



Beyond Pedophilia:

Preventing the risks ephebophiles and hebephiles present to older kids and teens

Dr. Janet Rosenzweig
Sex Wise Parenting Educational Resources
The Institute for Human Services

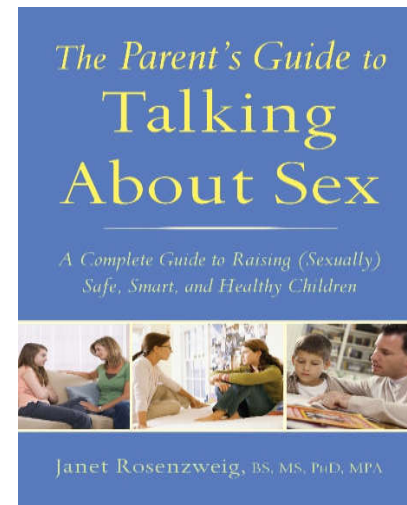
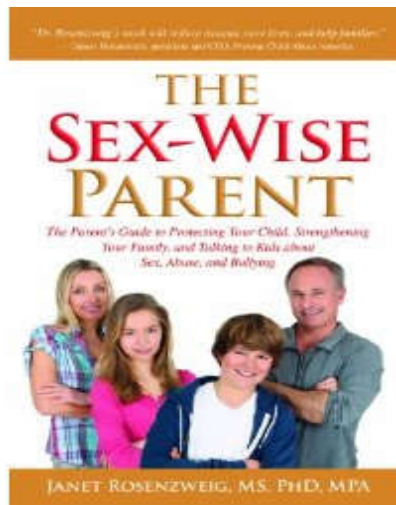


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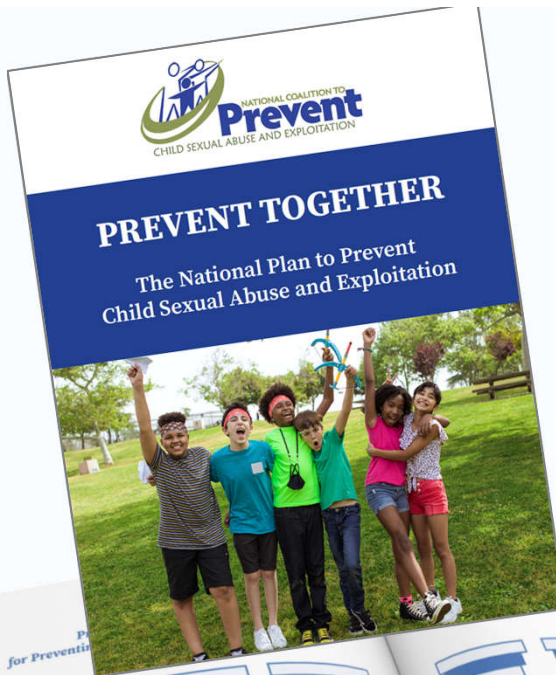
Promoting Sexual Health and Safety





Prevent Together – The National Coalition to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Prevent Together is a unified effort to promote the healthy development of children and youth and end child sexual abuse and exploitation. The National Coalition is composed of advocates, educators, researchers, and practitioners working together with a national voice and a critical goal – to end the sexual abuse and exploitation of children.



A National Plan to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation



Workshop Summary

This workshop will present the clinical and behavioral definitions of ephebophiles and hebephiles and review typical modes of operation. We will also discuss the risks presented by youth with problematic sexual behaviors.

We will focus on the intersection of sexual awakening in adolescents and teens and the concomitant vulnerability to this type of exploitation and acting out.

The role of accurate information around human sexuality as a protective factor for adolescents and teens will be stressed and resources will be offered to facilitate this.



Experience

- ▶ Health Educator, certified sex educator
- ▶ Started in 1978, in East Tennessee;
 - Sexuality issues were incorporated into all staff training, and community presentations to parents, teachers and others.
 - Authored a chapter in a text book entitled: *Human sexuality issues in the treatment of child sexual abuse* (Flanzer, J *The Many Faces of Family Violence*. Charles C Thomas Pub Ltd., August **1982**)

Helped develop sex abuse intervention initiatives in Tennessee, 1979, **Texas, 1982**, New Jersey 1992 - 2001

PhD in Social Work from Rutgers

MPA from Harvard's Kennedy School

Many years as a public official

2011: VP Prevent Child Abuse America;

2015: APSAC Executive Director

Executive Committee of the *National Coalition to Prevent Child Sex Abuse and Exploitation*
www.preventtogether.com

Founding Member of the New York State Initiative to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Perspective

Developmental perspective on individuals and families

Health and sex educator

Sex abuse help-line counselor, therapist and staff trainer

Public official working in child welfare

Prevention specialist – former VP of Prevent Child Abuse America

Mom!



Outline:

- ▶ Typologies of People Who Have Sex with Minors
- ▶ Adolescent Sexual Development
- ▶ Issues in Identification and Prevention
- ▶ Call to Action: as someone working with crimes against children, YOU have the platform to promote prevention!

Typologies of
people who
have sex with
minors

PART 1

An old, but useful typology

Table 2
Fixated and regressed child molesters

	Motivation	Primary victim preference	Risk of reoffending
Fixated offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having never developed an attraction to age-appropriate partners, the fixated offender has a persistent, continual, and compulsive attraction to children. • Behavior emerges in adolescence. • Offenses are premeditated in nature and do not stem from stressors. • Most likely to be diagnosed with pedophilia/ephebophilia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extrafamilial • Female (prepubescent), male (pubescent/ adolescent) • Typically recruits vulnerable children and engages in extensive grooming in order to ensure the continuation of the abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high risk of recidivism • The risk of recidivism increases according to the number of victims.
Regressed offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offending stems from stressors in the individuals environment which undermine self-esteem and confidence. • Behavior emerges in adulthood. • Offending is a departure from the offender's attraction to adults. • Similar to rapists, the offender is not necessarily motivated by sexual needs alone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrafamilial, acquaintance • Gender varies, depending on who is accessible. • Tend to victimize children to whom they have easy access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since they are not sexually fixated on children, they are at a lower risk of reoffending if treated. • Capable of feeling remorse for their actions

Source: Terry and Tallon (2004, p. 22).



Updated and Expanded... read more

Can we profile sex offenders? A review of sex offender typologies

Gina Robertiello^b, Karen J. Terry^{a,*}

^a *Criminal Justice Doctoral Program at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States*

^b *Sociology and Criminology at Felician College, Lodi, N.J., United States*

Aggression and Violent Behavior 12 (2007) 508–518

DOJ Research Brief

- ▶ Find it here:

- ▶ <https://smart.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh231/files/media/document/adultsexoffendertypologies.pdf>

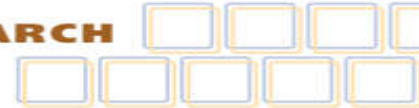
- ▶ Great background reading, but it concludes that the typologies are not very helpful for predicting re-offending

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking



SOMAPI RESEARCH BRIEF

SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING INITIATIVE
Luis C.deBaca, Director • July 2015



Adult Sex Offender Typologies

by Dominique A. Simons

Sexual violence remains a serious social problem with devastating consequences. The challenge of “making society safer” not only includes the need for resources, but also requires a comprehensive understanding of accurate offense patterns and risk. This knowledge may be used to devise offense typologies, or classification systems, that will inform decisions regarding investigation, sentencing, treatment, and supervision.

This Research Brief addresses adult sex offender typologies. It reviews those most frequently used and empirically tested for child sexual abusers, rapists, female offenders, and Internet sexual offenders. It also reviews recently developed models of the sexual offense process that have been devised to include etiological theories of sexual offending and treatment-relevant factors, as they may ultimately replace traditional typologies to inform treatment and management of sexual offenders.¹

Summary of Research Findings on Traditional Typologies

Child Sexual Abusers

The most important distinction among child sexual abusers is whether they are pedophilic or nonpedophilic. Pedophilia is a strong predictor of sexual recidivism (Hanson & Bussiere, 1998). Not all individuals who sexually assault children are pedophiles. Pedophilia consists of a sexual preference for children that may or may not lead to child sexual abuse, whereas child sexual abuse involves sexual contact with a child that may or may not be due to pedophilia (Camilleri & Quinsey, 2008).

SMART
Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

About SOMAPI

In 2011, the SMART Office began work on the Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative (SOMAPI), a project designed to assess the state of research and practice in sex offender management. As part of the effort, the SMART Office contracted with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) and a team of subject-matter experts to review the literature on sexual offending and sex offender management and develop summaries of the research for dissemination to the field. These summaries are available online at <http://smart.gov/SOMAPI/index.html>.

A national inventory of sex offender management professionals also was conducted in 2011 to gain insight about promising practices and pressing needs in the field. Finally, a Discussion Forum involving national experts was held in 2012 for the purpose of reviewing the research summaries and inventory results and refining what is currently known about sex offender management.

Based on the work carried out under SOMAPI, the SMART Office has published a series of Research Briefs, each focusing on a topic covered in the sexual offending and sex offender management literature review. Each brief is designed to get key findings from the literature review into the hands of policymakers and practitioners. Overall, the briefs are intended to advance the ongoing dialogue related to effective interventions for sexual offenders and provide policymakers and practitioners with trustworthy, up-to-date information they can use to identify what works to combat sexual offending and prevent sexual victimization.

Key definitions

- ▶ *Pedophile
 - ▶ Someone with a primary sexual attraction to pre-pubescent children
- ▶ *Hebephile
 - ▶ Someone with a preference for children just entering puberty
- ▶ Ephebophile
 - ▶ Someone with an attraction to older adolescents. (not a psychiatric DX!)

* Listed in the DSM

Clinically....

- ▶ There are many details around 'differential diagnosis' and defining preference by the victims age VS. puberty status, but that is not our focus.
- ▶ Our focus is on the behavior, particularly the types of behavior that 'hide in plain sight'




History has left us with a problem...

Arch Sex Behav (2009) 38:335–350
DOI 10.1007/s10508-008-9399-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Pedophilia, Hebephilia, and the *DSM-V*

**Ray Blanchard · Amy D. Lykins · Diane Wherrett · Michael E. Kuban ·
James M. Cantor · Thomas Blak · Robert Dickey · Philip E. Klassen**



The existence of men whose erotic interest centers on pubescents has not, of course, been totally ignored. Glueck (1955) coined the term *hebephiles* to refer to them. This term has not come into widespread use, even among professionals who work with sex offenders. One can only speculate why not. It may have been confused with the term *ehebophiles*, which denotes men who prefer adolescents around 15–19 years of age (Krafft-Ebing & Moll, 1924). Few would want to label erotic interest in late- or even mid-adolescents as a psychopathology, so the term hebephilia may have been ignored along with ehebophilia.



WHO WE ARE

Published: 2011

Updated: 22 December 2022

WELCOME! The North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) was formed in 1978. It was inspired by the success of a campaign based in Boston's gay community to defend against a local witchhunt.

NAMBLA's goal is to end the extreme oppression of men and boys in mutually consensual relationships by:

- building understanding and support for such relationships;
- educating the general public on the benevolent nature of man/boy love;
- cooperating with lesbian, gay, feminist, and other liberation movements;
- supporting the liberation of persons of all ages from sexual prejudice and oppression.

Participation, only in the above context, is open to everyone sympathetic to man/boy love and personal freedom. We cannot facilitate contacts between individuals other than for the above enumerated purposes.

NAMBLA calls for the empowerment of youth in all areas, not just the sexual. We support greater economic, political and social opportunities for young people and denounce the rampant **ageism** that segregates and isolates them in fear and mistrust. We believe sexual feelings are a positive life force. We support the rights of youth as well as adults to choose the partners with whom they wish to share and enjoy their bodies.

Paedophile Information Exchange

7 languages

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE)** was a British pro-paedophile activist group, founded in October 1974 and officially disbanded in 1984.^[2] The group campaigned for the **abolition of the age of consent**. It was described by the **BBC** in 2007 as "an international organisation of people who trade **obscene material**".^[3]

Although it had a few women paedophiles as members, the organisation's membership was mainly young, professional-educated male paedophiles, including youth and care workers. Its membership in 1977 was around 250, mainly focused in **London** and the South East;^[4] the same number for membership was also reported in 1981.^[5]

Early history and activity

PIE was set up as a special interest group within the **Scottish Minorities Group** by founding member Michael Hanson, a gay student living in **Edinburgh**, who became the group's first chairman, and co-founder **Ian Dunn**, who was also the founder of the Scottish Minorities Group.^{[6][7]} Although Hanson did not identify as a paedophile, his sexual relationship with a 15-year-old, and the disparate age of consent laws for heterosexual and homosexual activity made Hanson sympathise with paedophile advocacy.^{[6][a]}

Since the majority of enquiries were from England, in 1975 PIE relocated to London, where 23-year-old Keith Hose became chairman.^[8] The group's stated aim was "to alleviate [the] suffering of many adults and children" by campaigning to abolish the age of consent thus legalising sex between adults and children.^{[9][10]} During the early days of its activism, **Tom O'Carroll** stated that only a small group of people were "in the know" about groups such as PIE, namely "readers of gay newspapers and magazines, and others in gay circles who had heard by word of mouth".^[6]

The **Paedophile Action for Liberation** had developed as a breakaway group from South London Gay Liberation Front.^[11] PAL had its own magazine

Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE)



paedophile information exchange
c/o Release, 1 Elgin Avenue, London W9

PIE logo 1974–1984

Formation	1974
Dissolved	1984
Type	Disbanded
Purpose	Pro-paedophile advocacy Age of consent reform ^[1]
Headquarters	London
Location	United Kingdom
Key people	Ian Dunn Tom O'Carroll

- (Top)
- Early history and activity
- Public protests and reactions
- Legal action against members
- Government funding
- Affiliation to the NCCL
- Allegations against senior politicians
- Groups supporting PIE
- See also
- Notes and references
 - Notes
 - References



Our society
normalizes
attraction to
adolescents
and teens!

We can not prosecute 'attraction'

- ▶ We can promote environments where it is very clear that these attractions may not be acted upon.
- ▶ Many, many behaviors are bad for adolescents and teens that do not rise to the level of criminal prosecution
- ▶ Hold this thought for a moment.... Until we get to 'sexual climate' in a few minutes



Minors Having
Sex With Minors:

*YOUTH WITH
PROBLEMATIC
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS*

Sexual Abuse and Assault in a Large National Sample of Children and Adolescents

Ateret Gewirtz-Meydan¹  and David Finkelhor

Abstract

The present study sought to examine features of sexual abuse and assault among children and adolescents, ages 0–17 years. The National Survey of Child Abuse and Neglect (NSCAN) was conducted in three different years (2008, 2011, and 2014) via telephone interviews with youth themselves (ages 10–17) or caregivers (for children under 10). Results indicate most offenses are at the hands of other family members, acquaintances, and occurring more frequently for adolescents. For boys, 45.6% are abused by both males and females (54.4%). In 15% of cases, penetration is part of the abuse. Victims report being very afraid in 37.5% of episodes but not at all afraid in 19.8%. Among 10- to 17-year-olds, 66.3% of episodes are not reported to parents or any adult. Police reports occur for 19.1% of all cases. The results in the present study indicate that children and youth are exposed to sexual abuse and assault in varied ways, which require moving beyond conventional stereotypes of the problem.

Youth with Problematic Sexual Behaviors

► The present study indicates that children and youth are exposed to sexual abuse and assault which require moving beyond conventional stereotypes of the problem

Child Maltreatment
1-12
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DOI: 10.1177/1077559519873975
journals.sagepub.com/home/cmj

sample of 13,052
collected in three
was obtained
Questionnaire.
males), primarily
males (88.4%),

Sexual Abuse and Assault in a Large National Sample of Children and Adolescents

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Abstract

The present study sought to examine features of sexual abuse of children and adolescents, ages 0–17 years. The National Survey of Child Abuse and Neglect (NSCAN) was conducted in three different years (2008, 2011, and 2014) via telephone interviews from youth themselves (ages 10–17) or caregivers (for children under 10). Results indicate most offenses are at the hands of other juveniles, acquaintances, and occurring more frequently for adolescents. Boys are abused by both males (45.6%) and females (54.4%). In 15% of cases, penetration is part of the abuse. Victims report being very afraid in 37.5% of episodes but not at all afraid in 19.8%. Among 10- to 17-year-olds, 66.3% of episodes are not reported to parents or any adult. Police reports occur for 19.1% of all cases. The results in the present study indicate that children and youth are exposed to sexual abuse and assault in varied ways, which require moving beyond conventional stereotypes of the problem.

Child Maltreatment
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13,052
3975
cmx

Risk Presented by Youth to Youth

- ▶ Results indicate that most offenses are at the hand of other juveniles (76.7% for males and 70.1% for females) and occurring most frequently for adolescents aged 14- 17

A 2006
Amendment
to SORNA...

...required adding juveniles to
Registries

... required that the content of
registries be public

Now, thirty-eight states require
youth to register as sex offenders

In 23 of those states, registration
can be life long

Now....



THERE ARE CURRENTLY MORE THAN 200,000 PEOPLE WHO ARE LISTED FOR LIFE ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES FOR ACTS THEY COMMITTED WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN (JUVENILE LAW CENTER, 2023).

acts such as simulating intercourse with similar-age siblings or peers, sexual exploration with younger children, or consensual sexual contact with another youth.

ANNUAL COSTS TO GOVERNMENTS FOR MANAGING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ARE ESTIMATED TO “RANGE FROM \$10 MILLION TO \$100 MILLION PER YEAR” (BELZER, 2015 P.6).

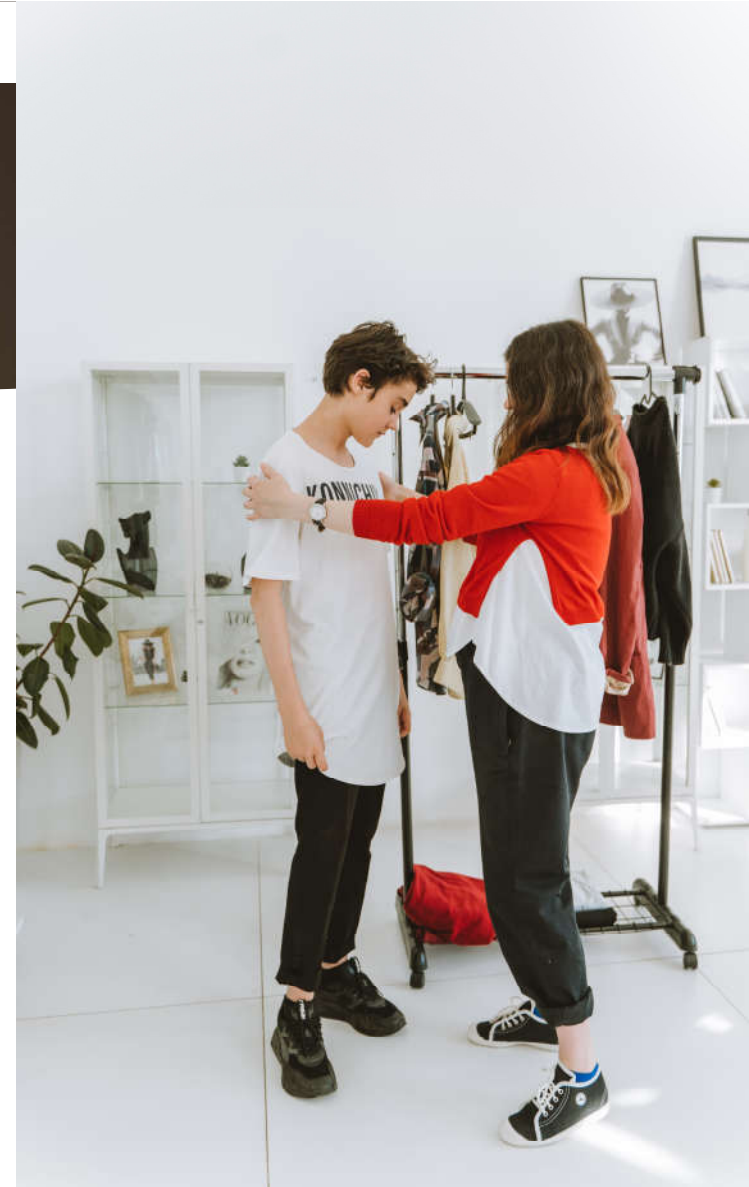
Social costs increase this by at least ten-fold.

Juveniles who act out sexually are generally very different from adults

- ▶ **The rate of recidivism is lower for problematic sexual behaviors than for many other types of juvenile offenses** (see, for example, Bourdin et al., 2009).
- ▶ **Sex offender treatment appears to be more successful with adolescents than it is with adult offenders** (Kim et al., 2015).
- ▶ **Community-based treatments have a larger effect in reducing recidivism when compared to institutionally based treatments.** The findings reported in Bourdin et al. (2009) highly support this conclusion.
- ▶ Both individual studies and synthesis research suggests that **therapeutic interventions for youth who sexually offend can and do work** (Pryzbylsky, 2015).

Unintended Consequences of Registration for Youth

- ▶ Increased risk of suicide
- ▶ Segregation from nuclear family
- ▶ Educational disruption
- ▶ Financial burdens on their family
- ▶ Harassment and unfair treatment
- ▶ Increased risk of being approached by an adult for sex
 - ▶ Especially if reporting to a public building, with others on the registry for annual check-ins.



Sex Offender Registries: A Policy With No Effect on Rates of Offending

- ▶ “Results provide no support for the effectiveness of registration and community notification laws...”
- ▶ Results of the analyses indicated that the 1996 enactment of NY SORA (and thus the beginning of the registry) had no significant impact on rates of total sexual offending, rape, or child molestation, whether viewed as a whole or in terms of offenses committed by first-time sex offenders or those committed by previously convicted sex offenders (i.e., repeat offenders).”

Psychology, Public Policy, and Law
2008, Vol. 14, No. 4, 284–302

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1076-8971/08/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/a0013881

DOES A WATCHED POT BOIL? A Time-Series Analysis of New York State’s Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law

Jeffrey C. Sandler, Naomi J. Freeman, and Kelly M. Socia
University at Albany

Despite the fact that the federal and many state governments have enacted registration and community notification laws as a means to better protect communities from sexual offending, limited empirical research has been conducted to examine the impact of such legislation on public safety. Therefore, utilizing time-series analyses, this study examined differences in sexual offense arrest rates before and after the enactment of New York State’s Sex Offender Registration Act. Results provide no support for the effectiveness of registration and community notification laws in reducing sexual offending by: (a) rapists, (b) child molesters, (c) sexual recidivists, or (d) first-time sex offenders. Analyses also showed that over 95% of all sexual offense arrests were committed by first-time sex offenders, casting doubt on the ability of laws that target repeat offenders to meaningfully reduce sexual offending.

Evidence Based Treatment

The Armand et. al meta-analysis of treatment interventions for children with problematic sexual behaviors (2008) showed the importance of community-based treatment because the primary agent of change for youth sexual behavioral problems appears to be the youth's parent or caregiver who is engaged in the treatment process.

In practice, certain provisions of registration and notification laws make it impractical, if not impossible, for youth to access community-based treatment, creating yet another unintended negative consequence of registration.

Research: What About States That Use a Risk Prediction Tool?

- ▶ “Results showed inconsistencies in risk designations between the J-SOAP-II, SORNA tiers, and state risk measures, and none, except for the PCL:YV, significantly predicted new general, violent, or sexual offense charges. (Psychopathology checklist: Youth Version)
- ▶ Note that juveniles who did reoffend in this study have ‘extremely high PCL:YV scores’ with all pathology not necessarily related to sexuality.
- ▶ This finding ‘cuts across sex offenders and non-sex-offending delinquents alike’ (page 106)
- ▶ Please read this article for a detailed discussion on how little validity there is among assessment measures!

Psychology, Public Policy, and Law
2008, Vol. 14, No. 2, 89–114

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1076-8971/08/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/a0013241

AN EXAMINATION OF THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT AS APPLIED TO JUVENILES Evaluating the Ability to Predict Sexual Recidivism

Michael F. Caldwell
University of Wisconsin–Madison and
Mendota Mental Health Institute

Mitchell H. Ziemke
University of Alabama

Michael J. Vitacco
Mendota Mental Health Institute

The recently enacted Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act will expand and standardize the registration of adolescent sex offenders. To evaluate the effectiveness of this and similar legislation, the authors assessed 91 juvenile males who had been adjudicated for a sexual felony offense and 174 juvenile males who had no history of sexual offending with several risk measures. On admission to treatment, all participants were assessed with the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV; A. E. Forth, D. Kosson, & R. D. Hare, 2003). The Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II; R. A. Prentky & S. Righthand, 2003), 3 state-developed risk protocols (from Wisconsin, Texas, and New Jersey), and the tier designation embedded in the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2006 (SORNA) were coded from the sex offender participants' records. Participants were followed for an average of 71.6 months ($SD = 18.1$ months) to determine charges for general, violent, and sexual offenses. Results showed inconsistencies in risk designations between the J-SOAP-II, SORNA tier, and state risk measures, and none, except for the PCL:YV, significantly predicted new general, violent, or sexual offense charges. Policy and legal implications concerning the assessment of adolescent sex offenders are discussed.

The Risk to Youth from Youth is Increasing

2009 Sex Offender Management Assessment & Planning Initiative Report (SOMAPI)

- ▶ Youth account for 35.6% of reported offenses against youth
 - ▶ [Juveniles Who Commit Sex Offenses Against Minors \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227763.pdf)
<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227763.pdf>

Sexual Abuse and Assault in a Large National Sample of Children and Adolescents (Gerwitz-Meydan and Finkelhor 2020)

- ▶ "Results indicate most offenses are at the hands of other juveniles (76.7% for males and 70.1% for females), primarily acquaintances, and occurring more frequently for adolescents aged 14-17."
- ▶ More current reports show that number is increasing, particularly technology facilitated offenses
- ▶ Consider this in the context of adolescent brain development

Registration Does Not Prevent Sexually Offenses

- ▶ 20 years of clinical studies indicate that youth are very different than adults who act out sexually and highly amenable to treatment
- ▶ Sociologists say that 'moral panic' and 'crime control theater' are major obstacles to changes on this requirement even with 20 years of evidence.

Cost Effectiveness asks “What does it cost to achieve my effect?”

- ▶ Dopp, et. al, in 2017 dollars
- ▶ Evaluated 6 sites using the CBT variant designed for youth with PSB’s
 - ▶ Looked at 6 sites: in 5 of the 6 sites the average cost was below \$4,000 per youth (one site was an outlier at \$37,612. See the article for details.)
 - ▶ Included costs of staff training in the evidence-based model

Weighing the Costs of Registries

- Annual costs to governments for managing youthful offenders are estimated to “range from \$10 million to \$100 million per year” (Belzer)
- Add Indirect costs and this number goes up 10x
- **Costs to victims** e.g. inability to leave state for college; check-ins expose them to predators
- **Costs to families** e.g. multiple dwellings, separation of families
- **Costs to communities** e.g. lost tax revenue as property values decrease in a neighborhood with a registered offender

In 2014, after a suit brought by The Juvenile Law Center, The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court ruled that placing juveniles on sex offender registries was unconstitutional.



Read the ruling here!

[Pennsylvania Supreme Court Rules Sex Offender Registration Unconstitutional for Youth | Juvenile Law Center \(jlc.org\)](https://www.jlc.org/news/pennsylvania-supreme-court-rules-sex-offender-registration-unconstitutional-for-youth)

Highlights from the Opinion

“While adult sexual offenders have a high likelihood of re-offense, juvenile sexual offenders exhibit low levels of recidivism... many of those who commit sexual offenses as juveniles do so as a result of impulsivity and sexual curiosity. [T]he vast majority of youth are unlikely to recidivate,” wrote Justice Baer”

The Court reasoned that in the area of sexual offenses “many acts of delinquency involve immaturity, impulsivity, and sexual curiosity rather than hardened criminalist.”

Highlights Continued

The Court found that the label also negatively affects children's "ability to obtain housing, schooling, and employment, which in turn hinders their ability to rehabilitate," noting the onerous reporting requirements necessary for youth on the registry.

The Court also reasoned that SORNA contradicts the Juvenile Act's specified purpose. Specifically, Pennsylvania courts are "mandated to always be watchful of juveniles' rehabilitation, while also providing accountability to the victim and society," but "SORNA's automatic registration removes the juvenile judges' ability to consider the rehabilitative prospects of individual juvenile sexual offenders."

Our Research Project

Disclaimers

The data utilized in the processing of Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission data were generated by, belongs to and made available by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. NCJJ bears no responsibility for the analyses of interpretations presented therein. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Trend in Registry Eligible Charges

5 years before and 5 years after discontinuing the practice



800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

528

476

483

452

425

479

418

461

454

478

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

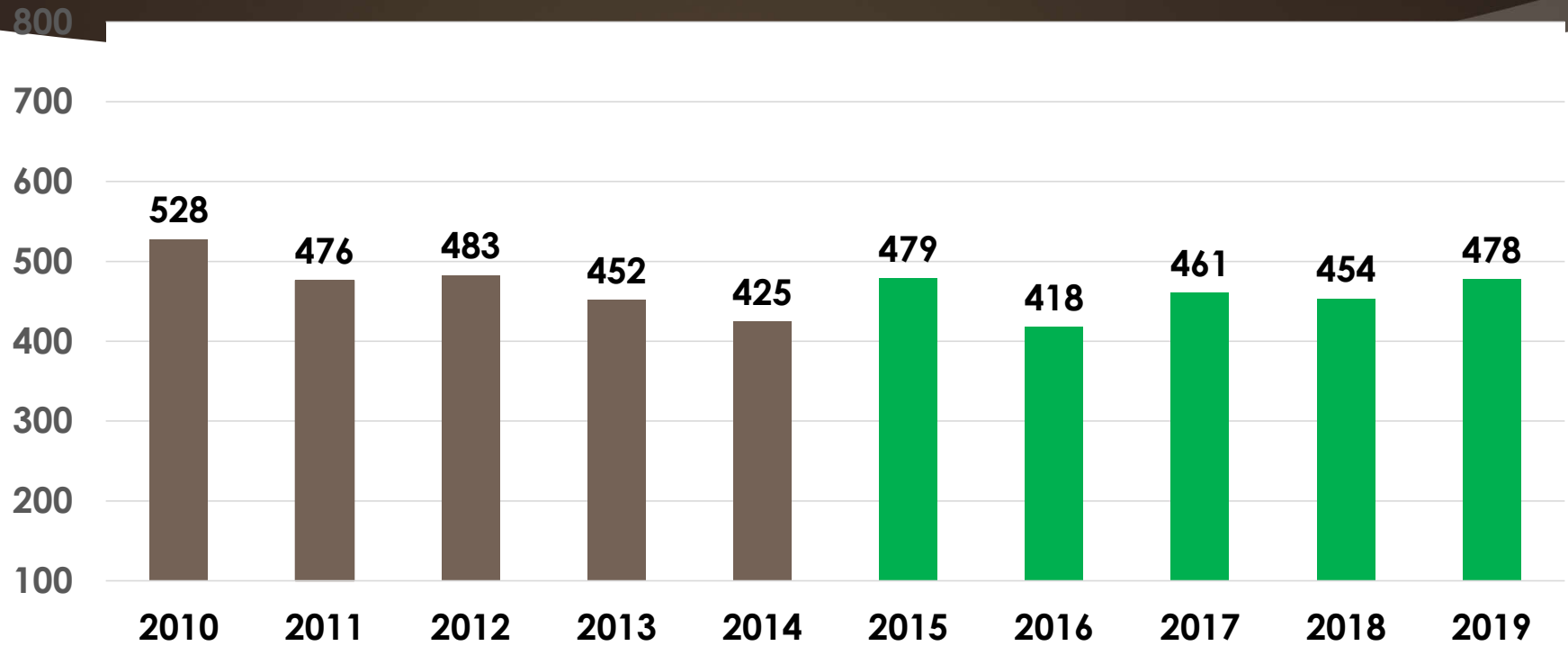
2015

2016

2017

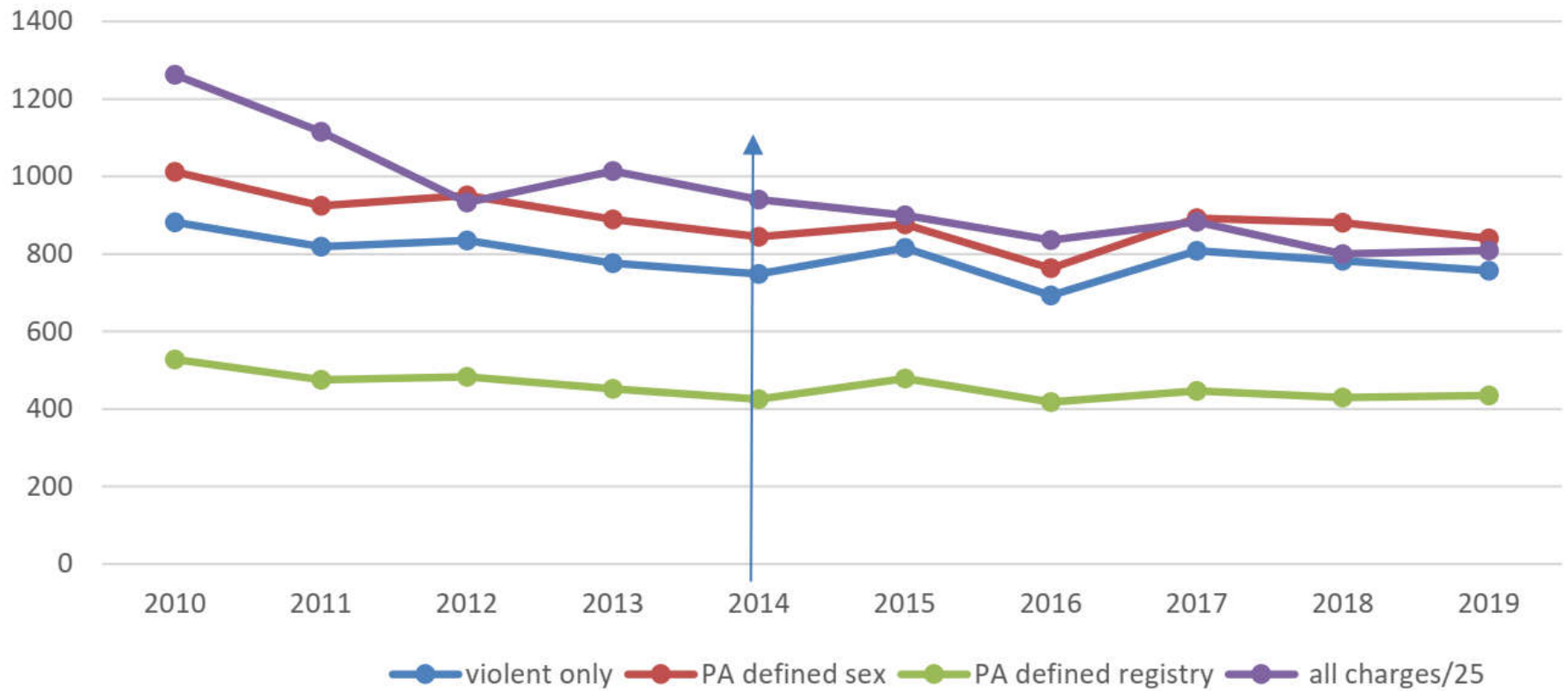
2018

2019





10 year trends in youth with sex-related charges



Additional Analyses

- ▶ To test the importance of registration as a predictor of the number of sex-related charges during this 10-year period, we ran a regression analysis using the dataset adjusted for lagged cases, with a 0/1 dummy variable for the presence or absence of the registration requirement.
- ▶ There was no statistical significance for the registration variable when the model included the year ($t=-.624$, sig. 552) or when run as a bivariate model with the dependent variable ($t=-.756$, sig=.472).



Download our research article

IT IS ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CONFERENCE APP AS A HANDOUT FOR THIS SESSION

Side Note: Youth on Youth Offenses


▶ 2009 SOMAPI report

- ▶ Youth account for 35.6% of reported offenses against youth

- ▶ [Juveniles Who Commit Sex Offenses Against Minors \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227763.pdf)
<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227763.pdf>

Center for Child Policy
A Child Maltreatment Think Tank

Issues in Brief
July 2023



Prosecution and Registration of Youth with Problematic or Illegal Sexual Behaviors

Janet F. Rosenzweig, PhD, MS, MPA
Judith S. Rycus, PhD, MSW
Mike A. Nowlin, MSSA, LISW-5
Deborah Papworth, LLM

Introduction


There are currently more than 200,000 people who are listed for life on sex offender registries for acts they committed when they were children (Juvenile Law Center, 2022). Their offenses often include acts such as simulating intercourse with similar age siblings or peers, sexual exploration with younger children, or consensual sexual contact with another youth.

There are many widely documented negative and lifelong consequences for youth placed on sex offender registries that can seriously affect their social, physical, and cognitive development and their mental health. These youth are trapped in a broad net that was cast thirty years ago, when few was known about the extremely low recidivism rate of youth who act out sexually, and during a period when the United States was politically tough on crime.

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Policy History

Nearly a century ago, sex offender registries were created as a tool to help law enforcement identify potential suspects when a sex crime occurred. After the tragic and highly publicized murders of two children, Adam Walsh, and Megan Kanka, by sex offenders in the 1990s, many



Minor Attracted Persons

A Long, Dark Shadow: Minor-Attracted People and Their Pursuit of Dignity" by Allyn Walker explores the complexities of MAPs' experiences and argue for a nuanced understanding that separates attraction from behavior. The goal is to improve the well-being of MAPs and prevent offending through better support and understanding . (AI generated comment)

The term has the potential to be misused by some, such as the NAMBLA members mentioned earlier, but that was not the focus of the research which caused the uproar in 2022.

See the NPR series 'This American Life's' edition entitled Help Wanted
See the current work of Stop it Now!



Psychosexual Development

PART 2:

NOW LET'S FOCUS ON THE
VICTIMS

Psychosexual Development of Children

A few definitions:

- ▶ **Sex Role**
- ▶ **Sex Preference**
- ▶ **Gender Identity**
- ▶ **Developmental Psychology** – is based on the premise that the successful completion of one phase is critical to the successful completion of subsequent phases



Psychosexual Development

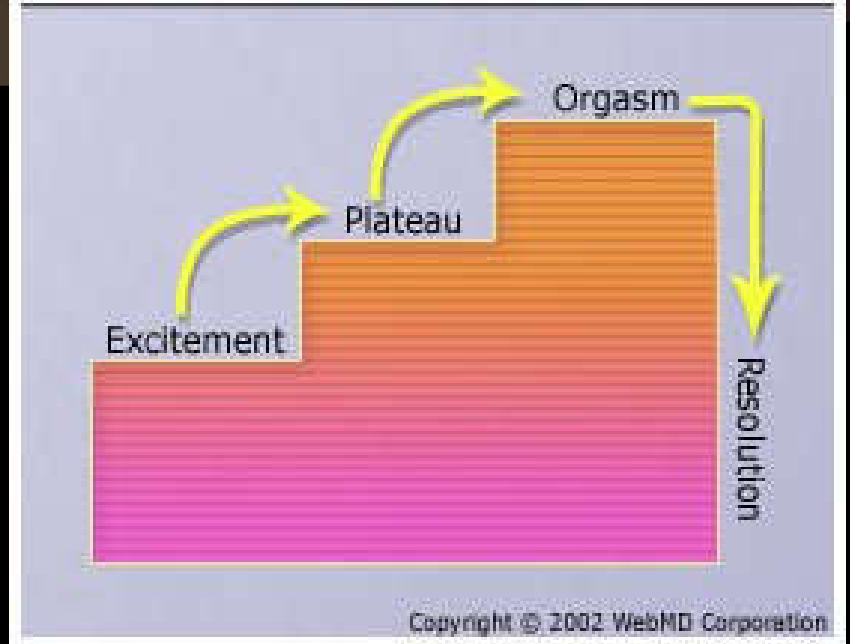
- ▶ Oral birth to 18-24 months – polymorphous perverse - babies just want to feel good!
- ▶ Anal --- to @ 36 months - learning to control their own bodies
- ▶ Phallic @ 6 years
- ▶ Latency until 11 or 12
- ▶ Adolescence

- ▶ Latency kids are often the target of pedophiles or ephhebophiles and are at risk as sex is the furthest things from their minds!
- ▶ Adolescents may find sexual attention affirming of their new-found status

Physical Fact with Emotional Impact Fact 1:

- ▶ *The human body will react to various kinds of stimulation with very specific physical manifestations*

Sexual Response Cycle





Key words!

not consciously directed,
such as breathing, the
heartbeat, and digestive
processes.

Physical sexual arousal is
an autonomic response

Key reasons why kids need to know this

- Victims may experience a physical, sexual/genital response while being victimized
 - Predators may use the response against them, convincing the child they are a willing participant because they 'enjoyed' the act.



Account from a victim

"Pull your pants down," he said.

I didn't want to lose everything he had given me. And so I did.

He put his mouth on me. I got hard. I didn't know where to look or how to feel. I squirmed against the back of the seat. He kept on going, getting into it.

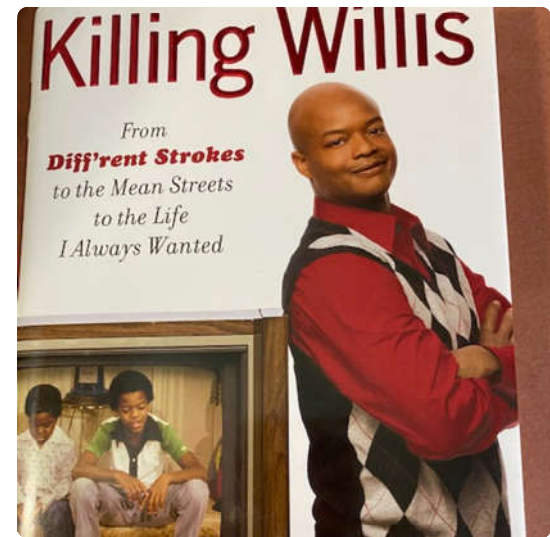
I hoped it would be over fast.

Then it happened. I came.

As confused and upset as I was, I liked the feeling.

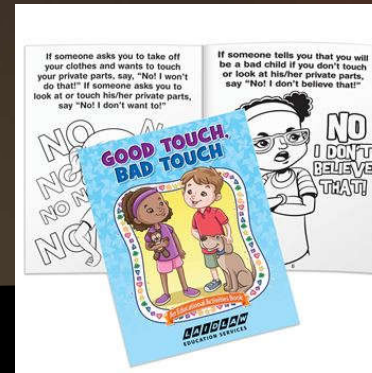
"No one had ever talked to me about sex before, but somehow I knew it was wrong for a man to do that to a boy. I was really confused because having an orgasm had felt good."

Bridges, Todd with Sarah Tomlinson. *Killing Willis*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2010. Page 68



Key reason why kids need to know this

- Victims may experience a physical, sexual/genital response while being victimized
 - This is wildly confusing for children who have experienced sexual abuse prevention education as only 'good touch/bad touch'





Thank you. This IS the first time I fully realized that I was a victim. I had a 20 something highschool teacher have an inappropriate relationship with me. I always thought I was an equal party and felt guilt about hiding it.

Nobody at all knows this ever happened and this was over 15 years ago.

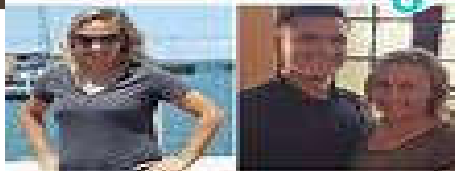
Thank you.

Knowledge
is Power!

Key reasons why kids need to know this

- Kids may confuse a physical/genital sexual response for an emotional attachment, making them vulnerable to predators.
- Adolescents and teens are particularly vulnerable.
- Physical sexual arousal decreases sexual self restraint.
- Physical sexual arousal may lead a victim to believe they participated in a sinful/forbidden act, unnecessarily adding to guilt and confusion.

Female Teacher Charged with Sexually Assaulting 13-Year-Old Male Student



HU Staff: Nyscote Hutchens @therealnyscote A former Ohio teacher has been charged with sexual assault. Brooke Rosendale, 26, sexually assaulted her 13-year-old student and has been charged



Pavlov?

- ▶ Learn the lesson of Pavlov. The good doctor and his dogs have a valuable message for us. In short, when Dr. Pavlov's canine experimental subjects completed a task correctly, a bell rang and they were rewarded with food. Soon, they began salivating at the sound of a bell with no food in sight. The sound of a bell became contiguous, or stuck together with eating. Point -- feelings and responses can get stuck together in ways that have no real meaning. Our reaction to our child's sexuality or other behaviors can cause feelings that become contiguous with sex. So – be very, very careful before instilling fear, guilt or shame to be associated with an autonomic response (see Rosenzweig' s Rule # 1)
- ▶ This applies to involuntary autonomic functions! Unlike operant conditioning– positive/negative reinforcement, punishment – which impact voluntary behaviors



Let's go back to Psych 101 for a moment:

- ▶ **Operant conditioning** is a learning method in which a specific behavior is associated with either a positive or negative consequence. Thus, this form of learning links the taking of certain voluntary actions with receiving either a reward or punishment, often to strengthen or weaken voluntary behaviors.
 - ▶ Think Skinner....
- ▶ **Classical conditioning** is a learning process focused more so on **involuntary** behaviors, using associations with neutral stimuli to evoke a specific **involuntary response**.
 - ▶ Think Pavlov.....

Key reason
why parents
need to
know this

It is unhealthy to raise children who learn to associate negative emotions with their sexual/genital arousal



Fear, guilt and shame have no place in sexual health and safety

At best, these negative emotions interfere with healthy age-appropriate sexual relationships

At worst, a child can grow into someone who needs these negative emotions to experience sexual arousal

Key reasons why prosecutors need to know this:
Side Note: Paraphrasing advice from Kevin Mulcahy
Prosecutor; CAC Symposium, 2018
Presenter at CACC 2023 “Randy and Me”

- ▶ Do not ask a male victim if they experienced arousal or climax. Odds are they did, and odds are even higher they're too ashamed to 'admit' it. They say 'no' and you've ruined the credibility of the most important witness.
- ▶ *(JR adds the same can be true for female victims)*
- ▶ If you have reason to believe the molestation might have left physical evidence, consider asking the context! Maybe ask if any bodily fluids were excreted.

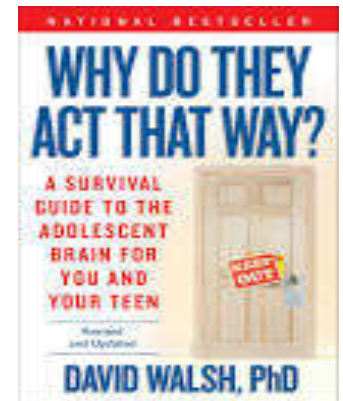


Adolescent Sexual Awakening

Part 3

Important concepts for teens

- ▶ Arousal is normal, autonomic and private
- ▶ Arousal happens to both boys and girls
- ▶ Sexual health and safety include preventing STI's and unwanted pregnancy
- ▶ Girls and boys developing brains process relationships very differently
- ▶ See David Walsh's book "Why do they Act that Way?"



Dr. Walsh told
me....

"When developing a relationship, adolescent boys and girls are interested in both the relational and physical components, but the balance is completely different. The developing brain of the adolescent male is wired to emphasize the physical side, with the interpersonal relationship secondary. Girls' brains are wired to emphasize the interpersonal relationship, with the physical relationship secondary."

Human development

- ▶ Adolescence is, by definition a time of contradictions. Twenty-first century sociologists tell us adolescence is now lasting longer than ever before, but it will eventually end!
- ▶ **The social and emotional power differential between adults and adolescents/teens now covers a longer span of time**





Point:

- ▶ While laws were being enacted that had lifelong consequences for youth who acted out sexually, restrictions increased on access to resources that promote healthy sexual development.
- ▶ This is further exacerbated now by youth having more access to pornography than quality sex information.

Side Note: Youth on Youth Offenses

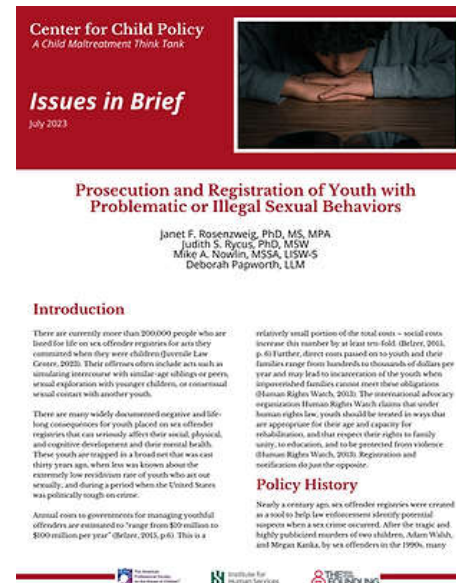
▶ 2009 SOMAPI report

- ▶ Youth account for 35.6% of reported offenses against youth

- ▶ [Juveniles Who Commit Sex Offenses Against Minors \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227763.pdf)
<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227763.pdf>

▶ More current reports show that number in creasing, particularly technology facilitated offenses

▶ Consider this in the context of adolescent brain development, and other factors in the latest Issues Brief from The Institute for Human Services, Center for Child Policy



Center for Child Policy
A Child Maltreatment Think Tank

Issues in Brief
July 2023

Prosecution and Registration of Youth with Problematic or Illegal Sexual Behaviors

Janet F. Rosenzweig, PhD, MS, MPA
Judith S. Rycus, PhD, MSW
Mike A. Nowlin, MSSA, LISW-S
Deborah Papworth, LLM

Introduction

There are currently more than 200,000 people who are listed for life on sex offender registries for acts they committed when they were children (Juvenile Law Center, 2023). These offenders often include acts such as simulating intercourse with similar age siblings or peers, sexual exploration with younger children, or consensual sexual contact with another youth.

There are many widely documented negative and lifelong consequences for youth placed on sex offender registries that can seriously affect their social, physical, and cognitive development and their mental health. These youth are trapped in a broad net that was cast thirty years ago, when few was known about the extremely low recidivism rate of youth who act out sexually, and during a period when the United States was politically rough on crime.

Annual costs to governments for managing youthful offenders are estimated to range from \$20 million to \$100 million per year (Baker, 2015, p.6). This is a relatively small portion of the total costs – social costs increase this number by at least ten-fold (Baker, 2016, p. 6). Further, direct costs passed on to youth and their families range from hundreds to thousands of dollars per year and may lead to incarceration of the youth when suspended families cannot meet their obligations (Human Rights Watch, 2013). The international advocacy organization Human Rights Watch claims that under human rights law, youth should be treated in ways that are appropriate for their age and capacity for rehabilitation, and that respect their rights to family unity, to education, and to be protected from violence (Human Rights Watch, 2013). Registration and notification do just the opposite.

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The Institute for Human Services
THE FOUNDINGS



Issues in
Identification
and Prevention



AND A
CALL TO
ACTION!

Hebephiles and
ephebophiles
thrive in an
unhealthy
sexual climate.

- ▶ These offenders generally fall into the 'regressed' or 'situational' category; the wrong combination of environmental and personal issues can trigger an offense
- ▶ School and Youth Service Administrators and their staff must know how to assess for behaviors that push boundaries
- ▶ *Transference and counter transference between authority figures and students/clients can create powerful feelings*
- ▶ We can also educate parents to be vigilant, but teens are great at keeping things from parents
- ▶ These behaviors may even be welcomed by kids, but they are ultimately harmful

Sexual Climate

Is the physical environment welcoming and conducive to emotional safety

If using the restroom or moving between classes leaves a child breathless with anxiety, the school climate is out of balance. Graffiti of any kind, and certainly sexualized graffiti must be removed. Privacy and respect must be shown in any situation involving changing clothes.

What are the policies and track record around bullying and sexual harassment?

Formal policies mean little unless administered and implemented by committed people with both skills and emotional intelligence. If you attend a school event and hear an administrator making jokes at the expense of staff or otherwise insulting them, take that as a warning signal that this environment tolerates bullying. If the staff work in an environment that disrespects or humiliates them, they may be less likely to respond to a child being disrespected or humiliated.

Sexual Climate

- ▶ **What is the policy and track record regarding teacher/staff-student contact?**
 - Are student allowed to address faculty and staff by first names?
 - Are there clear rules for both actual and virtual out of school contact between student and faculty/staff?
- ▶ A healthy sexual climate encourages interaction between students and faculty with age-appropriate boundaries. Use of first names between teachers and students requires careful consideration. In most schools it implies an artificial familiarity inconsistent with the roles.

Sexual Climate

What is the policy on dress code and how is it enforced?

Butt cleavage, breast cleavage, midriffs and suggestive slogans on clothing are not conducive to learning. It is perfectly natural for kids to push boundaries and show up to school wearing something that bends -- if not actually breaks -- the rules. Staff should react firmly and without embarrassing or humiliating the student.

How are sexuality related issues handled in the classroom?

To be sexually safe and healthy, we expect that academically appropriate language about sexual issues will be used in context in art, literature, health, biology, social studies or other classes. Sexual issues permeate the arts, and it is disingenuous to pretend they don't. Sexual violence is a theme in many historical events and sexual discrimination permeates history. Can the teachers discuss this in context? Is open discussion encouraged?

The sex abuse prevention community can help promote getting this information out in your community!

Advocate for resources in faith based, health and community organizations to support parents to become the primary sex educators of their children

The Final Thought

Parents consistently underestimate the influence they have on their kids' decisions about sex – always remember that they are watching and listening, even when they pretend not to be!



Lots of Ways to Help

Infants and Toddlers – Young School-Age Children
Preteens – Young Teenagers – Parents

**Develop a Healthy,
Responsible Sexuality**

Adapted from a brochure by the Coalition on
Responsible Parenthood and Adolescent Sexuality, Dallas, Texas.
By Janet F. Rosenzweig MS, PhD, MPA

www.SexWiseParent.com

Adults are smarter than children

- ▶ Never forget that children and most adolescents/teens are developmentally incapable of protecting themselves from a skilled pedophile. All the classroom-based prevention programs in the world are useless unless adults in the community understand the dynamics of sexual abuse of children including pedophilia, hebephilia and ephebophilia
- ▶ CARING adults must learn to be supportive and vigilant



Resources

- ▶ Sexual Climate checklists
 - ▶ 'Rosenzweig's Rules'
 - ▶ Lots of Ways to Help
- ▶ All are available as links to my other workshops for this conference or at www.SexWiseParent.com/resources

The Sex-Wise Parent presents
Dr. Rosenzweig's Rules for Parents to
Raise Sexually Safe and Healthy Children

- 1) Never forget that sexual arousal is an autonomic, reflexive response. Human beings are not responsible for getting aroused in response to a sight, sound, smell, or memory, but they certainly better be responsible for what they do with it.
- 2) Learn the lesson of Pavlov. The good doctor and his dogs have a valuable message for us. In short, when Dr. Pavlov's canine experimental subjects completed a task correctly, a bell rang and they were rewarded with food. Soon, they began salivating at the sound of a bell with no food in sight. The sound of a bell became contiguous, or stuck together with eating. Point -- feelings and responses can get stuck together in ways that have no real meaning. Our reaction to our child's sexuality or other behaviors can cause feelings that become contiguous with sex. So -- be very, very careful before instilling fear, guilt or shame to be associated with an autonomic response (see Rosenzweig' s Rule # 1)
- 3) Remember that a parent's job is to provide the tools to alleviate fear and obliterate ignorance, not add to them. Everyone has fears and questions about their own sexuality at some point.



Call to Action

- ▶ Take a stand for messaging of any type in your community that exploits adolescent sexuality
 - ▶ Any offensive ads or billboards you can think of?
- ▶ Use you're your role as someone working to promote child safety to help bring accurate information and resources into your community
 - ▶ What's being done in your child's school, sports leagues or faith-based program?
 - ▶ How can you help get parent supported to provide accurate sexuality information to this kids?

Verification codes to unlock evaluation and get credit



- ▶ CONTACT ME! DrRosenzweig@SexWiseParent.com
- ▶ Jrosenzweig@IHS-Trainet.com

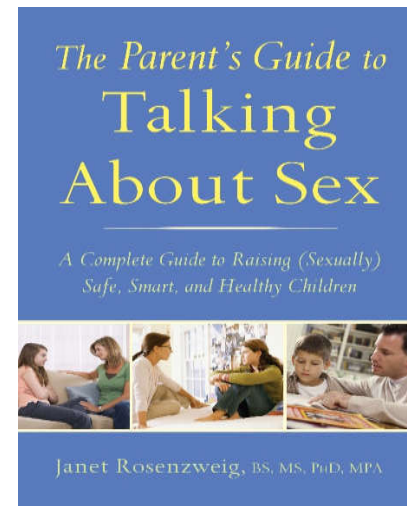
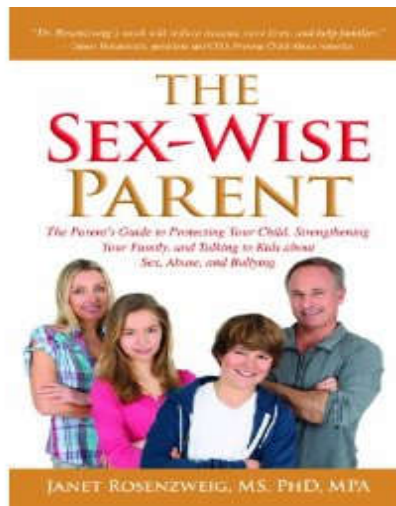


Thank you!

▶ Q and A time?

▶ DrRosenzweig@sexwiseparent.com

Promoting Sexual Health and Safety



DrRosenzweig@sexwiseparent.com

What happened

- ▶ Increased sexual freedom of the s1960's and 1970's gave way to a backlash by the 80's and 90's
- ▶ 1980's conservatism
- ▶ Neutered 1990's






“Rosenzweig’s Rules

for raising sexually safe and healthy children

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