



Perpetrators

I. Sullivan, Brookhouser & Scanlon, 2000

A. Sexual Abuse...

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Perpetrators

"For all abuse subgroups, a high percentage of sexual abuse was perpetrated by older children or peers:...Parents and step or foster parents accounted for 10% of ABUSE...Males were most often the perpetrators of sexual abuse...Deaf and hard-of-hearing children are at higher risk of being sexually abused by houseparents, older students and peers than by their parents."

1. most likely..older children
2. least likely...parents

B. Physical Abuse...

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"The majority of perpetrators of the physical abuse were biological parents, step and foster parents, or houseparents for all abuse subgroups. Deaf and hard of hearing children are at highest risk of physical abuse by parent or parent substitutes."

1. parents
2. foster parents

II. [Shakeshaft, 2004](#)

A. educators

1. strategies

- a. lie, manipulate, trap, make stu feel complicit, cared for...

" P. 31

- o Table 15: Sources for Descriptions of Patterns [of sexual misconduct]
- o "Sexual abuse of students occurs within the context of schools, where students are taught to trust teachers."
- o "...like sexual predators anywhere - sexual abusers in schools use various strategies to trap students. They lie to them, isolate them, make them feel complicit, and manipulate them into sexual contact. Often teachers target vulnerable or marginal students who are grateful for the attention. And, students that adults regard as marginal are

also unlikely to be accepted as credible complainants against a celebrated teacher (Shakerhaft and Cohan, 1994)."

b. provide positive attention & ask for stu to keep "their secret"...

" P. 32

o "Selection. Whether premeditated or opportunistic, selection is influenced by the compliance of the student and the likelihood of secrecy."

o "While almost all children respond to positive attention from an educator, students who are estranged from their parents, who are unsure of themselves, who are engaged in risky behavior or whose parents are engaged in such behavior are often targeted, not only because they might be responsive, but also because they are more likely to maintain silence (Robins, 2000; Shakerhaft and Cohan, 1994)."

o ...how an abuser "grooms" a child for abuse

o "Maintaining secrecy and silence. Some of the children who are sexually abused by educators do not characterize what is happening as abuse. That is not to say they don't identify what is happening as shameful, unwanted, wrong, or frightening. In many cases, they are

told what is happening is love. Many abusers of children at all ages couch what they are doing to the children as love, both romantic and parental."

c. intimidation, threats, exerting the powers a teacher has over students...

" P. 33

o "Offenders work hard to keep children from telling. Almost always they persuade students to keep silent either by intimidation and threats (if you tell, I'll fail you), by exploiting the power structure (if you tell, no one will believe you), or by manipulating the child's affections (if you tell, I'll get in trouble; if you tell, I won't be able to be your friend anymore)."

d. making the stu feel guilty/resp for the abuse...

o "Because children often get something positive in the transaction - attention, gifts, physical pleasure, and feelings of belonging or attractiveness - they can be made to feel responsible. Offenders use this to their advantage."

2. characteristics

a. often teachers that students and parents trust, teachers that have been recognized for their "Excellence" in teaching...

o "In elementary schools, the abuser is often one of the people that students most like and that parents most trust.

The abusers of children younger than seventh grade have different patterns than those who abuse older children (Shakeshaft, 2003). The educators who target elementary school children are often professionally accomplished and even celebrated. Particularly compared to their non-abusing counterparts, they hold a disproportionate number of awards. It is common to find that educators who have been sexually abusing children are also the same educators who display on their walls a community "Excellence in Teaching" award or a "Teacher of the Year" certificate. This popularity confounds district officials and community members and prompts them to ignore allegations on the belief that "outstanding teachers" cannot be abusers (Shakeshaft and Cohan, 1994)."

b. consequence for misconduct...

" P. 44

o "Consequences for abusers. In an early study of 225 cases of educator sexual abuse in New York, all of the accused had admitted to sexual abuse of a student but none of the abusers was reported to authorities and only 1 percent lost their license to teach (Shakeshaft and Cohan, 1994). All of the accused had admitted to physical sexual abuse of a student but only 35 percent received a negative

consequence for their actions: 15 percent were terminated or, if not tenured, they were not rehired; and 20 percent received a formal reprimand or suspension. Another 25 percent received no consequence or were reprimanded informally and off-the-record. Nearly 39 percent chose to leave the district, most with positive recommendations or even retirement packages intact."

o "Of those who left, superintendents reported that 16 percent were teaching in other schools and that they had no idea what the other 84 percent were doing. A recent report on sexual abuse in New York City indicates that 60 percent of employees who were accused of sexual abuse were transferred to desk jobs at offices inside schools and 40 percent of these teachers were repeat offenders (Campanile and Montero, 2001). In many instances, agreements are made to avoid legal battles with the alleged abuser (Shakeshaft and Cohan, 1994)."

- (1) **225 cases**
 - (a) **none reported to authorities**
 - (b) **1% lost teaching license**
 - (c) **15% lost their jobs**
 - (d) **20% formal reprimand or suspension**
 - (e) **25% no consequence or off the record reprimand**

III. [Promise online video](#)

A. Sexual Abuse

1. most offenders are males
2. 40% of the time, the abuser is a teenager
3. almost all offenders know their victim

IV. Vernon & Miller, 2002

A. characteristics of pedophiles...

"Figure 2 lists some characteristics of pedophiles."

1. caught 1 in 30 times the abuse a child...

"...one should take into account that incarcerated pedophiles are only caught 1 out of 30 times in which they commit an act of sexual molestation (Becker, 1994; Musk, Swetz & Vernon. 1977)."

- a. average duration of abuse: 2 yrs...

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"Another point in Figure 2 that deserves attention is that the average duration of a pedophile's relationship with a child is 2 years."

2. average abuse of 117 to 231 victims...

"The average non-incarcerated pedophile molests 117 victims on the average (Musk et al, 1977)."

"For those that molest boys only, the figure is 231 victims on the average (Musk et al, 1977)."

3. rate of incarnation...

"The data on litigation involving pedophiles indicate that,

given the number of children they abuse, they are rarely caught. When apprehended, they are often returned to the community rather than incarcerated (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990). If they are incarcerated, their sentences generally are not long (Finkelhor, 1994)."

V. [Goldman et al - 2003](#)

A. caregivers - 78.8% ...

Child Maltreatment Perpetrators

The majority of victims reported to NCANDS in 2000 (78.8 percent) were maltreated by a parent. This is not surprising given that child maltreatment is defined as the abuse or neglect of children by parents or caregivers. The definition of who is considered a caregiver (e.g., babysitter, daycare worker, residential facility staff, relatives, or household members) varies from State to State. Approximately three-fifths of perpetrators of maltreatment (59.9 percent) were women. Nearly 42 percent of that group of women perpetrators were younger than 30. While mothers were more frequently identified as perpetrators of neglect and physical abuse (the most common forms of maltreatment), fathers were more frequently identified as the perpetrators of sexual abuse.18

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