From Victim to Abuser an Analysis of Child Sex Offenders

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FROM VICTIM TO ABUSER: AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

by

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B.S. May 2008, Old Dominion University

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ABSTRACT

FROM VICTIM TO ABUSER: AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEX OFFENDERS

Ava M. Adinolfi
Old Dominion University, 2011
Director: Dr. Karen A. Polonko

The purpose of this study is to identify potential risk factors for becoming a child sex offender, more specifically for sexually offending against a girl versus a boy victim. The 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities was used for this study. Data were drawn from 11,569 one-hour computer assisted interviews with male inmates.

The results from this study confirm one of the two hypotheses set out in this research. Compared to rapists and female object sex offenders, boy object sex offenders were more likely to report a history of sexual abuse prior to age 18. The etiological factors related to becoming a girl object sex offender are speculative. Future research should focus attention to this social problem as girls are disproportionately sexually victimized compared to boys. Regardless of type of sexual offense this study shows that those with violent offences, sexual or not, report a history of physical violence in childhood twice that of the general population. This suggests a pattern of learned
violent behavior leads to future violent acts such as sexual offending. Policy should look to eliminate all violent acts against children to prevent the molding of future sexually violent adults.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence perpetrated against any human being constitutes a profound violation, and for children, the experience is likely to be especially painful and traumatic given their vulnerable and malleable foundation. There are considerable negative consequences for victims of sexual violence such as psychological problems, risky sexual behavior, and substance abuse (Hussey et al. 2006; Noll 2005). Research shows that most victims of sexual violence in the United States are women and children, particularly female children, i.e., members of groups with less power in our culture. Estimates of child sexual abuse vary due to difficulties associated with the measurement and sampling techniques. Russell (1986) finds that 12% of girls under the age of 14 experience incest and 20% of girls under the age of 14 experience extra-familial child sexual abuse. To illustrate the extent of this social problem, on average, 25% of girls and 6% of boys are sexually victimized in childhood (Briere & Elliot 2003; Finkelhor, Moore, Hamby, & Straus 1997; Finkelhor, Hotaling, Lewis, & Smith 1990; Russell 1986).
Research suggests that the phenomena, in terms of causes and consequences, of sexual violence against boys may be very different than girls. In addition, males make up 90% of the perpetrators that sexually victimize children (Finkelhor 1986; Russell 1986). Thus, while females are more likely to be sexually victimized, males are more likely than females to perpetrate sexual violence. Females are likely victims due to their denied access to resources and power in society. This is not generally the case for males, as they hold more power in our culture. Therefore, a different understanding of male victimization must be reached.

The purpose of this research is to provide a better understanding of sexual violence, by investigating the specific etiology of sexually offending against boys versus girls. Much current research focuses on the characteristics of those victimized by sexual violence. However, there is a lack of understanding when it comes to the perpetrators of sexual violence. To understand the true nature of sexual violence and to develop preventative measures against perpetration of sexual violence it is imperative to examine the unique experiences that influence persons to sexually violate other human beings. "Children who are at risk for sexual offending are... likely to
experience maltreatment that often, but not always, includes neglect and physical and sexual abuse” (Starzyk & Marshall 2003:94-95). Examining the childhood experiences of perpetrators of sexual violence may provide insight that could potentially lead toward a proactive approach to ending sexual violence.

Child physical abuse and child sexual abuse are examined in relation to sexual offending against boys and separately girls; the later to include intra and extra-familial child sexual abuse of girls. This research will address the following question, what early forms of childhood trauma are related to later perpetrating sexual violence against boys, and separately girls?

Much prior research has focused on the relationship of child sexual abuse to future perpetration of sexual violence against children in general. The few studies that examine child physical abuse in relation to future perpetration of sexual violence focus on the relationship to perpetrating rape and not sexual abuse against children. Research also tends to group all child sexual abusers together, not classifying them by gender of the victim, or relationship to the victim. This study expands on prior research by adding these classifications and by further
examining both sexual and physical maltreatment as possible risk factors for future violent sexual offenses.

The next chapter will address prior findings concerning the etiology of perpetrating sexual violence, and address the classification of different types of offenders.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter begins with a review of previous literature that examines the relationship between child maltreatment and perpetrating sexual violence later in life.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

"Sexual victimization during childhood is perhaps the most widely researched risk factor for subsequent sexual offending" (Starzyk & Marshall 2003:96). Studies reveal that among the general population, 2.2% (Scher et al. 2004) to 16% (Finkelhor et al. 1990) of boys experience sexual abuse in childhood; however, the rate of child sexual abuse experienced by sex offenders is typically double if not triple the rate of the general population. Rates of child sexual abuse among male sex offenders range from 20% (Becker et al. 1991) to 75% (Romano & De Luca 1997).

In general, child sexual abuse is a significant predictor of future sexual offending among offenders. However, different findings emerge when examining specific types of sex offenders. "A history of victimization may be more likely for different types of sexual offenders"
Various studies organize or classify sexual offenders by the age of the victim, relationship to the victim, and gender of the victim.

Rapists vs. Child Molesters: Age of the Victim

Previous research classifies sex offenders by the age of their victims, i.e. rapists and child molesters.\(^1\) Experiencing sexual victimization in childhood, among males, has been linked to becoming a child molester in adolescence and/or adulthood. McCormack et al. (2002), Overholser (1989) and Simons et al. (2008) all found that child molesters are significantly more likely to have been sexually abused when they were children than rapists. In an offender-based comparison of child sexual abusers and rapists, Simons et al. (2008) found that 53% of child molesters who experienced child sexual abuse reported that

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\(^1\) Prior research uses general terms to describe perpetrators of sexual violence usually as "child molesters" or "rapists." The term child molester is a general term for perpetrators of sexual violence against children, not specifying whether the abuse was intra- or extra-familial. Most recent research includes offender populations, so one can propose that the general reference to child molesters may be more specific to pedophiles or extra-familial child sexual abusers, as they are more likely to be arrested. Donald Black's thesis in the *Behavior of Law* (1976) is that law varies directly with relational distance. From this, we can infer that the more closely related the offender is to the victim, the less likely he is to be arrested. Therefore, strangers are more likely to be arrested for sexually abusing a child than a child's father or uncle. Assuming this, it can be concluded that prison samples are more representative of pedophiles than child sexual abusers in general.
their perpetrator was a male. Also, 51% of child molesters who report child sexual abuse reveal that they fantasized about their victimization as they engaged in masturbatory behavior (Simons et al. 2008). These findings suggest that child molesters are not only more likely to have experienced child sexual abuse but that they are more likely to be sexually aroused by sexual acts between adults and children.

Extra vs. Intra-familial: Relationship to the Victim

Few studies distinguish between extra-familial and intra-familial child sexual abusers. Widom and Ames (1994) reviewed official reports of abuse and later arrests for various types of crimes. They found no record of arrests for incest, as adults, of those that were sexually victimized in childhood. Gebhard and colleagues' (1965) assessment of sex offenders found that only the control group2 experienced less child sexual abuse than the fathers and stepfathers who committed incest against their daughters. Therefore, Gebhard et al. revealed that a

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2 Gebhard and colleagues compiled groups of sex offenders based on the relationship to the victim, the age of the victim, the gender of the victim, and the amount of aggression used during the sex offense. From this they came up with 12 groups plus the control group: heterosexual offenders vs. children, heterosexual offenders vs. minors, heterosexual offenders vs. adults, heterosexual aggressors vs. children, heterosexual aggressors vs. minors, heterosexual aggressors vs. adults, incest offenders vs. children, incest offenders vs. minors, incest offenders vs. adults, homosexual offenders vs. children, homosexual offenders vs. minors, homosexual offenders vs. adults.
history of child sexual abuse was more prevalent among those with extra-familial victims than those who were related to their victims. In addition, sexual abuse at the hands of a non-family member was clearly associated with having a sexual interest in children. Further, this relationship was more prevalent among offenders who prefer male child victims (Lussier et al. 2005).

Girls vs. Boys: Gender of the Victim

Research classifying offenders by the gender of their victims exclusively focuses on child sexual abuse as a risk factor while ignoring physical abuse experienced in childhood. In an analysis of sex offenders, Gebhard et al. (1965) found that male sex offenders with girl victims were actually less likely to report that they had been sexually abused by an adult male in childhood. In direct contrast, sex offenders with boy victims were more likely to report being sexually abused in childhood by an adult male (Gebhard et al. 1965). More recent studies find that offenders with female victims, regardless of age, are significantly less likely to report experiences of sexual abuse in childhood than those that offend against male children (Aylwin et al. 2003; Becker & Stein 1991; Davis & Leitenburg 1987; Hanson & Slater 1988; Worling 1995).
Therefore, among males, experiencing sexual abuse in childhood appears to increase the likelihood of sexually offending against a boy versus a girl victim. According to Romano & De Luca (1997), male child sex offenders who were sexually victimized themselves by a male when they were children are at an increased likelihood of perpetrating sexual offenses against a boy victim in adulthood.

CHILD PHYSICAL ABUSE

Research shows that among the general population, 21% of boys are physically abused in childhood (Scher et al. 2004). However, the rate of child physical abuse experienced by sex offenders is much higher. Rates of child physical abuse among male sex offenders, to include rapists and child molesters, are, on average, well over 45% (Dutton & Hart 1992; Graham 1996; Simons et al. 2008).

Few studies examine the relationship between experiencing physical abuse in childhood and later perpetration of sexual violence and even less research examines any association between child physical abuse and sexual violence against children later in life. In a meta analysis of 89 studies, Whitaker et al. (2008) compared non-sex offenders and non offenders to those who sexually offended against children and found that child molesters
were more likely to have experienced physical abuse in childhood when compared to others. Child molesters were also found to have experienced more harsh discipline than the other groups (Whitaker et al. 2008). These results suggest that corporal punishment and physical abuse exist on a continuum and should be studied in relation to sexual offending against children. According to Widom and Ames (1994), boys who were physically abused, and not sexually abused, were significantly more likely to be arrested for a violent sex crime, including rape and sodomy.\(^3\)

Rapists vs. Child Molesters: Age of the Victim

Jespersen et al. (2009) performed a meta analysis consisting of nine studies examining child physical abuse in relation to perpetrating sexual violence against children and sexual violence against adults. Eight of the studies showed that the reported rates of child physical abuse victimization were higher among those who sexually victimized adults rather than children. Also, studies that compare child sexual abusers and rapists find that rapists are more likely to report physical abuse in childhood (McCormack et al. 2002; Simons et al. 2008) and typically

\(^3\) This finding is particularly important for understanding risk factors for future sexual offending because Widom and Ames find different results when they examine arrests for all sex crimes together than when they examine the arrests for different sex crimes separately.
the child abuse was characterized as more severe and more frequent (Simons et al. 2008).

**Extra vs. Intra-familial: Relationship to the Victim**

Because few studies distinguish between extra-familial child sexual abusers and intra-familial child sexual abusers, there is not much research examining the relationship between child physical abuse and perpetrating intra-familial child sexual abuse. In an analysis of incestuous fathers, Williams and Finkelhor (1990) found that incest offenders were more likely to report child physical abuse than child sexual abuse. Although the differences were not statistically significant, incest perpetrators have the highest rates of child physical abuse in Graham’s (1996) research, while pedophiles have the lowest.

**RELATIVE IMPACT OF CHILD ABUSE**

Many scholars note that assessing the relative impact of child sexual abuse versus child physical abuse on future sexual offending is difficult (Starzyk & Marshall 2003). However, careful analysis of prior research shows that both play a role and that each may create different pathways for sexual offending. Widom and Ames (1994)
compared a cohort of victims of child abuse (substantiated cases) and a non-abused, matched control group of children. They found that child sexual abuse was significantly related to future arrest for sex crimes, in general. However, further analysis revealed that boys were not significantly more likely to be arrested for a violent sex crime, rape or sodomy, if they were sexually abused in childhood. Physical abuse of boys was, in fact, found to be a significant predictor of future arrest for rape (Widom & Ames 1994). Conversely, Kruttschnitt (1989), studied rapists, violent offenders, and non-offenders, found that sexual abuse during childhood was the stronger risk factor for perpetuating acts of sexual violence in adulthood, specifically rape. Kruttschnitt’s findings are not consistent with prior research because violent offenders and rapists are both significantly more likely to report physical abuse as a child, when compared to other types of offenders. Therefore, the only plausible significant difference between the two groups, in this study, is the likelihood of experiencing sexual abuse. Prior research would suggest that results may differ among different types of sexual offenders.

As this literature review has demonstrated, much of the current research focuses on examining child sexual
abuse and its relationship to perpetrating sexual violence as an adult. Results from these studies have been mixed. Clearly, the association between these childhood experiences and later adult offending is complex—child sexual abuse does not appear to increase the risk of perpetrating all forms of sexual violence.

CLASSIFICATION OF SEX OFFENDERS

Prior research provides a framework for developing an all-encompassing definition and further classification of sex offenders. There are three criteria or characterizations necessary to fully distinguish between pedophiles and female object sex offenders: 1) age of the victim, relationship to the victim, and gender of the victim.

When it comes to age of the victim, female object sex offenders tend to disregard this as a criterion when selecting a victim. Although, female object sex offenders prefer adult females, they may choose to offend against a 12 year old girl based on proximity or convenience if an adult female is not available (Gebhard et al. 1965). However, pedophiles or male object sex offenders against

\footnote{Female object sex offenders include those that commit rape against adult women, sexual offenses against unrelated female children, and sexual offenses against related female children.}
children are specifically interested in sexually immature children as opposed to adults, male or female (Firestone 2000; Gebhard et al. 1965; Lussier et al. 2005). Further, pedophiles and female object sex offenders can be further distinguished by how they choose their victim according to gender. Pedophiles tend to prefer boy victims, but will sometimes accept a girl victim, as the most important criteria for pedophiles are that their victim be a sexually immature child. Female object sex offenders are distinctly different in that they are, most notably, sexually attracted to females and not males (Gebhard et al. 1965). In assessing the perpetrator’s relationship to their victim, one finds that this criterion is of least importance especially for female object sex offenders. Female object sex offenders are more likely to offend within the family than pedophiles due to convenience and the ideology that their children are property (Gebhard et al. 1965). However, research shows, through phallometric testing, that extra-familial child sexual offenders are more likely to be sexually attracted to children, i.e. pedophilia (Firestone 2000). Therefore, the term pedophilia refers to males who sexually offend against children, are most importantly sexually attracted to children as opposed to adults, prefer boy victims and are
more likely to offend against non-family members. However, female object sex offenders prefer and are sexually attracted to females, offend against females regardless of age or relationship, and are more likely to offend against family versus non-family members.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Many researchers agree that sexual desires are not the precursors for sexually offending against children and that other needs such as power are more appropriate for explaining sex offences (Finkelhor 1986; Sgroi 1982). A number of theoretical perspectives can be used to explain how different forms of abuse suffered in childhood can lead to detrimental effects such as future sexual offending against children. Neurobiology/physiology (Perry 1997), social learning theory (Bandura 1977; 1979), adultarchy and conflict theory of sexual stratification (Collins 1971) address the necessary components for developing an integrated theoretical model of how various forms of trauma lead some offenders to become pedophiles or female object sex offenders.

According to Perry (1997), experiences penetrate the minds of infants and children. The brain of a child is malleable and sequentially develops and organizes based on
various social, emotional, and cognitive experiences that are experienced by the child. The more primitive functions are developed first from the brainstem and the midbrain while the more complex functions of the brain are developed later in life from the limbic and cortical areas of the brain. Different forms of trauma and neglect affect the development of the brain in different ways, therefore producing variable behavioral outcomes. For example, physical abuse leads to the overdevelopment of the brainstem and the midbrain causing hyperarousal and aggression. Perry explains that this form of trauma coupled with patriarchal ideology and modeling can lead to severe violent behavior and sexual aggression later in life (Perry 1997). Social learning theory explains that children learn by modeling the behavior of their parents and other adults (Bandura 1977; 1979). Therefore, children exposed to physical abuse learn that it is acceptable to use violence to get what they desire. This can be manifested through sexual, as well as physical, violence against females such as sexual abuse and rape of girls and women.

Russell (1986) argues that males are socialized to be dominating and that this is often carried out through sexual aggression. Collins’ (1971) conflict theory of
sexual stratification further explains this concept. One of the central tenets of conflict theory is that one’s resources define the amount of power one has. Men generally have more resources making them the dominant sex. Men, by and large, hold higher status in society because of their sex, higher occupational status, and generally because they earn more money than women. These resources provide men with more control and power than women. Therefore, women are the subordinate sex due to their lack of resources. A woman’s main resource is her sexuality and without this resource she has no bargaining power with a man. According to many scholars, men use rape and sexual violence to exert control over women and therefore remove their resource (Collins 1971; Finkelhor 1986; Russell 1986). This also explains why girls who are sexually abused are more likely to be victimized again as adults and less likely to become sexual predators themselves. This theory explains much of the prior findings – the fact that girls are the vast majority of victims of child sexual abuse and incest, and women are the vast majority of victims of sexual aggression and rape. The one finding this does not explain is the sexual abuse of boys.

In this case, the logic of conflict theory can be extended to the relationship between children and adults,
adultarchy, to explain sexual violence not only perpetrated against girls but boys as well. Given that conflict theory equates resources with power, it is clear that children are a greatly oppressed group, which makes them highly vulnerable to sexual abuse perpetrated by adults. As stated by Freeman (1997: 83), "There can be no doubt that children are amongst the most vulnerable and powerless members of our societies to-day." Thus, children are devoid of resources and must rely on adults, more specifically parents, for most of their needs. This leaves them powerless and voiceless in society and unable to protect themselves from abuse by adults. Not only are males raised to dominate and oppress women, but adults in general are taught to oppress children. Therefore, if men use sexual violence to oppress women, it would make sense for adults to use sexual violence to oppress children.

A common theory is that many child molesters were once sexually abused as children themselves. However, the above theory, sometimes cited as the cycle of abuse hypothesis, has little merit in that the majority of perpetrators are males and the majority of victims are females. If the above theory were valid then there would be more female perpetrators of child sexual abuse (Finkelhor 1986). Females who are sexually abused are more likely to
internalize their symptoms than males are and therefore more likely to be re-victimized rather than become perpetrators of sexual violence. Whereas, males are more likely to externalize their symptoms and therefore, are more likely to perpetrate sexual abuse against a boy victim.

The above theoretical perspectives show that children are a vulnerable group when it comes to resources, how they learn, and brain development. Given children's malleable foundation, exposure to physical and sexual abuse can dramatically change their ability to cognitively suppress future aggression towards others.

This study tests the following hypotheses:

H1: Males convicted of girl object sexual· offences will be more likely to state a history of physical abuse in childhood than boy object sexual offenders.

H2: Males convicted of boy object sexual offenses will be more likely to state a history of sexual abuse in childhood than girl object sex offenders and rapists.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE AND PROCEDURE

Data for this analysis were obtained from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, which is a nationally representative sample of inmates in US State Prisons. Data were collected and compiled by the Bureau of the Census from October 2003 until May 2004. The data collection process included one-hour interviews using computer-assisted personal interviewing.

A stratified two-stage sampling procedure was used to narrow the population of prisons from 1,401 to 231 male facilities and the inmates from 1,115,853 to 13,098 five. Only 225 of the 231 selected prisons participated in the study. 11,569 of the male inmates were interviewed of the 13,098 male inmates that were selected for the sample. There were 1,529 inmates that did not participate. This was due to a number of inmates being released prior to the survey, refusal, or medical or security reasons. The data for this study was weighted for the demographic analysis to give a

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five Female prisons were also included in this sample; however, this study will only be focusing on male inmates as most sexual violence is perpetrated by males (Finkelhor 1986; Russell 1984).
more accurate representation of the population of prison inmates in the US during the year 2004.

MEASUREMENT

Type of offense as well as age and gender of the victim was needed to create the dependent variable as specified in the hypotheses. Respondents were grouped by type of offense and a thorough list of offenses can be found in appendix A. The "controlling offense variable," or the offense for which the inmate found himself incarcerated at the time of the interview, was recoded into a categorical variable consisting of three groups; Non-Violent Offenders, Non-Sex Violent Offenders, and Sex Offenders. Various offenses were used to classify an inmate as a Non-Violent Offender some include; Extortion, Burglary, Auto Theft, Forgery, Larceny, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Trespassing, Drug Offenses, Rioting, Habitual offender, Driving While Under the Influence, Immigration Violations, and Prostitution. Non-Sex Violent Offenders were classified by offenses such as; Murder, Manslaughter, Robbery, Arson, Abduction, and Aggravated Assault. Sex Offenders were classified as such by various offenses such as; Rape, Sexual Assault, Indecent Liberties, Lewd Acts with a Child, and Sodomy.
CATEGORIES OF SEX OFFENDERS

Questions regarding characteristics of the victim were collected based on the offense for which the inmates were serving a sentence at the time of the interview.

Rapists

Respondents with a single victim were asked “How old would you say the person [victim] was?” and respondents with multiple victims were asked “Approximately, how old would you say the youngest [victim] was?” Respondents with a victim, or their youngest victim, 12 and older were categorized as rapists. This age was chosen instead of 18 because physical and sexual maturity has begun by this point and the body more likely resembles that of an adult than a child.

Child Sex Offenders

Respondents with a single victim were asked “How old would you say the person [victim] was?” and respondents with multiple victims were asked “Approximately, how old would you say the youngest [victim] was?” Respondents with a victim, or their youngest victim, under the age of 12 were categorized as child sex offenders. This data set allowed for two different age options when deciding how to
categorize child sex offenders. Age 11 was chosen as the cap for the age of victims for child sex offenders instead of age 17 due to the physically immature nature of a child’s body under the age of 12 and to stay comparable to prior research (Gebhard et al. 1965: 54, 133, 272, 287; Finkelhor 1986: 90; Lussier et al. 2005: 1002).

Boy Object Sex Offenders

Respondents with a single victim were asked “Was the person [victim] male or female?” Then they were asked, “How old would you say the person [victim] was?” Respondents with more than one victim were asked, “Were the persons [victims] males or females?” and “Approximately, how old would you say the youngest was?” Respondents with male victim(s) under the age of 12 were categorized as boy object sex offenders. The choice was made to eliminate sex offenders with multiple victims that had both male and female victims to keep the categories clean. Therefore, the following question was excluded, “Were most of the persons males or females?”

Girl Object Sex Offenders

Respondents with a single victim were asked “Was the person [victim] male or female?” Then they were asked, “How
old would you say the person [victim] was?” Respondents with more than one victim were asked, “Were the persons [victims] males or females?” and “Approximately, how old would you say the youngest was?” Respondents with female victim(s) under the age of 12 were categorized as a girl object sex offender.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Child Sexual Abuse (dichotomous)

Respondents were asked, “Before your admission to jail, had anyone ever pressured or forced you to have any sexual contact against your will that is, touching of the genitals, oral, or anal sex?” Respondents that reported forced sexual contact were then asked, “Did this sexual contact against your will occur before or after you were 18 years old?” These questions were combined to code respondents who reported incidents of sexual contact against their will before the age of 18 as (1) and those with no incidents of sexual contact against their will prior to age 18 as (0). Those who did not answer the questions were coded as missing.
Child Physical Abuse (dichotomous)

Respondents were asked, "Before you were admitted to jail, had anyone ever pushed, grabbed, slapped, kicked, bit, shoved you, hit you with a fist, beat you up, choked you, or used a weapon... against you?" Respondents who reported "yes" were then asked, "Did the [physical assault] occur once or more than once?" Response options were "once" (1), "more than once" (2), "don't know" (7), "refused" (8), or "blank" (9). "Blank" (9) responses were those who had not experienced one of the aforementioned physical assaults and were coded as (0). Those who responded once or more than once were asked, "Did the [physical assault(s)] happen before or after you were 18 years old?" Respondent that reported physical abuse before the age of 18 were coded as (1) and the respondents that reported no incidents of physical abuse prior to age 18 were coded as (0). Those who responded "don't know" or "refused" were coded as missing.

6 The variables created from this question were not used but this question is important as it precedes and is related to the other questions used to create the child physical abuse variable.
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Educational Attainment

Respondents were asked, "Before your admission on [insert date], what was the highest grade of school you had attended?" This variable ranges from 0 (no schooling) to 18 (2 or more years of graduate school).

Race

The questionnaire asks respondents "Which of the following categories describes your race?" The options were collapsed into 4 variables: White (1), Black or African American (2), American Indian or Alaska Native (3), Asian (4), Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (4), or all other races (4).

Marital Status

Respondents were asked, "Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?" The variable was coded as such Married (1), Widowed (2), Divorced (3), Separated (Not because of incarceration) (4), Never Married (5).
DATA ANALYSIS

Chi-square tests\(^7\) were run to measure differences in rates of child physical abuse and child sexual abuse between the different types of sex offenders. These chi-square tests serve to test both hypotheses.

LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of this study is that it examines an inmate population retrospectively. Finkelhor (1986) points out that although many studies on this topic are done with inmate populations, it is impossible to generalize these findings to the general population. This is important because most sexual violence is perpetrated within the family or against someone the perpetrator knew. Cases of this nature are not typically reported knows authorities and even less result in a conviction. Most studies define the age of a child, when looking at maltreatment, up to 14 years of age. However, this data set limits the age defined for the independent variables child sexual abuse and child physical abuse to the age of 18. This difference may limit the comparisons that can be made between the findings from the current study and those of previous studies because child sexual abuse may actually

\(^7\) The results were run using the unweighted data.
include some sexual assaults perpetrated by peers. There may also be other limitations involving the measurement of child physical abuse. It was difficult to truly capture child physical abuse in a measure as peer violence may be included in the measure chosen for this study.
CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

FREQUENCIES

Both the unweighted and weighted Ns and percents are provided in Table 1 by category of offender to provide a general sense of the sample used for this study. Type of offense was available for 11,407 of the offenders in the sample. The majority of state prisoners were non-violent offenders followed by non-sex violent offenders, and finally sex offenders who only make up 11.4% of prisoners. Over 60% of sex offenders were rapists while 33.4% were child sex offenders. Of the child sex offenders, 82.8% were girl object offenders and 17.25% were boy object sex offenders.

In comparing the sample and the weighted data little to no variation is found when examining the percents by type of offender. However, the Ns for the weighted data are over 95 times the sample Ns, which is quite a large increase. For example, the sample N for boy object sex offenders is 69 and jumps to 6,609 when the data is weighted. Weighting the data is important to get a sense of what the actual population should look like but it is also important to remember that this information is only
coming from a sample, sometimes a small sample, of the population.

Table 1. Frequencies by Type of Offender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Offender</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted %</th>
<th>Weighted N</th>
<th>Weighted %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Violent Offenders</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>569,393</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Sex Violent Offenders</td>
<td>4,367</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>429,603</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenders</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>128,325</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Offenders</td>
<td>11,407</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1,127,321</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapists</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
<td>81,379</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child SO</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>40,811</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Missing)</td>
<td>(64)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,135)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sex Offenders</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>122,190</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Object SO</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>82.75%</td>
<td>31,815</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy Object SO</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17.25%</td>
<td>6,609</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Missing)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,387)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Child SO</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40,811</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic characteristics are presented in Table 2a by type of offender and Table 2b by type of sex offender.

The mean education for sex offenders was about an eleventh grade education. Of sex offenders, 63% were white, 25% were African American, 7% were American Indian, and 5% were other races. Further, 59% of rapists were white while 30%
were African American. Among child sex offenders, 76.2% and 70.9% of boy and girl object sex offenders, respectively, were white whereas 16.4% and 16.5% were African American.

Over 50% of all offenders were single with the exception of sex offenders. Of the sex offenders, 32% girl object sex offenders and 48% of boy object sex offenders were single. Thirty-four percent of boy object sex offenders and 38% of girl object sex offenders were divorced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2a. Demographic Characteristics by Type of Offender</th>
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Table 2b. Demographic Characteristics by Type of Sex Offender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Boy Object</th>
<th>Girl Object</th>
<th>Rapists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69 (6,609)</td>
<td>331 (31,815)</td>
<td>838 (81,379)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>11.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Boy Object</th>
<th>Girl Object</th>
<th>Rapists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Married</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3a shows victim characteristics for boy object sex offenders, girl object sex offenders, and rapists. Consistent with prior research, the majority of the sex offenders knew their victims. Of rapists, 14% victimized an intimate partner, 29% victimized a relative, and 57% victimized non-relatives. The distribution for child sex offenders varies from that of rapists in that 29% of rapists offended against family member while 60% of child sex offenders offended against a family member. Sixty percent of girl object sex offenders offended against
relatives whereas 51% of boy object sex offenders offended against non-family members.

Table 3a. Victim Characteristics

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boy Object</th>
<th>Girl Object</th>
<th>Rapists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>** Victim Known or Stranger**</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known</td>
<td>94.2%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ** Relationship to the Victim** |            |             |         |
| Relative                    | 49.2%      | 59.9%       | 29.1%   |
|                            | 32         | 182         | 183     |
| Non-relative                | 50.8%      | 39.5%       | 56.8%   |
|                            | 33         | 120         | 357     |
| Intimate Partner            | 0%         | .6%         | 14.1%   |
|                            | 0          | 2           | 89      |

** p<.01 Significant difference between groups (one-tailed test)

**Single Victim Offenders by Age and Sex of the Victim**

Ninety-one percent of sex offenders with a single victim had a female victim and 9% had a male victim. Of those with male victims, over 50% had a victim under the age of 12. The majority (46%) of those with female victims had a victim that was between the age of 12 and 17.
Table 3b. Percent of Sex Offenders with a Single Victim by the Victim's Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Age and Sex of victim</strong></th>
<th>Male Victim</th>
<th>Female Victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victim Under 12</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim 12-17</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim 18 or Older</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** p<.01 Significant difference between groups (one-tailed test)

Multiple Victim Offenders by Age and Sex of the Victims

Similar to the pattern for single male victim, of the sex offenders with multiple male victims, none had a victim over the age of 17. Also for both single and multiple male victims, the most common age of victims was under the age of 12 years old. In contrast the pattern for multiple female victims was different then that for single victims as those with multiple victims were most likely to have victims under age 12 while those with a single female victim was most common for age 12-17. These findings confirm prior research that shows that female object sex offenders tend to disregard the age of their victims while pedophiles prefer prepubescent males.
Table 3c. Percent of Sex Offenders with Multiple Victims by the Youngest Victim’s Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Age and Sex of victims</strong></th>
<th>All Male Victims</th>
<th>All Female Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youngest Victim Under 12</td>
<td>53.3% 16</td>
<td>53.2% 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngest Victim 12-17</td>
<td>46.7% 14</td>
<td>30.8% 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngest Victim 18 or Older</td>
<td>0% 0</td>
<td>16% 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100% 30</td>
<td>100% 156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p<.05 Significant difference between groups (one-tailed test)

STATE PRISONER’S ABUSE HISTORIES

Of the overall sample of prisoners, 36% report a history of physical abuse before age 18 and 5% report a history of sexual abuse before the age of 18. Rates for child physical abuse, in this sample, are almost twice that of the general population (Scher et al. 2004) while rates for child sexual abuse are consistent to prior rates found for the general population of 6% for severe sexual abuse (Finkelhor et al. 1997). Of those who report ever being assaulted before age 18, 18% report being physically assaulted by a parent or guardian. This suggests that peer violence is also included in this measure of child physical abuse.
CHILD MALTREATMENT AND SEX OFFENSES

The results for the Chi-square tests are presented in Table 4a and Table 4b. Results for having been subjected to physical violence under age 18 show that sex offenders, violent offenders, and non-violent offenders differ significantly on levels of physical violence. Both violent offenders and sex offenders report experiencing significantly more child physical abuse than non-violent offenders. Regarding sexual abuse, sex offenders are significantly more likely to report a history of sexual abuse before age 18 than violent and non-violent offenders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4a. Offender Status and Child Abuse History of Offender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA** %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA** %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** p<.01 Significant difference between groups (one-tailed test)

Overall, 40% of all sex offenders combined report a history of child physical abuse while 17% report a history of sexual abuse before the age of 18. This rate of child sexual abuse is consistent with prior research in that Becker et al. (1991) and Coxe et al. (2002) found similar rates of 20% and 22%, respectively. Romano & De Luca
(1997) found a much higher rate (75%) of child sexual abuse, however, they were only examining child molesters and they only had a small sample of only 24 participants.

In contrast to the first hypothesis, that males convicted of girl object sexual offences will be more likely to state a history of physical abuse in childhood than boy object sexual offenders, no significant differences were found among the different type of sex offenders when it came to child physical abuse.

However, consistent with the second hypothesis, a significant relationship is found between groups when it comes to child sexual abuse. As expected boy object sex offenders had the highest rate of child sexual abuse (26%) among other sex offenders. This finding is consistent with prior research that compares rates of child sexual abuse between sex offenders with a girl versus a boy victim (Becker & Stein 1991; Davis & Leitenburg 1987; Gebhard et al. 1965; Hanson & Slater 1988; Worling 1995).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4b. Offender Status and Child Abuse History of Sex Offenders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy Object SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p<.05 Significant difference between groups (one-tailed test)
The results from this study demonstrate that males convicted of boy object sexual offenses were significantly more likely to report a history of sexual abuse in childhood than girl object sex offenders and rapists. This study is consistent with prior research that has found that boy object sex offenders report significantly more child sexual abuse than other sex offenders (Becker & Stein 1991; Davis & Leitenburg 1987; Gebhard et al. 1965; Hanson & Slater 1988; Worling 1995). However, boy object sex offenders are the minority when it comes to types of sex offenders. The majority of sex offenders are rapists and the majority of child sex offenders are girl object sex offenders (Finkelhor 1986; Russell 1986). Therefore, more research is needed to discover the etiology behind becoming a rapists or girl object sex offender.

Given prior conceptualization, boy object sex offenders can also be characterized as pedophiles since pedophiles are interested in prepubescent children and typically prefer a boy victim (Gebhard et al. 1965; Finkelhor 1986). Further, over 50% of the pedophiles or boy object sex offenders had a victim who was a non-family
member, which is consistent with prior research (Gebhard et al. 1965; Firestone 2000) and classification of offenders laid out in previous chapters.

Results from this study did not find that males convicted of girl object sexual offences were more likely to state a history of physical abuse in childhood than boy object sexual offenders. Instead, both groups of offenders (as well as rapists) had similarly high rates of physical abuse overall. This differs from results from prior research concerning rapists (McCormack et al. 2002; Simons et al. 2008) and could be due to various factors.

One explanation is that this is a prison population where rates of child physical abuse were already expected to be high, given the violent nature of those committed to prison, especially those with non-sexually and sexually violent offenses. Rates of child physical abuse do not vary among offenders in that most, if not all, prisoners have a history of trauma in childhood. Moreover, it is imperative to remember that the rape of adults is not the only form of sexual violence and that the rape and sexual abuse of children are characterized by violence and as such child sexual abuse is one form of sexual violence. Therefore, little variation in rates of child physical abuse is a reasonable outcome. Other reasons for finding
similarly high rates of child physical violence among all types of offenders may stem from how child physical abuse was measured for this study. The data set used for this study provided several questions on physical violence that could be used as proxies for child physical abuse, but none of them were directly comparable to standard measures used in the child maltreatment research. While the measure chosen was the most similar to the measure created for child sexual abuse it was difficult to discern the differences between those that experienced child physical abuse and those that experienced physical assaults by peers. Therefore, the inclusion of peer assaults in this measure of child physical abuse would attenuate results.

There were also limitations that may have affected the results when it came to the measurement of child sex offenders, or more particularly boy object sex offenders and girl object sex offenders. Ideally, child sex offenders would be defined as having victims under the age of 15. However, this option was not available thus forcing the decision between using under 12 or under 18 to define what age of the victim qualifies a sex offender as a child sex offenders as opposed to a rapists. The decision to chose under age 12 instead of under age 18 was based on the prior research that boy object sex offenders or pedophiles
are interested in sexually immature children but prefer boys and that they are not interested in people who are sexually mature whether they are female or male.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Results from this study suggest that child sexual abuse needs immediate attention from policy makers. In addition, while this is a very important problem that needs to be addressed boy object sex offenders are the minority when it comes to sex offenders. Therefore, policy to address minimizing the number of sex offenders should be geared towards other underlying issues more directly related to becoming a female object sex offender - those that perpetrate violence against females and that constitute the largest proportion of sex offenders.

While no significant differences were found on percent child physical abuse among sex offenders, it is still imperative to note that all types of sex offenders, boy object, girl object and rapists, as well as non-sex violent offenders had significantly higher rates of child physical abuse than non-violent offenders and that their rates were twice that of the general population. As child physical abuse is related to higher rates of all forms of subsequent violence, non-sexual and sexual (rapists and child
offenders), prevention of violence against children is a social issue that is obviously critical to address in policy in the future.

As per prior research, successfully preventing child physical abuse must start with eradicating corporal punishment as an acceptable and legal means of disciplining children as corporal punishment and child physical abuse exists on a continuum. As long as the line is blurred between corporal punishment and physical abuse there will be violence in the lives of our children that will continue to be passed down from generation to generation while infiltrating our greater community.

Policy should look to a more preventative model that seeks to educate children and parents about how to treat others with dignity and respect regardless of age. A model that spreads equality to children promotes a less violent society where power and domination are not coveted. Eliminating corporal punishment is a shining example of how to promote this ideology. Encouraging equality and reducing violence against children are essential to ending sexual violence.
REFERENCES


Non-Violent Offenses:

BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION/INTIMIDATION
Blackmail
Coercion
Demanding Things by Threat
Extortion
Intimidation
Menacing
Menacing with a Deadly Weapon
Obtain Menace (Extortion)
Oral Threat
Racketeering
Terroristic Threat
Threat to Bomb
Threat to Burn
Threatening Communications
Threatening to Commit Offense
Extortion, Attempted
Extortion, Conspiracy

HIT AND RUN DRIVING
Hit and Run with Bodily Injury
Leaving the Scene of an Accident with Bodily Injury
Hit and Run with Bodily Injury, Attempted
Hit and Run with Bodily Injury, Conspiracy

BURGLARY
Accessory to Burglary
Aiding and Abetting in Storehouse Breaking
B and E (Breaking and Entering)
BEL (Breaking and Entering with Larceny)
BELDT (Breaking and Entering with Larceny in the Day Time)
BELNT (Breaking and Entering with Larceny in the Night Time)
BENT (Breaking and Entering in the Night Time)
Breaking and Entering with Intent to Commit Larceny
Breaking and Entering
Breaking into a Deposit Box or ATM
Burglary
DHB (Dwellinghouse Breaking)
Dwellinghouse Breaking
Entering a Building while Armed to Steal
Entering Without Breaking with Intent to Commit a Felony
House Breaking
Illegal Entry, with Intent to Commit a Felony
Malicious Burglary of Property
Safecracking
Simple Burglary
Storehouse Breaking
Burglary, Attempted
Burglary, Conspiracy

**AUTO THEFT**
Altering Auto Serial Number Plate
Auto Theft
Conversion of a Motor Vehicle
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
Larceny of an Automobile
Possession of a Stolen Vehicle
Receiving and Transferring a Stolen Vehicle
Stealing a Motor Vehicle
Taking a Vehicle
Theft of a Motor Vehicle
Auto Theft, Attempted
Auto Theft, Conspiracy

**FORGERY/FRAUD**
Aiding and Abetting a Forgery
Altering Serial Number (Other than Auto)
Bad Check
Bogus Check
Cheating by False Pretenses
Check Fraud
Check Law Violation
Cold Checks
Confidence Game
Conversion (Fraudulent)
Counterfeiting
Criminal Impersonation
Delivering a Cold Check
Disposing of Mortgaged Property
Distributing a Forged or Bogus Check
False Pretenses
Fictitious Check
Forgery
Forgery of Credit Device
Fraud
Fraud by Check
Fraudulent Representation
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card
Impairing a Security Interest
Injury to Bank Deposits
Insufficient Funds Check
Interfering with a Security Interest
Interstate Transportation of Forged Securities
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Checks
Issuing a Check Without Funds
Issuing a Fictitious Check
Issuing Worthless Checks
Larceny by Check
No Account
Obtaining a thing of Value (Money) by False Pretenses
Obtaining Unauthorized Control Over Property
Passing a Forged or Bogus Check
Passing a Worthless Check
Publishing a Forged Instrument
Purchase under a Fictitious Name
Short Check
Stealing a Thing of Value by Deceit
Swindling
Theft by Deception
Theft by Worthless Checks
Trafficking Stolen Credit Card
UFIC (Uttering a Forged Instrument, Check)
UFIW (Uttering a Forged Instrument in Writing)
Unlawfully Obtaining Telephone Services without Intention to Pay
Uttering a Cold Check
Uttering a Forged or Bogus Instrument
Uttering a Forged or Bogus Check
Violation of Check Law
Worthless Checks
Forgery/Fraud, Attempted
Forgery/Fraud, Conspiracy

GRAND LARCENY - THEFT OVER $200
Boosting (Shoplifting), Grand
Burglary of Contents of a Motor Vehicle
Grand Larceny
Grand Stealing
Larceny by Bailee, Grand
Larceny from an Automobile, Grand
Larceny from a person, Grand
Mail Theft
Pick-pocketing, Over $200
Removal of Auto Parts, Grand
Shoplifting, Grand
Snatch and Grab, Grand
Stealing Cattle
Stealing, Grand
Stealing a Thing of Value, Except a Motor Vehicle, Grand
Theft, Grand
Theft from a Motor Vehicle, Grand
Theft from a person, Grand
Theft of Rental Property, Grand
Larceny/Theft, $200 or Over (Grand) Attempted
Larceny/Theft, $200 or Over (Grand) Conspiracy

PETTY LARCENY - THEFT UNDER $200
Boosting (Shoplifting), Petty
Burglary of Contents of a Motor Vehicle
Larceny from an Automobile, Petty
Larceny from a Person, Petty
Larceny/Theft, Under $200 (Petty)
Misdemeanor Theft
Petit Larceny
Petty Larceny
Pick-pocketing, Under $200
Removal of Auto Parts, Petty
Shoplifting, Petty
Snatch and Grab, Petty
Stealing a Thing of Value, Except a Motor Vehicle, Petty
Stealing from a person, Petty
Stealing License Plates, Petty
Stealing, Petty
Theft from a Motor Vehicle, Petty
Theft of Rental Property, Petty
Theft, Petty
Larceny/Theft, Under $200 (Petty), Attempted
Larceny/Theft, Under $200 (Petty), Conspiracy

LARCENY/THEFT - VALUE UNKNOWN
Burglary of Contents of a Motor Vehicle
Larceny
Larceny from an Automobile, Value Unknown
Larceny from a person, Value Unknown
Larceny/Theft-Value Unknown
Pick-pocketing, Value Unknown
Purse Snatching, No Force or Unspecified
Removal of Auto Parts, Value Unknown
Shoplifting, Value Unknown
Snatch and Grab, Value Unknown
Stealing a Thing of Value, Except a Motor Vehicle, Value Unknown
Stealing License Plates, Value Unknown
Stealing, Value Unknown
Theft of Rental Property, Value Unknown
Theft of Services
Theft of Services (i.e. Cable TV Signals)
Theft from a Motor Vehicle, Value Unknown
Theft from a Person, Value Unknown
Theft, Value Unknown
Larceny/Theft-Value Unknown, Attempted
Larceny/Theft-Value Unknown, Conspiracy

EMBEZZLEMENT
Embezzlement
Misapplication of Money or Property
Embezzlement, Attempted
Embezzlement, Conspiracy

STOLEN PROPERTY - RECEIVING
Concealing Stolen Property
Obtaining Control over Stolen Property
Possession of Stolen Property
Receiving Stolen Property
RSP (Receiving Stolen Property)
Stolen Property, Possession
Stolen Property, Receiving
Stolen Property, Attempted
Stolen Property, Conspiracy

STOLEN PROPERTY - TRAFFICKING
Sale of Stolen Property
Stolen Property, Trafficking
Transportation of Stolen Property
Stolen Property-Trafficking, Attempted
Stolen Property-Trafficking, Conspiracy

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY
Criminal Damage to Property
Criminal Mischief
Criminal Tampering
Destruction of Property
Malicious Mischief
Tampering with Motor Vehicle Without Consent
Unlawful Killing of Livestock
Vandalism
Destruction of Property, Attempted
Destruction of Property, Conspiracy

HIT/RUN DRIVING - PROPERTY DAMAGE
Hit and Run Driving with Property Damage
Leaving the Scene of an Accident with Property Damage

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF VEHICLE
Entering a Motor Vehicle
Failure to Return a Rented Vehicle
Joyriding
Unauthorized Entry of a Motor Vehicle
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle
Using Car Without Owner's Consent
Unauthorized use of Vehicle, Attempted
Unauthorized use of Vehicle, Conspiracy

TRESPASSING
Criminal Trespass (Against Property)
Entering, Unspecified
Failure to Leave When Ordered
Illegal Entry, with No Intent to Commit a Larceny
Trespass (Against Property)
Unauthorized Entry
Trespassing, Against Property

PROPERTY OFFENSES - OTHER
Computer Crimes
Pirating Tapes and Videos
Plagiarism
Property Offenses, Other Types, N.E.C.
Other Property, Attempt, N.E.C.
Other Property, Conspiracy, N.E.C.
Escape Implements (Tools)
Possession of Burglary Tools
Attempt to Possess Burglary Tools
Conspiracy to Possess Burglary Tools

TRAFFICKING - HEROIN
Delivery of Heroin
Distributing or Dispensing Heroin
Importing or Smuggling Heroin
Manufacture of Heroin
Possession of Heroin for Sale or Other Disposal
Sale of Heroin
Trafficking in Heroin
Trafficking, Heroin, Attempted
Trafficking, Heroin, Conspiracy

TRAFFICKING - COCAINE OR CRACK
Delivery, trafficking, sale, importation, manufacturing of Cocaine or Crack
Possession of Cocaine or Crack with intent to Distribute or sell
Distributing, trafficking of Cocaine or Crack, Attempted
Distributing, trafficking of Cocaine or Crack, Conspiracy

TRAFFICKING - OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Delivery of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Delivery of Narcotic other than Heroin
Distributing or Dispensing Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Distributing or Dispensing Narcotic other than Heroin, Cocaine, or Crack
Importing or Smuggling Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Importing or Smuggling Narcotics other than Heroin, Cocaine, or Crack
Manufacture of Narcotic other than Heroin, Cocaine, or Crack
Narcotics other than Heroin, Possession and Sale
Possession for Sale or other Disposal of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Possession for Sale or other Disposal of Narcotic other than Heroin, Cocaine, or Crack
Sale of Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
Sale of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Sale of Narcotic other than Heroin, Cocaine, or Crack
Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs or Hallucinogens
Trafficking, Other Controlled Substances
Unlawful Disposal of Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
Unlawful Disposal of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Trafficking, Other Controlled Substances, Attempted
Trafficking, Other Controlled Substances, Conspiracy
TRAFFICKING MARIJUANA/HASHISH
Cultivation of Marijuana
Delivery of Marijuana or Hashish
Distribution of Marijuana or Hashish
Importing or Smuggling Marijuana or Hashish
Marijuana or Hashish, Possession and Sales
Possession of Marijuana or Hashish for Sale or other Disposal
Produce or Prepare Marijuana or Hashish
Sale of Marijuana or Hashish
Trafficking in Marijuana or Hashish
Trafficking, Marijuana or Hashish, Attempted
Trafficking, Marijuana or Hashish, Conspiracy

TRAFFICKING - DRUG UNSPECIFIED
Trafficking, Drug Unspecified
Trafficking, Drug Unspecified, Attempted
Trafficking, Drug Unspecified, Conspiracy

POSSESSION/USE - HEROIN
Possession of Heroin
Possession/Use, Heroin
Use of Heroin
Possession/Use, Heroin, Attempted
Possession/Use, Heroin, Conspiracy

POSSESSION/USE - COCAINE OR CRACK
Possession/use of Cocaine or Crack
Possession/use of Cocaine or Crack, Attempted
Possession/use of Cocaine or Crack, Conspiracy

POSSESSION/USE - OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Obtaining Dangerous Drug
Possession of Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
Possession of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Possession of Prescription Drugs
Use of Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
Use of Dangerous Drug or Hallucinogen
Possession/Use, Other Controlled Substances, Attempted
Possession/Use, Other Controlled Substances, Conspiracy

POSSESSION/USE - MARIJUANA/HASHISH
Possession/Use, Marijuana or Hashish
Use of Marijuana or Hashish
Possession/Use, Marijuana or Hashish, Attempted
Possession/Use, Marijuana or Hashish, Conspiracy

POSSESSION/USE - DRUG UNSPECIFIED
Possession, Use, Drug Unspecified

HEROIN VIOLATION - OFFENSE UNSPECIFIED
Heroin, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession
Heroin, Offense not Specified
COCAINE OR CRACK VIOLATION OFFENSE UNSPECIFIED
Cocaine/Crack, Offense not specified
Cocaine/Crack, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - OFFENSE UNSPECIFIED
Controlled Substances or Enumerated Drugs, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession
Controlled Substances or Enumerated Drugs, Offense Unspecified
Dangerous Drugs or Hallucinogens, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession
Dangerous Drugs or Hallucinogens, Offense Unspecified
Narcotics, Except Sales-Traffic, Use or Possession
Narcotics, Offense Unspecified
Narcotics other than Heroin, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession
Narcotics other than Heroin, Offense Unspecified
Controlled Substance Violation, Offense Unspecified

MARIJUANA/HASHISH VIOLATION - OFFENSE UNSPECIFIED
Marijuana or Hashish, Except Sales-Traffic, Use, or Possession
Marijuana or Hashish, Offense Unspecified

DRUG OFFENSES - VIOLATION/DRUG UNSPECIFIED
Drug Abuse, Neither Offense nor Type or Drug Specified
Drug Offenses, Activity and Drug Unspecified
False Prescription for Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
False Prescription for Dangerous Drug
False Prescription for Narcotic other than Heroin
Forging or Uttering Prescription for Controlled Substance or Enumerated Drug
Forging or Uttering Prescription for Dangerous Drug
Forging or Uttering Prescription for Narcotic other than Heroin
Fraudulent Prescription of Drugs
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
Possession of Drug Tools
Possession of Hypo and Syringe
Traffic in Controlled Substance other than Drugs
Unlawfully Obtaining Drugs
Violation of Drug Free Zones
Writing an Illegal Prescription for Drug

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY
Aggravated Escape
Breaking out from Prison or Jail
Escape from Custody
Escape from Prison or Jail
Flight from Prison or Jail
Simple Escape
Escape from Custody, Attempted
Aiding Another to Escape from Jail
Aiding Escape
Forcibly Rescuing a Prisoner
Harboring a Fugitive
Escape from Custody, Conspiracy

**FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION**
Flight to Avoid Prosecution
Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Attempted
Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Conspiracy

**WEAPON OFFENSE**
Aggravated Weapons Violation
Armed while Committing a Crime
Armed with a Pistol
Carrying Ammunition
Carrying a Concealed Weapon
Carrying Explosive Devices
Carrying a Firearm
Exhibiting and Flourishing a Deadly and Dangerous Weapon
Firing a Weapon
Incendiary Device, Possessing, or Teaching
Possession of Explosive Devices
Possession of Firearms
Possession of Firearm after Felony Conviction
Reckless Use of Fire, Incendiary Devices, or Explosives
Selling a Weapon
Weapon Offenses
Weapons Offense, Attempted
Weapons Offense, Conspiracy

**PAROLE VIOLATION**
Parole Violation
Parole Suspension
Straight Parole Violation
Violation of Parole

**PROBATION VIOLATION**
Probation Violation
Revocation of a Deferred Sentence
Revocation of a Suspended Sentence
Violation of Probation

**RIOTING**
Inciting a Riot
Mob Action
Participating in a Riot
Riot
Rout
Riot, Attempting to Incite

**HABITUAL OFFENDER**
Convicted 3 Times of a Felony
Habitual Criminal
Habitual Criminal Act
Habitual Felony
Habitual Felony Conviction (HFC)
Habitual Offender
HFC (Habitual Felony Conviction)
Persistent Violator of the Law
PFC (Prior Felony Conviction)
Previous Felony Convictions
Prior Felony Conviction

CONTEMPT OF COURT
Contempt of Court
Failure to Pay Fines
Violation of Protective Order
Violation of Restraining Order

OFFENSES AGAINST COURTS, LEGISLATURES AND COMMISSIONS
Bond Jump
Bribing aJuror or Witness
Corruptly Influencing a Witness
Court Offenses
Failure to Appear
Failure to Appear on Bail Bond
Failure to Comply with Order of a Circuit Court
Intimidation of a Witness
Offering False Evidence
Perjury
Subordination of Perjury
Tampering with Evidence
Tampering with a Witness
Perjury, Attempted
Court Offenses, Attempted
Court Offenses, Conspiracy

TRAFFIC OFFENSES - MINOR
Operating a Motor Vehicle as a Habitual Offender
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without a License
Operating an Unregistered Motor Vehicle
Traffic Offenses, Except Drunk Driving
Traffic Offenses, Minor

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
Causing Injury While Operating Auto Under Influence of Intoxicating Liquor
Driving While Intoxicated
Drunk Driving
DWI, Driving While Intoxicated

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol
Driving Under the Influence, Unspecified
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE - DRUGS
Driving While Under the Influence of Narcotics
Driving Under Influence of Drugs

FAMILY RELATED OFFENSES
Abandonment
Cruelty to Wife
Custodial Interference
Desertion
Failure to Provide
Interference with Custody
Non-Support, Family Related Offenses
Non-Support of Spouse or Children

DRUNKENNESS/VAGRANCY/DISORDERLY CONDUCT
Begging
Disorderly Conduct
Disorderly Person
Drunkenness
Drunk and Disorderly
Intoxication
Loitering
Unlawful Assembly
Vagabondage
Vagrancy
Drunkenness/ Vagrancy/ Disorderly Conduct

MORALS/DECENCY - OFFENSE
Adultery
Bigamy
Buggery, No Force
Crime Against Nature, No Force
Exhibitionism
Incest
Indecent Exposure
Indecent and Immoral Practices with Another Adult Person
Indecent Language Over Phone
Lewd and Wanton Behavior
Obscene Phone Call
Offense Against Morals/Decency
Peeping Tom
Sexual Offenses, Except Sexual Assaults, Commercialized Sex
Sodomy, No Force
Trespass by Peeping Tom
Unnatural Intercourse
Using Indecent Language Over Phone
Offense Against Morals/Decency, Attempted
Offense Against Morals/Decency, Conspiracy

IMMIGRATION VIOLATIONS
Harboring Illegal Immigrants
Illegal Entry into the United States
OBSTRUCTION - LAW ENFORCEMENT
Compounding a Felony
Concealing Death
Failure to Give Information
Failure to Render Assistance
Failure to Report Fire
False Information/Name to Police Officer
Hindering a Police Officer
Obstruction of Justice
Obstruction of Law Enforcement
Promoting Prison Contraband
Resisting Arrest
Resisting Authority
Traffic with a Prison Inmate
Withholding Name of Person Who Committed Crime
Obstruction, Attempted
Obstruction, Conspiracy

INVASION OF PRIVACY
Harassment
Invasion of Privacy
Malicious Vexation
Stalking
Wire Tapping

COMMERCIALIZED VICE
Bookmaking
Commercialized Sex
Commercialized Vice
Displaying or Producing Pornographic Movies
Gambling
Keeping a House of Ill-repute
Illegal Possession of Obscene Materials
Obscenity, Unspecified
Pandering
Pimping
Procuring Women
Prostitution
Soliciting for Prostitute
Trafficking in Obscene Materials (Possession, Distribution, Sales, Mailing, Production)
Vice Offense

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS
Bootlegging
Liquor Law Violations Excluding Drunkenness and DWI
Maintaining Unlawful Drinking Establishment
Manufacturing Liquor
Operating a Still
Possession & Transport
Sale of Alcohol to a Minor
Selling Liquor

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES – OTHER
Civil Rights Violation
Contraband
Cruelty to/Abuse of Animals
Delay Mail
Disinterment of a Human Body
Failure to Appear for Work in Lieu of Induction (Draft Evasion)
Hitch Hiking
Income or Sales Tax Evasion
Interest and Penalties
Libel
Money Laundering
Non-Payment of Debts
Obstructing a Passageway
Public Order Offenses, Other
Racketeering
Sounding a False Alarm
Slander
Taxation and Revenue Offenses
Traffic in Controlled Substance Other than Drugs
Traffic in Non-Controlled Substance
Violation of Fish and Game Law or Relocation
Violation of Local Optional Law
Public Order Offenses, Other, Attempted
Public Order Offenses, Other, Conspiracy

BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST
Abuse of Official Authority or Position
Bribery, Excluding Bribery of Court and Law Enforcement Officials
Bribery, Giving, Offering, or Receiving
Conflict of Interest
Gratuity, Giving, Offering, or Receiving
Kickback, Giving, Offering, or Receiving
Influence
Attempt to Commit Bribery
Conspiracy to Commit Bribery

JUVENILE OFFENSES
Aggravated Juvenile Delinquency
Curfew Violation
Incorrigible
Incorrigible Juvenile Delinquent
Juvenile Delinquent
Juvenile Status Offense
Minor Possessing Alcohol
Misrepresentation of Age – Minor
Runaway
Truant
FELONY - UNSPECIFIED
Aiding and Abetting a Felony
Felony - Third Degree
Felony, Unspecified
Attempted Felony
Felony-Unspecified, Attempted
Conspiracy to Commit a Felony
Felony-Unspecified, Conspiracy

MISDEMEANOR UNSPECIFIED
Misdemeanor

OTHER
Accessory
Accomplice
Aiding and Abetting
Conspiracy
Criminal Attempt
Criminal Negligence
Criminal Solicitation
Other

EMBEZZLEMENT (FEDERAL ONLY)
Embezzlement, Bank
Embezzlement, Benefit Plan
Embezzlement, Postal

FRAUD (FEDERAL ONLY)
Bank Fraud
False Oath of Bankruptcy
Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Access Services
Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Computers
Fraud, Bondsman
Fraud for Government Employment
Fraud, Postal
Fraud, Servicemen's Dependent's Allowance Act
Fraud, Veterans Benefits
Impersonation of Federal Official
Impersonation of Foreign Diplomats, Consuls or Officers
Impersonation of U.S. Citizen
Passport Fraud

FORGERY (FEDERAL ONLY)
Forgery, Altering Checks, Money Orders, Bonds, Legal Documents
Forgery, Altering or Removing Motor Vehicle Identification Number
Forgery, Postal, including Money Orders
Forgery, Transport Forged Checks, Money Orders, Travelers Checks
Forgery, U.S. Securities

COUNTERFEITING (FEDERAL ONLY)
Counterfeiting, Money or Securities, including Altering Currency
Counterfeiting, Postal, including Money Orders
REGULATORY OFFENSES (FEDERAL ONLY)
Banking and Insurance Laws
Bird, Fish and Game Laws
Communications Act
Custom Laws, Including Removal of Property to Prevent Seizure,
Failure to Report Monetary Instrument
Customs Laws, Smuggling, Tariff, Other
Customs Laws, Undervaluation and Other Custom Frauds
Election Laws
Food and Drug
Labor and Social Welfare Laws
Maritime Laws
Motor Carriers Act
Railroad Laws, Retirement Act, Unemployment Insurance

TAX LAW (FEDERAL ONLY)
Internal Revenue - Alcohol Tax, Violation of IRLL
Internal Revenue - Excise Taxes
Internal Revenue - Gambling
Internal Revenue - Income Tax Evasion
Internal Revenue - Inheritance Taxes
Internal Revenue - Social Security Taxes
Internal Revenue - Withholding Taxes

RACKETEERING/EXTORTION (FEDERAL ONLY)
Extortion, Sending Threats Through Mail
Extortion, Sending Threats in Interstate Commerce, Bomb Threat by Phone
Extortion, Credit Card Transactions
Labor Racketeering
Racketeering, Interference with Commerce by Threats or Violence
Racketeering, Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia
Racketeering, Laundering of Monetary Instruments
Racketeering, Prohibition of Illegal Gambling Businesses
Racketeering, Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering Activity
RICO

MILITARY OFFENSE (FEDERAL ONLY)
Military Offense

ESPIONAGE (FEDERAL ONLY)
Espionage

Non-Sex Violent Offenses:

MURDER
Accessory After the Fact, Murder
Accessory to Murder
Felony Murder
Murder
Murder Accessory After the Fact
Willful Murder
Assault and Battery by Force Likely to Produce Death
Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill
Assault with Intent to Kill
Malicious Striking and Wounding with Intent to Kill
Murder, Attempted
Shooting with Intent to Kill
Conspiracy to Commit Murder
Murder, Conspiracy

UNSPECIFIED HOMICIDE
Homicide
Homicide - Willful Kill
Unspecified Homicide
Unspecified Homicide, Attempted/Conspiracy

VOLUNTARY/NONNEGLIGENCE MANSLAUGHTER
Manslaughter with Intent
Non-negligent Manslaughter
Pre-meditated Manslaughter
Voluntary Manslaughter
Voluntary/Non-negligent Manslaughter, Attempted/Conspiracy

MANSLAUGHTER - VEHICULAR
Causing Death by Operating Auto While Under Influence of Drugs or Alcohol
Manslaughter, Vehicular
Reckless Homicide, Vehicular
Vehicular Manslaughter
Manslaughter, Vehicular, Attempted
Manslaughter, Vehicular, Conspiracy

MANSLAUGHTER - NON-VEHICULAR
Involuntary Manslaughter
Manslaughter
Manslaughter, Non-Vehicular
Negligent Homicide
Negligent Manslaughter
Attempted Manslaughter
Manslaughter, Non-Vehicular, Attempted
Manslaughter, Non-Vehicular, Conspiracy

KIDNAPPING
Abduction
Aggravated Kidnapping
Detaining a Female
Detaining Person
False Imprisonment
Felonious Restraint
Holding Hostage
Kidnapping
Simple Kidnapping
Kidnapping/Abduction, Attempted
Kidnapping/Abduction, Conspiracy

ARMED ROBBERY
Aggravated Robbery
Aiding and Abetting Robbery
AR (Armed Robbery)
Armed Robbery
Armed Burglary
Assault and Robbery
Carjacking
Forcibly and Violently Demanding Money from Another
Forcible Robbery
Heist, Armed
Mugging, Armed
Robbery, Armed
Robbery by Force
Robbery with Violence
Robbery with Firearms
Robbery with D D W (Dangerous and Deadly Weapon)
Robbery, Unspecified
Armed Assault with Intent to Rob
Armed Robbery, Attempted
091 Assault and Battery with Intent to Rob
Assault with Intent to Commit Robbery
Carjacking, Attempted
Armed Robbery, Conspiracy
Carjacking, Conspiracy

UNARMED ROBBERY
Heist
Heist, Unarmed
Mugging
Mugging, Unarmed
Purse Snatching, Forcible
Simple Robbery
Strongarm Robbery
Unarmed Robbery
Unarmed Robbery, Attempted
Unarmed Robbery, Conspiracy

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Aggravated Assault
Aggravated Battery
Armed Assault
Assault, Aggravated
Assault and Battery
Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon
Assault, First Degree
Assault on a Child
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon
Assault with a Deadly Weapon
Assault with Intent to Commit a Felony
Assault with Intent to Commit a Moral Offense
Assault with Intent to Maim or Wound
Assault with a Motor Vehicle
Assault, Unspecified
AWIGBH (Assault with Intent to do Great Bodily Harm)
Criminal Injury to Persons
Domestic Violence
Felonious Assault and Battery
Felonious Maiming
Firing a Weapon into a Dwellinghouse
Maiming and Mutilation
Maiming and Wounding
Malicious Cutting and Wounding
Malicious Shooting and Wounding
Malicious Shooting without Wounding
Mayhem
Point, Aim, and Discharge a Deadly Weapon
Striking and Beating with a Weapon
Shooting and Wounding without killing
Unlawful Wounding
Vehicular Assault
Wounding
Aggravated Assault, Attempted
Aggravated Assault, Conspiracy

SIMPLE ASSAULT
Assault, Simple
Hazing
Misdemeanor Assault
Simple Assault
Striking and Beating
Threat to do Bodily Harm
Simple Assault, Attempted
Simple Assault, Conspiracy

ASSAULTING PUBLIC OFFICER
Assault of a Corrections Officer
Assault on a Fireman
Assault on a Public Safety Officer
Striking a Public Safety Officer
Threatening a Public Safety Officer
Assault, Public Safety Officer, Attempted
Assault, Public Safety Officer, Conspiracy

CHILD ABUSE
Child Abuse
Cruelty to Juvenile
Child Abuse, Attempted
Child Abuse, Conspiracy
VIOLENT OFFENSES - OTHER
Abortion
Aiding a Suicide
Assault, Except Aggravated, Child Abuse, or Simple
Child Endangerment
Criminal Endangerment
Criminal Transmission of HIV
Criminal Trespass (Against a Person)
Gang Related Violence
Inf (Infamous) Crime
Infamous Crime
Reckless Endangerment
Tampering with a Commercial Product with Intent to Extort or
Cause Injury
Trespassing (Against a Person)

ARSON
Aggravated Arson
Arson
Burning an Automobile
Burning a Thing of Value
Bombing
Willfully Causing an Explosion
Arson, Attempted
Arson, Conspiracy

Sex Offenses:

RAPE - FORCE
Aggravated Rape
Carnal Knowledge or Abuse, (Sex Unspecified)
Forcible Rape
Forcible Ravishment
Object Rape
Rape by Force
Rape of a Child, Force
Rape, Other than Statutory
Sexual Intercourse without Consent
Simple Rape
Assault and Battery with Intent to Commit Rape
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape
Assault with Intent to Ravish
Burglary with Intent to Commit Rape
Rape, Attempted
Rape, Conspiracy

RAPE - STATUTORY - NO FORCE
Carnal Knowledge of Female Child - No Force
Rape, Statutory
Sex with close blood relative (incest - no force)
S/Rape (Statutory Rape)
Statutory Rape
Violation of a Child - No Force
Statutory Rape, Attempted
Statutory Rape, Conspiracy

SEXUAL ASSAULT - OTHER
Aggravated Sexual Abuse
Fondling, Unspecified
Gross Sexual Attempt
Gross Sexual Imposition by Force
Indecent Assault
Molestation, Unspecified
Sex by Deception
Sex Offenders Act
Sexual Abuse
Sexual Assaults, Except Rape, Statutory Rape, Lewd Act with Child, or Forcible Sodomy
Sexual Assault, Other, Unspecified
Sexual Misconduct
Indecent Liberties, Unspecified
Sexual Assault, Attempted
Sexual Assault, Conspiracy

LEWD ACT WITH CHILDREN
Fondling of a Child
Indecent Behavior with a Juvenile
Indecent or Immoral Practices with a Child
Indulging in Lewd and Indecent Practices with a Child
Lewd Act with Child
Lewdness with a Child
Liberties with a Child
Molestation of a Child
Molesting Child
Taking Immodest and Immoral Liberties with a Child
Lewd Act with a Child, Attempted
Lewd Act with a Child, Conspiracy

FORCIBLE SODOMY
Buggery, Force
Deviate Sexual Intercourse by Force
Forcible Sodomy
Rape of a Male
Sexual Assault - Sodomy
Assault with Intent to Commit Sodomy
Attempted Sodomy - Forcible
Conspiracy to Commit Sodomy - Forcible
VITA

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Education

Master of Arts, Applied Sociology, Expected May 2011
Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia
Master's Thesis: From Victim to Abuser: An Analysis of Child Sex Offenders
Chair: Karen A. Polonko PhD
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Presentations
