community advocates

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.

Protecting Your Children: "Advice From Child Molesters"

- 1989 Sex Offender Group
- Westridge Elementary School and LD 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?"

Protecting Our Children 2001-2017

- Oregon Counties: 26/31
- 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
- Stewards of Children: Darkness to Light (only 2 counties)
- Too restrictive and costly for us
- Alaska
- Washington
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Wyoming
- California
- New York
- West Virginia
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maryland
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
**Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters**

**Offender Relationship to Victim**

*Huot, 1999*

- 1652 sex offenders
- 95% were child molesters.
- Majority of victims under 12 years old.

**Research on Grooming 80’s to now**

- How Sex Offenders “lure” Children (Lang & Freneau, 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)

**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.”

(State v. Berosik, 2009)

“...the process of eroding a victim’s boundaries to physical touch and desensitizing them to sexual issues.”

**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


- “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.

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, naive 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.

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 step-dad's score on the Static 99-R

- Male victims 0
- Unrelated victims 0
- Stranger victims 0
- Lived with lover 0
- Age -1

- Prior sentencing dates 0
- Prior sex offenses 0
- Index non-sex violence 0
- Prior non-sex violence 0

Score = -1 low

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.
  - Indiscriminate trust of others.
  - Parents who don't seem to understand normal relationship boundaries.
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……….

Identifying Sexual Grooming Themes Used by Internet Offenders (Williams, Elliot and Beech, 2013)

Children who are isolated and lack social support are more likely to engage with a person/stranger who offers acceptance.

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.
- Only 4% of CSA victims have abnormal physical examinations (Heger, et al. 2002)

Medical Findings of CSA

- Heger, et al. 2002
  - 5 year prospective study of 2384 children
  - 96.3% had “normal medical findings.”
- Kellog, et., al., 2004
  - 36 pregnant teens, only 2 showed evidence of penetration
- Adams, et al., 2009
  - 236 children, mean age = 9
  - “susicious” findings in 9% and abnormal in 14%
- Anderst, et al., 2009
  - 506 CSA victims
  - “Most victims who reported repetitive penile-genital contact with some degree of perceived penetration had no definitive evidence of penetration on the hymen.”
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

Things to Consider: Victims

- Child victims may not know/understand what is happening
- May love/feel protective of offender
- Been conditioning by grooming
  - Threats/fear
  - Feel responsible/excuse
- 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/weakness
- If the abuse is discovered, people will be angry/hurt
- Offender could go to jail
- Lose job/housing
- Feel ashamed/guilty
- Public humiliation

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.

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.”

Do Sex Offenders Molest When Other Persons Are Present? A Preliminary Investigation (Underwood, Patch, Cappelletty & Wolfe, 1999)

- 131 adult SOs
  - 55% of the child molestors 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.”

How Victim Age Affects the Context and Timing of Child Sexual Abuse (Brown, Worthley and Smallbone, 2015)

- Most abuse of teens occurred during later hours (9 PM and 6 AM), outside the home and perpetrators was more often unrelated.
- 53% of offenders reported that a relative was their first victim.
- 66% knew 1st victim for a year or more.

- Age of victims
  - 12% of victims under 5
  - 42% age 6-11
  - 47% 12 and older
- Abuse of younger children
  - Occurred during “normal” activities in the home
  - Perpetrator was a relative or live in
  - 2/3 of incidents occurred while another person was nearby, in the same house or present in the same room.
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

**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

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**Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: What Offenders Tell Us.**

( Elliot, Brown & Kilcoyne, 1995)

- 91 adult SO in TX in UK, semi-structure interview
- 53% used “play or teaching” to seduce child
- 49% talked “about sex”
- 47% used “accidental touching”
- 46% said they created “special relationship”
- 46% used gifts/bribery
- 44% used coercion and persuasion
- 21% used pornography to desensitize
- 39% “never worried” about child telling

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**More Behaviors**

- Playing hide and seek in the dark
- Strip poker
- Swimming nude
- Drying a child off with a towel
- Massaging an injury
- Cuddling on the couch, under a blanket while watching TV
- Having the child sleep in same bed with SO
- Sneaking into child’s bedroom at night.

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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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**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.”

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Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S.
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

**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 anything 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.”

**Going to Court**
“I had my whole family believing she lied. They even wrote character letters to the Judge for me saying what an honest person I was and how they knew I would never hurt a child.”

“Most of the mothers of my victims knew about my violent side and kept their daughters from testifying.”

“I downloaded some junk about how to pass the polygraph and it worked.”

**Examining the modus operandi of sexual offenders against children and it’s practical implication (Leclerc, et al. 2009)**
- Suggests we view sex offender behavior as a “rational choice,” that occurs during all criminal acts i.e., maximizing gain while minimizing risk of apprehension
- Evidence that offenders’ MO changes with age and experience to increase success.
- Suggests a broader view of MO that incorporates victim characteristics and behavior
Review

- What percentage of children?
- What is the disclosure rate?
- What is the rate of false allegations in child sex abuse cases?
- What is the risk that child victims will be abused by an new offender?
- Average number of victims per offender?
- How many offenders are out there?
- How many crimes per offender?
- How many child molesters abuse girls and boys?
- How many cross relationship categories?
- What is the reoffense rate?
- Does treatment work?

1. 1 in 5/10 children
2. 5% to 15% disclosure rate
3. 2% to 8% false allegation rate
4. CSA = 3-6X increased risk of more CSA
5. 1 out of 71 or 1 in 10-20?
6. 120-200 crimes per SO
7. 30% abuse FC & MC
8. 40% age group/relationship crossover
9. 40%-55% reoffend
10. Treatment may have little effect
11. Pornography/access to children/CSA/D&A abuse increase risk

Recommended Books and Videos

- **Tools of the Trade**
  - Available via Specialized Training Services ($79)
  - 1:800-848-1236

- **Truth, Lies and Sex Offenders** by Anna Salter
  - Available via Specialized Training Services ($79)

- **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.
Selection, Engagement and Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters

BY CORY JEWELL JENSEN, M.S., PATTI BAILEY, L.C.S.W., & STEVE JENSEN, M.A.

Several years ago, child advocates, sex offender treatment providers and public health officials began to focus on the continuing rate of sexual crimes against children. Examination revealed several possible explanations for the lack of significant reduction despite more than three decades of attention and intervention. One possible explanation was related to the proliferation of pornography and sexually explicit material available on the Internet. A Canadian expert noted that the "accessibility and availability" of pornography appeared to be "increasing deviant sexual interests and behavior to an unimaginable degree" (Konopasky, 1995). Within a year, other bad news followed. Long-term recidivism studies reported incredibly high reoffense rates among "high risk" offenders, and treatment efficacy studies revealed that treatment was only moderately successful with others (Hanson, 1996). Studies also revealed that children who complete child abuse prevention programs are no less likely to be abused and only slightly more likely to report incidents of sexual abuse (Finkelhor, et al. 1995). In addition, many states have recently experienced radical budget cuts and, as we all know, child protective services are often the first to suffer.

As these complications came to light, child advocates and offender management professionals gained a keener appreciation for the skill with which many offenders were able to outwit the general public and professional systems designed to stop them. A glance at any daily newspaper demonstrates how easily molesters can fool the adults they live and work with for years. Even more surprising was the fact that most communities continued to place the entire burden of self-protection and reporting on children. Eighty eight percent of elementary schools offer prevention programs to children yet fewer than 11 percent had developed components for parents (Kaufman, 1999). In addition to the failure to promote training for adults, many school-based prevention programs continue to rely on the "No, Go, Tell" strategy developed in the early '80s (Fryer, 1987). Even worse, some focus on "Stranger Danger," a concept that, while important, fails to account for the vast majority of abuse, as most offenders are well known to their victims.

The limitations created by these poorly structured prevention training programs for children are compounded by the sophisticated ways in which offenders gain access to children, molest them, prepare for and react to victim disclosures. These strategies allow child molesters to continue offending and avoid detection at an alarming rate. (Continued on page 41)
Child Molesters
(Continued from page 20)

Once in treatment, molesters admit an average of 119.4 sexual crimes (Weinrott & Saylor, 1991) against numerous children (Abel, et al. 1987). Clearly, reducing child abuse will require increased dedication, expertise and involvement of the general public.

Most of us have had to contend with cases in which sex offenders managed to convince well-meaning adults that they were innocent. In some cases, family and community members were manipulated out of reporting or into publicly defending the offender against “false allegations” or a system that was “just out to get them.” This well meaning, albeit undeserved, support cannot only be exasperating to law enforcement but can enable molesters to continue offending as well.

The support offenders receive is easier to understand when you examine public denial about child sexual abuse and the tactics used by most offenders. To most healthy adults, the mere thought of an adult being sexually aroused by a child is both repulsive and incomprehensible. Denial is exacerbated if the accused is someone the adult likes or trusts. When combined, denial and familiarity cause most adults to find another explanation for children’s disclosures. Typical comments include “the child must have misinterpreted his behavior” or “it must have been an accident” because, “I know him and he’s not that kind of a person.” Although understandable, failure to believe a child’s disclosure can intensify the offender’s denial and increase the likelihood that he will continue to abuse children.

The depth of public denial and the skill with which many offenders avoid being reported is a phenomenon frequently observed by professionals who evaluate sex offenders. More than a third of the child molesters evaluated at the Center for Behavioral Intervention (CBI) between 1998 and 2001 disclosed that they had been “told on” by previous victims. Despite prior allegations, few had been formally reported to law enforcement and others were able to escape prosecution for a variety of reasons. When questioned about their initial ability to avoid sanctions, most boasted that they had been able to convince adults they were innocent by “planning ahead.” They stated that they worked hard to create a respectable image, while at the same time, conditioning people to discredit the victims. Some offenders said they offended children who were “too young to testify” or molested children they had total control over. One man reported that he used (Continued on page 42)
Contrary to what offenders usually tell people when they are first confronted, child sexual abuse is never accidental, unplanned or harmless. Once in treatment, child molesters describe a series of specific cognitive and behavioral steps that precede and continue throughout the offending process. These steps include:

- placing themselves in a situation or environment in which they can offend,
- developing an attraction to and selecting a specific child to abuse,
- engaging the child and/or family in a relationship,
- desensitizing and disarming the child and his/her family,
- sexualizing the relationship and abusing the child,
- maintaining the child's cooperation and silence, and
- avoiding discovery and/or prosecution.

Child sexual abuse should not be regarded as an act but rather, as a process, each step of which impacts the victim, family, community and legal system. Once apprehended, offenders should be required to provide specific information about the steps and methods they used to offend. This information should be offered to the victim’s therapist and used in the offender’s treatment and management. More generally, this kind of information should always be included in public awareness and prevention programs.

**Selection of Community/Family/Child**

Prior to selecting any child, an offender must gain access to children. This usually requires being part of a family or community. Although “incest” offenders molest children in their immediate family, they frequently abuse extended family members, their children's friends, neighbor children and other unlucky children. Child molesters abuse children in day care, schools, teams, clubs, churches and other family friendly organizations. Only in rare instances do sexually violent offenders abduct children and forcibly molest, rape and kill them.

Many offenders work to ingratiate or align themselves with a particular family or organization, encouraging trust and admiration while heading off suspicion (van Dam, 1996 & 2000). After familiarizing himself and gaining acceptance, the offender begins to focus on a particular child. Offenders don’t randomly select children. They offend specific children for specific reasons. Child molesters tell us that three main factors help them decide which children to target for abuse. These factors involve the:

- level of access they have to a particular child,
- the degree of attraction they feel toward that child, and
- the offender’s perception of the child’s vulnerability (Jensen, 1999).

Simply put, child molesters abuse children they have
access to, children they can control and children they find physically or emotionally attractive. Some offenders are sexually attracted to very young children while others prefer prepubescent or pubescent children. Other important physical characteristics include body type, hair color, size or that “little kid smell.” Emotional attractiveness can relate to the degree of distress, neediness or curiosity the offender perceives in the child. Some child molesters indicate that well-adjusted, well-mannered children are also at risk because of their desire to please and willingness to follow the directions of adults (Conte, J., Wolf, S., & Smith, T., 1989). Offenders prey on the open, loving and trusting nature of children and usually abuse children that they believe they can “safely molest” without getting caught. Children who do not have close relationships with caretakers or children for whom an offender is the primary caretaker are especially vulnerable. Other features that offenders report are attractive to them are related to typical characteristics of childhood, such as innocence, naivete, friendliness or normal sexual curiosity. For some offenders, children are appealing because they rarely challenge adults and lack the sexual experience to be critical of performance.

**Emotional Engagement, Desensitization and Entrapment**

Offenders report that they engage in a variety of preoffense or “grooming” behaviors long before they actually molest a child. The grooming process involves a number of purposeful, calculated behaviors that help the offender promote and continue the abuse. Prior to and while developing a sexual interest in a particular child, offenders cultivate an emotional relationship with both the child and his/her caretakers. The relationships serve four functions.

First, as noted above, the very nature of the situation (family, neighborhood, team, school or church) disarms the child and caretakers. People, especially children, don’t usually expect to find peril in their own family or community. The offender’s attentive and seemingly benign behavior may charm and immobilize onlookers. Any affectionate or playful touching that occurs in the presence of other adults normalizes the touching to both the child and caretakers. Second, the relationship diminishes the child’s defenses and the child begins to trust and rely on the offender. Third, the relationship offers the offender an opportunity to isolate and further groom the child with attention, gifts and special activities. Some abusers engage in peer-like behavior with their victim. This behavior can cause the child to identify and unite with the adult. Other offenders take on an increasing controlling role. Fourth, the offender begins to “test” the child by introducing sexual jokes or discussions, affectionate touching, roughhous-

**(Continued on page 44)**
Child Molesters
(Continued from page 43)

...ing and inappropriate behavior. Some molesters invade the child’s boundaries by “accidentally” walking into the bathroom, exposing themselves or manipulating the child into watching them having sex with an adult partner. The offender watches for signs of discomfort, fear, disgust or curiosity and then reacts accordingly. One offender indicated that he would “back off and try again later” if he sensed that his victim was uncomfortable with his behavior. Many offenders are exceedingly patient and will study and test a particular child for months prior to offending them. Offenders also try to “help” children with personal hygiene, have them sit on their lap or expose them to sexually explicit material.

The above behaviors gradually diminish the child’s natural defense mechanisms while at the same time allow the offender to study and become more intimate with the child and family. This enables the offender to introduce more intrusive behavior without raising uneasiness, suspicion or fear. The process fosters comfort, alignment and dependency on the offender. At this stage, the relationship is rarely seen as anything more than “odd,” therefore, few caretakers take action. Also, once caretakers have failed to intervene or confront the offender, they are less likely to do so in the future (van Dam, 2000).

For children, the challenge is even tougher. Because the abuse happens in the context of a relationship, the child would have to reject the relationship in order to avoid being abused. Not only are children rarely in a position to extract themselves from a relationship or avoid further contact with a persistent abuser, young children can’t differentiate between appropriate and “grooming behaviors” and lack the ability to develop or execute avoidance behaviors. Even children who do feel uncomfortable during this phase of the relationship may be unable to tell anyone how they are feeling because of the relationship that the offender has developed with the child’s family or community, especially if telling would cause a disturbance to the family or separation. Likewise, parents may discount any uneasy feelings they may have because it appears to them that the child and everyone else around them is comfortable with the offender. Offenders also report that they support relationships between the child and other people who are supportive of or dependent on the offender. Children who see the offender as popular, important or “in control” may be more afraid that they will not be believed if they do tell. If the child likes the offender or he has provided a source of support, they might decide that they don’t want to risk losing their relationship with the offender by telling.

Offenders report that they anticipate the likelihood of a disclosure and take preventative measures throughout the offending process. This may include restricting the child’s access to certain people or preparing people to distrust the child (e.g. a stepparent offender reporting a child’s “misdeeds” to the mother). Some offenders sabotage the child’s relationships with caretakers or other adults in an effort to restrict access to the people who are most likely to become suspicious and intervene. Molesters also say that they prepare people to discredit or blame the child if they do tell. One man said that he told his wife he had “accidentally touched” a young girl’s chest and was afraid she might think he was trying to molest her. When the child did disclose, the wife responded by saying “Oh yeah, I know, he already told me about it.” The child thought it was taken care of and the wife failed to understand what had happened or report her husband. If an offense is reported and the case is referred for prosecution, sorting out the truth can be difficult, especially in cases where the offender targeted an already troubled child or manipulated adults into mistrusting or blaming the child.

Any child that experiences sexual abuse at the hands of a parent or family friend will have a difficult time understanding what happened and why, let alone how to recover. Although therapists are usually in a good position to help the victim and family put the abuse experience in perspective, many lack information about motivational and behavioral aspects of offending. Even fewer are able to access detailed information about the specific offender’s history or grooming patterns. This lack of information can undermine the victim treatment process because the therapist won’t know what the offender taught the child, intellectually or sexually. Most children don’t communicate this information because they weren’t aware of the offender’s intentions or manipulations. The void can leave the victim feeling isolated, confused and uncertain. Some children are able to feel angry about their abuse, others feel ambivalent.

Due to the grooming process, some children feel responsible for the abuse and loyal toward the offender. When faced with a strong bond between a victim and an alleged offender, investigators and prosecutors should initially be careful of using language or questions that indicate disapproval toward the offender. Respecting a potentially close tie, interview questions should be based on specific sexual behaviors. Also, interviewers should be very careful when asking children why they didn’t tell.

Victim treatment programs would be wise to focus on the development of the relationship between the child and offender because it helps children understand the impact of the engagement and desensitization phase. Identifying the “bribery” and tricks involved may also help victims and their families understand why the child was unable to resist or report sooner. This is significant in reducing feelings of guilt in the victim and misperceptions by family members who may be angry that the victim didn’t tell sooner. Prevention programs should incor-
porate information on grooming strategies to help children discriminate between appropriate adult behavior and grooming and help parents become more discerning and protective.

**SEXY SEDUCTION AND ABUSE**

Once an offender has established himself as a "friend" and reinforced non-sexual touching (often through backrubs, hugging and wrestling), the offender advances the contact to include direct sexual touching. Some offenders report that they purposefully "move slowly" and use a "gentle touch." Molesters report that they seduce children into thinking that they are willing partners by making the physical contact feel good, asking the victim for permission to touch them, thanking them for the "special time together" and presenting the image that the child is an equal partner. Some molesters prefer to maintain the child in a "consenting" peer-like mode because it creates the distorted impression that the child is an equal partner and/or enjoys the sexual contact. This can make the experience more arousing for the offender and also decreases anxiety or guilt (if present) over what they are doing. It also lessens the likelihood that the child will be able to report. Sexual contact usually starts with more intimate hugs, kisses and fondling. Some offenders stop there while others go on to incorporate masturbation, digital and penile penetration or oral sex.

Compared to the tactics of the above offenders, other offenders are less concerned about the child's participation, do not talk to the child about the abuse or care if they are physically hurting the child. Less than half use force or threat of force (Christiansen and Blake, 1990). A more violent group is sexually aroused by making children suffer. In these cases, victims feel threatened and are somewhat more likely to report.

In other cases, offenders manage to ensure silence by being more outwardly threatening or physically violent thereby reducing the likelihood of a report. Threats of violence toward another sibling or the non-offending parent place the child in a "no-win" bind to put up with the abuse and thereby "save" the other family members. What victims seldom realize is that the offender is usually molesting other children as well, regardless of their own personal sacrifice.

**MAINTAINING COOPERATION AND SILENCE**

Because the offender normalizes loose sexual boundaries or indicates that the behavior is acceptable, many children don't know they are being abused until well into the abusive relationship and have adapted to the abuse or learned to cope with the pressure in other ways. If the behavior is prolonged, the child may feel they cannot tell because they "went along with it" or "didn't stop it" and, therefore, will be blamed. For those children, disclosure may be perceived as more complicated than keeping quiet. While less than half of child molesters directly tell children "not to tell," most use very subtle forms of coercion and manipulation to maintain the child's silence.

Many parents who are molesting their own children purposefully create conflict between the victim, non-offending parent and siblings. They may become the victim's "defender," and help the victim with chores and homework, again decreasing reporting by triangulating the family. Some offenders convince children that they will be put in foster care, blamed and/or rejected by other people if they tell. Offenders frequently imply that both of them will get into trouble if anyone "finds out" about the "special" touching. They make the child feel sorry for them and responsible for the sexual contact. If the abuser has developed a strong connection with the child or offered gifts or favors, the child may also view telling as a potential loss.

Some children are unable to report simply because they lack the knowledge necessary to disclose or are too embarrassed to talk about what is happening. Prevention programs should include rehearsal sessions for children to practice reporting. Offender grooming tactics also highlight the need for prevention programs to use "secret touching" instead of "bad touching," descriptions of specific body parts and sexual acts, and examples of the tricks offenders might use to keep them from telling. This may not truly "prevent" abuse, but children would be more informed and might be able to tell sooner.

When children can accurately label the abuse as "wrong" while at the same time understanding that it is the "adult's fault" and that "the adult has a problem," they may be more likely to seek help and are in a better position to fully recover from the abuse. Talking with victims and their caretakers more directly about the methods child molesters use to seduce children should also be included in any victim treatment regime. Some abusers align themselves with the victim while at the same time, devote energy to isolating the child from sources of protection. This aspect of grooming may be somewhat responsible for the increased risk for future abuse that victims face. In order for children to regain some of what has been lost, they require an increased level of support and protection, a very clear reason for family treatment.

**AVOIDING DISCOVERY**

Research indicates that one out of every 10 men has molested a child (Lewis, 1985) and that offenders have a three percent chance of getting caught (Abel et al., 1987). In part, the low rate of apprehension is related to the fact that children are the target and they are almost always unable to defend themselves against the complex grooming tactics that ado-
Child Molesters
(Continued from page 45)

lescent and adult offenders use. Many molesters’ ability to “get away with it” is also linked to the manner in which communities deal with reports. Offenders report that they deliberately dupe their family and community into defending them if a child tells. They align themselves with traditional institutions, excel in their careers, appear to be good parents and try to look just like everyone else.

Some offenders give time and money to community projects, coach children’s sports or become actively involved in church. Several offenders in treatment at CBI indicated that they purposely offended children in church settings because they believed church goers were more gullible and less likely to confront them. One indicated that he knew that, even if the church discovered his crimes, they might agree to handle it “with prayer and church counseling” rather than reporting him to law enforcement. Of course, this offender was able to molest dozens of children before anyone realized he was continuing to exploit the church’s forgiving nature and the children in it.

One of the most immobilizing factors is that molesters look and act just like everyone else. The only difference is that they are sexually aroused to children and are willing to abuse them. The “Good Guy,” “Successful Executive,” “Helpful Dad,” “Church Pillar” and “Teacher of the Year,” were all believed and supported by friends and family members when their victims reported. Combined with our collective unwillingness to “get involved” or “accuse” someone, grooming tactics work incredibly well for most offenders.

Denial is part of the process of maintaining deviant behavior and avoiding social and criminal sanctions. One study reported that 65 percent of guilty sex offenders totally denied committing any part of the crime when first accused (Wormith, 1983). When they do admit, offenders blame the victim or say they were drunk or “not them-

NDAA Names in the News
(Continued from page 21)

prison and still has considerable influence? State prisons inmate administrator Calvin Brown said, “We definitely have to come up with special arrangements.” According to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution newspaper, Dorsey became the 92nd former law enforcement officer in the Georgia prison system.

DEATHS:

As a tribute to Patricia Napp Holsten, the first woman DA of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, who died during the summer of complications following cancer treatment, her office has established a memorial fund to benefit a second-year law student at Holsten’s alma mater (Widener University School of Law) who interns at the Delaware DA’s office. Assistant DA Emily Ryan said, “It will help keep the memory of Pat here.” Various fund-raising events will support the fund.

Bill M. White, a former Bexar County (San Antonio) criminal district attorney, former judge on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, and a former NDAA vice president, died in San Antonio. He was 70. A popular figure among his fellow judges and lawyers, Judge White served as DA from 1977 to 1982. In 1985 he was elected to the State Court of Criminal Appeals, where he served until 1996. At the time of his death he was serving as a visiting judge in San Antonio.
pastor or community. If done consistently enough, communities would become increasingly informed and better prepared to manage their growing population of offenders.

Unfortunately, our current system does not promote offender accountability in a consistent manner or mandate that offenders fully disclose the information related to their crimes to victims, their families or communities. In addition to promoting increased accountability and management of the known offenders, we must expand our current approach to prevention to include adult educational forums on child abuse that focus on the specific methods child molesters use to abuse and exploit both children and adults. Until we join forces to promote community education, the public will continue to miscalculate the malevolence involved in offending, persist in enabling offenders by doubting children and fail to report offenders to law enforcement.

REFERENCES


Protecting Your Children
“Advice From Child Molesters”

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Protecting Your Children

The History of Child Sex Abuse Prevention in the US

• Programs emerged in the late 70’s and are currently in place in 85% of the schools in America.
• Since their inception, they have raised public awareness about child sexual abuse.
• They teach children about abuse and provide an arena for disclosure.
• School based programs are relatively cheap, provide easy access and, a captive audience.

The Effectiveness of Victimization Prevention Models for Children.
(Finkelhor, Asdigian & Leatherman, 1985)

• Exposure to a more comprehensive prevention program was not associated with reduced incidence of completed victimizations.
• Exposure was linked to an “increased likelihood of disclosure,” and,
• If children were able to report, they were usually able to see themselves as having “been successful in preventing more serious consequences” and,
• Experienced a decreased likelihood of “blaming themselves” for the abuse.

The National Debate About Prevention Efforts

• Model transferred from rape prevention programs.
• Most programs were developmentally inappropriate.
• Involved insufficient role rehearsal.
• Did not account for the most common relationship between the offender and child or, the process involved in offending.
• Experts feared that parents were “abdicating” their responsibility because their children “had that safety talk at school.”

Possible Explanations for Poor Outcomes

• Inadvertently Promoted Counterproductive Message
  ■ First, the in-school prevention programs made some parents feel “it’s been covered.”
  ■ The model implied that it’s the child’s responsibility to protect themselves.
  ■ Models were wrong.

“No, Go, Tell”

• Doesn’t take into account the process of grooming or the skill involved in offending.
  ■ Assumes that children will want to say “No”
  ■ Assume that children can, or will want to, get away.
  ■ Might also impede some children from telling at a later point in the abuse for fear of being “in trouble” for not telling sooner.
“Stranger Danger” & “Good Touch, Bad Touch”

- Incorrectly assumes that most children are abused by strangers.
- Fails to understand offender MO and the impact on children.
- May confuse children and/or cause them to feel more guilty.
- Fails to make use of a better concept – “Secret Touching”

Jan Hindman
1945-2007

Oregon’s Best Loved Child Advocate, Trainer and Author.
A Very Touching Book (1983)
Just Before Dawn (1999)
There is No Sex Fairy (2006)

The Old Models Were Also....

- Offered too infrequently for absorption to occur.
- Did not include adequate rehearsal.
- Were not all developmentally appropriate.

Some of the Better Ones

- The Committee for Children
- “Kids on the Block”
- The “Safe/Unsafe Touch” Curriculum.
- “Break the Silence – Kids Against Child Abuse” with Jane Seymour.
- The Boy Scouts
- Not in my Church!
- Enough Abuse!

What Offenders Tell Us About Prevention (Kaufman, et al, 1999)

- 71% (292) of the offenders reported that their victim/s tried at least one strategy.
  - Of these:
    - 17% used 1 strategy.
    - 45% used 2 to 6.
    - 10% used 7 to 11.
    - 28% used all 12.
- 29% (120) of the offenders reported that their victim/s did not try any strategy.
Other Findings

- At least “sometimes” the prevention strategies stopped offender advances.
- Of the 292 offenders who reported that their victims tried to prevent their advances on at least one occasion:
  - Only victims who used all 12 were fully successful.
  - The more strategies used, the more risk of physical harm.

Kaufman’s Conclusion

- “Most children do not know, remember or feel empowered to try prevention strategies.”
- Child focused sex abuse prevention should be our “last focus of prevention.”
- We need to “make prevention a national priority where the burden of safety is shifted from children to adults.”

Pornified: How Pornography is Damaging our Lives, our Relationships and our Families. By Pamela Paul, 2005

- One in 4 Internet users reported Internet porn use.
- Average age of first exposure to Internet porn is 11.
- 32% of males and 11% of females report viewing online porn.
- 80% of 15 to 17 year olds have had multiple exposures.
- Younger adults reported being more likely to have viewed porn online.
  - 37% of 18 to 24 year olds.
  - 22% of 35 to 54 year olds.

Rumors about the porn industry.

- Crafting sites.
- Common typo’s
- It worked for the tobacco industry.
- No “big brother”

Child Sex Abuse Prevention and “those Yellow Cars”

- “Stranger Danger” (5% to 13%)
- Community Notification and Sex Offender Registration
- Housing Restrictions
- Electronic Surveillance
- Increased Incarceration
- Background checks
  - 5% of all adults show any kind of criminal background
  - 0.3-0.4 are RSO

Typical Yearly Child Sex Abuse Investigations for One Oregon Detective (Baltzell, 2006)

- Juvenile Male Offenders
  - Known to family 10
  - Friend of family 17
  - Biological father 9
  - Mom’s boyfriend 8
  - Grandfather 3
  - Coach 3
  - Babysitter 3
  - Neighbor 2
  - Uncle 1
  - Minister 1
  - Stranger approach 3
  - Stranger expose 1
- Juvenile Female Offenders
  - Known to family 1

- Adult Male Offenders
  - Mother 1
  - Dad’s girlfriend 1
  - Babysitter 3

- Adult Female Offenders
  - Child Pornography 9

- Registered Sex Offender Re-Offended 2
Social Marketing for General Public Health

- “Only you can prevent forest fires.”
- Mother’s Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
- AIDS/HIV “Safe Sex” Education
- Anti-smoking campaign
- Anti-drug campaigns
- Recycling

Social Marketing & Adult Education

- NCPCA PCA
- Stewards of Children: “Darkness to Light”
- “Stop it Now”
- Enough Abuse!
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICAC & DOJ)
- State and Regional Campaigns
  - Oregon AG’s SATF

What Did Oregon Decided To Do in 2002

- Reduce the number of children who are abused and do not report via community education.
- Improve our response to victims/disclosures.
- Reduce the number of adolescent and adult offenders who are not being identified and/or managed.
- Increase reporting and conviction rates (jury education).
- Do a better job of managing our known offenders.

Protecting Our Children 2001-2017

- Oregon Counties: 26/31
  - Washington, Clackamas
  - Columbia, Klamath-Lake
  - Coos, Douglas, Walla Walla, Umatilla, Morrow, Curry
  - Clatsop, Lincoln, Polk, Linn, Gilliam, Wheeler, Harney
  - Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson
  - Lane, Marion, Sherman,
  - Wasco, Yamhill & Malhuer

County by County Project Implementation

- Initial “Train the Trainer”
- Local revisions to PP
- 4 to 10 Teams (1 Spanish speaking)
- 10 - 70 Elementary Schools first year
- Radio talk shows & newspaper articles.
- Second year, partnerships with Oregon Crimes Against Children Task Force for middle and high school parent and student classes?

Refined Goals for Community Education

- Level the playing field.
- Protect, intervene and report.
- Support and advocate for victims.
- Increase public support for effective SOTX & DOC.
- Jury education.
- Raise fewer offenders!
Back to Grassroots

- Team lecture, group discussion, and media presentation.
- Level of emotional attachment & repetition.
  - Fear = behavioral change?
  - “Cops with guns.”
  - Homework, please “pass it on.”
  - Much needed television, radio and newspaper coverage.

“The Tipping Point,” Social Change and Media Coverage

- 20 to 80 people attend each workshop but 1000’s read the local paper.
- Good press coverage offer sponsors (funders/agencies) positive PR.
- We all need to help the media provide accurate, helpful information to the public “For Kid’s Sake”.
- Offer to “go over” the article before it’s printed to make sure they “got the facts” right.
- Have reporters talk to trainers and parents.

Thinking “Outside the Box” 2003 - Wallowa County, Oregon.

- DV/Family Violence/DA/VA sponsored community workshop.
- 30 second PSA on radio.
- “How safe are your kids when you aren’t around? Learn how child molesters fool us and what we can do about it. Please join friends and neighbors at the Enterprise High School, Thursday evening, 6:30 P.M. to hear Cory Jensen, Oregon’s foremost expert, talk about how to protect our community from child molesters. Her talk, the child care and donuts are free. This is Wallowa county Sheriff, Steve Rogers asking you to be there, for your kids and mine.”

Secondary Benefits

- Collaborative team building and moral boosting
- MDT Partner education
- PR for LEA and social services
- Improved relationships in the community with churches, schools, youth serving organizations
- Possible funding sources (Elks, Rotary, etc.)

Main Target Audiences

- Parents/PTA Groups
- School staff/administrators
- Churches
  - Parents
  - Pastors
  - Administrators
  - Volunteers
- YSO’s
  - Head Start
  - Boys and Girls Clubs
  - Youth Sports
  - Parks/Rec or Camp Staff

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.
Targeting “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

Increased Availability & Access = Increased Risk for Churches and Schools
- Organizations that cater to children and families attract sex offenders.
- Organizations that portray themselves as “safe” and focus on “goodness” are at increased risk due to the decrease in wariness and surveillance of members.
- Sexual abuse is an ugly topic that is easily ignored and avoided.

Training for School Staff and Non-Profit Youth Workers
- Etiology and development
- Grooming Behavior (with victims, families & co-workers)
- Mandatory reporting
- Prevention Curriculum
- Support for victims
- Offender management
- Vicarious Trauma

Focus of Faith Community Workshop
- Taught by SOTP, PPO, & lawyers who sue churches
- General offender information and grooming.
- Things that make the Faith community attractive and vulnerable.
- “Forgiveness and reconciliation.”
- Sex offender management systems.
- Reporting laws and church liability
- Safety planning and offender contracts.
- Disclosing to the congregation.
- Prevention training for parents/staff.

“Children are the hands by which we take hold of heaven.” — Henry Ward Beecher
- The “math” of child abuse.
- The etiology of sexual deviancy.
- Reporting, detection rates, “cross over” behaviors, and the impact of pornography.
- Re-offense rates and sex offender treatment.
- Offender “MO,” or “Grooming” Tactics
- Protecting our children, families, churches and schools
  - PARENT EDUCATION!
- Risk management and safety planning with know offenders

Workshops for Individual Churches
- Lake Oswego United Methodist
- St. Cecilia Catholic
- St. Pius X Parish, St. Francis Parish.
- Oregon City Evangelical Church
- Lincoln City Presbyterian
- Bethany Presbyterian
- Seventh Day Adventist Churches
- Beaverton Christian Church
- Beaverton Four Square
- St. Elizabeth Ann Seto Catholic
- St. Anthony’s Catholic
- South Presbyterian
- Sunset Presbyterian
- Lake Oswego LDS
- River West
- Tigard Christian
Seventh-Day Adventists

- Oregon Conference
- Alaska Conference
- Washington Conference
- Upper Columbia Conference
- Ontario Conference
- Quebec Conference
- Southern New England Conference
- Northern New England Conference
- Idaho Conference
- Illinois Conference
- Gulf States Conference
- Indiana Conference
- Montana Conference
- Columbia Union
- Arizona Conference
- Dakotas Conference
- Chesapeake Conference
- Florida Conference
- Tennessee/Kentucky Conference
- (May, 2016)
- Camp meetings
- Workshops for individual congregations, parent and Pathfinder volunteers
- “Train the Trainers” for PVC AFCM
- Adventist Risk Management, Inc. (2X)

Benefits as reported by the Faith Community

- Less “gullible,” less divided on what to do.
- Added “incentive to work on child safety policies.”
- Increased collaboration and “better working relationships with the system.”
- Access to LEA to provide parent training.

Agenda for T the T

Day 1
- Introductions
- Selection, Engagement & Seduction of Children and Adults by Child Molesters
- Traditional Prevention Strategies.

Day 2
- Review
- “Close to Home”
- Power point and video clips
- Team make-up/break-up.
- Practical, logistical issues.
- Scheduling, fliers, handouts, daycare
- Technical support.
- Long term project.

Other States/Organizations Who Have Joined Us!

- MDT based:
  - New York
  - Kansas
  - California
  - Washington
  - Kentucky

- SDA based:
  - Washington
  - Oregon
  - Arizona
  - Maryland

Recommended Books and Videos

- 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 and The Socially Skilled Child Molester by Carla van Dam

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world.
Margaret Mead.

If you think you are too small to be effective, you have never been in bed with a mosquito.
Reese

Plant trees, under whose shade you do not expect to sit.
Henderson

Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S.
Challenging the ATSA Membership to Really "Make Society Safer"

By Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S.
Center for Behavioral Intervention
Beaverton, Oregon

Last year, the PTA President from my son's elementary school asked if I would speak to our parents' group about child abuse and sex offenders. I told her I didn't think the kind of material that I typically covered would be appropriate for "normal people" but that I would think about it. That same week, I spoke to a group of child abuse investigators. At the end of the talk I faced the same questions from participants. As usual, several people asked me how they could do a better job of protecting their own children. We agreed that, despite the fact that most children are molested by someone they love and/or by someone who is both determined and skilled, too many people still believe that children can protect themselves. The discussion turned to the absurdity of school-based prevention programs that continue to rely on the "Say No, Go Tell" format developed in the early 80s and recent findings that school-based prevention programs have not impacted the rate of child abuse and have minimal impact on reporting. The group also complained about the increasing level of community fear, misconceptions about sex offender treatment effectiveness and recidivism, the "lock 'em up" mentality, reactions to community notification and lack of pro-active community education. I left the talk feeling tired and frustrated.

During the drive home, I started thinking about the number of child abuse cases CBI had been involved with during the past couple of months. The child abuse evaluation center in Portland, Oregon had just announced that they had evaluated and treated more children for abuse during the previous month than they had in 10 years. The Director had lamented that they were far over budget and were preparing for cuts. I tried to tally how much prevention training programs for parents of young children would cost in comparison to the pain and cost of sexual victimization. I also thought about how I spend my professional time and the potential value of involvement in prevention efforts. I reflected on the good work of people like Fran Henry who has continually urged

Continued on page 2
Continued from page 1

us to connect with other professional groups and begin focusing on sexual abuse from a public health stance. I decided to do the talk for my school.

The following day I called the PTA President and agreed to develop a presentation for parents. I revamped my outline, scaled down my video clips, threw out some of the bad jokes and prepared a prevention handout to accompany the talk. I connected our local child abuse center and my favorite victim treatment specialist and had them look over my outline and prevention material. We talked about the specific deficits in prevention programs and added information about how child molesters operate. We focused on sexual abuse being a "process rather than an act" and the ways in which children become entangled in the relationship and reluctant to report.

I included information about why people sexually abuse children and some of the methods used to select, desensitize and seduce children and their caretakers while maintaining silence and avoiding detection. I also included information about how child molesters are able to gather support in the community and the impact of such behavior on child victims and their families. I added information about responding to a child's disclosure, a list of "possible" offender traits and supervision tips.

After the material was finished, the "Protecting Your Children From Sexual Abuse: A Workshop for Parents" was previewed by the principal, school counselor and a couple of parents. I hooked up with our school's prevention specialist, "Officer Craig", prior to scheduling the presentation for the parent association. Almost 100 parents and teachers showed up to hear "Officer Craig" and me talk. The group listened intently, took notes and had a number of meaningful questions. I used a clip from Anna Salter's video "Truth, Lies and Sex Offenders" to show just how normal child molesters can appear and how easily they can fool us. I also used a couple of other clips from television documentaries showing offenders talking about the process of grooming, the way they view sexual contact between children and adults and, how they "got away with it". After the information about child molesters, we reviewed the prevention program used by our school and talked about how parents need to supplement the training with family talks and close supervision. We underscored that parents, not children, are ultimately responsible for protection and reporting child abuse and parents need to take that responsibility just as seriously as they lock up the cleaning supplies, teach their kids to swim and avoid playing with guns. We also told them that they needed to be willing to entertain suspicions about people they know and to act on their concerns and restrict those people's access to their children.

Restricting access to pornography or homes where pornography is available was also covered. In addition, the group discussed the importance of getting to know the people at whose homes their children play, not letting their kids walk home from school alone and assessing and checking up on babysitters. We also talked about the continuum of harm experienced by victims of sexual abuse and helped parents understand that many factors affect children's ability to recover, including how parents react to disclosures. In the end, I was glad I agreed to do the talk. I am now in the process of developing community presentations in cooperation with several prevention programs, local school districts and law enforcement agencies.

After I started this "extra-curricular" community service, a colleague asked me how, between family, home and a 40-hour work week evaluating and treating sex offenders, I had found the time to do the talk for my school. I told her that I was growing increasingly frustrated by the mass of child abuse cases and was starting to believe that our job carries an obligation to promote prevention efforts. Most of us have acquired a wealth of information that could be used to educate our communities. I know we all have too many cases and too few hours. However, my new charge invigorated me and helped me connect with a lot of other professionals in the community that I might never have met. It's gone a long way to re-emphasize the need for cooperative networking in my community and encouraged others to become more active.

My point is that if each one of the 2,020 members of ATSA did one talk for one school, we'd be able to reach more than 200,000 parents and teachers. Who knows how many children might be better protected from abuse because of our efforts and how many sex offenders might be able to benefit from treatment earlier.

I will be willing to e-mail you my existing training outline, the prevention packet and a sample training announcement for you to...
"Most of us have acquired a wealth of information that could be used to educate our communities."

Tips for Supervision of Children", "Sexual Development and Behavior Between Children", "Offender Traits" and "Factors that Place Children at a Higher Risk."

Cory's presentation and we unanimously support her efforts. I have always personally admired Cory's determination to make the world a better place for children to grow up and her present proposal is yet another example she has set for the rest of us.

Each of us treats sexual offenders because we want to reduce the likelihood that they will, in the future, abuse another innocent victim. To do this effectively, we need the public to understand and support our efforts. Public education, then, should be a necessary part of the responsibility for all of us. In addition, educational programs for the community, like the one Cory has outlined, should better arm parents and other members of society with the understanding necessary to protect children from being abused.

As treatment providers, ATSA members have considerably more knowledge about the relevant facts of sexual offending than do the rest of society. We are, therefore, ideally equipped to educate our fellow citizens and it is our responsibility to do so.

Educating the public, in the way Cory suggests, will not only aid parents and others in preventing sexual abuse, it may also create a climate that makes our work accepted as one part of the solution to this pervasive problem. I urge ATSA members to take up Cory's challenge and embark on educational programs in the communities in which each of you work.

William L. Marshall
President, ATSA

Michigan Chapter

Our third annual state conference was held in February 2000. Rob Freeman-Longo presented a two-day workshop on Clinical Issues in the Treatment of Adolescent Sex Offenders. In addition to the annual conference, we have had two general meetings since February. David Burton and Barbara Jones Smith presented on Risk Assessment in May. In September, Albert Sayed, M.D., presented on Psychiatric Disorders in Juvenile Offenders. The Board is putting together details of our next sponsored conference with Gail Ryan. This two-day training will take place in March 2001 in Ann Arbor. This should be another outstanding training opportunity; one full day with Gail and, the second day, a series of workshops by various presenters. In turn, the leadership over to Phil Courtright, as the new Chapter president, it is anticipated that we will increase our membership, have further coordination with other professional organizations in the state, and tackle critical public policy issues.

To Contact the Forum

The Forum encourages ATSA members to submit material for publication. Brief articles (up to 1,500 words), clinical notes, commentary, policy discussions, etc. are all welcomed. When submitting such materials, be sure to include a diskette (any word processing format), along with submission, or else email as an attachment to your email submission note. To contact The Forum or to submit materials for publication, send to:

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Deadline for the Spring, 2001 issue of The Forum is March 1.
What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing

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Agenda

- Compare confession rates for criminal investigations with generic criminals versus sex offenders/child molesters.
- Review research studies that focused on “what works” with sex offenders.
- Anecdotal comments from sex offenders who confessed and sex offenders who did not confess about the police interview they experienced.
- Advice and interview strategies used by experienced child abuse detectives with high confession rates.
- Video of suspect interview.

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

Why Do We Need Sex Offenders To Admit?

- Children suffer less.
  - Less guilt/self-blame
  - Less need to testify
  - Family more supportive
  - Victim and offender can start treatment from a better place.

“Confessions have a greater impact on jury decisions than witness statement or even, hard physical evidence.” (Kassin & Kneuman, 1997).

- Confessions were one of the primary reasons for charging in 37% of cases (Gray, 1993).
- Result in more “guilty” pleas and convictions.
- Reduce the use of valuable resources by police and court systems.
- Increase offender accountability, surveillance and relapse prevention techniques.
- Reduce risk in future “safety planning” or family reunification.

Factors That Contribute to Confession Rates (Beauregard, et al. 2010)

- Suspects decide to talk as opposed to remaining silent or asking for an attorney (Moston, 1992; Pearse, et al., 1998; Phillips & Brown, 1998).
- Certain strategies, such as the use of moral justification, psychological excuses for offending/ minimization of harm done or flattery/ compliments may help/identification of contradictions (Evans, 1993; Inbau et al., 2001; Irving et al., 1989; Leo, 1996).
More Factors

- Investigators adopt certain attitudes, such as empathy, respect and patience (Holmberg & Christianson, 2002; Moston & Engelberg, 1993; Moston & Stephenson, 1994; W. liamson, 1993)

Do You Know What Your Confession Rate Is?

- Confessions rates for general crimes 42% to 55% (Kassin & Gudjonsson, 2004).
- Confessions rates for child sexual offenders range from 21% to 37%.
- Reduction probably due to increased shame involved in crime and need for specialized interviewer skills.
- Advanced age, experience with criminal justice system, and generic criminality decrease confession rates.

What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing (Jewell Jensen, 2008)

- Part I
  - 112 paroled adult male sex offenders.
  - Most served 12 months to 8 years
  - 25% served 8 to 20 year.
- Part II
  - 26 Police Officers
  - 9 LEA
  - Clackamas County Sheriff's Office
  - Dept. of Justice
  - Gresham Police Department
  - Lake Oswego Police Dept.
  - Linn County Sheriff's Office
  - Marion County Sheriff's Office
  - Newberg Police Department
  - Portland Police Bureau
  - West Linn Police Department


- 1986 - Matlock/Columbo” and “Father Confessor”
- Cheerful greeting and offering coffee
- Sweaters, lapel pins and tie tacks
- Humble, and friendly
- “Spittin and whittling,” “jumping in the bag,” and allowing them to “save face.”
- “Are you a bad person or did you just make a mistake here?”

Confronting the Sex Offender – The Final Investigate Step (Duehn, 1998)

- Time played a role in confessions rates
  - 22% if suspect interview took place 2 to 3 days after child’s disclosure
  - 72% if interview took place within 24 hours.

More Studies

- Confessions more likely when offender was White, single, had a higher IQ, expressed feelings of guilt, had a dependent personality, and “seduced” as opposed to violently offended child victim (St Yves, 2002).
- Found that child molesters were more likely to confess than rapists or violent child molesters (Gudjonsson & Sigurdsson, 2000).
Interactions Between Factors Related to the Decisions of Sex Offenders to Confess During Police Interrogations (Beauregard, et al. 2010)

- 624 sex offenders in Canadian prison system.
- 39% CM, 25% Rape III, 36% Rape/Sex Assault.
- Average age = 39.
- Average prison sentence = 4.2 years.
- 30.6% were sexual recidivists.

Interactions Between Factors Related to the Decisions of Sex Offenders to Confess During Police Interrogations (Beauregard, et al. 2010)

- 43% confessed, 57% did not.
- Found that offenders were more likely to confess if they were:
  - Introverted (avoidant, dependent, passive-aggressive)
  - Specialists (sex offenders vs. general criminals).
  - Had deviant sexual fantasies prior to offense.
  - Had male victims, and/or the victim came from “criminal environment” (child was being neglected or maltreated by own family, living in poverty, parents were criminals, etc.)

Understanding the Psychology of Child Molesters: A Key to Getting Confessions (O’Conner & Carson, 2005)

- Interviewed 45 incarcerated child molesters
- 36% confessed, 64% didn’t.
- Officers who exhibited “decent, patience, composure, and professionalism” had been more likely to elicit confessions.
- Offenders reported that they knew “within seconds,” whether or not “there would be rapport, or honest conversation.”
- Results suggested that police should use a “pseudo-therapeutic approach” to interviewing.
  - “non-threatening,” “non-judgmental,” and “empathetic.”

An Investigation into the Effective and Ethical Interviewing of Suspected Sex Offenders (Kebbell, Hurren and Mazerolle, 2006)

- 19 incarcerated sex offenders.
- 17 confessed, 2 didn’t.
- Semi structured interviews.
- Participants more often confessed if they thought they would receive “a more lenient” sentence.
- Results supported the use of “fair, compassionate, non-aggressive and honest” interviewing procedures.

Detective vs. Suspect

Suspect tries to distract focus via Geo, the Hummer, and ejaculate, “the more you go, the longer you get.”
John talking sex with him to get him used to talking sex.
John stays focused and redirects him back to conversation.
Suspect stalls and evades, “Pardon me?” “I don’t remember,” “that’s not in my memory.”
Acts shocked “you’re kidding me!” “I have no idea.”
Detective asks if Jessica is a liar. Suspect doesn’t answer question but says I’m not a liar either.
Detective gives him a way out, “I don’t think you are a liar, I think some things are just too painful to remember.”

An Investigation into the Effective and Ethical Interviewing of Suspected Sex Offenders, Cont.

- Subjects were impacted by minimization (“it’s not like you killed her”), and maximization (“at least you are standing up and taking the blame like a man”).
- Displaying an understanding of “cognitive distortions” (“you were just showing the kid how much you loved them”) led to increased effectiveness in interviewing.
- Empathy (“I know you didn’t mean to hurt them” or “I know how hard this must be for you”).
An Investigation into the Effective and Ethical Interviewing of Suspected Sex Offenders, Cont.

- Confessors perceived the interviewer:
  - To be “ethical.”
  - Perceived the interviewer to have displayed more “humanity.”
  - Perceived the interviewer to have displayed “less dominance.”
  - Perceived that there was “more evidence” against them.
  - Accuracy of evidence played a significant role.

Wording is Everything (Jim Starks)

- Don’t use accusatory/legal words such as sexual abuse, sexual assault or rape.
  - “Did you have oral sex with her?”
  - “Did you put your penis in her mouth?”
  - “Did she put her mouth on your penis?”
  - “Did she kiss your penis?”

What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing (Jewell Jensen, 2008)

- “Part I”
  - 112 paroled adult male sex offenders.
  - Most served 12 months to 8 years
  - 25% served 8 to 20 year.
  - 60% admitted a portion or “all” of crime.
  - 40% completely denied crime.

“John”

“I was already starting to feel bad about what I was doing, so when the cop told me he could tell I was struggling and probably didn’t know what to do or how to stop, I opened up.”

“Admitters”

- Said officer was “calm” and “business like.”
- Officer treated them “with respect.”
- Helped them appreciate the need to tell the truth.
  - “Be a man” and do the right thing.
  - Less harm to victim/family.
  - Might get a “better deal.”
- Made them believe there was “enough” evidence.

Comments

- “They had so many details about what happened, there just wasn’t much point in lying.”
- “They talked to me like I had a regular problem.”
- “He told me I would get help.”
- “They acted like they could understand how someone could do this.”
- “He gave me a way out.”
- “He told me why it would be better to just tell the truth.”
More Comments

- “They spent a lot of time talking to me about how things like this happen.”
- “He told me it wasn’t about me, it was about knowing what happened, so they could get the victim the right kind of help.”
- “They told me they weren’t there to find out if I did it, just why.”

More Comments

- “The cop told me they had everything they needed and just wanted to hear my side for the record.”
- “He took his time with me. He was patient and really seemed to want to see it from my point of view.”
- “Even though I knew he was doing his job, he treated me fair.”
- “He didn’t even treat me like a pervert.”

More Comments

- “I told him because I knew what I’d been doing was wrong, and I knew it was. I was sorry.”
- “For a detective, he was polite and friendly, he was easy to talk to, just like a friend and he understood.”
- “There were two of them, even though I knew they were doing that good cop/bad cop thing, I still told the nice one everything.”

More Comments

- “I knew that calling her a liar would make me look like an ass.”
- “They interrogated me for four hours, told me they knew I was lying. I think they just wore me down.”
- “He took me outside and talked to me there. He didn’t embarrass me in front of my family, he let me save my self-respect and I felt like I owed him.”
- “He was straightforward with me and didn’t seem fake at all. Now I know he probably was.”

Detective vs. Suspect

- Suspect distracts with Bible/“contract” talk
- Redirects back to topic and gives him an explanation/normalizes offending
  - Disease model/addicts don’t have control.
  - Sexual appetite, unhealthy, struggle.
  - “Reasonable explanation for it” ie. “Your appetite gets a away from you.”
- Calls BS but still flatters him a “student”
- “The important thing is that you are honest and forthright.”
- “It’s better to do this now than have to do it sometime later.”

Comments

- “It’s funny, I knew the tape recorder was on, but after a while, I forgot about it.”
- “He told me he wasn’t there to judge me and I was tired of living a lie.”
- He was cool, he had me meet him at Starbucks and it seemed so non-threatening. I guess I didn’t really understand what was happening.”
Comments

- “The cop told me she’d been interviewed by the child abuse center and gave a very clear statement about what I did. I could just imagine how that turned out.”

- “If it had just been one girl I would have lied, but I knew it wouldn’t work to say both of them were lying.”

Suspect Confessions of Child Sexual Abuse to Investigators. (Lippert, et al. 2010)

- Lippert study examined 282 cases
- Suspects were 3 ½ times more likely to confess when child had undergone sound forensic interview and disclosed.
- Suspects twice as likely to confess when corroborating witnesses interviewed.

Other Findings

- 64% confessed when children’s disclosures and medical evidence “was strong” (Faller & Henry 2000).
- Evidence of abuse against another child was strongly related to confession (Faller & Henry 2000).

“Invitations to Responsibility” Alan Jenkins.

- Total deniers
- Partial admitters
  - Challenging versus confrontational
  - Non-judgmental
  - Persuasive
  - Reinforces accountability
  - Seductive or manipulative

Contemplation

Most of the men I meet find it almost impossible to face up to what they have done. Some feel an overwhelming sense of shame when they think about it. They can’t understand why it happened and feel it was totally out of character for them to have behaved in such a manner. As a result, they push it right back into the back of their minds. Many wind up painting themselves into a corner where it becomes harder and harder to face up to. They would like to face up to it, but it seems like too big a step to back down and face the consequences. Some have pushed it so far to the back of their minds, that they have almost forgotten what happened and need time to look back and recall it.

Contemplation

It takes a lot of courage to face up to the fact that you sexually abused your stepdaughter. Most men can’t face up to it and cop out by pretending that nothing happened. They run from fear and shame and never find the courage to make a stand and put things right. When did you first decide to put things right? How did you manage to face the truth? What does this say about you as a person/ man/father? Facing up offers the only way a man can develop some self-respect and learn to live with himself instead of living a lie and being constantly on the run from himself.
Contemplation

There are some things I've learned from the men I've talked to. First, I've met very few men who wanted to hurt their children. Most of them have been very caring people and not the monsters that tend to get talked about on TV. Most of them wanted to have loving caring relationships and somehow, sex got in the way and the whole thing got out of control. They didn't want to hurt the people they loved. Some just didn't know how to stop the abuse.

Contemplation

- Would you be prepared to let the child/victim carry around your load of responsibility instead of carrying it on your own shoulders?
- Would you be willing to sacrifice the child/victim’s life so you could avoid the consequences of your actions?
- Would you be prepared to let the child/victim carry the guilt for you the rest of his/her life or could you handle standing on your own two feet to heal him/her and put the abuse behind them?
- Could you actually face yourself if you let the child and other people carry it for you?

Generational Abuse

- Are you the first person in your family who has abused others but made a stand to try to stop it?
- Do you want the cycle of abuse that has been handed down from generation to generation to stop because of you?
- How would you feel if your family continued to abuse others because you didn’t have the courage to step up?

Accountability to Victim

- Are you prepared to earn self-respect the hard way, by facing the painful consequences of your actions, or could you pull the wool over your eyes and ride along on unearned sympathy and forgiveness from others?
- Are you prepared to put the victim’s need before your own?
- Do you think you could ever hope to understand the victim’s feeling if you never looked closely at what you did to him/her?
- What would it mean if the victim faced up to more of the details of your abuse than you did?

What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing (Jewell Jensen, 2008) “Deniers”

- “I’d been arrested before so I knew what would happen if I talked. There was nothing he could have said or done that would have made any difference.”
- Officer “played games.”
- Was “mean,” hostile and threatening.
- “The whole time I was sitting there, I knew it would ruin my whole life and that they didn’t even care.”

Comments

- “The minute he turned on the tape recorder, I clammed up.”
- “They played a bunch of word games and just kept trying to trip me up.”
- “I knew what they were doing, they must have thought I was stupid.”
- “I knew the more I told, the longer I’d do. So I only admitted what they knew.”
Comments

- “My life was already in shambles, one more person threatening me wasn’t going to make any difference.”
- “I wasn’t going to tell them anything. I knew I’d lose my job, my career, my family, my house and everything else I owned. My fear kept my lying and denying.”
- “I was worried about what he thought about me and I didn’t want him to think I was a pervert or some kind of predator.”

Specific Tactics

- Make sure it has some truth in it.
- Rehearse your story so you tell it the same way
- Maintain eye contact but don’t stare.
- Use fluid, non threatening hand gestures.
- Have good manners/vocabulary/hygiene.
- Show feelings of disgust for child molesting/molesters.
- Point out your good behavior.
- How can you believe I would do something like that?
- Deny it, say you were never alone, etc.
- “You can check my record.”

Discrediting the child.

- She was mad at me because I punished her.
- She wanted to go live with her mother.
- I wouldn’t let her date.
- Her friend made something like this up and got a lot of attention so she did it.
- Her mother coached her.

What Works:

- Part II
- 26 Police Officers
- 9 Law Enforcement Agencies

Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office
- Dept. of Justice
- Gresham Police Department
- Lake Oswego Police Dept.
- Linn County Sheriff’s Office
- Marion County Sheriff’s Office
- Newberg Police Department
- Portland Police Bureau
- West Linn Police Department

What Works: The Basics

- Experience
- Two year rotation
- Personality
- Attitude
- Observing other detectives
- Getting feedback
- Tracking your confession rate
Case Preparation

- Victim Interview
- Witness Interviews
- Criminal History
- Additional Suspect Information
- Pre-Text Phone Calls
- Making educated guesses about other potential victims to interview and add to case.

“What Works” Interview lines: Minimizing

- “Look everybody has problems, some people drink, some gamble, some beat their wives and others have problems touching kids. It’s not like you’re a murderer or a rapist. It looks to me like you just made a mistake here.”
- “It’s not like you are some freak, running around raping kids on the playground or something.”
- “It’s easy to understand how these things happen, just look at all the sex in society, everybody’s having trouble with it, just look at the news.”

Minimizing

- “Could it be that you were just trying to share love with her and it just went the wrong way?
- “I’ve seen way worse stuff, what this is, just isn’t that big a deal, it’s just touching, it wasn’t like you were trying to hurt them.”
- “We all have things that just get out of control in our lives, urges you just can’t control.”
- “At least you didn’t rape her. You aren’t that kind of person are you?”

Minimizing

- “A lot of eight and nine year old girls are developing earlier and know more about sex these days, I can see how someone might get themselves in trouble this way.”
- “Did you do this a lot, or just once.
- “Did you penetrate or just rub.”
- “Did she get on top of you?” (victim the actor)
- “Did it go in? (softening)

Minimizing

- “In these kinds of cases, we just want to get both sides of the story.”
- “If we thought you were a dangerous person, we wouldn’t be having this conversation, we’d be arresting you. We know you aren’t like those other guys.”
- “Now in your mind, was what happened forced, or consensual?”

Empathy and Understanding

“It’s ok if you change your story as we go along. I know it’s hard to admit these kinds of things and talk about them. As you get to feeling more comfortable it will be easier to talk about and I won’t think badly of you for that.”
Maximization: Playing the Odds

“Think about it this way, imagine you are on a jury and you hear some poor little kid have to testify about being molested. Then, you hear this guy come in, with all the excuses and bullshit you’re giving me, who would you believe? And then, when it came time to dole out the punishment, what would you do if you thought the guy did it, then lied about it and forced the poor kid to testify?”

Playing the Odds

• “Most people know kids lie to keep out of trouble, not about stuff like this. Most kids don’t even want to talk about this kind of stuff, everybody knows that.”

• “Do you know there are studies that prove fewer than 5% of cases are false allegations and that people on juries know that.”

• “You already admitted she’s a good kid, does well in school, helps around the house and now you’re telling me she’s a liar and would set you up like this?”

Detective vs. suspect

• Suspect evades, “why would I remember one and not the other?”

• John – giving him a way out, “maybe this started in your childhood.”

• The avalanche analogy, ie. victim daughter granddaughter guilt.

• Suggest that “Telling the truth,” only you can help put it a stop to it.”

• “Let’s talk about it,” “what we talk about in this room, is in this room.”

Playing the Odds

“Look, think about this, six months from now, a lot of people are going to read these reports and have to make decisions about you. They will have to decide what kind of person you are. Do you want them to think you are a liar, or someone who knows they made a mistake and was trying to make things right.”

“I want to make sure I understand what you are saying. (Then repeat back lies). How do you think that sounds? Doesn’t that sound ridiculous to you?”
**Playing the Odds**

- “The biggest thing I ask for is honesty from you because when people lie, they usually get themselves in more trouble in the end.”
- “Your lies are making you look worse than I thought you were. Are you sure you want to keep going down this path?”

**Guilt**

- “I know you must really care about her because I could tell by the way she talked about you, she really cares about you. She isn’t mad at you, she doesn’t want anything bad to happen to you, she doesn’t want you to be mad at her either, she just wanted it to stop.”

**Guilt**

- “Are you religious, oh, a Catholic? So am I, were you an alter boy too? You learned about sin and what happens to people who sin right? They go to hell forever. What could you do to avoid that right now?”
- “I hear you were in the military, what would Oliver North say you should do?”

**Child Abuse Detective from Alabama**

- “I can see you are struggling. Are you a religious man? Why don’t we just sit here and pray about what you should do.”
- “If you are able to get away with this and leave here, what do you think will happen to you.”

**“Man Up”**

- “I know you are a man and want to do what a man would do and take responsibility for what happened. You aren’t the kind of man who would lie or put the blame on a kid are you?
- “You want your family to be able to respect you when this is all over. To do that, they need to know you told the truth, you stepped up. You have to set an example for your boys.”

**Apology Letters**

- “I bet you’d feel a whole lot better about yourself if you wrote her a letter apologizing for what happened between the two of you. It would also show that you know what you did is wrong and people will think better of you for doing that.”
- “If you could get a message to the victim, what would you say?”
After the Confession

- “Is there anything I forgot to ask you about?”
- “Anything you would like the Court to know?”
- “What do you think should happen to you?”
- “So, why did you tell me all this stuff?”
- “Is there anything you could tell me to help me do a better job with people who are in your situation in the future?”

“Telling Lies: Clues to Deceit in the Marketplace, Politics and Marriage”
Eckman, 1985

- No clue to deceit is reliable for all human beings.
- Many of the things we believe to be signs of deception are not, and many of the things we believe to be signs of truthfulness are not.
- Therefore, people frequently disbelieve the truthful and believe the dishonest.

Other findings/speculations

- Special interest in deception detection and advanced training were correlated with accuracy.
- Age, gender and job experience were not.
- In some groups, age was negatively correlated (>40).
- Desk jobs diminish accuracy.

“Most of us would do well to entertain some skepticism about our ability to detect deception” based solely on demeanor.” Eckman, 1999

- Confidence in ability was not correlated.
- Increased accuracy appeared to be based on the ability to spot and decode emotional non-verbal cues on the face.
- Professional whose case loads involve a low base rate of deception do better than those with a high base rate.

Many Thanks to Some of Oregon’s Finest

- Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office
- Department of Justice
- Gresham Police Dept.
- Lake Oswego Police Dept.
- Linn County Sheriff’s Office
- Marion County Sheriff’s Office
- Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office
- Portland Police Bureau
- Newberg Police Dept.
- West Linn Police Dept.
What Sex Offenders Can Teach Us About Interviewing.
Cory Jewell Jensen, M.S., CCSOT & Detective John Krummenacker

One hundred and twelve adult male sex offenders and 26 child abuse detectives were questioned about a variety of topics related to suspect interview strategies and offender decisions to deny, admit or fully confess. Results suggest that personality style and previous experience play a role in confession rates for offenders and that investigator personality and interview style are also crucial.

Part I.

As noted above, 112 adult male sex offenders participated in semi structured interviews focused on the police interview that resulted in their arrest and in most cases, long-term incarceration. The majority of subjects were child molesters (62%), while others had been convicted for statutory rape (12%), rape (11%), child pornography (9%), and exhibitionism (6%). At the time of interview, all of the offenders were involved in court mandated sex offender treatment in Oregon. During the process, each offender was asked to describe, from his point of view, how he was approached by police, what transpired during the interview, the specific thoughts or concerns he had during the interview and the reason he confessed, declined to be interviewed, or lied. As opposed to most studies, where confession rates cluster around 30% (Lippert, Cross, Jones & Walsh, 2010), more than half of the participants said they admitted a portion of their crimes and some said they “told police everything.” The authors surmised that the higher confession rate among this particular group was most likely related to the manner in which the offenders were selected for inclusion as the offenders who participated volunteered as part of a community service project and may have been more cooperative in general.

During the interview, each offender was questioned about their perceptions of the detective’s personal style of rapport building and line of questioning. Offenders were also asked about incidental things, such as the impact of note taking, audio recording, the presence of an additional officer in the room, and the outcome of being interviewed at the police station or in the field. Of the men who appeared to have “mostly” or “fully” admitted during the investigation, several said they felt “relieved” by the process and knew they “needed help to stop offending.” Two men reported that they turned themselves in after being caught by family members and one man contacted police after talking making a partial admission to his pastor. Some of the “admitters” stated that police helped them understand that lying would cause additional harm to their victims, while others reported feeling concerned about the additional consequences they might face if they refused to admit what they’d done (longer sentences, family disappointment or “I’d go to hell.”).
Their comments were similar to the findings of a particularly comprehensive Australian study done by Kebbell, Hurren and Mazerolle (2006) during which the majority of sex offenders who confessed perceived the investigator as “ethical” and displaying “more humility” than those who denied. The confessors also perceived the officer as having displayed less dominance than those who denied. O’Conner and Carson (2006) also found that sex offenders were more likely to confess if the officer seemed “qualified and professional,” “trustworthy,” and “understanding and empathetic.”

During the present survey, most of the admitters reported that officers approached them in a “calm and friendly, but business-like manner,” and treated them “with fairness and respect.” The admitters also reported that “guilt” and “self-preservation” were important factors related to their willingness to confess and several commented that offices helped them understand “there was “more to gain by being honest.”

The deniers, men who refused to be interviewed, or requested an attorney indicated that “nothing” the officer did or said “could have gotten me to admit it” because they “knew there was more to lose by admitting.” Some said they “knew the game going in” and reported feeling threatened or belittled by police.

The below quotes were taken directly from the interviews.

Admitters group:

I was already starting to feel bad about it, so when the cop told me he could tell I was struggling and probably didn’t know what to do, I opened up.

They came in and caught us together. One cop took her in the other room and started questioning her while the other one kept me in the living room. I could hear the cop talking to her. He was talking to her about being a rape victim. I knew the way he was talking to her was going to screw her up more, so I confessed so he’d stop talking to her.

The cop gave me a way out. He said he knew how these things happen and why guys do it. He seemed to understand.

It’s funny, I knew the tape recorder was on, but after a while, I forgot about it.

They told me they weren’t there to find out if I did it, just why I did. They were actually pretty pleasant.

They had so many details about what happened there just wasn’t much point in lying.
If it had just been one girl I would have lied, but I knew it wouldn’t work to say both of them were lying.

He told me he wasn’t there to judge me and I was tired of living a lie.

They had the victim call me while they recorded me. I knew it was being recorded but I still admitted. I couldn’t call her a liar on the phone.

I knew they had DNA so there was no point.

He was cool, he had me meet him at Starbucks and it seemed so non-threatening that I guess I didn’t really understand what was happening.

He was straightforward with me and didn’t seem fake at all. Now I know he probably was.

I told him because what I’d been doing was wrong and I knew it was, I was sorry.

I don’t know why, but I felt like I was disappointing him when I lied, so I told.

There were two of them, even though I knew they were doing that good cop/bad cop thing, I still told the nice one everything.

The cop told me what would happen to the victim if I lied. That she would have to go to court and testify in front of people. I just couldn’t do that.

The cop told me lying would only hurt my family more.

I knew I was hurting my victim but I didn’t know how to stop. I guess I was relieved when the cops showed up. I needed someone else to stop me.

I told my pastor first, who called the police and asked for an officer to come to our church and talk to me. I felt better with my pastor there and it was really good of the cop to come to the church. I could tell he was a Christian.

He told me that there was help for me and my victim would get help too.

They told me they had everything they needed and just wanted to hear my side for the record.

For a detective, he was polite and friendly. He was easy to talk to, just like a friend.

I just wanted to get it over with.
He took his time with me. He was patient and really seemed to want to see it from my point of view. Even though I knew he was doing his job, he treated me fair.

She made me sing like a canary. She convinced me it was no big deal, said she was just taking a statement and put me at ease.

He warmed me up first, really got to know me, made me feel at ease.

I was worried about what he thought about me, I didn’t want him to think I was a pervert or some kind of predator.

They had my computer, what else could I say?

I knew that calling her a liar would make me look like an ass.

They made me feel trapped, like I didn’t have any choice but to tell. They said if I didn’t cooperate, they would arrest me and I believed them.

While they were talking to me they said they understood how someone could do something like that, I didn’t feel like such a monster.

They interrogated me for four hours, told me they knew I was lying. I think they just wore me down.

He took me outside and talked to me there. He didn’t embarrass me in front of my family, he let me save my self-respect and I felt like I owed him.

Deniers Group:

I’d been arrested before so I knew what would happen if I talked. There was nothing he could have said or done that would have made any difference.

The more frustrated he got, the more fun I had. I loved watching him squirm.

The minute he turned on that tape recorder, I clammed up.

They played a bunch of word games and kept trying to trip me up.

The whole time I was sitting there, I knew it would ruin my whole life and I knew they didn’t care at all.
They put me in the ice box to scare me. I knew what they were doing. They must have thought I was stupid but I didn’t fall for that.

My life was already in shambles. One more person threatening me wasn’t going to make any difference.

I was not going to tell them anything. I knew I’d lose my job, my career, my family, my house, and everything else I owned. My fear kept me lying and denying.

He thought he was so was slick. He thought he knew all the tricks and threats. He had his hand on his gun during the whole interview. I despised him and wouldn’t have told him anything.

He was a jerk, he harassed me at work, threatened to talk to everyone I knew and said he’d get me, sooner or later. I figured I’d just wait him out.

He harassed me at work, made promises he never kept, lied about what I said.

He almost had me but he gave up too soon.

I knew the more I told, the longer I’d do. So I only admitted what they knew.

**What Works: Basic Tips for Child Abuse/Sex Crime Investigators**

**PART II**

In addition to the surveys conducted with the offenders, 26 police officers from nine law enforcement agencies in Oregon were asked to describe what they believed were the most effective investigation and interview strategies they used with sex offenders. Some of the officers were interviewed individually, while others participated in group discussions. The participants were seasoned detectives who brought a wealth of experience, expertise, and passion to the discussion. Throughout the process, it was evident that most of the officers had great insight into offender etiology, belief systems and behavior. The officers also reported that the benefited from each year of experience, and had been able to maintain a sense of humor despite daily contact with some of societies most repugnant citizens. Each detective described the techniques he/she used when investigated sexual offenses and provided examples of interview strategies. At the end of this article is a list of the officers who participated in these discussions. To be sure, they are some of Oregon’s finest.
Advice from investigators:

1. For most officers, it takes at least two years to understand sex offenders and become “comfortable and skilled enough” to openly interview people about sex and sexual offending. Rotating detectives out of sex crimes after two years is not recommended.

2. Watch and listen to as many interviews by more experienced officers as you can. Adapt what works for them to fit you/your style. “No one style works for everyone.”

3. Develop the case as much as you can “before” you interview the offender. The more you know about them ahead of time, the quicker you can “get in their head.” Know where they live, what they do, how long they have been married, what kind of hobbies they have, if they were in the military, etc.

4. Get clear, concise victim statements with details that can be corroborated. Any thing that corroborates the victim’s statement helps, even if it relates to the furniture in the room, the time of day it was or where other people were. Ask the victim if anyone saw it happening, if the victim told anyone else, if the victim thinks it might have happened to anyone else.

5. Find out related information that can be used during the suspect interview, i.e. the victim’s school performance, relationships with family members, friends, helpful around house, etc. If the suspect cares about the victim, ask him if he/she is a liar and what should happen to the victim for lying.

6. Interview other family members, look for/ask about other victims, prior allegations/family history of sexual deviancy/offending, child abuse or domestic violence.

7. Check criminal history, ask witnesses about drug use, pornography, computer usage, anything that might be linked to offending.

8. If possible, conduct pre-text phone call. Review the procedure with the victim ahead of time and talk about possible things to ask/say. “The police are coming to talk to me, what should I tell them?” Or, “Why did you do that to me?”

9. The interview setting: field vs. office vs. phone. Home or work setting might “help them feel more comfortable,” but might allow them to feel “too comfortable.” Get a sense of what will work in this case. Suspect might talk more on the phone.
10. If you are interviewing them at the station and do not plan to arrest them, have them sign in on “visitor’s log,” give them a visitor’s badge and offer them a drink. Let them know they are “free to leave at any time,” you will “not be arresting them, this is just a preliminary discussion” to “gather more information.”

11. Introduce yourself with, “I am a police officer, I’m here to investigate a complaint, have you done anything to offend anyone?” “Do you know what this might be about?” If you are in the home, look for things that are out of place, porn, children’s story books/videos (if single), computers and other devices.

12. Before you start talking about the sex crime, ask about the suspect’s family constellation, “how they get along” with everyone, who lives in the home, how everyone else gets along, what the children are like (school work, chores, relationships, behavioral problems of any kind?). If they were complimentary about the child, it will make it harder for them to call the child a liar or “bad kid” later.”

13. Attempt to build rapport, “find something you have in common, be patient, and go with the flow.” Make them feel like you care about what they have to say. “Help me understand your side.” Remember, this is “reverse grooming.”

14. If using two detectives, one should take notes while the other takes the lead position as the interviewer. If it’s not working, make a subtle switch. Learn from each other. Pick someone you work well with and develop your joint style/tag team.

15. Wear them down. If one of you starts to get tired, “switch off and start asking the questions you came up with while you were taking notes.”

16. If you have a one-way mirror, use it. If the observer sees/hears something the interviewer might be missing, “text message or call them on their cell phone.” If you have/can use an ear bud, “all the better.”

17. Let the suspect keep his cell phone. At some point, leave the room, “then listen in on who he calls and what he says.”

18. Let them believe you “understand” them, how and why they did what they did, that you’ve heard everything before and “nothing they tell you will surprise or shock you.”

19. “Put your own spin on it.” Learn what works for you, how to develop themes, when to challenge them and “when to step back.”

20. Be respectful and likable. “Don’t be arrogant, cocky or judgmental.”
21. “It’s all about helping them minimize what they’ve done or shift the blame onto someone or something else.” Tell them this looks like it could be a “one time” or isolated incident, not a deeper pattern of behavior.

22. If you feel the “L” word coming on, slow things down, tell them to stop and listen to you for a while. Then do your best to repeat where you are with them, what you think about the case, what would be best for them. Do not let them deny it if you can help it. Once a suspect lies, he has painted himself into a corner. Cut him off before he does it.

23. Props - have a notebook with the case # and the suspect’s name and picture on the front, periodically review what’s inside, even if it’s blank paper. Do not let them see it’s blank.

24. Don’t over commit, don’t get caught pretending you have more information than you do. Don’t lose your credibility.

25. Avoid the “tennis match.” “No I didn’t, yes you did, no I didn’t…”

26. Don’t let them get off track too far, re-direct them back to the allegation and resume questioning.

27. If you are going to cuff them, cuff them with their hands behind their back, as they open up, move the cuffs to the front. When they start telling more, possibly remove the cuffs. Reward talking and honesty.

28. Don’t give up too early. Don’t stop the interview unless they ask for a lawyer or make a confession. Once they make a confession, get details and ask about other victims. Typical interviews take two to three, maybe even five hours.

29. Don’t have a young cop interview an old suspect.

30. Don’t threaten to do things you can’t back up.

31. Make everyone else, including other sex offenders, look worse than they are. Most of these suspects are extremely narcissistic.

32. Can drugs or alcohol be used as a theme or excuse?

33. Tell the suspect you deal with a lot of really, really bad people and that he/she does not seem to be one of those people.
Types of interview lines: “Some will talk, some will walk.”

Look everybody has problems, some people drink, some gamble, some beat their wives and others have problems touching kids, it’s not like you’re a murderer or a rapist. You aren’t that kind of person. It looks to me like you just made a mistake here.

It’s not like you are some freak, running around raping kids on the playground or something.

It’s easy to understand how these things happen, just look at all the sex in society today. Everybody’s having trouble with it, just look at news. Plus, she is a really attractive young girl.

I’ve seen way worse stuff. What this is just isn’t all that big a deal. It’s just touching. It wasn’t like you were trying to hurt them.

We have all done things that get out of control in our lives, urges you just can’t control.

Let me help you make this right.

I don’t want to make any mistakes about what you are saying.

To other cop, “Hey, I don’t think you are really hearing him. I think what he’s trying to say is…”

A lot of eight and nine year old girls are developing earlier and know more about sex these days. I can see how someone might get themselves in trouble this way.

Did you do this a lot, or just once? Did you penetrate, or just rub?

I know you must really care about her because I could tell by the way she talked about you, she really cares about you. She isn’t mad at you, she doesn’t want anything bad to happen to you, she doesn’t want you to be mad at her, she just wanted it to stop.

If we thought you were a dangerous person, we wouldn’t be having this conversation, we’d be arresting you. We know you aren’t like those other guys.

In these kinds of cases, we just want to get both sides of the story.

Is there anyway he could have misunderstood something you did, did you ever wrestle with her, help him wash herself, have him sit on your lap, hug him too long?

Maybe your hand slipped while you were tucking her in?
Maybe the kid’s been molested by someone else. Any prior abuse you know of? Any sexualized behavior you noticed? Maybe the kid started it. Did he/she ever grab your crotch, kiss you too much? Maybe he/she liked it. I can see how it might have felt good.

She’s a teenager and I could see how she might have been attracted to a guy like you.

So why do you think she’d say that? Why would a kid make something like that up? So are you saying the kid is a liar? What do you think should happen to the victim for lying?

I know you are a man and want to do what a man would do, take responsibility for what happened. You aren’t the kind of man who would lie, or blame the kid are you? You want your family to be able to respect you when this is all over. To do that, they need to know you told the truth, you stepped up. You have to set an example for your boys.

Are you religious, oh, a Catholic? So am I, were you an alter boy too? You learned about sin and what happens to people who sin right? They go to hell forever. What could you do to avoid that right now? Or, I hear you were in the military, what would Oliver North say you should do?

Look, lots of guys your age experiment with other guys, it’s not about being gay, it’s just about curiosity, doesn’t mean you are gay or anything.

So how’s your sex life at home? That bad? Well, no wonder, then it’s really her fault. Man, I know how that goes, after that long, hell, even when the wind blows you get a hard-on.

Think about it this way, imagine you’re on a jury and you have to watch this poor little kid testify about being molested. Then, you hear this guy come in with all the excuses and bullshit you’re giving me, who would you believe?

Most people know that kids lie to keep themselves from getting in trouble, not about stuff like this. Most kids don’t even want to talk about this kind of stuff, everybody knows that.

Look, you seem like a smart guy. You don’t seem like one of those guys who doesn’t know what’s in his best interest. You don’t want to brand yourself a liar.

You need to know that when I write my report, I’m going to write either, he denied it at first, but the more we talked, the more he told the truth and finally did the right thing, or, I talked to this guy for three hours and he just kept lying to me.

You already admitted that she’s a good kid, does well in school, helps around the house and no you’re telling me she’s a liar and would set you up like this?
It’s ok if you change your story as we go along. I know it’s hard to admit these kinds of things and talk about them. As you get to feeling more comfortable it will be easier to talk about and I won’t think badly of you for that.

I want to make sure I understand what you are saying. (Then repeat back lies). How do you think that sounds? Doesn’t that sound ridiculous to you? Do you think anyone would believe that load of crap? Do I look that dumb? Are we done lying yet?

Look, think about this, six months from now, a lot of people are going to read these reports and have to make decisions about you. They will have to decide what kind of person you are. Do you want them to think you are a liar, or someone who knows they made a mistake and was trying to make things right.

What, you weren’t ever even alone with her? Why don’t you just stop there, I’ve given you an opportunity to come clean with me and tell the truth, if you keep lying, I’m going to walk out of this office and the interview will be over, is that what you want?

Your lies are making you look worse than I thought you were. Are you sure you want to keep going down this path?

So, what you’re telling me is that you were trying to teach her about sex, right? I could see how it might seem like it’s better for a kid to learn about that from someone close, someone who cares. Is that what you were trying to do? I’ve been doing this for a long, long time, I’m probably the only person who can understand how you got yourself in this situation.

A lot of men like you had trouble when they were a kid, got too involved in sex, maybe got abused, started touching kids this way and it just became a way of life. I bet you’ve been dealing with this for a long, long time. You probably just need the right kind of help.

**Apology letters:**

I bet you’d feel a whole lot better about yourself if you wrote her a letter apologizing for what happened between the two of you. It would also show that you know what you did is wrong and people will think better of you for doing that. If you could get a message to the victim, what would you say?

**At end of interview:**

What do you think should happen to you? So, why did you tell me all this stuff?
Officers Interviewed For This Project:

Detective Nick Amendolara, West Linn Police Department,
Detective Todd Baltzell, Newberg Police Department,
Detective Michael Boyd, West Linn Police Department,
Sergeant John Brent, Lake Oswego Police Department,
Detective Eric Carter, Portland Police Bureau,
Detective Tyler Chapman, Marion County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective William Crockett, Portland Police Bureau,
Detective Maurice Delehant, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective Jeff Green, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective Michelle Finn, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective Christie Fryett, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective Todd Hargrove, Linn County Sheriff’s Office,
Sergeant Randy Harris, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Detective Geary Hellman, Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office,
Special Agent, Ben Hicks, Department of Justice,
Detective Brandon Kaopuiki, Gresham Police Department,
Detective Robert Lee, Lake Oswego Police Department,
Sergeant Patrick Kelly, Portland Police Bureau,
Detective Karen Mack, Portland Police Bureau,
Detective Darrell Miller, Portland Police Bureau,
Detective Jeff Miller, Gresham Police Department,
Detective Michael Perry, Portland Police Bureau,
Criminal Investigator, Micah Persons, Department of Justice,
Detective James Peterson, Lake Oswego Police Department,
Detective Bobby O’Donnell, Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office,

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