

# TYOLOGIES OF THE SEXUAL OFFENDER

## **TYOLOGIES OF OFFENDERS WHO ABUSE CHILDREN**

BAXTER, D.J., MARSHALL, W.L., BARBAREE, H.E., DAVIDSON, P.R., & MALCOLM, P.B. (1984). DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: DIFFERENTIATING SEX OFFENDERS BY CRIMINAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY, PSYCHOMETRIC MEASURES, AND SEXUAL RESPONSE. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*, 11 (4), 477-501.

The authors examined criminal records, personal history, social-sexual competence, and physiological responses to erotic stimuli in incarcerated pedophiles, ephebophiles, and rapists. There were significant differences among groups in criminal and personal background. In particular, pedophiles tended to be older, more poorly educated, more likely to be unmarried, and less frequently involved in nonsexual crime. Social and social-sexual inadequacies were common to all groups, as reflected in under-assertiveness, low self-esteem and negative attitudes. The data provided a degree of support for the popular view of the pedophile as a sexual deviant. Pedophiles were somewhat older than other subjects, were more likely to be repetitive sexual offenders, with less nonsexual criminal involvement than rapists or ephebophiles. They also were more likely to exhibit deviant sexual arousal, inasmuch as they responded much more to children than non-pedophilic subjects. However, the pedophiles did not so much show an erotic preference for children as show a failure to either inhibit responding to children or to show a clear erotic preference for adults. Non-pedophilic subjects showed an attenuated response to children relative to adults whereas pedophiles did not. Although the findings of the present study were consistent with earlier reports that many pedophiles are married and have children of their own, they conflict with those reports indicating that pedophiles tended to exhibit strong sexual preferences for children. The authors suggested that this may be a result of the rather small sample from which the present data were obtained. Overall, choice of victim was clearly related only to sexual response patterns, and then

only in the case of a prepubescent victim. Pedophiles and homosexual offenders responded more to male children than did heterosexual offenders. Beyond this, there appeared to be little to differentiate between the offender who attacks young pubescent victims and the offender who chooses only mature adult victims.

BEECH, A.R. (1998). A PSYCHOMETRIC TYPOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSERS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, 43 (4) 319-339.

A psychometric battery of measures, assessing a range of problem areas, was completed by 140 convicted untreated child abusers. Measures were adjusted for social desirability. Cluster analysis of the data identified men on the basis of deviance (levels of pro-offending attitudes and social inadequacy) and denial (self-reported levels of offending behaviors). Examination of offense histories found that high-deviancy men, compared to low-deviancy men, were more likely to have been convicted of a previous sexual offense; to have committed offenses against boys, or both boys and girls; to have committed extrafamilial, or both extra-and-intrafamilial, offenses; and to have had many victims. A method of identifying deviancy, which showed strong cross-validation, also was derived. Although low-deviancy men were much more likely to be incest offenders than were high-deviancy men, nearly 40% of high-deviancy men were found to be intrafamilial offenders, suggesting that identifying deviancy level may be a useful adjunct to any risk assessment.

BICKLEY, J.A., BEECH, A.R. (2002). AN INVESTIGATION OF THE WARD AND HUDSON PATHWAYS MODEL OF THE SEXUAL OFFENSE PROCESS WITH CHILD ABUSERS. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 17 (4), 372-393.

This article discussed a study wherein the authors sought to evaluate the Ward and Hudson pathways model for classifying child abusers. Eighty-seven child abusers participated in the study. The participants ranged in age from 21 to 75. The majority of

the participants (62%) had offended outside the family, 15% had offended inside the family, and 23% had offended both inside and outside the family. Of the participants, 36% had offended against boys, 33% against girls, and 31% had offended against both genders. Fifty-three percent of the sample had a previous conviction for a sexual offense. All participants attended The Lucy Faithful Foundation residential assessment and treatment program for sexual offenders (Wolvercote Unit), based in the United Kingdom. The participants were classified as belonging to one of the four pathway groups identified by Ward and Hudson's self-regulation model of sexual offense process. The model distinguishes between offenders who have approach or avoidant goals and between their uses of active or passive strategies. The article stated that the profile of the "preferential" child molester is consistent with Ward and Hudson's description of an approach pathway. In contrast, the "situational" offender is consistent with Ward and Hudson's description of an avoidant pathway. The authors concluded that the study was able to demonstrate that the self-regulation model (Ward and Hudson) could be reliably employed in the classification of child molesters, with interrater agreement found in more than 80% of the sample. Furthermore, differences across the two group distinctions (i.e., avoidant vs. approach, active vs. passive) in both the psychometric and offense demographic data provided objective support for the validity of the framework. The article also discussed the treatment implications of the self-regulation model.

BICKLEY, J., BEECH, A.R. (2001). CLASSIFYING CHILD ABUSERS: ITS RELEVANCE TO THEORY AND CLINICAL PRACTICE. *JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, 45 (1), 51-69.

This article aimed to critically review some of the classification approaches that have been adopted in an attempt to provide a reliable and valid classification system for child molesters and to consider the impact that such systems have had on the structuring of interventions to meet the differing needs of this client group. Classification systems were viewed in terms of their reliability of criteria, consistency and ease of usage, pertinence to a large number of individuals, valid distinction between types, relevance to treatment, and theoretical rele-

vance to explanation and prediction. The article concluded that although a number of approaches have been adopted in order to reduce the heterogeneity of child molesters, none of the systems to date had adequately met the criteria outlined above. Definitional limitations, sampling differences, low base rates of convictions for sexual offences, and socially desirable responding greatly limit the reliability, validity, and coverage of many of the current classification systems. Furthermore, the statistically significant differences found between the groups bear little relationship to the clinical relevance of such distinctions. The suggested profile for group membership is found only in a small percentage of offenders, and there is often extensive overlap between these groups. Consequently, no one standardized method is universally applied in the classification of child molesters, and therefore, comparison between the various studies remains problematic.

DANNI, K.A. & HAMPE, G.D. (2002). AN ANALYSIS OF PREDICTORS OF CHILD SEX OFFENDER TYPES USING PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, 44 (4), 490-504.

The purpose of this study was to differentiate three types of child sexual offenders – pedophiles, ephebophiles, and incest offenders. The sample consisted of 168 convicted sex offenders. The data for the study was gathered from pre-sentence investigation reports used by the court for sentencing proceedings. Using multiple discriminate analyses, eight independent variables were found to significantly discriminate between the three types of sex offenders almost 90% of the time. These variables were: sexual victimization as a child, pre-pubertal victim, seduction motive, age-appropriate relationships, stress, own child as victim, social façade, and anger. The authors hypothesized that (1) Pedophiles are more likely to have experienced sexual victimization as a child, to prefer pre-pubertal sex partners, and to be motivated to seduce their victims more than non-pedophiles; (2) Ephebophiles are more likely to have experienced external stress than non-ephebophiles; and (3) Incest offenders are more likely to have a higher level of perceived entitlement than non-incest offenders. All three hypotheses were accepted. The child sex offenders most difficult to correctly classify were the pedophiles (84.06%). The authors attrib-

uted this phenomenon to the fact that pedophiles' victims are typically young and are not always able to effectively verbalize or convey the things that happen to them; pedophiles are characterized as trying to please the victims by using forms of seduction (i.e., gifts). In addition, according to the authors, the primary characteristic of pedophilia is the offender's own childhood sexual victimization. The unwillingness to disclose this information makes it less likely a pedophile will be discovered. The authors purported that it is for these reasons this manipulative behavior is harder to detect. Ephebophiles were correctly classified in 92.86% of the cases. Incest offenders were classified correctly in 100% of the cases.

KNIGHT, R.A., & PRENTKY, R.A. (1990). CLASSIFYING SEXUAL OFFENDERS: THE DEVELOPMENT AND CORROBORATION OF TAXONOMIC MODELS. IN W. L. MARSHALL (EDS.). *HANDBOOK OF SEXUAL ASSAULT: ISSUES, THEORIES, AND TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER*, 3, 23-52. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS.

This article provided a detailed description of how the methodology for generating and testing schemes in deviant populations could be applied to the study of sex offenders. Based on research conducted by the authors during the 1980s at the Massachusetts Treatment Center, the article discussed how the authors employed both deductive-rational and inductive-empirical research strategies simultaneously to determine whether reliable and valid typologies could be created for rapists and child molesters. The authors concluded that their application of a programmatic approach to typology construction and validation has produced taxonomic systems for both child molesters and rapists. The taxonomic system for child molesters has already demonstrated reasonable reliability and consistent ties to distinctive developmental antecedents. In addition, the preliminary results of a 25 year recidivism study of child molesters conducted by the authors indicated that aspects of the model have important prognostic implications. The authors argued that the data presented on the child molester typology strongly support the subdivision of these offenders and indicate that considerable explanatory power will be sacrificed if child molesters are considered a homogeneous group.

KNIGHT, R.A., CARTER, D.L., & PRENTKY, R.A. (1989). A SYSTEM FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD MOLESTERS: RELIABILITY AND APPLICATION. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 4 (1) 3-22.

The authors began this article by outlining the benefits of establishing adequate typologies to moderate clinical and administrative decisions and for providing guidance in studying the etiology of sexual abuse. The article then presented the criteria for this typology (Massachusetts Treatment Center: Child Molester Typology, version 3 [MTC:CM3]) and reported data on its interrater reliability. The sample consisted of 177 child molesters. The study indicated that the major decisions in MTC:CM3 have reasonable reliability and reported that the structural changes introduced into the system have also shown substantial concurrent validity, and its components appear to tap stable traits with distinguishable developmental roots. In an appendix to the article, the authors outlined Inclusionary and Exclusionary Criteria.

LAWS, D.R., HANSON, R.K., OSBORN, C.A., & GREENBAUM, P.E. (2000). CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD MOLESTERS BY PLETHYSMOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF SEXUAL AROUSAL AND A SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF SEXUAL PREFERENCE. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 15 (12), 1297-1312.

This study examined the extent to which the use of multiple measures of pedophilic interest improved on the diagnostic accuracy of any single measure. One hundred and twenty-four males voluntarily consented to participate in an outpatient evaluation and treatment program for child molesters. Of these, 56% were referred from the Florida Department of Corrections, 31% were referred from private practitioners, mental health clinics, or other professionals (i.e., attorneys), and 13% were self-reported. All participants admitted to either a sexual attraction to children or to some inappropriate sexual activity with a child. The average age of the participants was 36.08 yrs (range=18-74). Eighty-seven percent were Caucasian, 8% were AfricanAmerican, and 5% were Hispanic. About 26% were married or common-law, 28% were separated or divorced, and 46% had never married. Socioeconomic status based on annual income showed that 14% were middle class, 20% were

lower middle class, and 66% were lower class. Fifty-two men did not participate in the research due to the exclusion of both bisexual child molesters and those who did not complete all three measures. In addition to the exclusion criteria, the attrition rate for the outpatient treatment project was quite high. The remaining 72 child molesters completed a self-report card-sort measure of sexual interest, as well as direct monitoring of penile response through penile plethysmograph (PPG) when presented with erotic slides or audio material. The reliability of all measures was high (alpha .91-.96). All three measures of pedophilic interest (i.e., card sort, PPG slides, PPG audio) significantly differentiated boy-object (n=20) and girl-object child molesters (n=52). The card-sort measure displayed the greatest classification accuracy and was the only measure to significantly improve accuracy, once the other two modalities were considered. Consideration of all three modalities proved classification accuracy (91.7%) greater than any single measure.

LIN, J. M., MAXWELL, S. R., & BARCLAY, A. M. (2000). THE PROPORTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEX OFFENDERS AND THE DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY IN TREATING THEM: A COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS BY CLINICIANS IN TAIWAN AND IN MICHIGAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, 44 (2), 222-231.

This study compared the perceptions of clinicians in Taiwan and in Michigan concerning the types of sex offenders they were serving and the difficulties involved in treating these sex offenders. The Groth typology of sex offenders was used as the baseline typology. Results show significant difference in proportions of rapists and child molesters between Taiwan and Michigan, but no significant differences were found in other types. The rankings by clinicians of the degree of difficulty in treating different types of sex offenders were identical in both areas, although the clinical experiences of clinicians between the two areas were different. The results showed that the proportion of child molesters among overall sex offenders is higher in Michigan compared to that in Taiwan. The authors noted that cognitive-behavioral and relapse prevention treatment are the two prevalent therapies in North America, but whether such therapies are effective in Taiwan is still unknown.

LOOMAN, J., GAUTHIER, C., BOER, D. (2001). REPLICATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TREATMENT CENTER CHILD MOLESTER TYPOLOGY IN A CANADIAN SAMPLE. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 16 (8), 753-767.

One hundred and nine child molesters who were assessed or treated at the Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario) were classified according to the MTC child molester typology. Interrater reliabilities were obtained for 20 participants and ranged from .90 to .40, which were comparable to those obtained in the MTC sample. Groups were compared on a number of meaningful variables, such as number of victims and sexual deviance. Results illustrated that it is possible to apply the MTC child molester typology in a population outside the MTC. Offenders were classified into all subgroups with an acceptable level of reliability, with the exception of the sadistic types. However, this exception may be due to the low number of offenders who fell into these subgroups rather than difficulties with the classification system. The authors recommended that future research will have to utilize a larger sample in order to address this concern. Differences were found between groups on the phallometric assessments, with the high fixation-low social competence group having highest levels of deviance on the slide assessment for Axis I. Interestingly, the average deviance indices for all four levels of Axis I indicated at least a failure to differentiate appropriation from inappropriate stimuli in terms of sexual responding. However, the high fixation-low social competence group was the only group that demonstrated a clear sexual preference for children. The high fixation-low social competence group was also distinguished by their preferences for male victims and their higher levels of self-reported childhood sexual abuse. On Axis II, the low contact-high injury offenders displayed more deviant arousal on the female's sexual violence assessment than other groups. These offenders were also more intrusive in their offending and were more likely to use physical force. Although most Axis II groupings were equally likely to choose victims of both genders, the exploitative group had a clear preference for female victims. Differences were not found for groups when rates of sexual and violent recidivism were examined, although it was found that sadistic offenders

committed a great number of violent offenses. With regard to the implications for treatment, the findings of this study are consistent with expectations based on descriptions of the categories. However, the phallometric data suggest additional treatment implications than can be derived from the MTC typology alone. For example, preferential child molesters (i.e., those in high fixation and high contact categories) were more likely to exhibit deviant arousal, to have greater numbers of victims, and to cause little physical harm. They were also more likely to commit new sexual offenses, although this difference was not significant. Given that deviant sexual arousal is one of the best predictors of sexual recidivism, these individuals presented as being higher risk and having higher treatment needs. Low contact-high injury offenders also had a greater number of victims and were more likely to display deviant arousal. They were more likely to target strangers, were more intrusive in their offending, and were more likely to cause serious physical harm to their victims. With regard to implications for risk assessment, sadistic offenders had a greater number of violent offenses, indicating that these offenders may be at higher risk for violent nonsexual offenses. Also, low social competence offenders were more likely to re-offend in a nonsexual, nonviolent manner.

MARSHALL, W.L., BARBAREE, H.E., & ECCLES, A. (1991). EARLY ONSET AND DEVIANT SEXUALITY IN CHILD MOLESTERS. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 6 (3), 323-336.

One hundred and twenty-nine outpatient child molesters (91 nonfamilial and 38 father/daughter offenders) were assessed and interviewed regarding various aspects of their deviant sexuality. Of the total sample, 29% reported having deviant fantasies prior to age 20. This was most pronounced (41.1%) among those who molested the extrafamilial boys. Fourteen percent of the nonfamilial offenders against boys, 11.8% of the nonfamilial offenders against girls, and 7.9% of the incest offenders had one or more paraphilia in addition to their index offense. Only three participants in the total sample reported more than two additional paraphilias. These results support the research that a substantial proportion of adult sex offenders develop their deviant behaviors during adolescence. Of particular interest for conditioning theories of

the etiology of sexual offending is the observation that only 21.7% of the total sample said that they recalled having deviant sexual fantasies prior to their first actual offense.

PRENTKY, R.A., KNIGHT, R.A., LEE, A.F. (1997). CHILD SEXUAL MOLESTATION: RESEARCH ISSUES. *NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE RESEARCH REPORT (JUNE)*. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Section one of this article discussed the frequency of child sexual abuse, characteristics of the offender, and the factors that lead to sexual deviancy. Section two included classification models for typing and diagnosing child molesters and describes treatment approaches and strategies for community-based maintenance and control. Section three talked about re-offense risk as it relates to criminal justice decisions and discusses predictors of sexual recidivism. To illustrate the variability of recidivism among child molesters, section four presented the findings of a 25-year follow-up study of 115 released offenders. Finally, some of the shortcomings of current approaches to reduce child molester re-offense risk are touched upon, and an argument was made for post-release treatment and aftercare programs. The authors formulated a number of conclusions that all indicate that there is no single "profile" that accurately describes or accounts for all child molesters. They concluded that sexual focus in child molesters has two independent dimension: intensity of pedophilic interest and exclusivity of the sexual preference for children; in contrast to popular belief, most victims of child abuse do not go on to become child molesters; a history of impulsive, antisocial behavior is a well-documented risk factor for certain predatory, extrafamilial child molesters and offenders who have this background and who began their offending careers in adolescence have also evidenced higher degrees of nonsexual targets; early childhood experiences, such as high turnover in primary caregivers may interfere with the development of viable, age-appropriate adult relationships, making it more likely that children are selected as sexual targets; physiological arousal to children often accompanies a sexual interest in them. Phallometric assessment of sexual arousal in response to depictions of children can differentiate child molesters from non-molesters, same-sex molesters from opposite-sex molesters,

and extrafamilial molesters from incest molesters; studies support the reliability and validity of MTC:CM3 classification system; recidivism rates across studies are confounded by differences in legal guidelines and statutes among states, length of exposure time (i.e., time in the community, where the opportunity exists to re-offend), offender characteristics, treatment-related variables (including differential attrition rates, amount of treatment, and integrity of treatment program), and amount and quality of post-treatment supervision; a 25-year follow-up study of 111 extrafamilial child molesters included extensive data from criminal justice records and rationally derived composites of variables. The study demonstrated an ability to discriminate among offenders who committed sexual crimes involving physical contact with a victim, non-sexual crimes involving physical contact with a victim, and non-sexual crimes in which no physical contact with a victim occurred. The results also indicated that the authors were able to predict re-offense probabilities with reasonable accuracy. If these results can be replicated in studies of other offenders, use of a scale based on archival records may represent an easy, cost-effective, and reliable substitute for intrusive and time-consuming physiological assessment. It was also noted that cognitive-behavior therapy and, when appropriate, antidepressant and antiandrogen medication has reduced recidivism among child molesters.

SCHWARTZ, B.K. (1995). CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPOLOGIES OF SEX OFFENDERS. IN B. SCHWARTZ (ED.). *THE SEX OFFENDER: CORRECTIONS, TREATMENT AND LEGAL PRACTICE*, 3. NEW JERSEY: CIVIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.

This chapter described epidemiology and demographic statistics on sex offender characteristics and typologies. Characteristics reviewed include: factors related to age, race/ethnic origin, cognitive skills, lifestyle, marital status/sexuality, mental illness/alcoholism and personality disorders, sexual abuse, and parental relationships. Typologies reviewed include: Groth's, the FBI's, Knight and Prentky's, and Meiselman's.

SIMKINS, L. (1993). CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUALLY REPRESSED CHILD MOLESTERS. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 8 (1), 3-17.

This was an exploratory investigation, the purpose of which was to compare sexually repressed and non-repressed child abuse offenders on therapy progress and on a battery of personality and research instruments. From information obtained on psychosexual histories, 68 child molesters were categorized as repressed, non-repressed or exploitive. Results indicated that a significantly larger portion of therapy failures were offenders who were sexually repressed. There were also significant differences between repressed and non-repressed offenders on some of the special research scales of the MMPI, the Burt Rape Myth Scales, some of the Multiphasic Sexual Inventory Scales and the Mosher's Sex Guilt Scale. Differences on these measures were consistent with the characteristics of intrafamilial child molesters reported in the clinical and research literature. The results of this investigation were, however, quite speculative due to the small sample size of the repressed group. It was also conceivable that differences in treatment effectiveness between repressed and non-repressed groups may be attributed to differences in social skills rather than to sexual repression.

SIMON, L.M.J., SALES, B., KASKNIAK, A., & KAHN, M. (1992). CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD MOLESTERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FIXATED-REGRESSED DICHOTOMY. *JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE*, 7 (2), 211-225.

This study attempted to empirically validate the fixated-regressed typology. The sample consisted of 136 consecutive cases of convicted child molesters tried in Pima County, Arizona, over a two-year period (1984-1985) for whom case history, MMPI, pre-sentence reports, and police report data were collected prior to sentencing. Application of the criteria defining fixated versus regressed status yielded a unimodal and continuous distribution of child molesters rather than the bimodal distribution predicted by Groth's theory. This raised questions concerning the clinical utility of describing individual offenders dichotomously or of using such descriptions to make legal or therapeutic decisions. It suggested that Groth's dichotomy is unable to account for all child sexual abuses and recommends using a modification of Groth's approach that would involve using his criteria along a continuum and rejecting the dichotomous assumption. Further, the

results suggested that these offenders also engaged in general criminal and antisocial behavior. It indicated that these criminal tendencies may be causally related to child molestation but are typically ignored by theories like Groth's that focus exclusively on psychological and psychosexual development. The study also found that the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse among child molesters was similar to the alcohol and drug abuse that prevails in other types of criminal offenders. Finally, contrary to Groth's theory, the results suggested the existence of at least three different age groups of child molesters (not two). The presence of these age clusters, however, suggested that situational opportunities, such as marital discord and availability of a young, potential victim, may interact with a "stable" tendency of an individual with a past history of antisocial acts to increase the likelihood of child sexual abuse. Thus, molesters of different age groups may differ in terms of a predisposition to molest as well as the opportunity to do so.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF CLERGY OFFENDERS**

BENSON, G.L. (1994). SEXUAL BEHAVIOR BY MALE CLERGY WITH ADULT FEMALE COUNSELEES: SYSTEMATIC AND SITUATIONAL THEMES. *SEXUAL ADDICTION & COMPULSIVITY*, 1 (2), 103-118.

Through analysis of structured interviews with five Protestant clerics and four Roman Catholic clerics, Benson attempted to understand the situational themes present in cases of clergy sexual misconduct. All of the clerics had engaged in several sexual relationships with adult women. The following systemic themes appeared in the narratives: chronic and pervasive lack of intimacy; abused, abandoned, or exploited by a parent; and grandiose care taking in which the cleric described "taking care" of others as a crucial aspect of their identity. The situational themes included poor control of sexual impulse, recent significant narcissistic injury, and chronic pervasive feelings of shame.

BIRCHARD, T. (2000). CLERGY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: FREQUENCY AND CAUSATION. *SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP THERAPY*, 15 (2), 127-139.

This article explored the causes of cleric sexual misconduct with adult women. Birchard found that three main issues in cleric misconduct were boundary ambiguity, institutional inattentiveness (both variables ranked equally high on the list of causes), and personal needs. Other variables found to have an impact were societal and outside factors. Limitations of the study included the issue of gender bias, subjective methodology, the researcher's insider knowledge, and methodological issues surrounding the surveying instrument.

BREWSTER, A.B. (1996). CLERGY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: THE AFFAIR EVERYONE REMEMBERS. *PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 44 (6), 353-362.

This article provided a very brief overview of the issues surrounding clergy sexual misconduct. The perpetrator was discussed in the context of being personality disordered or committing an act of boundary violation in response to a crisis in their lives. Those who have personality disorders were concerned about attaining power while those who act out of desperation feel a great deal of remorse after the act. The effect on the adult victims involved with the cleric may vary. Some women may walk away from the relationship feeling exploited while others may feel that they were genuinely cared for. The author posited that the congregation requires intervention after the misconduct is known because it will affect congregational life. It is important that those who are dissatisfied have a chance to voice their opinion in order for healing to begin.

CAMARGO, R.J. (1997). FACTOR, CLUSTER, AND DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES OF DATA ON SEXUALLY ACTIVE CLERGY: THE MOLESTERS OF YOUTH IDENTIFIED. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY*, 15 (2), 5-24.

This retrospective study grew out of a larger study examining the factors related to sexual object choice and molestation. The author evaluated the records of 1,322 male cleric sex offenders in a residential treatment center and divided the population according to offense type. It was postulated that the cleric child molesters would display factor scores, which would differentiate them from other offenders. It was found that the combination of passivity (with the absence of overt hostility), test-taking

styles that present the self as being free of major symptoms, low anxiety and high relative gregariousness, and Diocesan priest status made the group distinctive. It was also hypothesized that these offenders could be statistically identified through scores on the MMPI and WAIS, which was also confirmed in this study and was concurrent with past research. The author also examined whether significant cluster groups could be established through factor analysis of MMPI scores. Elevation on MMPI scales 2, 4, 7, and 8 was found to be a cluster of small significance.

FLAKENHAIN, M.A., ET AL. (1999). CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS: A VALIDATION WITH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND BROTHERS. *SEXUAL ADDICTION & COMPULSIVITY*, 6, 317-336.

This study tested 97 Roman Catholic priests with the MMPI-2 in order to replicate clusters found in previous sex offender research, but through utilization of a more restrictive sample of sex offenders. This was proven to be true as four clusters were found to be significant: sexually and emotionally underdeveloped, significantly psychiatrically disturbed, undefended characterological, and defended characterological. These clusters were validated through use of the MCMI-II and NEO-PI-R. The authors contend that their findings illustrate that these subgroups have stability and meaningfulness since they were replicated on a restricted population.

FRANCIS, P.C. & TURNER, N.R. (1995). SEXUAL MISCONDUCT WITHIN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH: WHO ARE THE PERPETRATORS AND THOSE THEY VICTIMIZE? *COUNSELING & VALUES*, 39 (3), 218-228.

This article reviewed the problem of clergy misconduct and examined the characteristics of the priests, women who get involved with members of the clergy, the repercussions, and the steps being taken by two churches (Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Disciples of Christ) to rectify the situation. Characteristics of those clerics involved in misconduct included "the naive" (those who fail to establish boundaries and have a desire to not be set apart from others), those with serious personality disorders (narcissism), and those with sexual addictions.

Profiles of the abused women included the "Advice Seeker, Fragile Lover, Overly Affectionate Parishioner," and those with personality disorders (histrionic & borderline) or a history of sexual abuse. The repercussions for these women included the normal feelings associated with sexual victimization as well as the threat of being vilified and ostracized by the parish. This in turn tainted their feelings for the clergy, church, and God. The policies enacted by the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Disciples of Christ include placing an emphasis on investigating all allegations of misconduct in the hopes of discouraging false claims and reducing the secrecy concerning sexual misconduct in the Church.

HAYWOOD, T.W., KRAVITZ, H.M., GROSSMAN, L.S., WASYLIW, O.E., & HARDY, D.W. (1996). PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SEXUAL FUNCTIONING AMONG CLERIC AND NON-CLERIC ALLEGED SEX OFFENDERS. *CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT*, 20 (6), 527-536.

The authors postulated that cleric offenders would differ from non-cleric offenders and a normal control group in reported sexual functioning as measured by the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (DSFI). Their sample consisted of 30 Roman Catholic child molesters, 39 non-cleric child molesters, and 38 normal control subjects. The findings of this study suggested that cleric offenders were more likely to report fewer victims, had offenses directed towards older male victims, and displayed fewer paraphilias than non-cleric offenders. The data also illustrated that cleric offenders appeared to experience less psychological disturbance than non-cleric offenders and they had lower scores on the DSFI when compared to the entire sample. The authors suggested that the low DSFI scores may be a result of their training and socialization in the seminary. It is also suggested that differences on the DSFI may be attributed to the issue that the offenders in the sample admitted to having committed an offense. While they found no difference between admitters versus deniers in the cleric and non-cleric samples, it is a consideration for future research to examine the effect of cognitive distortions on self-reported sexual functioning.



HAYWOOD, T.W., KRAVITZ, H.M., WASYLIW, O.E., GOLDBERG, J., & CAVANAUGH, J.L. (1996). CYCLE OF ABUSE AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN CLERIC AND NON-CLERIC MOLESTERS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. *CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT*, 20 (12), 1233-1243.

A sample including 45 non-cleric admitted child molesters, 40 non-cleric normal control subjects, 24 cleric admitted child molesters, and 48 cleric normal control subjects were evaluated for childhood sexual abuse and present psychopathology. The first hypothesis was confirmed that childhood sexual abuse was linked with becoming a child molester in adulthood. However, contrary to the expectations of the authors, there was no difference between cleric and non-cleric offenders. Non-cleric offenders reported more psychopathology than cleric offenders as measured by the MMPI-1. Psychopathology, lower education, non-cleric status, and history of childhood sexual abuse were shown to be strong variables in the prediction of sexual offending in adulthood. The authors suggested that these results be interpreted with caution because the cleric offenders and cleric normal control samples were not similar. The offender group was comprised of celibate priests while the control group was comprised of Protestant ministers, who are allowed to marry. Limitations of the study included the reliance upon self-reports, which inhibited data collection regarding detailed accounts of childhood sexual abuse. The use of the MMPI to assess psychopathology may have affected results because previous research (Loftus & Camargo, 1993) has illustrated that the MMPI may not be sensitive enough to detect the psychological aspects of offending in clerics.

LAASER, M.R. (1991). SEXUAL ADDICTION AND THE CLERGY. *PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 39 (4), 213-235.

Laaser discussed the role of sexual addiction in clergy misconduct. He asserted that sexual addiction and the role of pastor interact in such a way as to form the new identity of sexually addicted clergy. Rape and child molestation are discussed in terms of "authority rape," in which the individual in power initiates the activity and the victim is unable to resist because they regard their victimizer as being powerful and knowledgeable. Laaser claimed that the victim wants to be a part of that power in

order to be nurtured by the authoritative figure and thus will do anything in order to attain this. These feelings are transferred onto the authority figure, possibly assuming the role of a parent. In the author's attempt to apply what is known about sexual addiction to the clergy several characteristics emerged. Sexually addicted clergy were likely to engage in the following: ordination used as a way of reducing the shame experienced as a result of their addiction, co-dependency and enabling, denial, withdrawal, black-outs, rigidity, blaming, reaction formation, loss of personal values, the maintenance of the myth that there is a perfect person out there who will understand and nurture them, anger, and entitlement.

LANGEVIN, R., CURNOE, S., & BAIN, J. (2000). A STUDY OF CLERICS WHO COMMIT SEXUAL OFFENSES: ARE THEY DIFFERENT FROM OTHER SEX OFFENDERS? *CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT*, 24 (4), 535-545.

This article compared 24 cleric offenders with 24 non-cleric sex offenders for differences on the basis of sexual history and preference, substance abuse, mental illness and personality, history of crime and violence, neuropsychological impairments, and endocrine abnormalities. The offenders were matched according to offense type, age, education, and marital status and then compared to a control sample of 2,125 sex offenders matched only according to offense type. The findings suggested that cleric sex offenders did not significantly differ from the matched non-cleric sex offenders. While the cleric offenders were similar to the matched group, 70.8% of the clerics were sexually deviant and were characterized as being homosexual pedophiles with courtship disorder. Cleric offenders were older at the time of the first reported offense and better educated than the non-cleric offenders. Few participants in the cleric and non-cleric groups had been sexually abused as children. None of the clergy participants were diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder, but some displayed signs of substance abuse. The authors concluded that the same assessment techniques (most notably phallometric testing) used for the general population of sex offenders should be utilized for cleric offenders. Limitations of the study included the fact that the participants were older than sex offenders in general and they were not matched on the basis of religion.

MCGLONE, G.J. (2001). SEXUALLY OFFENDING AND NON-OFFENDING ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS: CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS. *DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL*, 62 (1-B), pp. 557.

This study utilized archival data on 158 sexually offending Roman Catholic priests (pedophiles and ephebophiles) and compared them to a matched group of non-offending clerics. Comparison of MCMI-II and Rorschach scores illustrated that the majority of pedophiles had more dependent and schizoid features than the ephebophile group. The ephebophiles showed differences on the following Rorschach variables: human representation variable, reflections, texture, responses, the number of responses, and Lambda. The MCMI-II data did not illustrate any higher than normal levels of narcissism or levels of dependency.

PLANTE, T.G. (1996). CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHO SEXUALLY ABUSE MINORS: WHY DO WE HEAR SO MUCH YET KNOW SO LITTLE? *PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 44 (5), 305-310.

This article provided a brief overview of the literature regarding clergy offenders and their victims. The author pointed out that while there were numerous literatures devoted to sexual abuse in general, there were very few pertaining to clergy abuse. Plante posits that one reason why much is unknown about the topic is because it is a contradiction. Society regards priests as being holy and God-like, not predatory and abusive. In establishing personality profiles of those individuals called to the clergy, the article cited the MMPI data gathered by Dunn (1999) that found that they were perfectionistic, worrisome, introversive, socially inept, isolated, and withdrawn. Barry & Bordin (1967) found that they came from homes where the mother was perceived as being dominant and guilt was often used as a tool of discipline. Keddy, et al. (1990) found that priests displayed more defensiveness in their MMPI scores. Plante then went on to articulate that it was not until the mid-1980's that these cases garnered public attention, but the true extent of the crisis is unknown. The literature also illustrated that most Catholic priests believed to be pedophiles are in fact ephebophiles who have a preference for boys. A review of the literature showed that personality variables found to be

linked to clergy offenders included shyness, loneliness, and passivity. Clerics have also displayed elevated MMPI scores in the areas of depression, authority concerns, and addiction problems. Rorschach results indicated a greater affect constriction than normal. The author called for further research to better understand the etiology of abuse.

PLANTE, T.G., MANUEL, G., & BRYANT, C. (1996). PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AMONG HOSPITALIZED SEXUAL OFFENDING ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS. *PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY*, 45 (2), 129-139.

This study sought to understand the personality and cognitive characteristics of sexually abusive clerics in a sample of 160 Roman Catholic priests (80 sexual abusers and 80 controls). Researchers administered the MMPI-2 (to evaluate defensive coping styles on scales L, K, O-H, and R), WAIS-R, and Halstead-Reitan measurements. Overcontrolled hostility was found to be the only variable that differentiated the sex offenders from the control group. The cognitive measures did not differentiate the two groups; the authors found that the sexually abusive clergy tended to have higher verbal IQ scores than the control group. While this finding showed slight significance, it was nullified when age was accounted for as a variable. It is postulated that those priests who sexually offend may in fact be acting out their chronically overcontrolled anger and aggression. The authors warned that while these results show promise, the study was hindered by a number of methodological flaws. The control group was comprised only of hospitalized clergy as opposed to a normal group. The researchers only used the selected personality and cognitive measures, data was not collected from patient's history, details of the offense were not disclosed, and the significant differences found may not have shown clinical significance.

RUZICKA, M.F. (1997). PREDICTOR VARIABLES OF CLERGY PEDOPHILES. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS*, 80, 589-590.

Data was collected from 10 convicted cleric offenders in order to isolate variables, which may serve as screening tools. The variables evaluated in the pilot included familial traits, past sexual experience as a victim, etc. The sample consisted of five Catholic

priests, two Catholic religious brothers, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Protestant minister. Findings illustrated that the subjects were well educated, of average to above average intelligence, and had a limited history of substance abuse. Eight out of the 10 perpetrators reported having a prior psychiatric history and one had a criminal record. Three of the subjects asserted that they were heterosexual while the rest of the sample identified themselves as homosexual or bisexual. Every subject in the sample had more than one victim (age range from six to 18 years old) and the duration of the abuse ranged from five weeks to five years. Eight out of the 10 perpetrators reported a preference for boys.

THOMSON, J.G., MAROLLA, J.A., & BROMLEY, D.G. (1998). DISCLAIMERS AND ACCOUNTS IN CASES OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS ACCUSED OF PEDOPHILIA. IN A. SHUPE (ED.). *WOLVES WITHIN THE FOLD: RELIGIOUS LEADERSHIP AND ABUSES OF POWER* (PP. 175-189). NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ: RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS.

This chapter examined the narratives priests used to initiate sexual abuse of children and how they explained their actions. The narratives were gathered from four books and 257 press reports. Narratives are divided into two sections, disclaimers and accounts. Disclaimers are prospective interpretations, which are developed in the victim-perpetrator relationship and are concealed. The authors asserted that, "Disclaimers are offered to cushion an anticipated reaction when some behavior is about to be discovered." Five types of disclaimers exist. Hedging disclaimers are used when the individual is considering a line of behavior but they are willing to consider alternatives. Credentialing occurs when a person is committed to a behavior they know will be discrediting and thus they offer evidence to legitimize the action. Sin license is similar to credentialing but the individual tries to depict the situation in a manner where general rules of conduct may be suspended. Cognitive disclaimers are utilized when an individual believes that a situation is not likely to be viewed in a similar manner by others and they need to reassure

these individuals. Appeals for the suspension of judgment are utilized when the individual expects the behavior to result in a negative emotional response. The authors found that the majority of the priests' disclaimers were credentialing in which they utilized the explanation of divine approval. This strategy gives the priest a sense of power and provides a basis for the abuse to be concealed. Accounts are retrospective interpretations publicly offered to explain the behavior and may be divided into excuses and justifications. Excuses are designed to mitigate the individual's responsibility while justifications are meant to normalize the behavior. Justifications consist of denial of injury, denial of victim, condemnation of condemners, appeal to loyalties, sad tale, and self-fulfillment. In evaluating the clergy narratives the authors found that almost every example involved denial of injury accounts. This is done in a variety of ways including the claim that the sex was consensual. The work of the clergy is emphasized in order to assert that it should not be compromised by a behavioral lapse. The abuse may be minimized and isolated in order to legitimize acceptable and unacceptable traits of sexuality. Excuses consist of four types: accident accounts, defeasibility accounts, biological drive accounts, and scapegoating accounts. The authors found that accident accounts were usually articulated by Church officials and serve to assert that the individual could not control environmental variables, thus mitigating responsibility. Scapegoating accounts were utilized by Church officials to shift responsibility for the behavior to the actions of another individual. This is evident in officials' asserting that various interest groups were utilizing the scandal for their own political agenda. Defeasibility was also utilized in order to explain impaired mental capacity as a result of mental disorder, intoxication/addiction, or psychological duress. This excuse is utilized most often at the individual priest's level while Church officials use the other two strategies. The authors concluded that narratives should be interpreted as a sequence rather than individual events. These narratives must also be evaluated through their social context as well.