

PROFILE ON A CHILD ABUSER

SEXUAL ABUSE

Men 18 and up

- Low self-esteem
- Need for power and control
- Poor family relationships, though the relationships often look okay from the outside
- Difficulty in interpersonal relationships . . . relates to others immaturely both socially and emotionally . . . may not be involved with peers or engage in adult group recreational activities.
- Difficulty with impulse control
- History of past physical/sexual victimization . . . 80-95% of child molesters were themselves molested as children
- Primary interests are in children
- May be involved in youth activities such as group leaders or coaches
- May be single or married . . . if married, they are often experiencing marital difficulties . . . they have difficulty in developing satisfying, supportive, intimate relationships with adults
- May have a specific age of children they prefer to work with
- May be of any sexual orientation or preference
- May have been insecure in childhood with frequent moves, early physical illnesses and marital difficulties between parents
- Many are less of a team player
- Difficult time asking for help with his problems
- Don't admit to stress or recognize a need to have a plan to deal with it
- Use children to fulfill their needs or validate their sense of competence and well-being
- Highly skilled at gaining the trust and confidence of children
- Sensitive to children's needs and have a way of putting children at ease
- Move frequently and unexpectedly
- Seeks opportunities to be alone with children
- Has an idealistic perspective of children . . . may refer to them as objects
- Often good at convincing others about their competence and caring

Adolescent

- Lack of contact with peers
- Few or no extracurricular activities
- Generally feels powerless and inadequate
- May feel more comfortable with children younger than themselves
- Males, in particular, may be frequently chosen to baby-sit because they make themselves available and relate well to young children
- May come from a family where there has been physical or sexual abuse
- May seem socially immature for their age
- May lack a close relationship with a father figure

Women

- May have married young
- Reared in a very strict home
- Her family was/is very religious
- Her husband is gone frequently and is not very supportive
- Is sexually naïve and immature
- Is very dependent on the father figure
- Frequently the victim of physical abuse
- Has low self-esteem
- The husband exaggerates his masculinity in dress, work, and with peers and usually has drug or alcohol problems that affect his sexual performance
- Is lonely
- Does not have much tenderness in her life

PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Negative attitude about life and people
- Labeled as having a “hot” temper
- Blames others: “he made me,” “it was her fault”
- History of child abuse as a child
- Uses harsh, age inappropriate discipline
- Offers illogical or unconvincing excuses for what occurred
- Exhibits out of control behavior

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- Blames and belittles children
- Cold and rejecting
- Withholds love

CAUTION: A profile list such as this can be misleading because many of the characteristics here can describe men/women who do not molest. Having more than one or even all of these items does not necessarily increase the odds of that person being a molester. Although this profile has some value in pointing out particular needs of people and risks associated with them, great caution should be used when assigning this profile to any one individual. Few molesters ever report the characteristics listed here. Neither are interviewers trained to properly elicit this information. Individuals with abusive personalities are often more subtle and skillfully manipulative in their approach to their employers, as well as their approach to children. This makes it essential for those responsible for hiring or enlisting volunteers to gain information from collateral resources such as past employers, friends, families, and criminal background checks.

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POSSIBLE INDICATORS OF ABUSE

NEGLECT

Behavioral Indicators

1. Is truant or tardy often or arrives early and stays late.
2. Begs or steals food.
3. Attempts suicide.
4. Uses or abuses alcohol and/or other drugs.
5. Is extremely dependent or detached.
6. Engages in delinquent behavior, such as prostitution or stealing.
7. Appears to be exhausted.
8. States frequent or continual absence of parent or guardian.

Physical Indicators

1. Frequently is dirty, unwashed, hungry, or inappropriately dressed.
2. Engages in dangerous activities (possibly because he/she generally is unsupervised).
3. Is tired and listless.
4. Has unattended physical problems.
5. May appear to be overworked and/or exploited.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Behavioral Indicators

1. Is reluctant to change clothes in front of others.
2. Is withdrawn.
3. Exhibits unusual sexual behavior and/or knowledge beyond developmental age.
4. Has poor peer relationships.
5. Either avoids or seeks out adults.
6. Is pseudo-mature.
7. Is manipulative.
8. Is self-conscious.
9. Has problems with authority and rules.
10. Exhibits eating disorders.
11. Is self-mutilating.
12. Is obsessively clean.
13. Uses or abuses alcohol and/or other drugs.
14. Exhibits delinquent behavior such as running away from home.
15. Exhibits extreme compliance or defiance.
16. Is fearful or anxious.
17. Exhibits suicidal gestures and/or attempts suicide.
18. Is promiscuous.
19. Engages in fantasy or infantile behavior.
20. Is unwilling to participate in sports activities.
21. Has school difficulties.

Physical Indicators

1. Has pain and/or itching in the genital area.
2. Has bruises or bleeding in the genital area.
3. Has venereal disease.
4. Has swollen private parts.
5. Has difficulty walking or sitting.
6. Has torn, bloody, and/or stained underclothing.
7. Experiences pain when urinating.
8. Is pregnant.
9. Has vaginal or penile discharge.
10. Wets the bed.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Behavioral Indicators

1. Is overly eager to please.
2. Seeks out adult contact.
3. Views abuse as being warranted.
4. Exhibits changes in behavior.
5. Is excessively anxious.
6. Is depressed.
7. Is unwilling to discuss problems.
8. Exhibits aggressive or bizarre behavior.
9. Is withdrawn.
10. Is apathetic.
11. Is passive.
12. Has unprovoked fits of yelling or screaming.
13. Exhibits inconsistent behaviors.
14. Feels responsible for the abuser.
15. Runs away from home.
16. Attempts suicide.
17. Has low self-esteem.
18. Exhibits a gradual impairment of health and/or personality.
19. Has difficulty sustaining relationships.
20. Has unrealistic goal setting.
21. Is impatient.
22. Is unable to communicate or express his/her feelings, needs, or desires.
23. Sabotages his/her chances of success.
24. Lacks self-confidence.
25. Is self-deprecating and has a negative self-image.

Physical Indicator

1. Has a sleep disorder (nightmares or restlessness).
2. Wets the bed.
3. Exhibits developmental lags (stunting of his/her physical, emotional, and/or mental growth).
4. Is hyperactive.
5. Exhibits eating disorders.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Behavioral Indicators

1. Is wary of adults.
2. Is either extremely aggressive or withdrawn.
3. Is dependent and indiscriminate in his/her attachments.
4. Is uncomfortable when other children cry.
5. Generally controls his/her own crying.
6. Exhibits a drastic behavior change when not with parents or caregiver.
7. Is manipulative.
8. Has poor self-concept.
9. Exhibits delinquent behavior, such as running away from home.
10. Uses or abuses alcohol and/or other drugs.
11. Is self-mutilating.
12. Is frightened of parents or going home.
13. Is overprotective of or responsible for parents.
14. Exhibits suicidal gestures and/or attempts suicide.
15. Has behavioral problems at school.

Physical Indicators

1. Has unexplained* bruises or welts, often clustered or in a pattern.
2. Has unexplained* and/or unusual burns (cigarettes, doughnut-shaped, immersion-lines, object-patterned).
3. Has unexplained* bite marks.
4. Has unexplained* fractures or dislocations.
5. Has unexplained* abrasions or lacerations.
6. Wets the bed.

(* Or explanation is inconsistent or improbable).

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OTHER TYPES OF HARM

Most of us think that liability arise only out of tangible harm, such as bodily injury or property damage. Unfortunately, increasing numbers of lawsuits involve situations where physical injury is not involved. These exposures may arise out of:

1. Libel and slander – untrue statements about members of the congregation or other faiths. Emotional distress may be caused because of statements made or actions taken, even if they are well founded in truth.
2. Public demonstrations against individuals, groups, or organizations if improperly conducted.
3. Discharge of students or expulsion of members of congregations.
4. Invasion of privacy – investigations into the private lives of church members may cause liability, as may acts such as searching lockers, desks, or personal property of employees or students.
5. Publications – accuracy of facts should be carefully determined. Accusations should not be published. Groups or classes of individuals should not be charged with guilt by association.
6. Counseling by insufficiently trained or unskilled counselors.

IMPROPER OR INADEQUATE SUPERVISION

You can't over-supervise. Most states or local governments have specific requirements on the minimum ratio of supervisors to participants. Probably more litigation results from "failure to properly supervise" than any other cause. If negligence cannot be found for any other reasons, attempts are made to find inadequate supervision.

Instances where improper or inadequate supervision will likely be alleged are:

1. Accidents on the playground
2. In Sunday School
3. Church outings
4. Sporting events
5. Field trips
6. Swimming
7. In the classroom

Proper location of supervisors on playgrounds or at swimming pools is as important as the number of supervisors. Parents should be informed in writing of the exact nature of the planned event, describing the supervision to be given church or school. Parental consent should be obtained in writing of any special event.

Qualifications required for supervisory personnel should be determined for each event. You need people of mature judgement who are experienced supervising groups of children or young people. The supervisor should not have a history of problems with assigned groups.

A thorough check should be made on an individual's background, especially where supervisors are employees of the church or school. All states have standards for hiring employees in charge of children. Church officials should be informed of state and local requirements. This would include "certification of teachers".