

Briere, J. and M. Runtz (1989). "University males' sexual interest in children: Predicting potential indices of "pedophilia" in a nonforensic sample." Child Abuse & Neglect **13**(1): 65-75.

Administered a survey to 193 male undergraduates regarding their sexual interest in children, and their responses to questions theoretically relevant to pedophilia. Child-focused sexual thoughts and fantasies were not uncommon among Subjects; 21% reported sexual attraction to small children, 9% described sexual fantasies involving children, 5% admitted to having masturbated to such fantasies, and 7% indicated some likelihood of having sex with a child if they could avoid detection and punishment. These sexual interests were associated with negative early sexual experiences, masturbation to pornography, self-reported likelihood of raping a woman, frequent sex partners, sexual conflicts, and attitudes supportive of sexual dominance over women. Data did not, however, support clinical theories regarding sexual repression or impulse-control problems among potential pedophiles. The Sexual Conflict, Sexual Repression, and Sexual Impulse Scales are appended. (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Davis, L., M. D. McShane, et al. (1995). "Controlling computer access to pornography: Special conditions for sex offenders." Federal Probation **59**(2): 43-48.

Discusses the role of advanced computer technology in the promotion of pornography. A distinction between pedophiles and child molesters has been made and child molesters are divided in two categories: (1) fixated child molesters, who exhibits primary interest in children; and (2) regressive child molesters, whose sexual interest in children is a departure from a primary sexual orientation towards adults. Preferential child molesters have a higher probability of molesting a larger number of victims, and it is likely that these offenders have access to some form of pornography or erotica. Terms and conditions for probationers and the use and access to computers are determined by proficient classifications and investigations. It is concluded that components such as polygraph testing may enhance supervision, allowing officers to question probationers concerning illegal computer access. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Durkin, K. F. (1997). "Misuse of the Internet by pedophiles: Implications for law enforcement and probation practice." Federal Probation **61**(3): 14-18.

The misuse of the Internet by pedophiles presents a serious challenge to criminal justice agencies. The present author discusses the various ways in which pedophiles utilize the Internet: to traffic child pornography, to engage in sexual communication with children, to locate children to molest, and to communicate with other pedophiles. The implications that these deviant activities have for law enforcement and probation practice are highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Flowers, R. B. (2001). Sex crimes, predators, perpetrators, prostitutes, and victims: An examination of sexual criminality and victimization. Springfield, IL, US, Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

Gives a criminological and sociological examination of sexual criminality in America. This book joins a growing body of research that, in recent years, has focused on the study of sex crimes and their dynamics apart from general crimes. This book studies the broad range of sex crimes as both a distinct classification of crime and as individual sex offenses. It examines sexual criminality, its nature, characteristics, dimensions, and ramifications in American society. This book addresses both recognized and little-known sex crimes, the magnitude of such crimes, sex offenders and victims, theories on sexual criminality and sex criminals and the criminal justice system. The purpose of this book is to bridge the gap of existing works on sexual criminality, examine the relevant issues and dimensions of sex crimes, criminals, and victims, and shed new light on the study and implications of sex-related criminal behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Goldstein, M. J. (1973). "Exposure To Erotic Stimuli and Sexual Deviance." Journal of Social Issues **Vol. 29**(3): 197-219.

Interviewed samples of convicted male rapists, pedophiles, homosexuals, transsexuals, heavy pornography users, and a community control group to assess experience with erotic material in photographs, films, and books during adolescence and adulthood. Adolescent exposure to erotica was significantly less for all nonheterosexual and offender groups compared to the controls. During adulthood, sex offenders and transsexuals reported less exposure to erotic stimuli than controls. Homosexuals and users, however, reported greater exposure. Few respondents imitated sexual behavior seen in the erotic material immediately or shortly after its viewing. The view that exposure to erotica during adolescence is positively associated with the emergence of sexual pathology is not supported. Control groups sampled had significantly greater exposure to erotic materials during adolescence than the deviants, convicted sex offenders, or heavy adult users of pornography. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Groth, A. N. and H. J. Birnbaum (1978). "Adult sexual orientation and attraction to underage persons." Archives of Sexual Behavior **7**(3): 175-181.

Screened 175 15-64 yr old males convicted of sexual assault against children with reference to their adult sexual orientation and the sex of their victims. The Subjects divided fairly evenly into 2 groups based on whether they were sexually fixated exclusively on children or had regressed from peer relationships. Female children were victimized nearly twice as often as male children. All regressed offenders, whether their victims were male or female children, were heterosexual in their adult orientation. There were no examples of regression to child victims among peer-oriented, homosexual males. The possibility emerges that homosexuality and homosexual pedophilia may be mutually exclusive and that the adult heterosexual male constitutes a greater risk to the underage child than does the adult homosexual male. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Groth, A. N., W. F. Hobson, et al. (1982). "The child molester: Clinical observations." Journal of Social Work & Human Sexuality 1(1-sup-2): 129-144.

The authors, clinicians whose professional experience with identified sexual offenders against children spans a 16-yr-period, discuss clinical observations regarding myths about child molestation. Child sexual victimization and "child molester" are defined, various patterns of pedophilic behavior are differentiated, and different types of child molesters are identified. Child molesters can be divided into 2 basic types on the basis of their level of sociosexual maturation: (1) the fixated offender whose primary sexual orientation is toward children and (2) the regressed offender whose sexual involvement with a child is a clear departure, under stress, from a sexual orientation toward peers. Clinical examples of a fixated (20-yr-old male) and a regressed (37-yr-old male) offender are presented. Dynamics of and motivations for pedophilia, and why an individual becomes sexually drawn to children, are discussed. Four basic treatment modalities aimed at developing controls over pedophilic urges are discussed: chemotherapy, behavior modification, psychotherapy, and psychosocial education. Rehabilitation and contraindication guidelines are also discussed. (4 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Groth, A. N. and F. J. Oliveri (1989). Understanding sexual offense behavior and differentiating among sexual abusers: Basic conceptual issues. Vulnerable populations: Sexual abuse treatment for children, adult survivors, offenders, and persons with mental retardation, Vol. 2. S. M. Sgroi. Lexington, MA, US, Lexington Books/D. C. Heath and Company: 309-327.

addresses several questions about sexual assault that repeatedly emerge with regard to the motivations of the offender and the dynamics of the offense. what is the difference between a sexual offense and a sexual deviation, and how are these terms related to the concept of sexual abuse; do sexual offenders have a specific personality profile that can be detected through psychological evaluation and testing; what contributes to a person's developing a sexual orientation to children; are such persons born that way and, if not, how do they come to develop such an interest; is a man who sexually molests a boy a homosexual; are gay people more likely to abuse children sexually than straight people; does explicit, hard-core pornography encourage sexual offenders against children to commit their offenses; what role does it play in regard to child sexual abuse; can men who commit sexual assaults against children be treated successfully (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Hernandez, A. E. (2006). Sexual Exploitation of Children Over the Internet: The face of a child predator and other issues. Subcommittee on oversight and investigations committee on energy and commerce. Washington DC.

Describes two unpublished studies of child pornography offenders the author conducted within the Federal Bureau of Prisons Sex Offender Treatment Program. In the first (n=55) he found that 80% had committed contact sex offenses against children. In the second study (n=155) he found that 85% had committed contact offenses. Both studies relied on self report encouraged through treatment and coerced via polygraph examinations. Hernandez concludes that internet based child pornography offenders may be more dangerous than previously thought but cautions that he studied highly unique samples and that his methods were not rigorously scientific.

Howitt, D. (1995). "Pornography and the paedophile: Is it criminogenic?" British Journal of Medical Psychology **68**(1): 15-27.

Presents case studies of 11 fixated adult male pedophiles interviewed in a private clinic for sex offenders about topics including their offending, their psychosexual histories, pornography, fantasy, and sexual abuse in childhood. Commercial pornography was rarely a significant aspect of their use of erotica although some experience of such materials was typical. Most common was "soft-core" heterosexually oriented pornography. Explicit child pornography was uncommon. However, Subjects also generated their own erotic materials from relatively innocuous sources such as television advertisements, clothing catalogs featuring children modeling underwear, and similar sources. In no case did exposure to pornography precede offending-related behavior in childhood. All Subjects had experienced childhood sexual abuse by adults or older peers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Itzin, C. (1997). Pornography and the organization of intra- and extrafamilial child sexual abuse: A conceptual model. Out of darkness: Contemporary perspectives on family violence. G. K. Kantor and J. L. Jasinski. Thousand Oaks, CA, US, Sage Publications, Inc: 58-79.

This chapter reviews the research and clinical literature on the nature and extent of pornography and organized abuse, drawing on existing data on the incidence and prevalence of child sexual abuse; child pornography; prostitution; and the international traffic in women and children. The chapter uses a case study of 132 women who felt they had been harmed by pornography to explore the phenomenology of being used in and abused by pornography as a child. From this perspective, it is possible to see the processes by which child sexual abuse is organized inside and outside of the family and the role of adult and child pornography in it. This approach highlights some of the limitations of current definitions and categories of child sexual abuse based on pedophile typologies and sex offender classifications. It also provides the basis for developing a model based on the experience of the child, that conceptualizes the relationship between

pornography and the organization of child sexual abuse as one in which pornography is a part of all forms of intrafamilial and extrafamilial abuse and is itself a form of organized abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Itzin, C. (2001). "Incest, Paedophilia, Pornography and Prostitution: Making Familial Males More Visible as the Abusers." *Child Abuse Review* **10**(35-48).

This paper uses a case study (the experience of having been sexually abused as a child) and a review of the relevant literature as the basis for developing a conceptual model of the relationship between intrafamilial and extrafamilial child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation, and the role of adult and child pornography in it. The paper illustrates some of the characteristics and effects of pornography and child sexual abuse including: gender; intra- and intergenerational patterns of victimization; coercion and compliance; the sexualization of the child; pornography and prostitution; and the function of incest as a form of pimping for the perpetrator and as grooming for extrafamilial abuse. It also illustrates the way in which pornography is a part of all forms of intrafamilial and extrafamilial abuse and is itself a form of organized abuse. © 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Jones, G. P. (1990). "The study of intergenerational intimacy in North America: beyond politics and pedophilia." *J Homosexuality* **20**(1-2): 275-95.

Intergenerational intimacy, social as well as sexual, has been studied in the United States and abroad for some time. In recent years the general trend has been to label such behavior "child sexual abuse." Interest in this type of abuse has generated a considerable amount of more or less scientific literature, some of which seems to have been produced in a "rush to judgment" attempt to build a "professional" literature that supports popular beliefs. This tradition of child-abuse- defined literature, along with the work of investigative and helping agencies which some refer to as a "child abuse industry," has fostered a one-sided, simplistic picture of intergenerational intimacy. A close look at the empirical studies in this tradition reveals flaws associated with two problems: the studies nearly always (1) maintain a narrow focus on sexual contact, and (2) proceed from the related basic assumption that sexual contact in intergenerational relationships by definition constitutes abuse. While sexual abuse certainly occurs, those who apply this assumption to all situations are ignoring empirical findings that show otherwise. Research outside the "child sexual abuse" tradition reveals a broader range of intergenerational relationships outside the family, including a number of aspects which typically are not seen when the focus is on the sexual. Some studies show clearly that even when sexual contact is involved, negative outcomes are not inevitable. This indicates the need for a much broader approach. Further research in North American society and in other cultures would help us to understand more accurately the diversity and possible benefits of intergenerational intimacy.

Krone, T. (2004). "A Typology of Online Child Pornography Offending." Trend and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice(279).

The internet has increased the range, volume and accessibility of sexually abusive imagery, including child pornography. Child pornography depicts the sexual or sexualised physical abuse of children under 16 years of age. Australia has joined many other nations in an international effort to combat this multi-faceted global menace that combines both heavily networked and highly individualised criminal behaviour. This paper outlines the legal definition of child pornography and Australian laws relating to this, and presents a typology of online child pornography offending. Implications for law enforcement responses are also discussed. This work is a result of a collaborative program between the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian High Tech Crime Centre.

Kutchinsky, B. (1973). "The Effect of Easy Availability of Pornography on the Incidence of Sex Crimes: the Danish Experience." Journal of Social Issues Vol. 29(3): 163-181.

Cites the Danish liberalization of legal prosecution and of laws concerning pornography and the ensuing high availability of such materials as a unique opportunity to test hypotheses concerning the relationship between pornography and sex offenses. It is shown that, concurrent with the increasing availability of pornography, there was a significant decrease in the number of sex offenses registered by the police in Copenhagen. On the basis of various investigations, including a survey of public attitudes and studies of the police, it was established that at least in 1 type of offense (child molestation) the decrease represents a real reduction in the number of offenses committed. Various factors suggest that the availability of pornography was the direct cause of this decrease. (20 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Langevin, R. and R. A. Lang (1985). "Psychological treatment of pedophiles." Behavioral Sciences & the Law 3(4): 403-419.

Suggests that the main treatment problem of pedophilia is motivating the offender to change. Reasons for the perpetrator's resistance to therapy and strategies for motivating change are discussed. Current assumptions about the etiology of this sexual anomaly are examined. Results from the 1st author's (1983) databank of sex offenders are reviewed to show that it is uncommon for pedophiles to be victims of sexual abuse, including incest, and few need pornography as stimulants. Therapeutic difficulties include the egocentric, egosyntonic, and erotically gratifying nature of pedophilia to the perpetrator, an unwillingness to give up the behavior, and a tendency to rationalize the acts and to see the child as consenting. Group therapy and a variety of clinical imagery procedures with case examples are discussed as ways of overcoming the poor motivational state of pedophiles for treatment. (55 ref) ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Langevin, R., R. A. Lang, et al. (1988). "Pornography and sexual offences." Annals of Sex Research 1(3): 335-362.

Examined whether erotica is harmful and incites sexual crimes by interviewing 227 male sex offenders and 50 control Subjects from the community in Canada about purchase of erotic magazines and videos and attendance at erotic movies. Erotica use was not a pertinent factor in offenders' sex offenses nor to their legal situation. Results do not support the conclusion of the Meese Commission (1986) that there is a causal association of sexual violence and use of violent pornography. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Lanning, K. V. and A. W. Burgess (1989). Child pornography and sex rings. Pornography: Research advances and policy considerations. D. Zillmann and J. Bryant. Hillsdale, NJ, US, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc: 235-255.

this chapter seeks to contribute to an understanding of the nature, organization, and operation of the type of sexual victimization of children and adolescents that occurs when groups of children are formed into rings and when molesting, pornography, and/or prostitution are the major sexual components of these rings. consider conceptual distinctions that are commonly made in the discussion of pornography and erotica; provide a brief overview of characteristic personal and social uses of pornographic and erotic materials, with special attention to collecting and exchanging such materials (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Lebegue, B. J. (1985). "Paraphilias in pornography: A study of perversions inherent in title." Australian Journal of Sex, Marriage & Family 6(1): 33-36.

Investigated the mention of paraphilias in pornographic magazine titles by studying the literature reviewed by the Victorian State Classification of Publications Board between 1979 and 1983 and categorizing the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III) paraphilias clearly inherent in each title. Of the 2,173 titles studied, 562 could be assigned to a DSM-III paraphilia category.

Sadomasochism was the most common deviation (47.8%), while incest and pedophilia comprised 13.5% of the deviations. (2 ref) ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Linz, D. and D. Imrich (2001). Child pornography. Handbook of youth and justice. S. O. White. New York, NY, US, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers: 79-111.

In this chapter, the authors ask: what is child pornography, who is attracted to it, who produces it, what harm befalls its child victims, and what does the law say about controlling these materials, producers, and users. In order to establish a social-historical context for asking these questions, the authors provide a review of the history of human adult-child sexual behavior. They then describe the psychological disorder of pedophilia, the sexual attraction to children. A distinction is made between pedophiles (adults sexually attracted primarily to children) and

child molesters (adults who act on this attraction as well as other adults who sexually abuse children for more opportunistic reasons). The pedophiles' and child molesters' use of child pornography, including materials "homemade" by pedophiles for their own use and professional publication of child pornography is included. The authors also list the large number of effects the reproduction and circulation of child pornography is presumed to have on children by lawmakers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Marshall, W. L. (1989). Pornography and sex offenders. Pornography: Research advances and policy considerations. D. Zillmann and J. Bryant. Hillsdale, NJ, US, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc: 185-214.

This chapter is concerned with the exposure and responsiveness to pornography amongst men who commit sexual offenses. attempt to focus on only those offenders (hereafter called rapists) who sexually attack adult females or offenders (hereafter called child molesters or pedophiles) who sexually attack children. the issues considered concern whether or not these men are differentially aroused by different types of pornography, whether or not they experience a greater degree of exposure to pornography than nondeviants, and whether or not such exposure appears to play a role in the commission of their crimes. as to the role of pornography in the etiology of sexual deviance, little more than correlational statements can be made, but I attempt to show how pornography consumption might enter into the complexity of factors that shape the behavior and thinking of men who as adults display deviant sexual behaviors (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Marshall, W. L. (1990). Exposure to and inciteful use of hard core pornography by sex offenders. The media and criminal justice policy: Recent research and social effects. R. Surette. Springfield, US, US, Charles C Thomas, Publisher: 73-85.

in the present study, I attempted to obtain information, by way of retrospective recall, from rapists and child molesters attending a treatment clinic, and from nonoffenders recruited from the local community regarding their exposure to media depictions of sex. [controls were] men selected from volunteers referred by local employment agencies, who approximately matched the offenders on socioeconomic status, age, and intelligence (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Proulx, J., C. Perreault, et al. (1999). "Pathways in the offending process of extrafamilial sexual child molesters." Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research & Treatment **11**(2): 117-129.

Investigated specific pathways in the offending process of extrafamilial sexual child molesters. 44 men (aged 21-70 yrs) who had committed at least one sexual offense against a nonfamilial prepubescent child were included in this study and were classified using cluster analysis. Subjects using the coercive pathway (n = 30) had generally used psychoactive substances before their offenses. Furthermore, they

had molested a female victim without perceived vulnerability and whom they had already well known. These molesters had not planned their offense, which was of short duration (less than 15 min), and involved coital activities and coercion (verbal and/or physical). Subjects using the noncoercive pathway (n = 14) had generally used pornography and deviant sexual fantasies before their offenses. Moreover, they had molested a male victim, in whom they perceived a psychosocial vulnerability and who was not familiar to them. These molesters had planned their offense, which was of longer duration (more than 15 min) and involved noncoital activities without coercion. These two pathways were compared to the two pathways in the offending process identified by T. Ward et al (1995). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Sanders, M. and B. Ackerman (1990). The sexual exploitation of runaways. Missing children: The law enforcement response. M. L. Forst. Springfield, US, US, Charles C Thomas, Publisher: 159-171.

runaway and homeless children are a prime target of many pedophiles. sexual exploitation takes several forms; the two most common and publicized are child prostitution and child pornography. one way of attacking the pedophile problem found to be very effective in many police departments is the creation of a Child Exploitation Response Team (CERT). social and legal background; profiles of pedophiles; runaways; what law enforcement can do; developing a child sexual exploitation team (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Seng, M. J. (1986). "Sexual behavior between adults and children: Some issues of definition." Journal of Offender Counseling, Services & Rehabilitation **11**(1): 47-61.

Reviews selected research and clinical literature on sexual relations between adults and children in an attempt to clarify confusion in descriptive terminology caused by coverage of this topic in the mass media. Child abuse and molestation, sexual child abuse, and sexual exploitation, particularly in the forms of pornography and prostitution, are discussed. While various terms are similar in their general meaning, they differ substantially when used specifically. The terminological distinctions are presented in an attempt to produce more valid and reliable statistics on the incidence of adult-child sexual interactions and in the treatment and control of adult sex offenders. ((c) 1999 APA/PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

Seto, M. C. and A. W. Eke (2005). "The Criminal Histories and Later Offending of Child Pornography Offenders." Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment **17**(2): 201.

Abstract The likelihood that child pornography offenders will later commit a contact sexual offense is unknown. In the present study, we identified a sample of 201 adult male child pornography offenders using police databases and examined their charges or convictions after the index child pornography offense(s). We also examined their criminal records to identify potential predictors of later offenses: 56% of the sample had a prior criminal record, 24% had prior contact sexual

offenses, and 15% had prior child pornography offenses. One-third were concurrently charged with other crimes at the time they were charged for child pornography offenses. The average time at risk was 2.5 years; 17% of the sample offended again in some way during this time, and 4% committed a new contact sexual offense. Child pornography offenders with prior criminal records were significantly more likely to offend again in any way during the follow-up period. Child pornography offenders who had committed a prior or concurrent contact sexual offense were the most likely to offend again, either generally or sexually.

Seto, M. C., A. Maric, et al. (2001). "The role of pornography in the etiology of sexual aggression." Aggression & Violent Behavior **6**(1): 35-53.

The evidence for a causal link between pornography use and sexual offending remains equivocal. This article critically examines the research on the association of pornography and sexual offending, focusing on relevant experimental work. The difficulty of this research is highlighted in a discussion of operational definitions of the term pornography, the choice of proxy measures for sexual offending in experimental research, and the emphasis given sexual assault of adult females over other kinds of criminal sexual behavior such as child molestation, exhibitionism, and voyeurism. The authors also review the major theoretical perspectives--conditioning, excitation transfer, feminist, and social learning--and some of the hypotheses that can be derived from them. From the existing evidence, it is argued that individuals who are already predisposed to sexually offend are the most likely to show an effect of pornography exposure and are the most likely to show the strongest effects. Men who are not predisposed are unlikely to show an effect; if there actually is an effect, it is likely to be transient because these men would not normally seek violent pornography. Finally, a Darwinian perspective on the possible relationship between pornography use and sexual aggression is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Seto, M. C. C., James M.; Blanchard, Ray (2006). "Child Pornography Offenses Are a Valid Diagnostic Indicator of Pedophilia." Journal of Abnormal Psychology **116**(3): 610-615.

This study investigated whether being charged with a child pornography offense is a valid diagnostic indicator of pedophilia, as represented by an index of phallometrically assessed sexual arousal to children. The sample of 685 male patients was referred between 1995 and 2004 for a sexological assessment of their sexual interests and behavior. As a group, child pornography offenders showed greater sexual arousal to children than to adults and differed from groups of sex offenders against children, sex offenders against adults, and general sexology patients. The results suggest child pornography offending is a stronger diagnostic indicator of pedophilia than is sexually offending against child victims. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2006 APA, all rights reserved)

Simon, L. M., B. Sales, et al. (1992). "Characteristics of child molesters: Implications for the fixated-regressed dichotomy." Journal of Interpersonal Violence 7(2): 211-225.

Attempted to validate the fixated-regressed typology used in the child sexual abuse literature, using 136 consecutive cases of convicted child molesters tried in Pima County, Arizona, over 2 yrs (1984-1985) for whom case history, MMPI, presentence reports, and police report data were collected prior to sentencing. Application of the criteria defining fixated vs regressed status yielded a unimodal and continuous distribution of child molesters. Two independent variables (i.e., whether the victim and offender were related and an offender's prior nonsex-criminal record) significantly predicted an offender's degree of regression; a 3rd independent variable (i.e., offender age) approached significance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Sipe, A. W. R. (1990). A secret world: Sexuality and the search for celibacy. Philadelphia, PA, US, Brunner/Mazel, Inc.

Within these pages are stories of struggle and stories of faith culled from interviews with 1500 persons--many with priests themselves and others with men and women who have intimate knowledge of priests' celibate/sexual behavior. The opening chapters of the book explain the reasons for this study, as well as its design and goals. In addition, the author investigates the origins of celibacy, its current place in the Church, and its full range of definition. The Practice Versus the Profession delves into more specific areas of celibate/sexual patterns among priests--heterosexuality, homosexuality, masturbation, pedophilia, sexual compromises, sex drive, and abortion. Finally, The Process and the Attainment considers the very human dimensions of the celibate expectation and for the first time provides a dynamic model for the development of celibate identity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

Smiljanich, K. and J. Briere (1996). "Self-reported sexual interest in children: sex differences and psychosocial correlates in a university sample." Violence Vict 11(1): 39-50.

A sample of 180 female and 99 male university students were surveyed regarding their sexual interest in children. Males reported sexual attraction to at least one child more often than did females (n = 22 [22.2%] and n = 5 [2.8%], respectively). Both males and females reported very low rates of sexual fantasies about children, masturbation to such fantasies, or potential likelihood of sexual contact with a child. Males' sexual attraction to children was associated with lower self-esteem, greater sexual conflicts, more sexual impulsivity, lower scores on the Socialization scale of the California Psychological Inventory, greater use of pornography depicting consenting adult sex, and more self-reported difficulty attracting age-appropriate sexual partners. Childhood victimization history and attitudes supporting sexual aggression did not discriminate self-reported sexual attraction to children.

Webb L., J. C., Contact Information S. Keen (2007). " Characteristics of Internet Child Pornography Offenders: A Comparison with Child Molesters." Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment **19**(4): 449-465.

The aim of this exploratory study was to compare internet sex offenders with a matched group of child molesters in the Greater London Area. Over an 8-month period 210 subjects were assessed, of whom 90 were internet sex offenders and 120 were child molesters. A wide range of background data was collected, including a number of psychometric measures to determine risk and personality traits. The research identified a number of similarities between internet sex offenders and child molesters on background variables. Specifically, in comparison to the child molesters, the internet offenders reported more psychological difficulties in adulthood and fewer prior sexual convictions. The socio-affective characteristics of internet offenders and child molesters look similar, but the antisocial variables, such as, 'acting out' and breaking social rules underlines their difference. The follow up research was carried out after a short period of time at risk—averaging 18 months—but suggested that internet sex offenders were significantly less likely to fail in the community than child molesters in terms of all types of recidivism.

Wheeler, D. L. (1997). The relationship between pornography usage and child molesting, Texas A&M U, US.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between pornography usage and child molesting in men. A sample of 150 child molesters involved in treatment programs and 122 non-molesting men from southern states volunteered to participate in the study. These groups were compared on their responses to an instrument designed for this study, the Pornography Usage Questionnaire. This instrument measured different aspects of pornography usage, including different ages of exposure and different types of pornography used. Statistically significant differences between the groups were demonstrated on almost every scale, with the child molesters scoring higher than the non-molesters. Portions of the Sex Fantasy Questionnaire were also administered to the child molesters to determine the relationship between sexual fantasies of children and exposure to pornography. Approximately 93 percent of the child molesters reported having some fantasies about committing sexual offenses against children. The fantasies typically involved a female victim. Fantasies of incest with one's daughter were related to usage of sexual materials in which physical force was used to obtain sex. A small subset of the subjects reported having fantasies about sex with their sons. These subjects were more likely to have used child pornography. The child molesters were far more likely to have used more pornography in adulthood and the most common type of materials were 'soft-core' materials, which involved nudity or consenting sexual activities between adults. Some child molesters reported a cathartic effect of viewing pornography, but this perception was not supported by other results of this study in that over one third of the child molesters reported using pornographic materials shortly before committing a sexual offense. Child molesters also tended to report the perception of a negative effect of pornographic materials on their lives. Over one half of the subjects reported being influence (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)