Webinar Transcript: Adult Typologies

Bethany: Hello everyone. My name is Bethany Broida. I am the director for communications at the National Criminal Justice Association. It is my pleasure to welcome you to today's webinar, What Do We Know About Sexual Offending and Sex Offender Management and Treatment, Adult Typologies.

This webinar is a seventh in a nine-part series that is designed to provide policy makers and practitioners with trustworthy, up to date information they can use to identify and implement what works to combat sexual offending and prevent sexual victimization.

Registration is currently open for the next webinar in this series which will focus on adult sex offender management and juvenile registration and notification. This webinar will take place on September 21st. Also, if you missed the prior webinars in this series, the webcast and slides from each of those sessions are also available on the NCJA website.

Before I go any further, I would like to thank our wonderful partners at the SMART office in the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs for making this webinar possible.

Before we begin, let me quickly cover a few logistical items. First, we will be recording today's session for future playback. The recording and the slides from this session will be posted on the NCJA website at www.ncja.org\webinars. It'll also be emailed to everyone who registered for the session.

Today's webinar is being audiocast through the speakers on your computer. If you would prefer to call in by phone, please use the number contained in your registration email or in the event info tab located on the top, left-hand side of the screen. If you encounter issues with the audio during the webinar, please feel free to call in by phone. Due to the number of people joining us today, we've muted all participants to reduce background noise. If you've questions for the presenters, we encourage you to submit them using the chat feature on the right-hand side of your screen. Please select host and presenter from the top-down menu next to text box.

We've also included a time for question and answer period at the end of presentation, however, you may submit your questions at any time. If you would like to communicate with NCJA staff during the webinar, please submit your comment using the chat feature to Bethany Broida or the host. If you have technical difficulties or get disconnected during the session, you can reconnect using the same link that you used to join the session initially. In the last five minutes of the webinar, we will ask you to complete a short survey. The information you provide will help us plan and improve future webinars.

At this time, I'd like to briefly introduce our speakers for today's webinar. Dawn Doran has served as the Deputy Director of the Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking Office, aka the SMART Office in the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs since 2008. Prior to joining SMART,

Mrs. Doran served as the Deputy Director of the National District Attorneys Association, NDAA's Child Abuse programs, including the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse in Alexandria, Virginia and the National Child Protection Training Center in Winona, Minnesota. Mrs. Doran formally served as the intern manager of the National Juvenile Justice Prosecution Center, where she oversaw the development of the first Jumpstart resource training manual for newly assigned juvenile prosecutors.

Prior to service at NDAA, Mrs. Doran was an Assistant District Attorney General in Memphis, Tennessee, where she tried a variety of cases up to and including capital litigation. She served as Co-Chairman of the Sexual Offender Registry Violation Unit and was a member of the Domestic Violence Unit, the Child Physical and Sexual Abuse Warrant Review unit and the Child Fatality review team.

Next, we have Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky. He has worked with the Division of Criminal Justice within the Colorado Department of Public Safety as the Program Manager for the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board since 2006, where he is responsible for overseeing the development of standards for the treatment and management of sexual offenders, approving treatment providers, and providing legislative and policy input. Prior to his current position, Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky worked as a clinician and evaluator of adult sex offenders and juveniles who commit sexual offenses. He also works as a private consultant for a variety of federal, state, tribal, and private agencies in developing and enhancing sex offender management and treatment programming. He has been a project manager, contributing author and editor for the SMART office Sex Offender Management literature review initiative which is this webinar series is based upon since the project's inception in 2010.

Finally, Dominique Simons has been employed as a contract researcher and program evaluator for the Colorado Department of Corrections Sex Offender Treatment and Monitoring Program for 16 years. In addition to the state of Colorado, she's provided training and consultation for various governmental agencies and behavioral health organizations. She has presented and/or published research and journal articles and book chapters related to the developmental histories of sex offenders, process issues in sex offender treatment, crossover offending, multiple paraphilias, female sex offenders, intimate partner rape, evaluation of GLMSRM treatment approaches and offender typologies.

It's now my pleasure to turn my presentation over to Mrs. Doran.

Dawn: Thank you, Bethany. On behalf of the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, I just wanted to quickly welcome all of you to the next webinar in our series of nine. We are very pleased that NCJA is hosting this series for us. NCJA has been a great partner in assisting the SMART office in the development of the Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative on which these webinars are based. This particular webinar will focus on the typologies of adult sex offenders, describing the different types of sex offenders that we focus on, and the emerging research that is assisting in the identification and treatment of these individuals. I also want to thank Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky and Dominique Simons for

lending their extensive expertise on the SOMAPI project and this webinar.

At this point, I will turn it over to Chris to provide a bit more information on SOMAPI.

Chris: Thank you, Dawn. As one of the project managers for this project, I would certainly like to thank Deputy Director Doran as well as Scott Matson and Director Luis C. deBaca's support of this project. This project obviously couldn't have been possible without everyone from the SMART office who was assisting and supporting in this project.

I'm going to briefly talk about an overview of this project and then get the presentation quickly to Dominique Simons, so that she can talk about adult sex offender typologies but I wanted to give you a little bit of background on this project. The goal of this project, as it is with many Office of Justice program projects at this point, is really to identify what the research and what the evidence says about sex offender treatment and management. Prior to this project, there was not a lot of information that had been condensed, collated and presented in a way for policy makers as well as governmental officials. This project, I think, has very exciting to the extent that we were able to pull that information together and utilize the information to direct both future programming as well as funding in terms of the work that the Office of Justice programs and the federal government is doing.

The focus on this project was truly to identify what works, given that the research is continuing to evolve in the area of sex offender treatment and management and to really use that to direct where we're heading in the field.

The SMART office, as was described by Bethany Broida as well as Mrs. Doran, was first established in 2006 by the Adam Walsh Act. It was the first federal office strictly and solely devoted to issues related to sex offender management. With an initial mission of trying to help jurisdictions including states, territories, tribal jurisdictions, with implementation of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, commonly referred to as SORNA, the office's initial efforts were really around technical assistance, training and oversight related to SORNA initiatives within the different jurisdictions.

However, with the advent of the SOMAPI project. I've continue to tell Scott Matson that we need a different acronym than SOMAPI but we'll go with it for now. Just a little joke. Anyway, in terms of the advent of the SOMAPI project, I feel this is a real new direction for the SMART office in terms of trying to identify what research tells us about best practices, research, supported practices in this field and to provide that information to the jurisdictions, to states, to local governments, to other policymakers, excuse me, et cetera. I think the SOMAPI project had been a very exciting addition to the work of the SMART office and a great service to all in terms of being able to provide this information in a really user friendly, accessible manner that can help inform policies and practice within different jurisdictions.

In terms of the goal, then, as I indicated earlier, the goal of this project was to be able to utilize this information in a variety of endeavors. We wanted to be able to use this to direct future practice for funding efforts. Also, to make that an information accessible to

practitioners as well. A lot of times, practitioners may not have the time to go out and do a thorough synopsis or consolidate all that research. These chapters, as we refer to them under the SOMAPI project, do a real good job of summarizing that material.

In terms of the process, we sought out some of the subject matter experts in the field such as Mrs. Simons. She's certainly one of the great subject matter experts in terms of her work in this field. Herself, Michael Seto and others have contributed to this project because we wanted people who truly had a strong understanding and background in this area to be able to do these literature reviews and this presentation of the material.

Subsequent to the completion of these initial chapters, and I'll show you the chapters in just a minute, there was also a discussion forum in Washington DC in 2012 where experts from all over the country and in fact, internationally, some folks from Canada as well came in and reviewed the chapters, gave feedback to the process, the project, the authors of the chapters. All of that was incorporated into the final product chapters that are currently posted on the SMART office website.

In addition, this discussion forum also helped us to generate other recommendations for future endeavors in terms of projects, funding, et cetera. I think many of which the SMART office has followed up with provided funding for. Again, focusing on this broader brush of sex offender management and treatment.

Here are the different chapters. One of the initial decisions that was made very early on in the project was to do chapters distinguishing between adults and juveniles. There are fundamental differences between adult sex offenders and juveniles who commit sexual offenses. We wanted these chapters to truly reflect the population that was being identified, acknowledging the fact that typologies, treatment, risk assessment, management, that all may and does look very different, depending on whether you're talking about adults or juveniles.

Today's webinar is about adults but we've also done webinars and there are chapters similarly on juveniles. If you're interested in juveniles, I would refer you to those specific chapters and those recorded webinars on those topics but you see, we identified 13 different topics, trying to identify what the key sex offender treatment and management topics were in terms of risk assessment, treatment, management as well as some of the really current hot topic issues such as internet offending, so we really wanted these materials to be the most up-to-date, contemporary materials summarizing the current research. We chose to approach those by topic and divide out each set of research, each presented research chapter by topic and by population.

As I indicated, all these chapters are on the SMART office website. You can refer to them there. I would strongly encourage you to go forth and to review these chapters and read them. You can download them. You can print them. You can share them with others. These materials are meant for everyone. We hope that people use them accordingly. We have continued to go out and to try to share this information in a more condensed format. For example, through this webinar series. Mrs. Simons will give you an overview of the chapter but it doesn't do it justice. If you really want to get all of the information

including all of the research citations, literature citations as well, we would refer you to those chapters because all of that information, again, is contained there. If you're interested in a particular topic, you can use those references then to go deeper into the topic. If you just want a more generalized view of the topic, then I think the chapters, most of which are probably been 10, 20 and 40 pages, something like that. They provide a nice summary.

The SMART office and NCJA are also in the process of preparing some research briefs, which should be up on the SMART office website soon. We know that many policymakers and legislators prefer a much more condensed version than 20 to 40 pages of literature material, so we will have some research briefs that may be approximately five to six pages in length that will summarize the key and salient issues within each of these chapters. Be on the lookout for those.

We've also gone around and done some targeted conference presentations. There will be an upcoming national symposium that the SMART office will be putting on. Approval and dates are still pending on that, but it is hoped that this national symposium will be an opportunity to really explore some of these chapters, to share some of this material, and to have some discussion amongst some of the practitioners from across the country. We're very excited about the possibility of that symposium occurring.

Finally, in terms of the literature review methods, just to let you know, all of the authors of the different chapters followed a similar and consistent literature review method to insure that all of the chapters would be prepared in a similar manner, focusing on the research in a similar way. All of the material in the chapters are presented fairly consistently, again for readability and consistency and continuity. A variety of different sources were tapped in terms of finding the materials including the various databases out there, reaching out to relevant organizations and subject matter experts.

The project focused primarily on the past 15 years in terms of the literature. However, if there were a particular, critical piece of literature that existed prior to those 15 years, it may have been included as well. This is really meant to be an up-to-date summary of the research. Our hopes are actually to continue to update this research and make it contemporary, because we know quickly the research is evolving. We want to make sure that this information is as up to date as possibly can.

Finally, the literature really focuses on the available research and looking at both single studies as well as things that are known as either systematic reviews or meta-analyses. This really is truly a synopsis of all of the available literature and research and the data and research support for a given topic.

Without further ado, I'm going to go ahead and turn this over to Dominique Simons, who will then talk you through sex offender typology. Dominique, take it over.

Dominique: I will begin by discussing why typologies matter or why are typologies important? Since I'm covering a wide range of populations and information, I will present the most brief reviews, but if you want in-depth knowledge, as Chris indicated, you can look at the

references and go find the original study.

Sexual violence has devastating consequences for society. In addition to the psychological cost for survivors, the CDC estimates that billions of dollars are spent on medical, mental health services and loss of work productivity. The scarcity of the resources within the criminal justice system impedes the progress of combating sexual violence. Our challenge of making society safer requires a comprehensive understanding of accurate offense patterns and risk.

This knowledge that we obtain from researching and understanding patterns and risk will be used to create the typologies that I'll be discussing or classifications system that will provide information regarding the investigation, sentencing, treatment, and supervision of adult sex offenders. Further, the information can be used for creating individual treatment interventions, comprehensive supervision plans but most importantly, to educate the public and criminal justice agencies in order to further combat sexual violence.

The first part of my discussion, I will review the traditional typologies. They will serve as a foundation for current pathway analysis or anything that we currently use to understand the comprehensive offense patterns of sex offenders. The majority of traditional theories contend that sex offenders specialize in types of victims and/or offenses. Most of these typologies imply that the victimization, and what I mean by that is who is the potential victim, is linked to the specific type of sex offender. For example, rapists sexually assault adults and peers and child sexual abusers only sexually assault children.

Individuals who sexually abuse children in the literature are typically classified based on sexual arousal, whether it's present or absent and the gender and relationship to the victim. Those who have adult victims or rapists have been classified based upon motivations. It's that female offenders are different than male offenders.

I'll be briefly discussing them. Female [offender 00:20:15] typologies are based upon whether they co-offended their motivation as well as the gender of the victim, although very new typologies, and this is very new, the last 10 years, of internet offenders are based upon or evident, they're based on sexual preference, exploitation and solicitation of adolescents or younger.

As I will mention continuously, the reason why I am discussing the traditional typologies is because components, and you will see later, have been incorporated into the current literature of offense pathways, behaviors and developmental trajectories, which we use for the treatment and management of offenders.

The remaining part of the webinar will discuss the challenges to these traditional typologies and present the current classification system. Although the traditional typologies have been developed to provide an understanding of the behaviors made for treatment and supervision, sex offenders present different clinical issues and needs, and crossover offending remains a challenge to these typologies.

Crossover offending, or offenders who sexually assault outside their victim pool, research encompasses more than 25 years of research using different methodologies and populations. Although not considered a classification system, I will be discussing developmental risk factors, because they're used for trajectories. That gives us a lot of information about risk factors and treatment intervention and offense pathways will be discussed, which have been more useful for treatment.

I will discuss with a review of the problems with the traditional typologies. Sex offenders exhibit heterogeneous characteristics. We have learned through numerous studies, meta-analysis and systematic reviews that a sense pattern are dynamic and they can change throughout their offending history. Offenders present with different criminogenic needs. Not all of them have the same issues that we need to know in order to treat them effectively.

Overall, traditional typologies have demonstrated considerable problems indicated by inadequate definitions and inconsistent research findings. Most of the typologies have failed to address treatment issues and to predict recidivism.

A review of the literature indicates there are different characteristics of child sexual abusers and rapists. Child sexual abusers differ from rapists with respect to thought processes and effect and often describe their offending behaviors as uncontrollable, stable and internal, whereas rapists can attribute their offenses to external, unstable and controllable causes. Child sexual abusers display deficits in information skills and maintain distortion to deny the impact of their offenses.

In contrast, rapists display distorted perceptions of women and sex roles and often blame the victim for their offense. With respect to affect, child sexual abusers assault to alleviate anxiety, loneliness and depression whereas rapists typically assault as a result of anger, hostility and vindictiveness.

The most distinction between among different kinds of sex offenders are based on whether they're pedophilic or non-pedophilic. Not all individuals sexually assault children are pedophiles. Pedophiliacs consist of sexual preference for children that may or may not lead to child sex abuse. For example, viewing child pornography whereas child sexual abuse, the actual behavior involves sexual contact with the child that may or may not be due to pedophilia.

Meta-analyses have indicated that pedophilia is one of the strongest predictors of recidivism. Common typology is the difference between fixated versus regressed child sexual abusers who are often as colleagues, classified child sexual abusers based on the degree to which a sexual behavior is entrenched and the basis for their psychological needs.

The fixated [profender 00:25:40] prefers interaction and identifies with children socially and sexually. These individuals often develop and maintain relationships with children to satisfy their sexual needs. In contrast, regressed offenders, they prefer sexual and

social interactions with adults. Their offending behavior is situational, due to current life stresses. Typically, they are typical incest offenders are offenders with female adolescent victims are more likely to be classified as regressed.

The victim-gender relationship typology accounts for the most of the variability in child sexual abuse, and is the only model that is demonstrated clinical utility because it addresses treatment issues and has been shown to be related to recidivism in several studies.

Individuals who sexually assault male victims have been shown to be a strong predictor of recidivism. However, having female victims results in twice as many victims. That's referring to numbers. If you have both male and female, which is considered of the mixed group, it has the most victims in offenses. However, small sample sizes of most of these studies limits its validity as a predictor for recidivism. We really don't know how much it impacts.

Another important distinction that we use for classifications is the relationship to the child. Intrafamilial child sexual abusers or incest defenders, they are less psychopathic, have report fewer victim and more likely to report female victims. They're less likely to be pedophilic, cause less injury and have lower recidivism rates. Extrafamilial offenders, similar to fixated offenders, are more likely to lead to be pedophilic with few or no adult relationships. They're also more likely to have more adult victims. Incest offenders are typically regressed-type offenders, if you want to use the traditional typology, and they're less likely to recidivate, according to meta-analyses.

After systematic review of literature, they have identified several characteristics of rapists. This is a summary of many, many research studies. They're more likely to be younger in comparison to child sexual abusers. They're more socially competent. They have the capacity and often engage in intimate relationships. They tend to be of lower economic status. They're more likely to also have co-morbid substance abuse issues. They're also likely to have anti-social personality disorder and other criminal offenses.

Intimacy deficits, negative peer influence and deficit in self-regulation and offense supportive beliefs is also evident among rapists. There are types of event-supported beliefs that rapists have is more of that the world is a dangerous place and have hostility towards women.

[Are rapists 00:29:42] different than violent offenders? Research has shown that rapists are, indeed, very similar to violent offenders. They're more likely to re-offend. In fact, they're more likely to re-offend violently rather than sexually. Meta-analysis by Hanson and colleagues indicate that rapists, 19% sexually recidivate and 22% recidivate violently over the five-year period. They're more likely to have a non-sexual offense than a sexual. Rapists engage in many types of crimes over time. They typically have burglaries, theft, and substance abuse issues. Rape only reflects one manifestation of an underlying anti-social condition.

This is the most common traditional typology used to describe rapists. The majority of

traditional rapists typologies, they focus on the relationship to the victim, the degree of aggression, motivation, the sexual versus non-sexual nature of assault and the degree of control, whether it's impulsive or carefully planned. Like child sexual abusers, rapists are often classified by their relationship to the victim, whether they're strangers or whether they know them. Most rapists, 73% according to the Bureau of Justice stats, know their victim. Acquaintance rapists, even though it's not presented in the slide, are characterized as coercive, less violent and less opportunistic than stranger rapists.

Stranger rapists are more hostile and use more expressive violence which means inflicting pain or injury as it is the goal itself towards women. Rapist typologies that is most commonly used look at [sports 00:31:56] or types of offenders. The power of reassurance offender offends only to achieve compliance. They use more instrumental aggression. Characteristics that identify this type of offender, they usually present with feelings of inadequacy, poor social skills and they're less likely to inflict injury.

The power assertive type or antisocial rapist, they're more impulsive. They are more aggressive. They use hostile means to achieve their goal of sexual assault. They're more opportunistic. They're also more likely to abuse substances and unlikely to use a weapon. The anger retaliation rapists are more motivated by power, offends for retaliatory reasons and use degrading tactics. When you think of this type of offender, they're also more likely to commit domestic violence.

Sadistic rapists are sexually aroused to pain. They reenact fantasies of torture, and they have the desire to inflict pain. They're more likely to murder and being a sadistic rapist or having sadism in your crime are most likely to reoffend.

Okay. I'm going to talk about the female offenders. This is the overview of just their characteristics. In comparison to male offenders, they're more likely to assault males and strangers. They're less likely to reoffend. In Cortoni and Hanson's study, the sex offender recidivism rate is 1% over a five-year period. Their sample size was about 380 female, which is amazing considering how difficult it is to obtain information because there's such a small population. Unlike male offenders, they're also more likely to assault in a group or a co-offender. In a research study by Vandiver, 46% of the females offended with another person, and 71% of those individuals were male. In 36% of their female sample, it was 227 listed in a group.

Also interesting about female sex offenders is they can take an active or passive, which is an indirect role, in the sexual abuse. Active role is direct sexual contact whereas passive role is either procuring or another individual or observing or assisting a male offender.

This is a combination of two of the most widely-used female typologies. It's a blend. The last one was added in 2005, because there was a typology that has not been accounted for. The first type is accompanied abusers. They're the ones who are likely to offend with a co-offender. If you look at their characteristics or risk factors, they're more likely to be emotionally dependent, especially upon the person that they're sexually offending with, socially isolated and display low self-esteem. The teacher/lover/heterosexual

nurturer abuser typically abuses adolescent boys. The relationship to the victim is usually an acquaintance or somebody there in the position of trust over, a babysitter, a neighbor. They have dependence. They have been shown in their past to have dependency needs, substance abuse and they have attachment deficit. The predisposed offenders are more likely to have a sexual interest or a sexual arousal to children. They sexually assault younger children, history, they're more likely to have experienced extensive sexual abuse by numerous people at very young ages. They also present with other psychopathologies and PTSD.

The last one are offenders who offend against female and adults or adolescents, so they're peers or rapist type of offenders. These people are usually motivated by financial gain. They are not sexually motivated, so these are the individuals who will out minors or peers. They're likely to have extensive criminal history, exploitation of children or adults, domestic violence. Their whole intention is to obtain money, so it's not sexually driven. Many research recently has been focused on whether or not those individuals, in group therapy, whether they should be isolated from other types of female sex offenders because they have a lot of different needs and issues that are not related to sexual offending.

I'm going to briefly review internet offenders because Michael Seto did a brilliant job explaining in-depth what we know about internet offenders as of now. The widespread availability of pornography has facilitated the development in maintenance of sexual deviants. There, internet has been used as a vehicle for sexual abuse in at least three ways. Viewing pornographic images of children or sharing pornographic images, luring or procuring, this is typically the solicitation-type offenders, victims online and individuals download pornography or downloading pornographic pictures of children to aid in arousal or masturbation as a collecting activity and as a way of facilitating other relationships with similar people with similar interests and as a substitute for sexually contacting children.

In comparison to contact offenders, internet offenders are more likely to report psychological difficulties in adulthood and [fewer sexual convictions 00:39:49]. In fact, there's very few that have non-contact offenses except that there is a wider range with recent research. They're more likely to succeed in the community, and they're less likely to engage in sexually risky behaviors. In fact, 96% in web at all when they were being supervised, engaged in other types of sexually risky behaviors.

Substance abuse and criminal history also differentiated contact versus non-contact offenses among child sexual abusers in the internet or contact. Sexual interest in children, criminal history and substance abuse in Seto's meta-analysis were actually the predicted violent offending among child pornography offenders. In Seto's meta-analysis, 5% recidivated on average follow-up of four years.

This typology was formulated by Beech and colleagues. It's also a summary of the typologies of internet offenders. The first group access pornographic images compulsively or just out of curiosity. This group includes those who never exhibited sexual problems until they discovered the internet. The second group is composed of

individuals who accessed trade pornography to fuel their sexual interest in children. For these individuals, the internet is a facilitation of an extension of an already-existing pattern of sexual deviance. The third group consists of offenders who had used the internet as part of a pattern of online contact offending, including those who abused it to acquire victim and/or disseminated images that they produced. The fourth group consists of individuals who only download pornography or pornographic images for non-sexual reasons, so they're trying to make money off of child pornography. Crossover offending, the traditional typologies rely upon official record in self-report data. Crossover offending challenges all of the typologies that I just presented.

Over 25 years of research of crossover offending, and this includes victim and offender studies, so not just from the offender's point of view but also victim studies have shown that only one to 3% of offenders admitted sexual offenses are identified in their official record. Other studies have shown that there is a crossover effect where sex offenders admitting to multiple victim and offenses atypical of their criminal classification. A rapist has a background or has had a sexual contact with child that has been undetected.

Studies have shown that rapists often sexually assault children and incest offenders usually sexually assault children outside their family or traditionally, many people thought that incest was only a family issue and that the child victim of the parents is the only victim and that the offender does not sexually assault outside their home when in fact, these crossover studies have shown they do sexually assault outside as well as inside their family.

What's interesting about the crossover research is that the findings are consistent among different types of population. We're seeing crossover in the community, offenders who are participating in treatment in the community. We're seeing incarcerated offenders. Parole and probation studies have shown consistently that crossover exists. All of this challenges the previous ways of classification because we assume that they only have one preferred victim type.

What's also interesting about the summary of the crossover findings is that each one of these studies used different methodologies to obtain the information, none of which were official record. In order to find that this existed, they either used federal guaranteed confidentiality. They had a computer system which was completely anonymous so somebody could respond to which they knew no one would be able to identify them or through polygraph testing.

Crossover behavior, what is the prevalence across studies? This is a summary of numerous crossover studies, so I only provide ranges. Age crossover, which is victimizing both children and adults ranged from 29% to 73%. The highest percentage was found among studies that used polygraphs. A further interest is the high percentage of official record identified rapists who admitted to child sexual victimizations. The majority of studies found that rape, 50 to 60% of these official record identified rapists also sexually abused a child.

Gender crossover or victimizing both males and females, findings have also been

relatively consistent and range from 20 to 43%. With respect to relationship crossover, studies have shown that 64 to 66% of incest offenders report sexually assaulting children with whom they weren't related. Is crossover found among female and internet offenders? When we're looking at internet offenders, keep in mind we're looking at crossovers to hands on or contact offenses. Female sexual offenders also report crossover offending.

In a study and incarcerated females, age and relationship crossover was 11% after polygraph for incarcerated and 21% among the community participants, and the number of victims increased.

This study had 74 females that were incarcerated and 22 community females have also reported engaging in physical sexual contact. Dr. Seto's presentation reviewed more about this issue, so I'll just briefly give you the figures. Most internet offenders in these studies reported physical sexual contact between 12.5% to 85%. The 85% is typically referred to as an outlier. That was only in one study, and that study did use polygraph testing.

What's the explanation for crossover? It's important to understand the heterogeneity of these offense patterns. Recent models of the sexual offense process, looking at the process over time, has been devised to include ideological theories of sexual offending and treatment-relevant factors. Assessment classification and treatment should be formulated from these rehabilitation theories. They contain elements of ideology, ethics and research. They're also based on a cluster of behaviors and psychological processes to account for the heterogeneity but the most promising models, which I'll be discussing, are the developmental pathways of sexual-offending model, the self-regulation and specialist versus general model.

Developmental factors, they're predictive of high-risk sexual behaviors, treatment failures and static and dynamic risk for reoffense versus generalization, specialization or child sexual abusers who sexually prefer children. They look a lot like the fixated offenders and generalization types which are rape and criminal versatility. Their description or their characteristics are related to the general theory of crime.

Advanced statistical methods, such as structural equation modeling and Cox regression, have been able to evaluate the unique and combined contributions of risk factors, offense patterns and developmental history. There several studies by Knight and our research that we use more advanced statistics to prepare competing models to determine not only what are the risk factors of sexually abusing but what it looks like over time.

With this type of statistical testing, you could actually look at mediating or things that intervene to assist in developing sexual abuse or having higher number of sexual victims and also protective factors. You can identify to whole trajectory of sexual offending.

Through these research studies, they've also found that different types of maltreatment during childhood is associated with different types of offending. Child sexual abusers

typically report a childhood of more heightened sexuality whereas rapists report a more violent and criminal diverse background. [Falter 00:51:14] et al and colleagues, they reported that physical abuse and domestic violence and emotional abuse was related to the likelihood of sexually-assaulted adults. Other studies explain that physical abuse combined with verbal abuse will relate to anti-social behavior, lead to callousness, a personality trait which will also increase aggressive sexual fantasies.

The self-regulation model summarizes the offense process by examining the situational precipitant, for example, the desire for deviant sex, cognitive distortion whether entrenched or functional to justify the offense, degree of control over the behavior, like whether it's compulsive or there's extensive planning, evaluation of the sexual offense so how the offender felt after, whether they felt that they succeeded and met their need or whether they failed to prevent themselves from offending and attitude with respect to future offending and sexually assault again or whether they evaluate and try other methods to prevent themselves from sexual offending.

Basic premise of the self-regulation model is that individuals are goal oriented and offend with achieve desired state. That means there's a reason for their offending. Typically, it's either it's to avoid offense or it is to sexually offend.

There's four distinct pathways to offending. The pathway consists of an offender who attempts to prevent offending or the indirect route but does not have the ability or the awareness to prevent the offense. They usually have under-awareness, under-regulation and … These individuals, they don't actually try to prevent sexual assault. Instead, they don't have the skills or the capacity. They use mis-regulation or under-regulated.

The avoidant active pathway is characterized by the desire to avoid offending but the offender uses counter-productive strategies to control their thoughts and fantasies which is mis-regulation, explicit awareness. An example of this is whether you masturbate to pornography to prevent yourself from sexually assaulting an individual. This will actually more likely increase the risk of you sexually assaulting instead of substituting for it.

In contrast, the approach offenders, their desire is to sexually assault. They don't want to avoid it. The approach automatic pathway, they have an impulsive desire to sexually offend, and it's a direct route. They fail to control their behavior and they respond to situational cues on the basis of their well-entrenched cognitive behavioral script that support sexual offending whereas individuals on the approach explicit, even though they have the desire, they are careful planners, and they have intact self-regulation and it's explicit.

The individuals on both of the approach pathways experience positive states from offending and there's no cognitive distance whereas the avoidant pathways are more likely the offenders will have cognitive distance and regrets after the offense.

The specialist versus generalist model is another theory that explains the sexual offense

process taking in account the risks and needs of the offenders. This is a very useful one in order to incorporate treatment and supervision. Offenders engaged in distinct types of crimes and differ significantly from non-sex offenders. Some sex offenders have been shown to be more versatile in their criminal behaviors, like we talked about in some of the mixed offenders or the rapists and to share attributes with non-sexual offenders.

According to this model, sexual offenders may be characterized as specialists, and this is similar to the fixated model or typology who commits sexual crimes persistently and that is their goal, to offend. They only restrict themselves to one type of crime, sexual offending. The generalists do not restrict themselves. You will see a quite extensive criminal history. Studies have shown that the majority of sexual offenders are generalists and not specialists.

Both descriptions, this is based on most of the research by Harris and colleagues. In one of the studies, they examined 374 male sexual offenders to compare the models of offending. These researchers found that the majority of sex offenders followed the generalist model so in other studies also found this similar. Rapists and sexual abusers exhibited extensive criminal histories, substance abuse issues, antisocial tendencies and psychosis. Few rapists specialize in sex crimes. Those who did not specialize in sex crimes were also more likely to exhibit characteristics similar to child sexual abusers such as sexual deviance and preoccupation.

One study out of Canada found that the specialist model was evident in child sexual abusers versus rapists. Child sexual abusers, just as specialists, were more likely than non-specialists to know the victim, exhibit sexual preoccupation and display emotional congruence with the children.

Limitations of all of these research studies as a whole. Most of them and especially the traditional typologies are based upon an official record or self-report. We have learned through numerous studies that the majority of sexual offenses remain unreported so most of what we know about sex offenders is based on official record. We have learned from victim studies and crossover studies that only one to 3% of sexual offenses are available in the official record.

Traditional typologies have not demonstrated clinical utility or predictability for reoffense. It's also not very useful for treatment assessment and prevention. Studies that had the higher rates of numbers of victim in crossover offending typically used polygraph testing, which remains controversial.

The future needs of the research specialists, we need to identify the specific risk factors that differentiate the types. Within the self-regulation model, it has been validated extensively but we still need more research to determine whether these interventions based on pathway really does impact recidivism. Additional research is needed to develop more extensive models of offending. We need to research the developmental trajectories of sexual offending. This will be used to inform secondary prevention strategies or to identify areas early to intervene.

What are the takeaway points for clinical usefulness? If a crossover is disclosed, whether it's a self-report or polygraph, and that assigned risk level increases. That should always be taken into account form management and treatment of sexual offenders. To address the heterogeneity and crossover offending, it's better to look at the typologies not as discrete categories or that we put one person in each different based on victim pool but it's better to look at them as a continuum. It's important that we classify sex offender based on offense chapters and behaviors and not based on their victim type.

Prevention of sexual violence requires a balance of community safety with [allocation 01:01:56]. Our recent advances in the knowledge of developmental risk factors and the pathways can exist with risk and need evaluation but we still need more research to develop more extensive models to explain sexual deviance. Through a comprehensive understanding of the treatment needs and subsequent effective interventions, offenders will learn skills and alternative strategies to sexual violence.

These are the references and notes that I discussed in the webinar, if you would like to read the original research. I'll be turning it over to Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky.

Chris: Thank you, Dominique, for sharing that research related to typologies with us. It's very interesting and obviously a very complex topic for sure.

We received a number of questions with the original registration and we'll be going through some of those. We've also received a couple of questions as we've been going along. We will cover those as well. Just to remind you that if you want to ask a question, we do have a little bit of time here. If you want to post a question, use the chat function at the bottom and select host and presenter. Then, you can type your question in there. We will see that question and we can answer it while we're online here. If we don't have time while we're online, we can certainly follow up with you after the webinar as well. If you do have questions about anything that Dominique discussed, please feel free to go ahead and post a question, but we will go ahead and answer a few of those questions now.

The first thing that I wanted to say, and we've said this at each of the other webinars as well, is that some of the pre-submitted questions really were more appropriate to some of the other topics across the SOMAPI series. For example, if you asked a question about treatment or the management and supervision incarceration of offenders, those types of things. We're not going to cover those questions here today because those questions are probably more appropriate to the other webinar topic. If you asked a question about treatment or risk assessment or management, we would refer you to the webinar that perhaps is already occurred or one of the remaining two webinars that are still to go.

We're going to be talking next, as Bethany said at the beginning about adult sex offender management which will include supervision and the value of supervision in terms of reducing recidivism. That'll be an upcoming webinar along with registry. I believe adult treatment is the last one but you can double check me on that by going to the NCJA website in terms of that.

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With that disclaimer in mind, I will go ahead and ask a few of the other questions that have come in. One of the questions, Dominique, that was asked was about child sexual offenders and looking at those offenders in terms of the ... I think you touched on this a little bit but if you could say a little bit more, particularly about the differences between those offenders who offend within the family, say, of a father or a stepfather who offends a child versus a child sexual offender who offends against a stranger. What are your thoughts about the key differences between ... I know we need to take the choice of victim with a grain of salt, as you describe but in terms of what the research says, what does the research, Dominique, talk about that?

Dominique: Okay. The incest offender or interfamilial offender, the research has shown pretty consistently that they're less likely in comparison to stranger individuals who sexually assault strangers to reoffend have the lowest recidivism rate but then again, like I keep mentioning, this is based on conviction only.

We also conducted a study that indicated they're more likely to fall on the avoidant passive pathway. They're the types of offenders that are affected by situational cues and their family. They have certain stressors environmentally that occur, and they're also less likely to have the skills to prevent reoffense.

In contrast, strangers are more likely to be the more violent and more likely to recidivate in the summary of the literature. Please take in account, I am generalizing. This is just a summary and more likely does not mean causal. We also did a study that indicated that they're more likely to fall on the approach automatic pathway. These are the offenders who are more likely to be cued by sexually assault impulsively based on situational cues. They're also more likely to have female victims.

You think that answered the question?

Chris: I hope so but we're not going to get any verbal feedback to tell us otherwise. We'll keep going here.

One of the questions that came up while you were talking, Dominique, was the question about when you were referring to rapists, you talked about more or less likely to cause injury. We know obviously that sexual assault can cause psychological and emotional trauma but when you're talking specifically about injury, are you talking about physical injury or how is that defined?

Dominique: It's defined as physical injury. The reason, this is based on a typologies that was quite old but traditional but what they mean by that is not psychological. They're talking about actual physical injury. That type of rapist.

Chris: Right, so the likelihood of causing of physical injury provides for some differentiation across different types of rapist populations?

Dominique: Correct.

Chris: Okay. All right. Another question that came in in advance was a question about the co-occurrence of those who sexually assault children. I'm assuming in this case, we're probably talking about familial children. Is there also then some co-occurrence with physically-assaultive behavior towards children? What are the correlates between physical and sexual assault of children, if any?

Dominique: Okay. The correlates of whether you physically abuse children versus sexually abuse or you talking about in their developmental histories because there's a lot of research that has shown that the physical abuse of children, whether is related to a more violent type of crime or a sexual assault of adults wherein many studies have shown that physical abuse or sexually abusing children are more in the realm of domestic violence pathways. They are also associated with sexually assaulting adults, whereas being incest defender or … What was it, again?

Chris: I think it was the second one. Is there a correlate-

Dominique: Oh, yeah. The sex abuse. Yeah.

Chris: … versus them also engaging in physical assault of their children, perhaps even that same child?

Dominique: Right. I don't know that. I did not cover as far as whether they're likely to have physical and sexual but I do know from research about that I conducted on crossover domestic violence offenders and sexual offenders, we have found that they are also more likely to physically assault other members of the family. This was mostly related to people who had adult victims but they're also was more likely to physically abuse their children and sexually abuse their spouse.

Chris: Go ahead, Dominique.

Dominique: Yeah. Types of violence tend to go together, whereas if you look at the specialist model and you're looking at the specialist type of offenders and the people that have, individuals diagnosed with pedophilia and they only have committed a sexual offense, those individuals are more likely to have heightened sexuality during childhood and more likely not to sexually assault or commit any other offense other than sexual offense. When it's an incest offender and he sexually assaulting and physically abusing, yes, that is then balanced. It can be correlated but it also depends on the type of offender and it's typically correlated with the more domestic violence or rapist and crossover offenders, obviously, if they're sexually assaulting a child.

                Does that make sense?

Chris: I think so. I think that's what the question was trying to get at. It sounds like if you're seeing physical assault, potentially you're more likely to see other types of interpersonal violence in that situation. Again, not to say that sexual assault on a child is not a form of interpersonal violence but more like to see a forceful physical violent type of a sexual

assault as well.

A question came in while we were talking also about internet offending. Given that you touched on that, I'll go ahead and address it. I will also refer the person who asked this question to the recording of the webinar by Dr. Michael Seto as well but the question, Dominique, for you is that for those who are viewing pornography, say, on the internet, is there some kind of desensitization that occurs or some kind of migration that can potentially occur that leads folks then to those types of pornography viewers to move into child pornography viewing as well?

In other words, I think that the common thought process is often that people who are, say, looking for sexual arousal, that they may push into more and more different or uniquer areas of pornography to meet that same kind of arousal need. The question has to do with are you seeing that push from viewing adult mainstream pornography to child pornography similarly?

Does that make sense?

Dominique: Yes, I do. When I was discussing Beech and colleagues study, where you summarize different typologies of internet offenders, you're referring to the first type whereas if they start participating or they're exposed to child pornography is there increasing, over time, their sexual interest so usually they fall into it out of curiosity and it's impulsive but then they do increase their various deviant fantasies to different areas but yes, there is the first type of offender who does just access pornographic images compulsively out of curiosity after he's a regular user of pornography. Then, that does occur. That's one type. Yes, it does occur and that is part of a typologies but yes, so it does occur.

Chris: That's not explaining all of the child pornography used as being people who are …

Dominique: No, no.

Chris: … aiding from adult pornography to child pornography. There are some child pornography users where that is the sole interest and focus. They're started and finished there, so to speak.

Dominique: I said that was the first description of the internet typologies. There's other set are looking for child pornography, who are trading child pornography for money, who have sexual interest in children and are using child pornography for that purpose. There is others that are soliciting child victims. There's different motivations but each one of those is a different classification of offenders.

Chris: Okay. Perfect. I think that answers the question there.

We have a few minutes left, so if anybody has any questions, you're more than welcome to post them on the chat roll. We'll be glad to answer them. In the meantime, I think what I'm going to do is I'll go ahead and ask that we open up a poll. I'd appreciate your

participation in terms of being willing to answer the poll question. If we can get that poll up there. There it is. You see it right there. If you wouldn't mind just answering that polling question for us.

We use this, as Bethany indicated at the beginning, in terms of continuing to improve these webinars as we go along. We appreciate your feedback in terms of using this webinar format to be able to get this information out and what you think about that.

Dominique, while they're taking that poll, the question that I wanted to ask you and this came up both in the pre-submitted questions as well as it came up here during this. It may have been the same person or a different person. I think you alluded to this a little bit. I'd love it if you could answer this question a bit more directly is, the information about typologies and what we know about sex offenders, how is that information useful, particularly in terms of preventing sexual offending from occurring. We can obviously break that down and talk about primary prevention and secondary prevention. I think you've talked about it a little bit in terms of secondary prevention around how we can use this information for treatment but do you have thoughts related to how this information is applicable to prevention efforts and anything specific to either primary or secondary prevention?

Dominique: Okay. Mostly, I'm going to start with tertiary and then move my way up. As far as it provides information for what is effective treatment because it identifies certain issues. These typologies research, especially developing the pathways, you can learn a lot of how we could effectively put our resources into the issues that the individual needs to be rehabilitated.

As far as secondary prevention, the research on typologies and especially development of risk factors, provide us information that we can use to create assessments so we can intervene early. Even as far back as adolescents that are experiencing certain types of behaviors, we can intervene knowing that these are related to further types of sexual problems.

As far as primary, I think the primary prevention, all of the information provides us education so that we can create campaigns and use these risk factors in understanding these types to educate the public and society in what are the things that we need to do to prevent it from happening in the first place because a lot of this is based on ideological research or looking at the whole offense history. That's how the typologies are like a summary of these different types of behaviors, so we could use them to educate the public in early in order to prevent these from beginning.

Chris: Sounds good. We have a question that came in asking about young adult offenders, say in that 18 to 21-ish, 18, 19-ish range with a victim who is an adolescent female, 14. We often hear these terms referred or these offenders referred to as a Romeo and Juliet type of an offender where I'm sure William Shakespeare so appreciates the fact that we've co-opted his play in that regard, but the idea is that a young adult offender who engages in a sexual relationship with a 14 year old and where it's not being classified as a forcible or a rape situation, perhaps of a more of a boyfriend-girlfriend. This officer

who asks this question says that they are often seeing these guys then who are being incarcerated and then coming out on parole at that point.

The officer's questions are, "What is the typologies information say about that type of an offender? Where would they fit and what kind of risk factors and risk for recidivism would those types of offenders present?"

Dominique: Okay. I'll say the easy one first. There is that situation in the female literature of the adult female is similar to the Romeo and Juliet. What we find with those is they're typically falling in, if we want to use the traditional, the regress. It's based on situational cues. They often don't have the capacity to establish healthier relationships. It's not typically related to sexual deviance. It's often easily treatable and they're less likely to reoffense because it's more about healthy sexuality and improving skills and also challenging cognitive distortions around this type of relationship. It falls along the regressed child sexual abuser and they're consistently found less likely because they don't have a strong sex interest in children.

Chris: Sounds good. Someone is just commenting here. I'm just going to say this and, Dominique, if you have any reaction to this. I think you said it as well is that the challenge, in terms of typologies and the typological research, is that you're trying to break into discrete categories things that seem to have some significant overlap in them and certainly crossover certainly leads you, then, to say, "Maybe this person doesn't belong in this typological category but in another type of a category, too."

It seems as if, it's hard, then, from a definitional perspective to really pin down the typological type, if you will, of a specific offender. I think you put that disclaimer out early that there is this crossover and it's better viewed as a continuum but there's still important things to be learned from this even if somebody crosses over into different typologies as well. Dominique, do you have any thoughts related to that or would you reiterate what you said before?

Dominique: Yes. Definitely best perceived as a continuum. It's very difficult to put somebody in a specific category and that they don't have any other characteristics that are found in other categories but I think we need to look at when we're assessing in treating sexual offenders as their individual characteristics and issues but use the typology model as a guide to give us, if this person's resembling most like that, that will give us ideas for interventions and management strategies but still take in account the other issues that don't necessarily fit in that clean box. Really looking at offense patterns change over time. It's best to look at different offending behaviors in general as a continuum and not a category.

Chris: Yeah. I think that was the person's comment and perception, as well, too. Hopefully, that's helpful.

The final question that I'll ask of the day came from a person who was asking about this crossover research and appreciated the crossover research presentation. From what you were saying, Dominique, it sounds like you're saying that there is a lot of crossover

going on amongst a lot of the offenders but for those offenders who are exhibiting the greatest crossover, almost an indiscriminate crossover, say that they have engaged, sexual assaulted child and adult victims, males and females across multiple types of relationships, are going into all of the different areas in terms of their offending, would you characterize those folks and their risk as being different from people who have less crossover or no crossover? In other words, if somebody who was indiscriminate in their offending across all these different categories, is their risk greater and what does that say in terms of treatment and supervision for those folks?

Dominique: Yes. Those both in numerous studies typically exhibit hypersexuality and compulsive, impulsive offending. They don't have a preferred victim pool. They sexually assault whatever, whoever, based on what is going on in that current situation. They have the highest number of victims and offenses in numerous studies. When we conducted the studies on the different pathways, they're falling in line of the approach automatic. They're the most difficult to treat and they require the most intense supervision over a longer length of time because you're having individuals that only way of relating or primary way of relating is through sexual acting out. That requires much more extensive treatment and higher levels of supervision.

Chris: Dominique, are any of the articles or research that talk about that available in the references that you've provided?

Dominique: Yes.

Chris: If they looked at the crossover?

Dominique: Yes, look at the crossover references. I also have presentations that have this explicit numbers of offenders who are impulsive or hypersexual. There's certain types of also childhood experiences associated with that. Yes, they're a different type from the remainder of child sexual or sexual abusers in general. They're a very small in the population but they're the highest risk and it is in that. Look at the slides and they'll have the references.

Chris: Okay, great. Thank you, Dominique.

I'd like to thank Dominique as well as everyone in the audience today for joining us. I hope you will join us for the next webinar in the series which is going to be on adult sex offender management, so looking at all the different management strategies, supervision, registry, et cetera and also juvenile registration and notification. That webinar will be on September 21st. Registration is currently open for that webinar. You can visit www.ncja.org/webinars to register for that.

Thank you again for joining us today. We hope you have a great afternoon.