RE-EXAMINING TYPOLOGIES OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS

BY

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DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

The current study assessed a classification of sexual offenders from combinations of crime scene evidence and case data. It sought to contribute a unique perspective to the sexual offender typology literature by utilizing data obtained from the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) database—a nationally populated violent crime database maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Use of ViCAP data allowed for information to be obtained about sexual offenders who were not necessarily in mental health treatment programs and/or criminal custody, thereby enabling the examination of offenders that may not have been investigated in previous research. The present study also sought to expand upon previous typology literature by focusing on offender crime scene behaviors rather than offender motive since law enforcement often needs to begin their approach to a case investigation and offender identification and apprehension based on what is viewed at a crime scene. Data collected from the ViCAP database were analyzed to explore the heterogeneity of 4,476 sexually violent adult males who offended against adult females. The following domains were chosen as initial variables of interest: 1) use of potentially deadly force, 2) offender approach (i.e., blitz, con, and surprise), 3) use of restraints, 4) infliction of unusual assault/trauma, 5) type of sexual activity, 6) major trauma location, and 7) use of a weapon. After considering univariate entropy results for the initial variables, use of restraints, certain types of sexual activity, and use of a weapon were eliminated from the analyses based on low scores. Seven offender groups were identified through use of latent class analysis (LCA) on the remaining variables. Results indicated that offender approach is an important differentiating variable for offenders, particularly among those who did not exhibit sadistic offense behaviors. In addition, major trauma location was found to be important in differentiating between two groups of offenders who exhibited sadistic assault characteristics, with one sadistic group concentrating its trauma to sexual regions of the body while the other displayed high probabilities of trauma infliction on all areas of the body. The current study expands upon previous typology research by analyzing sexually violent offenders who were not necessarily in mental health treatment programs or criminal custody

based on their crime scene behaviors separate from offender motivation. It provides a framework which future research can use to examine combinations of objective crime scene behaviors, self-reported offender motivations and fantasies, and offender psychopathology and personality in order to present a comprehensive approach that is useful to both law enforcement and mental health professionals.

To my mother who is my biggest fan and supporter, as I am hers—Thank you for believing in me when I had

forgotten how to do that for myself. This accomplishment is yours as much as it is mine.

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inspiring me through his passion and dedication for his career to push myself to be better. I am extremely proud to call him my brother. And I lastly would like to thank my youngest brother, TJ, whose smile at my convocation made this achievement better than I could've ever imagined.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The terms rape and sexual assault[1] are assigned various legal definitions depending on jurisdiction. Generally, both terms refer to criminal offenses that involve force (physical or otherwise) or coercion of a victim to participate in sexual activity (Douglas, Burgess, Burgess, & Ressler, 2006). Investigations into these types of crimes have utilized various techniques, one of which involves consideration of the type of sexual offender involved in the offense.

Classifications of different types of rapists—sexual offender typologies— have been developed examining behavioral, motivational, cognitive, and social characteristics of the offenders. Rape typologies originated with Groth, Burgess, and Holstrom (1977). At the time that they first devised their categories, increased attention had begun to be paid to victims of sexual assault—because of the women's movement—but very little research was being conducted on the perpetrators of these crimes. The initial purpose of creating a set of categories by which to classify offenders was to assist clinicians in making informed judgments regarding the treatment and management of sexual offenders and enhancing understanding of offenders among criminal justice personnel. In general, this method of categorization provided both mental health and law enforcement personnel with a way to break down a heterogeneous group of offenders into more homogenous subgroups (Groth, 1979).

More research on rape typologies can be particularly useful to the law enforcement community at the early stages of an investigation. When investigating a crime, both the characteristics of an offender and how his behaviors manifest at the crime scene are critical components in the analysis of a case. When conducting case analysis, law enforcement considers multiple factors such as the amount of planning that goes into an offense and the appearance of a crime scene to determine how to best identify, apprehend, and interrogate an offender. Development of unknown offender profiles, strategies for apprehension, interrogation approaches, and

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[1] The legal definitions of rape and sexual assault vary by state and jurisdiction; however, for the purposes of this study, sexual assault and rape are used interchangeably and are defined as unlawful sexual contact without the consent of the victim, through use of force or threat of violence (Ackley, 2008).

prosecutorial strategies are law enforcement techniques that are described as integral parts of a comprehensive investigative aid that the FBI Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) refers to as Criminal Investigative Analysis (Scherer & Jarvis, 2014). Hazelwood (2001) notes that typologies assist investigators and analysts by enabling the crime to be seen from the perspective of the offender. This insight into the offender's behavior helps to assist investigators in both the identification of unknown offenders as well as interview strategies of suspects or known offenders. Because of their potential usefulness, it is imperative that the classifications that are currently guiding investigations be empirically evaluated using information that is objective and readily attained from case files or crime scene evidence to make them particularly useful to law enforcement.

The current study utilized crime scene data to determine the degree of heterogeneity among offenders by using observable crime scene indicators from case files. Unlike previous sexual assault typologies that relied on offender or victim interviews, the goal of the current approach was to provide law enforcement with a typology that consists of variables that can be more readily identified at a crime scene and in the early stages of an investigation, as well as providing a typology that includes aspects of the crime obtained from objective, observable sources. The present study benefits law enforcement as well as assists researchers in better understanding the etiology of sexual offending by identifying more homogenous groups of these offenders. Identifying such subgroups assists law enforcement because it highlights patterns of behavior among perpetrators that can be used in the development of interrogation and prosecutorial strategies for specific offenders. For example, an interrogation approach for an offender who displays behaviors consistent with narcissistic personality traits will be different than an approach to an offender who does not. In the case of a narcissistic offender, an investigator may want to establish control of the interview immediately so as not to allow this type of offender to feel that he or she has command of the interaction. An investigator may also not engage a narcissistic offender in debate or make accusations, as this type of offender is extremely sensitive to criticism. The identification of subgroups is also beneficial in identifying unknown offenders based on behaviors exhibited during an offense. By

identifying subgroups of offenders based on crime scene behaviors, law enforcement investigators will be able to consider the types of personality and behavioral characteristics associated with each type of offender in developing their unknown offender profiles. For example, if behavior at a crime scene indicates that the offender is likely high in impulsivity and low in social competence, investigators may place more investigative emphasis on individuals who have occupations that do not require much social interaction and who have possibly changed jobs often. While development of an unknown offender profile is not an exact science, it can be used as one of several tools for use by law enforcement in identification and apprehension of an offender.

While the current study begins at the endpoint of an offense (the crime scene and case information) and attempts to identify typologies of offenders based on behaviors exhibited at crime scenes, it is important to also consider the pathways that may have led to the commission of these types of sexual offenses when developing typologies. Figure 1 outlines a very general progression from causal theories of sexual offending to information obtained at the crime scene. In essence, the types of behaviors that are exhibited by each type of offender within a typology can be reflections of these causal pathways. In turn, the behaviors or characteristics of the offender are manifested at a crime scene and are recorded in case file information. The current study focuses on the latter portion of this progression—devising a behavioral typology from case information—but it is important to note that psychological theories of sexual offending were drawn upon to help with the selection of the variables in this study and to aid in the interpretation of the offender groups and relationships to crime scene behavior. Although various theories of sexual offending have been devised, including ones focusing on neurophysiology, genetics, social learning, cognitive, and evolutionary explanations (see Burgess, Hartman, & McCormack, 1987; Carey, 1996; Coccaro & Kavoussi, 1996; Ryan, 2002; Segal & Stermac, 1990; Stinson, Sales, & Becker, 2008; Thornhill & Palmer, 2000), a limitation of this research is that it often examines sexual offenders as a monolithic group. Comparisons are frequently made between offenders who act against children and offenders who act against adults; however, each of those groups is not further broken down. The current study attempted to identify smaller,

homogenous groups from the larger, heterogeneous population of sexual offenders of adult female victims in order to facilitate future research on different pathways that lead to sexual violence.

Existing Rape Typologies

The seminal rape typology was developed by Groth, Burgess, and Homlstrom (1977), who examined adult, male rapists committed to the Massachusetts Center for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Sexually Dangerous Offenders, as well as female victims who participated in a one-year counseling and research study at the Boston City Hospital. This rationally-developed typology was based on the motivation of the offender and identified four types of rapists, two power rapists and two anger rapists: Power Reassurance, Power Assertive, Anger Retaliatory, and Anger Excitation, respectively. The goals and motivations of each type of rapist, as well as the events that precipitate each rape, vary by type, as described in the following section.

Types of Offenders. The Power Reassurance rapist is motivated by the need to express mastery, strength, control, authority, identity, and capability. The act of rape serves as a way to compensate for real or imagined inadequacies of the offender. This type of offender often rapes as a way to exercise power over women, thereby demonstrating his masculinity and reassuring himself of his abilities. The second type of power rapist that Groth et al. described is the Power Assertive rapist. While the power reassurance rapist uses as little force or violence as possible, the Power Assertive rapist uses threatening verbal behavior as well as a moderate level of physical force—more than that necessary to merely control the victim. "Date rape" offenders often fall into this category, choosing victims of opportunity who may, for various reasons, threaten their self-concept of masculinity.

The Anger Retaliatory rapist uses excessive to brutal levels of force with his victims—considerably more physical force than that which is needed to control the victim. He has the goal of hurting, humiliating, and punishing his victims and is motivated by the need to express aggression for real or perceived wrongs, injuries, or put-downs (Johnson, 2007). The second type of anger rapist is the Anger Excitation rapist, commonly termed the sexual sadist. This type of offender has the goal of torturing and abusing his victims. For the Anger Excitation

rapist, physical force is eroticized. He views himself as omnipotent and lives out fantasies by inflicting physical

and emotional pain on his victim (see Table 1 for a more detailed description of the four rapist types defined in

Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom's typology).

Unlike Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom, who gathered their data through self-report interviews, the current

study utilized the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP)

database, a law enforcement database that consists of data obtained from investigating agencies. While Groth,

Burgess, and Holmstrom's typology is primarily focused on motivations and goals of the offender, it also includes

factors that are available in case file information. As a result, some of the factors discussed in Groth, Burgess, and

Holmstrom's typology overlap with factors used in the current study (e.g., weapons used, level of force, sexual

activity, approach to victim). Finally, while this typology was rationally derived, the current study aimed to

develop a typology that is empirically derived through latent class analysis based on various behavioral features of

the assault.

Subsequent Law Enforcement Rape Typologies

Many typologies have since emerged from Groth's and colleagues' original conceptualization. Each offers

some insight into what characteristics are important to include in the current study. Hazelwood (1987) adapted

Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom's (1977) typology into a similar classification system by separating offenders into

two categories based on verbal, sexual, and physical behavior—selfish and unselfish (pseudo-unselfish). The

perhaps-unfortunate term "unselfish" is used in this typology to indicate that the offender views himself as

unselfish in his approach to the victim. This type of rapist does not commit physical violence against his victim,

but rather treats the victim as if she were a willing participant in the sexual activity. The only offender type that

falls into the unselfish category is the power reassurance rapist. The other three rapist types—Power Assertive,

Anger Retaliatory, and Anger Excitation—fall into the category of the selfish rapist. The selfish rapist views the

victim as an object, is both verbally and sexually selfish, is physically abusive, and shows no concern for the

victim's well-being (Hazelwood & Burgess, 2001). (See Table 2 for a description of unselfish and selfish rapist behaviors). Law enforcement must consider the intentions of the offender and how he views the treatment of his victim when they develop an interrogation approach. They will approach an offender who thinks that he is being "respectful" to his victim in a different way than if the offender displays overt disregard for the physical well-being of his victim.

A typology that is also described in the literature is the Massachusetts Treatment Center Rapist Typology Version 1 (MTC:R1). This typology identified four types of adult, male rapists—Compensatory, Exploitative, Displaced Anger, and Sadistic—based on motivations for sex and aggression (see Knight, Rosenberg, & Schneider, 1985; Knight & Prentky, 1987; Knight & Prentky, 1990; and Prentky & Knight, 1991) (see Figure 2 for a diagram of how this typology changed over time). Due to low interrater agreement for assignment of offenders into these four types, Knight and Prentky (1987) introduced several modifications (including a second version called MTC-R2), which involved empirical examination through validity analyses and a series of cluster analyses. Using these empirically-derived results, further revisions were made and the Massachusetts Treatment Center Rapist Typology Version 3 (MTC:R3) was created, resulting in the four main types being divided into nine subtypes of offenders: Sexual Non-Sadistic—Low Social Competence, Sexual Non-Sadistic—High Social Competence, Opportunistic—Low Social Competence, Opportunistic—High Social Competence, Vindictive—Low Social Competence, Vindictive—Moderate Social Competence, Pervasively Angry, Sexual Sadistic—Overt (fantasy), and Sexual Sadistic—High Social Competence/Muted (non-fantasy) (see Figure 2 for descriptions of this typology). Knight and Prentky (1990) note that, while the structure of their typology is data driven, "it also makes theoretical sense" (p.46).

In an effort to make the above-noted clinically derived typologies more relevant for law enforcement, Knight, Warren, Reboussin, and Soley (1998) utilized crime scene information from the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit (BSU), along with information obtained from the MTC database, to examine the ability of these types of

variables to predict classification in the MTC: R3. For this study, offenders were grouped into one of nine

MTC:R3 categories after a consensus was reached by two clinicians or research assistants. They found some of

the crime scene indicators to be good predictors of the MTC: R3 types, including variables representing what is

referred to as "expressive aggression" in this literature, such as biting, stabbing of victim, and use of a weapon.

Other indicators, such as the offender losing an erection, had limited predictive capabilities. A number of the

sadistic variables were found to be moderate predictors, such as foreign object insertion and sadistic acts on the

genitals. Given these findings, the present study included some of these variables as latent class variables to

develop the typologies, rather than using the variables to validate the typologies (as Knight et al., 1998 did). These

variables include the type and level of aggression used by offenders and the expressive aggression variables listed

above, that were shown to be good predictors of the MTC: R3 types. In addition, the present study used variables

in similar domains as those used by Knight et al. (1998). For example, Knight et al. (1998) included variables

under the domain of sadism, such as anal penetration, foreign object insertion, victim tied, and sadistic acts on the

genitals. The present study included these variables as well as added additional indicators of sadism (e.g., body

parts removed) in order to examine the possibility of more specified types of sadistic offenders. However, the

main elements of each of these previously-derived typologies—motivation, goals, and social competence—were

not considered in the current study because of the inability to accurately measure them in early stages of an

investigation. While studying sexual burglary incidents, Pedneault, Harris, and Knight (2012) noted that, while

previous classifications have focused mainly on individuals and their motivations, this might not be the

appropriate unit of analysis for studying the different natures of the types of sexual burglaries that occur. They

suggest that studying behavioral and situational contexts specific to criminal incidents rather than individuals and

their motivations may be a better investigative approach. The current study took a similar approach by focusing on

the crime scene behavior exhibited at each sexual assault incident rather than the motivation of each offender. As

opposed to the offender types being distinguished by motivation, goals, and social competence, the current study

aimed to produce offender types that were differentiated by offender approach, application of unusual trauma, use of restraints, use of potentially deadly force, use of a weapon, trauma location, and types of sexual activity.

Knight and Prentky suggested that, since the MTC: R3 was developed to examine etiology and assist in predicting recidivism of offenders, a future path for research should be to develop a modification of the MTC: R3 or an alternative typology to maximize detection or apprehension of sexual offenders. The current study aimed to follow that path, examining whether crime scene variables cluster into distinct groups without assuming that the rapist types set forth in previous typologies are the best means of capturing this heterogeneity among offenders. Like Knight and Prentky, the current study also combined empirical methods with theoretical considerations to arrive at a typology of sexual offenders based on crime scene evidence and case files.

Other Typologies Relevant to the Present Study

In addition to sexual assault typologies, other typologies have been examined in related areas of research. To be thorough, these literatures were reviewed to help expand the lens and conceptualization of possible typologies. Researchers have examined typologies for juvenile sexual offenders (e.g., Hunter, Figueredo, Malamuth, & Becker, 2003), sexual offenses against children (e.g., Knight & Prentky, 1990), hate crimes (e.g., McDevitt, Levin, & Bennett, 2002), male-on-male sexual assaults (e.g., Almond, McManus, & Ward, 2014); sexual burglary (e.g., Pedneault, Harris, & Knight, 2012), domestic violence (e.g., Bender & Roberts, 2007; Cavanaugh & Gelles, 2005; Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994; Roberts, 2006; Saunders, 1992), femicide (e.g., Dixon, Hamilton-Giachritsis, & Browne, 2008), homicide (e.g., Canter et al., 2004; Canter & Wentink, 2004; Holmes & Holmes, 1996; Keppel & Walter, 1999; Tita & Griffiths, 2005), child abduction (e.g., Erikson & Friendship, 2002) and terrorism (e.g., Vasilenko, 2005) for the purpose of identifying homogenous groups within a larger heterogeneous group. These existing typologies include the following areas of inquiry that were also examined in the current study: types of sexual acts (e.g., Hunter, Figueredo, Malamuth, & Becker, 2003), level of aggression during the offense (e.g., Hunter, Figueredo, Malamuth, & Becker, 2003; Saunders, 1992; Roberts,

2006), and weapon use (e.g., Hunter, Figueredo, Malamuth, & Becker, 2003; McDevitt, Levin, & Bennett, 2002; Pedneault, Harris, & Knight, 2012). While studies across these various fields of inquiry utilize different combinations of variables, there is a general consistency across the types of variables used to group offenders into categories. This consistency across related areas of research contributed to the selection of variables for the present study.

Why More Research on Typologies?

One complication with existing typologies of sex offenders reviewed above is that they have been developed based on clinical interviews with offenders and/or victims (Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrom, 1977; Knight, 1999), clinical and criminal files, standardized tests, and/or self-report instruments (Knight, 1999) and focus on subject factors that are not as easily recognized in an investigation's early stages (i.e., motivation of the offender). While these measures can be useful tools for examining the dynamics of a sexual assault following apprehension of an offender, investigators will not always have the benefit of such self-report data when attempting to handle a case in its initial stages. Moreover, the material obtained from offender and victim self-report interviews can sometimes be problematic, due to its subjective nature and questionable reliability (Huizinga, D. & Elliott, D.S., 1986; Schwartz, 1999).

Another complication with previous typologies is that they were based on sex offenders of whom either the mental health community or the criminal justice system has become aware (Stinson, Sales, & Becker, 2008). This is problematic in terms of the generalizability of these typologies to offenders who are not currently and/or will never be in treatment programs or criminal custody. There may be some fundamental differences between offenders who end up in custody and/or treatment programs, whether because of a court order or voluntary admission, and offenders who never do so. Furthermore, several of the previous typologies have not been empirically evaluated. Because of these concerns, the current study used empirical methods to evaluate a sample

of cases from a nationally-populated violent crime database, regardless of whether or not the offenders have been, or will be, in a treatment program and including some who have never been apprehended for their offenses.

Present Study

The purpose of the current study was to explore if a classification of sexual offenders emerged from combinations of crime scene evidence and case data from the following key domains: 1) use of potentially deadly force, 2) offender approach (i.e., blitz, con, and surprise), 3) use of restraints, 4) infliction of unusual assault/trauma, 5) types of sexual activity, 6) major trauma location, and 7) use of a weapon. The present study sought to contribute a unique perspective to the sexual offender typology literature by utilizing data obtained from a nationally populated violent crime database maintained by the FBI. In addition, by obtaining information about sexual offenders who were not necessarily in mental health treatment programs and/or criminal custody, it also examined offenders that may not have been investigated in previous research.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

ViCAP Database and Data Extraction

The FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) case submissions are the source of the data for this study. The ViCAP unit is an entity within the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) that is responsible for maintaining the database and conducting analysis on submissions. In 1985, ViCAP began collecting data from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for cases involving homicide, sexual assault, missing persons, and unidentified human remains for the purpose of providing case matching assistance. Cases are coded into the case submission form by original case agents/investigators, cold case investigators, or support personnel and are analyzed by crime analysts in the ViCAP unit.

A strength of the ViCAP database and its operational objectives is that it collects crime scene variables that represent information that is available to law enforcement in early stages of an investigation. It also contains cases from both small and large law enforcement agencies across the country, allowing for inclusion of offenders and behavioral characteristics from variously populated areas. ViCAP data consist of the following categories of questions: administration (i.e., questions about the investigating agency), victim information, offender/suspect information, geographic information, trauma suffered by the victim, other crime scene information, and a narrative section where investigators can provide more details about the case.

While the ViCAP database collects a wealth of information, it also has its limitations. First, it contains only those cases that are submitted or entered by law enforcement agencies; therefore, cases that have not been reported to the police are excluded. In addition, some law enforcement agencies enter only those cases that they believe are unusual and may be part of a series. Because of this, some types of cases may be underrepresented in the database, such as sexual assault between intimate partners. Not only are sexual assaults involving intimate partners possibly not entered into the database as often as more unusual sexual assaults, but this type of sexual assault is also a generally underreported crime. Therefore, even if police departments are entering all of their

sexual assault cases into the ViCAP database, these types of assaults will still not be accurately represented when compared to their actual occurrence.

Another limitation is that several individuals across several agencies are responsible for coding the ViCAP questionnaire, and studies have not been conducted to examine interrater reliability. Because ViCAP was set up as an operational database and not one that would be used for research purposes, validity and reliability information is not available. Past studies on crime types have used similar types of operational databases that lacked this information (e.g., Yokota et al., 2007). In order to address concerns about reliability, the current study used variables that are objective in nature and leave little room for individual interpretation. For example, the question "Did it appear that the offender was operating from a ritual/mental script or fantasy?" was not included in this study, because it required the coder's subjective interpretation of what constitutes operating from a script or fantasy. Other variables, however, such as which sexual activities were performed, are more concrete and leave less room for an individual coder's interpretation of the events.

Another shortcoming of the data is that not all cases are filled out to completion. In some cases, the coder enters a detailed narrative but does not answer all of the other questions. In order to address this latter concern and increase within-case consistency, narrative checks for several of the key variables (e.g., sexual activity, unusual assault/trauma) were conducted by the principal investigator for the purposes of this study. For each variable, a search was conducted on the complete set of narratives for key words that represented the given variable. The results of each search were then compared to the answers for their respective questions in the ViCAP database. For example, in the case of *sexual activity*, narratives were searched for the terms foreign object, anal, vagin*, oral, kiss*, and fondl*. When evidence was found suggesting that a specific type of sexual activity occurred that had not previously been documented, the data was cleaned to reflect this fact. Other variables under examination were subjected to this same type of data cleaning process to ensure that the data utilized was as accurate as possible.

Sexual Assault Cases

Cases in the current study include sexual assault incidents that have been entered into the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) database between 1985 and 2008. While the cases were *reported* into the system starting in 1985, the cases used for this study *occurred* between 1968 and 2008. Any case that involved a sexual assault[1] was considered for inclusion in the current study provided it met each of the following criteria: there was only one offender, and that offender was male; there was only one victim, and that victim was female; both the offender and victim were adults (age eighteen or older) at the time of the offense (see Knight & Prentky, 1990 for a description of a sexual assault typology with child victims). Only those cases of one adult male sexually assaulting an adult female were considered for two main reasons. First, previous typologies have examined this same type of offender-victim combination (Groth et al., 1977; Knight & Prentky, 1987). By examining cases with these same criteria, comparison between the current study and previous typologies was possible. Second, the dynamics of other combinations of offenders and victims (e.g., male offender and male victim, adult offender and child victim) can be vastly different. The age and gender factors present in these other types of offender-victim dynamics may result in behaviors manifesting differently in the crime scene when compared to adult male against adult female assaults.

The current study includes sexual assaults with a homicide as well as sexual assaults without a homicide. While it is acknowledged that some of the data is less reliable for homicides, due to lack of a victim's statement, both types of cases were included so as to allow for an adequately large sample size. Additionally, Stinson, Sales, and Becker (2008) stated that a limitation of sexual offending research is that it often excludes offenders who possess certain characteristics or exhibit certain behaviors, such as killing their victims. This exclusion is problematic if the murdering sexual offenders demonstrate different behaviors or different levels of behavior (e.g., level of potentially lethal force) than non-murdering sexual offenders. By including both murderers and non-murderers, the current study allows for the opportunity to increase generalizability of the typologies and compare

these two groups to ascertain whether or not they emerge in the same offender types. While the victim statement was not available for cases of homicide, several other case materials (e.g., crime scene photographs, investigator reports, witness statements, offender confessions) were utilized in coding for the variables under consideration.

Cases involving homicide likely differ from those not involving homicide. Rather than identifying homicide/non-homicide as a key variable, the current study relied on information about "potentially deadly force" (e.g., asphyxiation, gun shot wound, stabbing) to differentiate cases in which the offender's behaviors had the potential to kill the victim but did not for any of a variety of reasons (e.g., victim did not lose enough blood before being found; while attempting to strangle the victim, the offender was interrupted). By using potentially deadly force as a key variable rather than homicide/non-homicide, the behavior of the offender, rather than the result of the offender's behavior, is the factor of interest.

A sample of 4518 cases for inclusion was chosen by querying the ViCAP database to determine which cases met the criteria listed above. This sample is a convenience sample based on those cases that were known to law enforcement and also entered into the ViCAP database. After eliminating 42 cases because of missing data, the final dataset contained 4476 cases. Of these cases, 2587 (58%) are sexual assaults, 1335 (30%) are murders, 238 (5%) are attempted murders, 311 (7%) are recorded as "other", and 5 (0.1%) are missing a case type label. Despite the different labels, these cases (a total of 4476) meet the inclusionary criteria for sexual assaults described above. For the cases that were listed as "other" or had a missing case type label, the narratives were read and the case was included if it was clear that a sexual assault occurred (see Appendix for a description of the frequencies of key variables).

Variables Chosen for Latent Class Analysis

Variables were chosen based on the descriptions given for each of the rapist types proposed by Groth, Burgess, and Holstrom (1977), Knight and Prentky (1990), and Hazelwood and Burgess (1987) in addition to the variables chosen for related typologies (e.g., domestic violence, homicide) (e.g., Hunter, Figueredo, Malamuth, &

Becker, 2003; Roberts, 2006; Saunders, 1992; Tita & Griffiths, 2005) and crime scene variables used in predictive studies of offender types (Knight et al., 1998)[2]. The crime scene variables were chosen within the following key domains: 1) use of potentially deadly force, 2) offender approach, 3) use of restraints, 4) infliction of unusual assault/trauma, 5) types of sexual activity, 6) major trauma location, and 7) use of a weapon. Deadly force was measured by variables such as strangulation, stab wounds, and gunshot wounds. Offender approach was measured by con, blitz, and surprise approaches. A con approach is a continuum of behavior ranging from simple verbal deception to complicated and orchestrated maneuvers implemented by an offender to deceive, gain the confidence of, and/or mislead an intended victim about the threat posed by an offender (e.g., asking for assistance, giving victim a drug without her knowledge, posing as an authority figure). A blitz approach is an immediate and overwhelming application of injurious physical force to incapacitate and control the victim (e.g. punching victim, physically overpowering victim, shooting victim). A surprise approach is an unexpected and sudden confrontation by an offender with the purpose of frightening, gaining compliance of, and/or controlling the victim (e.g., breaking into a victim's house and standing over her bed until she awakens, threatening a victim with a weapon, forceful sudden entry into a location where the victim is located). Use of restraints was measured by the presence of bindings, gags, blindfolds, and/or hoods. Unusual assault includes variables such as carving on victim, victim urinated/defecated upon, and body set on fire. Sexual activity includes oral, vaginal, and anal sexual assault, as well as masturbation and foreign object insertion. It also includes acts of foreplay such as kissing, fondling, and sucking the victim's breasts. Trauma locations include abdomen, anus, arm(s), back, breast(s), buttock(s), chest, ear(s), eye(s), face, finger(s), foot/feet, genitalia, groin, hand(s), head, leg(s), neck/throat, shoulder(s), thigh(s), torso, and other locations. Finally, weapons include objects such as firearms, blunt force objects, ligatures, etc., but do not include the offender's hands/feet.

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[2] The list of variables (including key variables and additional variables of interest) are available from the author.

These variables were selected to represent the characteristics that previous typologies (both sexual assault and otherwise) propose contribute to the understanding of offenders. Additional constructs were also chosen that were not in past empirically validated typologies (e.g., major trauma location), because they are likely to be observed by law enforcement investigative activity in the early stages of a crime. By using both similar and novel constructs to those used in past typologies, the current study expands upon previously devised typologies while also allowing for comparison of past typologies with the current study's results.

Data Analysis

For the current study, latent class analysis (LCA) was conducted using Mplus Version 7.31 in order to identify theoretically meaningful and empirically supported groups of cases based on crime scene variables. LCA is used to detect mutually exclusive subgroups of a population and is often used with categorical variables (Lanza, Collins, Lemmon, & Schafer, 2007; Vermunt & Magidson, 2002), including binary variables. For example, Pedneault, Harris, and Knight (2012) used LCA in their study of sexual burglary typologies and noted that strength of LCA is that it assigns membership probabilities to each case. Cases are given probabilities ranging from 0 to 1 and are then placed in the class or group with which they have the strongest probability of membership (DiStefano & Kamphaus, 2006).

For the current study, the Adjusted Bayesian Information Criterion (Adjusted BIC) and Lo-Mendell-Rubin adjusted likelihood ratio test (LMR-A) were used to determine model fit. In a Monte Carlo simulation study, Nylund, Asparouhov, and Muthen (2007) found both Adjusted BIC and LMR-A to be good indicators to use for class enumeration, particularly with large sample sizes and categorical indicators. Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) was not used as an indicator because it has been shown to not be an accurate indicator of class solution in LCA, particularly for large sample sizes (Nylund, Asparouhov, & Muthen, 2007). The number of underlying classes of sexual offenders were chosen based on the lower Adjusted BIC values indicating a better fit of the model. In addition, LMR-A was examined to determine when the *p* value indicated that the addition of another

class to the solution provided a statistically significant improvement in fit (Aparouhov & Muthen, 2012; Nylund, Asparouhov, & Muthen, 2007). In addition to examining Adjusted BIC and LMR-A, entropy was also used. Entropy is measured from 0 to 1 with values closest to 1 indicating better separation among classes. Univariate entropy, or variable-specific entropy, was used to determine if one or more indicator variables were shown to not be contributing to delineation of the latent classes (Aparouhov & Muthen, 2014). Latent class indicators with univariate entropy near 0 were removed from the model since they had been shown to provide little information in identifying the latent classes, and the analyses were then repeated.

Pedneault, Harris, and Knight (2012) note that a good model fit must also take into consideration theoretical issues that allow the model to make sense when interpreted. Therefore, when this portion of the analysis was complete, the results were also interpreted in conjunction with the current theory on rape typologies (i.e., Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom, 1977; Knight et al., 1985; Knight & Prentky, 1987; and Hazelwood & Burgess, 1987), other typologies (e.g., Bender & Roberts, 2007; Dixon, Hamilton-Giachritsis, & Browne, 2008; Knight & Prentky, 1990) and psychobiological pathways to offending (e.g., Cummings, 1999; Hicks et al., 2004; Thornhill & Palmer, 2000).

CHAPTER 3: RESULTS

Description of Indicators

Twenty indicator variables were used to examine potential typologies of sexual offenders: anal penetration ($n = 990$; 22.1%), vaginal penetration ($n = 3505$; 78.3%), masturbation ($n=331$; 7.4%), oral sexual assault-offender on victim ($n =325$; 7.3%), oral sexual assault-victim on offender ($n =994$; 22.2%), foreign object insertion ($n =417$; 9.3%), foreplay ($n =799$; 17.9%), con approach ($n =1540$; 34.4%), surprise approach ($n =1553$; 34.7%), blitz approach ($n =1339$; 29.9%), unusual assault ($n =721$; 16.1%), bindings ($n =1016$; 22.7%), potentially lethal force ($n =2039$; 45.6%), weapon ($n =2223$; 49.7%), trauma-head region ($n =1459$; 32.6%), trauma-sexual region ($n =952$; 21.3%), trauma-neck ($n =1359$; 30.4%), trauma-core ($n =474$; 10.6%), trauma-limb ($n =474$; 10.6%), and trauma-other ($n =114$; 2.5%).

Latent Class Analysis

Twenty indicator variables were used in the initial latent class analysis (LCA). These variables represented characteristics examined in previous typology research as well as additional characteristics that are likely to be available to law enforcement officials at an initial crime scene investigation. Seven models were initially examined using M-Plus 7.31, ranging from 3 to 9 class solutions. Based on the initial review of the Adjusted BIC and LMR-A, the 7-class solution appeared to present the best fit for the data. However, prior to examining the classes further, univariate entropy was considered for each of the 20 indicator variables in order to ensure that all variables were meaningfully contributing to the model. Asparouhov and Muthen (2014) note that univariate entropy is a tool that can be used to determine the quality of each latent class indicator. In the current study, univariate entropy was used because of the large amount of indicator variables as a means of ensuring that variables that were not adequately contributing to the model were removed for the sake of parsimony. Based on low univariate entropy scores[3] and theoretical considerations, the following variables were eliminated from future

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[3] Variables with univariate entropy scores of .055 or lower were eliminated from the analysis. Theoretical considerations were also used in determining the exact cut-off point for elimination.

analysis: anal penetration, vaginal penetration, masturbation, oral offender on victim, oral victim on offender, bindings, weapon, and trauma-other.

Following removal of the 8 variables based on low univariate entropy scores, LCA was repeated with the remaining 12 indicator variables. During this analysis, 7 models were examined, ranging from 2 to 8 class solutions. Fit indices for each of the models are shown in Table 3. Based on examination of the model fit criteria, the 7-class solution was selected as the best fitting model. The rise of the LMR-A p value in the 8-class solution indicates that the addition of another class to the 7-class solution does not produce a significantly better fitting model. Therefore, LMR-A indicated that the 7-class solution presented the best fit. Also, the Adjusted BIC indicated that the 7-class solution yielded the best fit. Despite the lack of a rise in Adjusted BIC from the 7- to 8-class solution, the decrease is considerably smaller than those between the previous classes, indicating a leveling-off of Adjusted BIC. The entropy of .879 also indicates that the 7-class solution has a clear separation among the classes. As a result of careful consideration of LMR-A, Adjusted BIC, and entropy, the 7-class solution was chosen as the best fitting model.

Figure 3 represents the 7-class solution by displaying the probability that each indicator variable was present among cases within each class. The distribution of offenders across each of the classes is presented in Table 4. Upon examination of the 7 classes identified by the fit indices, theoretical considerations were made about how to interpret the class profiles. These profiles provided distinct combinations of characteristics that allowed for the development of theoretical considerations for each class. The ability to theoretically distinguish the groups further supported the selection of the 7-class solution as the best fit.

Class 1 was the smallest group ($n = 397$, 8.9%) and had extremely high probabilities of unusual assault and potentially lethal force, as well as head, neck, and sexual area trauma. This group was also high in core and limb trauma. As expected based on the level of excessive violence seen with this class, foreplay was extremely unlikely whereas foreign object insertion presented with the highest probability of any of the groups. The highest

probability of approach type used by offenders in this group was the con approach. This class was labeled as *Sadistic* given its high probability of trauma to multiple body parts and unusual assault, similar to the sadistic rapist groups identified by Groth et al. (1977) and Prentky and Knight (1991).

Class 2 (*n* =648, 14.5%) was characterized predominantly by its approach, with a very high probability of a blitz used by the offender. Foreplay was most likely to occur in this group, while foreign object insertion had a very low probability of occurrence. Excessive violence was also very low for this group. Unusual assault and potentially lethal force both had low probabilities of occurrence, while the trauma locations all displayed very low occurrence. This group was labeled as *Low Violence-Impulsive*. Impulsivity was included in the label for this class because of the high likelihood of a blitz approach, which has been associated with high situational impulsivity among offenders (Ackley, 2008; Groth, 1979).

Class 3 (*n* =420, 9.4%) was characterized by very high likelihood of both the surprise and blitz approaches. High levels of lethal force as well as head and neck trauma were present in this group along with moderately high levels of unusual assault. Foreplay, sexual trauma, and limb trauma were present in some cases, but had a relatively low probability of occurrence. This group was labeled as *High Violence-Multiple Approach* given the high probability of aggression displayed through elevated levels of lethal force as well as head and neck trauma. "Multiple Approach" was used in this label due to the high likelihood of both surprise and blitz approaches.

Class 4 (*n* =405, 9.0%) represented the second smallest group. Offenders in this class were found to exhibit very high probabilities of unusual assault, lethal force, and sexual trauma. While foreign object insertion had only a moderate probability of occurrence, this class had the second highest likelihood of this offense behavior, thereby warranting consideration. Other areas of the body had moderate probabilities of violence occurrence, but were not nearly as likely to occur as violence to the sexual areas. Similar to Class 1 (*Sadistic*), this

class did not have any high probabilities of a specific approach. Class 4 was labeled as *Sadistic-Sexual* due to its sadistic characteristics and focus of excessive violence specifically on the sexual areas of the victim's body.

Class 5 (*n* =816, 18.2%), *High Violence-Planful*, was similar to Class 3 (*High Violence-Multiple Approach*) in that it exhibited very high likelihoods of potentially lethal force, head trauma, and neck trauma and a moderate occurrence of unusual assault. Unlike Class 3, which exhibited high probabilities of surprise and blitz approaches, this class was most likely to use a con approach over a surprise or blitz. Because of this distinction from Class 3, "planful" was used in its description to indicate the premeditation that is often needed for a con approach.

Class 6 represented the largest group (*n* =944, 21.1%) and is similar to Class 2 (*Low Violence-Impulsive*) in that it is characterized mainly by approach and foreplay. Similar to Class 2, this group was one of the classes more likely to have foreplay used, but unlike Class 2, it showed a high probability for the con approach, as opposed to Class 2's extremely high blitz approach probability. This class was labeled as *Low Violence-Planful*. Similar to class 5 (*High Violence-Planful*), this class was given the "planful" label because of its con approach, which indicates that some level of pre-planning is expected by the offender to determine the way in which he can most effectively approach his victim using deceit.

Finally, Class 7 (*n* =846, 18.9%), *Low Violence-Socially Insecure*, was similar to Classes 2 (*Low Violence-Impulsive*) and 6 (*Low Violence-Planful*) in that it was characterized mainly by the offender's approach to the victim. Similar to these classes, Class 7 had a low likelihood of additional trauma inflicted on the victim and had a higher likelihood of foreplay than most other groups. Unlike Classes 2 and 6, the approach with the highest probability within this group was the surprise approach. The blitz and con approaches both had a very low likelihood of occurrence. Because of the surprise approach being the defining characteristic of this class, its label includes the phrase "socially-insecure" to emphasize the offender's behavior of avoiding pre-assault social

interaction with the victim. By surprising the victim, the offender eliminates the need to initiate interaction with her through use of a con, which would require some level of personal confidence in one's socializing abilities.

The seven classes identified in the current study consist of sexual offender groups that can be categorized primarily by four overarching dimensions of offender behavior: the approach used, the intensity of physical violence, the bodily location of trauma sustained by the victim and the nature of the violence (e.g., sexual). Table 5 describes the characteristics and labels associated with each of the seven classes described above. These classes provide support for aspects of previously derived sexual offender types, while also indicating the need for consideration of previously unidentified classes of offenders.

CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION

The current study identified distinctive groups of sexually violent offenders based on behaviors exhibited at sexual assault crime scenes. Seven classes of offenders emerged from a latent class analysis that examined cases in which one adult male offender sexually assaulted one adult female victim. The seven classes were labeled *Sadistic*, *Low Violence-Impulsive, High Violence-Multiple Approach*, *Sadistic-Sexual*, *High Violence-Planful*, *Low Violence-Planful, and Low Violence-Socially Insecure*. This study is the first to identify sexually violent offender groups using a sample of offenders who may or may not have been apprehended by law enforcement and placed into treatment programs and/or incarcerated, thereby allowing for examination of a potentially broader range of sexual offenders. Prentky and Knight (1991) note that while different typology research often uses different subjects in their studies (e.g., offenders in treatment programs, incarcerated offenders, college students), "any consistency found across heterogenous samples would suggest the possibility that a theoretically powerful dimension of sexual aggression has been tapped" (*p*. 647). Therefore similarities between the current study and previous studies are important to note despite the differences in sample selection (see Table 6 for group similarities across previous typologies and the current typology).

Sadistic Groups

The *Sadistic* and *Sadistic-Sexual* groups of offenders were the two smallest offender groups and exhibited high probability of physical trauma to the victim, including unusual assault and potentially lethal force. These are crime scene behaviors that have been associated with high levels of controlled anger, lack of empathy, and often some level of premeditated preparation for their offenses (Groth et al., 1977). Offenders who have used unusual assault and high levels of violence have previously been identified as pairing aggression with sex and becoming aroused by their application of aggression and the suffering of their victims (Ackley, 2008; Groth et al., 1977; Prentky & Knight, 1991). Therefore, they employ several types of unusual assault and violence in excess of that needed to commit the sexual assault to maximize the victim's suffering, thereby maximizing the offender's sexual

arousal. This type of offender has been identified in previous research as committing acts of sexual violence because of the need to be in the position of sexually dominating and inflicting pain and humiliation on another person (Groth, et al., 1977; Prentky & Knight, 1991).

The offenders in both the *Sadistic* and *Sadistic-Sexual* groups are similar to the Anger Excitation rapist described by Groth et al. (1977) and the Sadistic-Overt group described by Prentky and Knight (1991) in that they exhibit high levels of violence, including potentially lethal force and unusual assault. The findings in the current study, however, differ from previous research in that they identify two types of overtly sadistic offenders. One group of sadistic offenders (*Sadistic*) was found to inflict potentially lethal force and unusual assault on the victim, with violence inflicted on all areas of the body. The second sadistic group (*Sadistic-Sexual*) inflicted potentially lethal force and unusual assault, but focused the excessive violence mainly on the sexual areas of the victim. This expands upon the work of Groth (1979) and Prentky and Knight (1991) by indicating that Groth's sadistic group and Prentky and Knight's Sadistic-Overt group may not be homogenous. The current study indicates there is a sadistic group that is focused primarily on violence toward the victim's sexual body parts. A possible reason for two separate sadistic groups emerging is that some offenders' aggression may be fantasy-driven, thereby focusing on erogenous parts of the body (i.e., *Sadistic-Sexual* group) while other offenders may find sexual pleasure in inflicting maximum harm to the victim in whatever way possible (i.e., *Sadistic*).

Conclusive statements about this potential relationship are outside the scope of this project because the current study did not access self-reports to ascertain offenders' reasons for the types of aggression used, but the finding that these groups emerge as distinct provides a new direction for future research in typology. Specifically, findings from the current study indicate that sadistic offenders may not be a homogenous group. Future research can examine this heterogeneity by investigating whether readily identifiable offense characteristics (e.g., location of bodily injury) differ among sadistic offenders based on offenders' reported fantasies and derivation of sexual gratification from aggressive behaviors. Another path that future research can explore is the relationship between

psychopathy and sadistic behavior. Sadistic offenders identified in previous research have been noted to display

behaviors associated with psychopathy (Groth, 1979; Knight & Guay, 2006). Unlike the current study, this

previous research included offender personality and psychopathological traits in their typological development. A

potential avenue for future inquiry is to combine offender psychopathology and personality data with objective

crime scene data to examine whether a relationship exists between subtypes of psychopathy (e.g., Hicks et al.'s

(2004) emotionally stable psychopaths and aggressive psychopaths) and the *Sadistic* and *Sadistic-Sexual* offenders

identified in the current study. The use of a combination of crime scene behaviors and individual psychological

factors would be valuable in clarifying the relationship between sadism and psychopathy.

High Violence Groups

Both types of highly violent offenders found in the current study—*High Violence-Multiple Approach* and

High Violence-Planful—are characterized by behaviors indicative of aggression (i.e., potentially lethal force,

trauma to head and neck regions). Unlike the sadistic groups, these classes of offenders are not as likely to torture

and humiliate their victims with unusual assault. These offenders also express their aggression through non-sexual

acts, such as punching and strangling, as evidenced by high probabilities of trauma to the head and neck region of

their victims.

High Violence-Multiple Approach and *High-Violence-Planful* offenders in the current study are similar to

the Anger Retaliatory rapist identified by Groth et al. (1977) and the Pervasively Angry and Vindictive rapists

described by Knight (1999) in that they employ high levels of aggression (particularly to the head and neck region

of their victims) without the unusual assault indicative of sadistic offenders. They are hypothesized in these

previous typologies to operate based on anger expressed through sexual means. Knight (1999) notes a distinction

among types of anger that are expressed through this type of antisocial sexual aggression. In this previously

derived typology, both the Pervasively Angry rapist and the Vindictive rapist types display the same

characteristics of excessive aggression and cause their victims high levels of physical injury, but they differ in

their motivations. Pervasively Angry rapists are motivated by a general anger that is evident in multiple aspects of their lives, while Vindictive rapists are motivated by misogynistic anger directed exclusively at women. Offender motivation is outside of the scope of the current study, so it is unclear if the current high violence groups are more closely related to the Pervasively Angry or the Vindictive groups derived by Prentky and Knight (1991), or if they are related to a different offender motivation than has been identified by previous typologies. Future research would benefit from examining the motivations of offenders who exhibit the crime scene behaviors of the *High Violence-Multiple Approach* offender and the *High Violence-Planful* offender as distinct offender subtypes to determine the extent of the similarities to these previously derived offender groups.

As opposed to aggression indicators, which are similar in both the *High Violence-Multiple Approach* and *High Violence-Planful* offender types, approach indicators varied between these two groups. *High Violence-Multiple Approach* offenders exhibited high probabilities of surprise and blitz approaches, while *High Violence-Planful* offenders had the highest probability of a con approach among the three approach types. Given the overlap of the two distinct approaches in the *High Violence-Multiple Approach* group, it's interesting to consider possible reasons why 52 percent of these offenders were coded with this approach overlap (i.e., both surprise and blitz approaches). This *High Violence-Multiple Approach* group could be the result of a problem with coding (e.g., different coders interpreting the definitions of surprise and blitz differently from other coders or some coders preferring to code only the initial approach to the victim whereas others preferring to code all methods of approach used in the early stages of an attack). Alternatively, it could speak to a combination of offender approaches in sexual assaults that hasn't yet been discussed in the literature. Future research would benefit from using a small team of coders with interrater reliability checks and clearly defined parameters for determining offender approach to more closely examine approaches used by sexual offenders who exhibit crime scene behaviors indicative of high levels of violence (e.g., potentially lethal force, trauma to the victim's head and neck region) to determine if multiple approaches are being used concurrently (an offender jumps out from behind a

park bush and immediately begins punching the victim to gain control of her) or in a sequence with one approach occurring prior to the other (e.g., an offender surprises a victim by breaking into her bedroom, waiting at the foot of the bed and, when the victim wakes up and sees the offender, he then walks over to her and begins to punch her). This further examination would help to elucidate if the combination of approaches found in the *High Violence-Multiple Approach* group is in fact a unique pattern of behavior that has not yet been noted in the literature or if it may have been the result of multiple coders interpreting offender approach differently.

Given that some of the offenders in this group employed a blitz approach, situational impulsivity is a characteristic that is important to consider, as it has previously been associated with a blitz approach in sexual offenses (Ackley, 2008; Groth, 1979; Hazelwood, 2001). Given the combination of a high probability of a blitz approach (indicative of impulsivity) and a high probability of aggression used among these offenders, these select offenders have similarities to the generally violent/antisocial batterer described by Holtzworth-Monroe and Stuart (1994) in the domestic violence literature. This type of offender is described as being expected to commit other violent, non-sexual crimes because of his impulsive and angry character. Research by Prentky, Knight, and Lee (1991) support this notion for sexual offenders. They found that high levels of impulsivity among aggressive sexual offenders were associated with high recidivism rates across various types of criminal behavior. Given that a surprise approach also had a high probability of occurrence among these offenders, it is possible that a portion of this group does not exhibit situational impulsivity to the extent that others do. Future research is needed to empirically evaluate the levels of impulsivity for *High Violence-Multiple Approach* offenders and how that relates to their approach behaviors.

The current study's findings indicate that a portion of the *High Violence-Multiple Approach* offenders possess traits that have been shown in previous research to be characteristic of anti-social offenders who commit other, non-sexual crimes. Future research could examine whether previous criminal histories exist for offenders in this group, regardless of the approach used, as well as whether they are likely to commit additional crimes (sexual

or non-sexual) after committing a sexual assault. These findings would have implications for both law enforcement as well as mental health professionals in predicting recidivism likelihood among sexually violent offenders (e.g., length of prison sentence, type and length of treatment).

Unlike *High Violence-Multiple Approach* offenders, *High Violence-Planful* offenders are most likely to use a con approach when compared to a blitz or surprise approach. Interestingly, the combination of high levels of physical aggression, a con approach, and moderate to high levels of planning has previously been found to be associated with sadistic offenders (Groth, 1979; Knight, 1999). The *High Violence-Planful* group identified in the current study, however, is not characterized by a high probability of unusual assault that would be expected for an overtly sadistic offender. This finding indicates that a category of high violence sexual offenders may exist that is not easily categorized by current typologies. Another possible explanation for the emergence of this class of offenders is that they may obtain sexual pleasure from the physical violence that they inflict (similar to sadistic offenders) but, because items related specifically to the ways in which an offender experiences eroticized aggression are not examined in the current study, they do not appear immediately to be sadistic because of their lack of unusual assault on their victims. Knight (1999) describes the Sadistic-Muted offender as having similar characteristics to this group. He notes that this type of offender does not carry out their sexual fantasies directly on the victim, but rather their "sexual-aggressive fantasies are…only fantasized" (p. 312).

Offender fantasies are outside the scope of the current study; therefore, it cannot be assumed that the offenders in the *High Violence-Planful* group are sadistic in nature. Future research might examine sadistic fantasies in offenders who exhibit traits of the *High Violence-Planful* offenders (i.e., con approach and high levels of aggression without unusual assault) to determine if some or all of these offenders might be better categorized as a type of sadistic offender similar to Prentky and Knight's Sadistic-Muted offender or if a previously unidentified offender category needs to be considered.

Low Violence Groups

Low violence offenders differed from the high violence and sadistic offenders in the current study based on victim trauma and potentially lethal violence. Low violence offenders, unlike the sadistic and high violence offenders, did not display excessive aggression toward their victims through potentially lethal force or through additional physical trauma to the victim's body. These offenders also had higher likelihoods than the sadistic and high violence offenders of using sexual acts that are more likely to be used in a consensual relationship (e.g., foreplay such as kissing). Similar to the high violence offenders, the three types of low violence offenders are differentiated based on their approaches to their victims (*Low Violence-Socially Insecure* with a high probability of surprise approach; *Low Violence-Planful* with high probability of con approach; and *Low Violence-Impulsive* with a high probability of blitz approach).

The *Low Violence-Socially Insecure* offender is characterized by a low probability of additional assault on his victim combined with a high probability of using a surprise approach. This offender shares common characteristics with the Power Reassurance rapist (Groth, 1979), the Unselfish rapist (Hazelwood, 1987), and the Sexual-NonSadistic-Low Social Competence (formerly labeled "Compensatory") rapist (Knight, 1999) (i.e., low levels of violence, surprise approach, lack of lethal force, and lack of unusual assault). Groth explains this type of sexual offender as needing a woman to reinforce his image of who he wants to be. He also explains that this type of offender acts out sexually because of his need to address his feelings of inadequacy and is not likely to use excessive force as the sadistic and anger driven offenders are, because that would ruin the appeal of the "encounter" for him. The surprise approach employed by the *Low Violence-Socially Insecure* group can potentially be explained by Groth's explanation of feelings of inadequacy and social insecurity in offenders previously labeled as Power Reassurance rapists who display these offense characteristics. This type of offender avoids pre-offense interaction with his victim by employing a surprise approach rather than using a con, which would necessitate a degree of self-confidence in his ability to socially interact with her.

When considering the findings in the current study for the *Low Violence-Socially Insecure* group in conjunction with Groth's explanation of characteristics associated with the very similar Power Reassurance rapist, this type of offender exhibits traits similar to that of a vulnerable or hypervigilant narcissist. This type of narcissist is described in the literature as someone concerned with personal inadequacies, sensitivity to criticism, heightened anxiety in developing relationships due to fluctuating self-esteem, and the need for external validation to maintain self-esteem (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003; Gabbard, 1989; Wink, 1991). Ackley (2008) noted that vulnerable narcissism is a characteristic of offenders who are often categorized by low levels of violence during a sexual assault, such as Groth's Power Reassurance and Prentky and Knight's Compensatory rapists. While often appearing to be empathic and shy, this type of individual has a grandiose sense of entitlement. When these expectations of entitlement are not met, his feelings of inadequacy are amplified, leading to displays of hostility followed by feelings of shame (Dickinson & Pincus, 2003).

Future research would benefit from using a combination of objective crime scene behaviors and offender psychological information to examine narcissism and social competency as it relates to offenders who exhibit offense behaviors similar to those of the *Low Violence-Socially Insecure* group. Because measures of offender personality and psychopathology were not utilized, the current study can only infer the connection between the crime scene behaviors found in this group and the hypervigilant and vulnerable narcissists described in previous research. Determining if specific types of narcissism, as well as varying levels of social competency, are empirically linked to this type of sexual offender could help to assist law enforcement in devising interrogation strategies when confronting these individuals as well as assist mental health professionals in establishing adequate treatment plans and therapeutic strategies.

The *Low Violence-Planful* offender differs from the *Low Violence-Socially Insecure* offender in that he has a high probability of using a con approach as opposed to a surprise approach. Based on this type of approach, the offender is expected to have higher levels of self-confidence and social competence than the *Low Violence-*

Socially Insecure offender. Based on the crime scene behaviors displayed by this group, it is hypothesized that they may have similarities to the emotionally stable psychopath who is described as having low levels of aggressiveness and impulsivity, along with high levels of social dominance and fearlessness (Hicks, et al., 2004). Further inquiry into psychopathic traits among this group of offenders is necessary to provide empirical support for this theory.

The *Low Violence-Planful* offender shares common characteristics with the Sexual-NonSadistic-High Social Competence (formerly labeled "Compensatory") rapist (Knight, 1999) (i.e., low levels of violence, con approach, lack of lethal force, and lack of unusual assault). The Sexual-NonSadistic-High Social Competence offender is described as focusing on sexual acts as opposed to overt aggression and using a con approach indicative of some level of social competence. Knight (1999) notes that this group is "characterized by dominance needs and/or acute feelings of inadequacy" (p. 312). Given the similarities between the current study's *Low Violence-Planful* group and Prentky and Knight's (1991) Sexual-NonSadistic-High Social Competence group, it would be interesting to conduct a further examination into possible relationships between an offender's need for dominance/feelings of inadequacy and his exhibited crime scene behaviors in sexual assaults with little to no overt aggression in order to identify if these two groups are in fact classifying the same type of sexual offender.

Groth's Power Assertive rapist also shares select characteristics of the *Low Violence-Planful* offender (i.e., low levels of excessive violence, lack of unusual assault) but is described as using either a direct overpowering of the victim (i.e., blitz) or a con (Groth, 1977). This type of offender has been described as using rape as a way of exerting his masculinity and dominance over women and is also the most likely offender to perpetrate against acquaintances and significant others (Hazelwood, 2001). While the current study did not examine the relationship between the offender and victim, future research should examine the crime scene behaviors used to identify the *Low Violence-Planful* offender as they relate to offender-victim relationships in order to determine if this offender group consists predominantly of offenders known to their victims. This inquiry is also relevant for the other two

low violence groups identified in the current study to determine if offenders known to their victims have a high likelihood of using various approaches or if they are more likely categorized by one approach type.

Given that both con and blitz are noted as approaches for Groth's Power Assertive rapist, this previously identified offender also can be seen as having similar characteristics to the current study's *Low Violence-Impulsive* offender. The *Low Violence-Impulsive* offender identified in the current study exhibits a high probability of utilizing a blitz approach, which is expected for offenders who display situational impulsivity and have low levels of social confidence. By using immediate force to gain control of his victim through a blitz attack, he eliminates the need for interaction with her prior to the attack. In addition, this offender is unlikely to commit additional assault on his victim. These characteristics can also be seen across two of Knight and Prentky's rapist types—Opportunistic and Sexual-NonSadistic-Low Social Competence—with motivation as the differentiating factor. Motivations identified for each of these groups were situational factors/opportunity (e.g., encountering a victim during the commission of another crime) and sexual fantasies, respectively (Knight, 1999). The situational context of an assault as well as the offender's motivation is outside the scope of the current study; however, given the theoretical association between crime scene behaviors displayed by the *Low Violence-Impulsive* offender and behavioral and situational factors identified for both Groth's Power Assertive and Knight and Prentky's Opportunistic and Sexual-NonSadistic-Low Social Competence rapists, further inquiry into how these factors relate to specific offender approaches is warranted.

Implications for Future Research and Practice

The current study confirms previous typology research that found sexually violent offenders to be a heterogeneous group while also contributing unique information by including offenders not necessarily involved in the mental health or criminal justice systems. It also focuses on the importance of crime scene variables in typological development that was noted by Knight, Warren, and Reboussin (1998). While Knight, Warren, and Reboussin used crime scene variables to predict classification in the previously derived MTC-R3, the current

study developed a new typology using crime scene behaviors as the indicators. Findings indicate that seven groups of sexually violent offenders exist based on lethal force, trauma locations, offender approach, unusual assault, and sexual activity. The current study reveals the importance of an offender's approach to his victim in differentiating among sexual offender groups—particularly for the non-sadistic groups. While approach type has been considered in previous theoretically based typologies (i.e., Groth, Burgess, and Holstrom, 1977), recent empirically derived typologies have not examined offender approach as a primary indicator for offender group differentiation (i.e., Knight and Prentky, 1990). In addition, findings from the current study indicate that there may be two types of sadistic offenders differentiated by the location of the victim's body on which trauma is inflicted (i.e., sexual body parts or various body parts).

The analyses in the current study are only a preliminary step in determining optimal categorization for sexual offender typologies. Future analyses are necessary to determine the best blending of theory and data for producing comprehensive typologies of these types of violent offenders. Future research can use this new behavior-based typology as a framework for examining motivations, developmental antecedents, psychopathology, personality characteristics, and offender-victim relationships associated with each group within this behavior-driven typology. Validity of the current typology should be tested in future studies. This can be done by analyzing case information of known sexual offenders that contain information related to the offender's psychological history, demographic background, criminal history, and relationship to the victim. Sexual assault offenders found in these cases could then be assigned to one of the seven groups identified in the current study, and offender variables (e.g., known psychological diagnoses, marital status, previous criminal convictions, relationship to victim) can be examined to see if these individual variables are in fact similar for offenders in each given class.

Development of distinct offender groups that incorporate crime scene behaviors, offender psychological characteristics and motivations, as well as offender-victim relationships would benefit multiple factions of society.

Law enforcement would be given a tool to assist them in identifying, apprehending, interrogating, and sentencing offenders. By knowing which psychological characteristics are often associated with specific crime scene behaviors, law enforcement will be able to develop interrogation techniques specifically tailored to the type of offender they are interviewing. Sentencing of offenders would also be informed by the likelihood of recidivism among specific types of offenders. In addition, law enforcement would have a framework by which to develop unknown offender profiles; by knowing what behavioral and personality characteristics, motivations, and victim-offender relationships are likely to be associated with a given pattern of crime scene behaviors, law enforcement will be able to narrow down their initial focus in an investigation to those offenders most likely to have committed the specific type of offense being examined. Mental health professionals would have the ability to tailor treatment plans and assess recidivism risk based on the type of offender that is being treated. In addition, sexual assault prevention programs could utilize the findings about different types of sexually violent offenders to educate the public about multiple types of offenders rather than one general group of criminals.

The current study punctuates the need for additional research to examine offender approach in sexual assaults. In the current study, sexual offenders who exhibited low levels of excessive violence as well as the non-sadistic offenders who exhibited high levels of aggressive behaviors were primarily distinguished by the methods used to approach their victims. This primary differentiation among these groups of offenders demonstrates the need for further examination of factors contributing to the type of approach used during a sexual offense. One possible approach to future research in this area is to consider Prentky and Knight's (1991) use of impulsivity and social competence in their typology as a way to explain offender approach. By combining the psychological factors used in Prentky and Knight's research with the crime-scene behavior (i.e., offender approach to victim) examined in the current study, a more comprehensive understanding of the relevance of an offender's approach to his victim can be achieved.

The current study examined only a subset of sexual offenders—adult males who sexually offended against adult females. Future research would benefit from utilizing offense behaviors similar to those used in the current study to further examine typologies for other types of sexually violent offenders (e.g., offenders who commit sexual assaults against children, same-sex sexual assault). The current study is unique from previous typology research in that it utilized a sample that included unidentified offenders. Future research would also benefit from additional studies using criminal justice data with unknown offenders: this is a necessary part of understanding sexual offenders because some offenders are *not* identified and apprehended by law enforcement and/or placed in treatment facilities. Sexual violence research needs to continue down this path by including this type of sexually violent offender in its studies.

The current typology focuses on crime scene behaviors of offenders, regardless of their apprehension by law enforcement or participation in mental health treatment, and aims to provide a stepping-stone toward reaching a more complete understanding of heterogeneity among sexually violent offenders. Collaboration between law enforcement and mental health professionals is necessary to achieve this ultimate goal. The combination of objective crime scene behaviors, self-reported offender motivations and fantasies, and offender psychopathology and personality would allow for a comprehensive approach to this research that is useful to both law enforcement and mental health professionals.

Limitations

The current study is not without its limitations. While the ViCAP database provided access to a large number of cases across the country, it was not a random group of cases and therefore the sample used for the current study included only those cases that were both reported to law enforcement and that law enforcement officials chose to record. Because of the extreme nature of the violent crimes investigated by the FBI's ViCAP agents and analysts, some law enforcement agencies may have chosen only to enter those cases that they believed were unusual and may have been part of a series. Because of this, some types of cases may be underrepresented in

the database, such as sexual assault between intimate partners. These issues with the entering of cases into the

ViCAP database may limit the generalizability of the results found in the current study. Despite this limitation,

not all of the identified classes in the current study represent cases of extreme or unusual violence. This lends

support to the notion that even though cases such as intimate partner assaults may be underrepresented in the

sample, cases falling along various parts of the violence spectrum are indeed represented in the current study. In

addition, classes involving a high probability of unusual assault were the smallest of the groups uncovered in the

current study. This also lends credibility to the representativeness of the sample because sadistic offenders are

indeed the smallest group of sexual offenders in the population.

In addition to the limitations related to the types of cases that are entered into the ViCAP database,

limitations also exist based on the ways in which the data was entered. Several individuals across several agencies

are responsible for coding the ViCAP questionnaire, and, due to the nature of the database, it does not lend itself

to interrater reliability checks. Because of the extensive amount of cases examined in this study, it was not

possible to read every case file in its entirety to verify that the information entered was correct and consistent

across cases. One possibility for inconsistency among cases is in the defining of specific terms. Certain terms

have distinct definitions (e.g. as in the different offender approaches) but there could be a coding issue with the

final determination being left up to interpretation by the coder (e.g., possibly lists two approaches when a different

coder would only list one). While the current study attempted to limit these concerns by reviewing case narratives

for common terms related to the variables of interest (e.g., searching for terms kiss* and fondl* to determine

sexual activity type), this issue must still be considered.

The use of archival data also limited the variables that could be examined in the current study. Because

the FBI collected the data for operational purposes and not for research, some variables that were of interest for

comparison with previous typologies were not available. For example, motivational factors would have been

interesting to examine in a second phase of this study in order to more directly compare the current typology with

those primarily derived from motivational factors; however, while the ViCAP database allows for coders to enter

possible motive information, this was not a mandatory field of entry and was rarely recorded. Other variables such

as relationship of offender to victim were also found to be problematic in that they were often left blank and, even

when they were recorded, were often inconsistent with information written in the same case's narrative section.

While the ViCAP database provided a wealth of information, using a pre-existing dataset designed for law

enforcement's operational purposes did not allow for the types of specifications and coding requirements that a

research database would normally enforce during data collection.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS

The current study corroborated the notion put forth by previous rapist typology research that sexual offenders are not a homogenous group. Past research along with the current findings provide evidence for heterogeneity among these offenders that must be considered in future research. In their research on sexual offenders, Knight, et al. (1998) noted the need for the development of a crime-scene based sexual offender typology focusing on offender behavior separate from etiological and motivational factors. The current study sought to fill this gap in the sexual offender typology literature. It was not pursued in an attempt to replace previously derived typologies but rather to complement and enhance them. The current findings offer a new perspective on sexual offender typologies by putting offense behavior at the forefront and offering a new angle from which to examine these offenders. Specifically, the current study advances the literature in two ways. First, it identifies seven groups of sexual offenders through use of offender behaviors exhibited at a crime scene, separate from offender motivations. Unlike in previous research on sexual offender typologies, these groups were identified by examining offenders who had committed a sexual assault, regardless of whether they had been apprehended by law enforcement or participated in an offender treatment program. Second, the current study shows the importance of examining specific crime scene behaviors in differentiating sexually violent offenders. Specifically, offender approach and location of trauma on the victim's body were primary differentiating factors in groups that exhibited low violence and sadistic behaviors, respectively. Future research that integrates crime scene behavioral analysis within mental health assessment will continue to advance our understanding of sexual offender typologies.

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Table 1

Types of Offenders in Groth's (1977) Typology

Typology	Characteristics
Power Reassurance	- Means of seeking power and control to resolve doubts about masculinity - Attempts to make up for real or imagined sexual/social/masculine inadequacies - Least violent rapist - Highly ritualistic - Driven by fantasy – particularly regarding fantasies involving a sexual relationship with the victim - History of low risk and nocturnal crimes (i.e., "peeping", surveillance) - Forced entry uncommon - Uses surprise approach with minimal force - Brings weapon with no intent to use it - Engages in "pseudo-unselfish" verbal and sexual behavior - Generally will have victim remove clothing - Multiple paraphilias; may engage in paraphilic behavior - Possible sexual dysfunction; if present, will probably be impotence or premature ejaculation - May take souvenir - May engage in conversation with the victim after assault - May be apologetic - Sexual offender most likely to re-contact or re-assault victim - Will select victims within own age range - Low self esteem - Average to above average intelligence - Underachiever - Solitary pastimes - Non-sexual criminal arrests (i.e., B&E, "peeping") - Lives near (walking distance) to offense; geographically comfortable - Pornography interests will be soft core - Middle class - Current stressors (relationship, job, financial, etc.) at time of offense - Loner, passive, quiet - Rape is an expression of sexual relationship fantasy; sexual activity is "normal" - Aggression typically does not exceed threatening the victim in order to gain compliance - Has no intent to punish or degrade; often dislikes what he is doing and may feel remorse for his actions – or a fear that he may injure someone - Assault generally occurs in victim's residence - Assaults generally occur during "sleeping time" (midnight to 5:00 am) - Victims are usually alone or with small children (no threat)

Table 1 (cont)

Typology	Characteristics
Power Assertive	• Means of seeking power and control to express virility and dominance • Assaults to assert his masculinity/entitlement • Low to moderate lifestyle impulsivity; situational impulsivity • Little to no fantasy involved; fantasy plays a minor role • Victim is an "object" to him • Generally assaults during late evening hours (7:00 pm – 11:00 pm) • Offense generally occurs away from victim's residence • Direct approach, overpower or con • Verbally and sexually selfish (threatening) • Moderate level of force • Chooses victim of opportunity • Chooses weapon of opportunity (or relies on fists for weapons) • May rape the victim repeatedly • May experiment sexually • Approximate age range of victims • Hyper-masculine self image • Narcissistic • Generally athletic; exercises regularly; excessive pride in personal appearance • Dislikes authority figures, particularly female authority figures • Engages in relationships with women, but unfaithful • Views women as insignificant • Domestic violence history • Mental healthcare unlikely unless court ordered • Might be viewed as charming during initial interactions with women • Aggression will include whatever force is necessary to gain control and compliance. Aggression may also be verbal. Escalation of aggression will be anger based and a result of victim response (e.g., refusal to comply, aggression).
Anger Retaliatory	• Means of expressing and releasing anger and rage • Rape is one of retaliatory aggression for perceived wrongs, injuries, or put-downs • Victim is battered and suffers physical trauma to all areas of body • Victim is attacked, physically assaulted • May use more physical force than is required to overpower the victim • Tends to be impulsive and spontaneous rather than planned; he is episodic • Assault is of relatively short duration • No weapon, or weapon of opportunity used to hurt rather than threaten the victim • May approach victim and appear gentle and friendly and then attack • Victim may be caught totally off guard • Language is abusive; may call victim derogatory names • May make victim perform degrading sex acts • May masturbate on victim and ejaculate on her • May only attain erection by masturbating himself or having her perform fellatio • Views sex as dirty • Mood is angry and depressed • Victim may be actual person he is angry with or may be symbolic

Table 1 (cont)

Typology	Characteristics
Anger Retaliatory (cont.)	• Most attacks are short in duration • Usually selects same age or older victim • History of aggressive crimes (reckless driving, assault, disorderly conduct, etc.)
Anger Excitation	• Anger and power paired and aggression becomes sexualized • If physical force is eroticized, victim is subject to ritualistic acts (e.g., bondage, spanking, enemas); if anger is eroticized, victim is subject to torture and sexual abuse • Dynamics: eroticized aggression—symbolic control, elimination, or destruction of threat or temptation in order to regain psychological equilibrium and achieve a sense of integration and wholeness • Assault is calculated and premeditated • Offender's mood is one of intense excitement and dissociation • Offenses are compulsive, structured, and ritualistic, often involving kidnapping • Language is commanding and degrading; alternating reassuring and threatening • Assault may be extended duration in which victim is often stalked, abducted, abused, and sometimes murdered • Weapon is generally used to capture victim, together with instruments for restraint and/or torture • Victim selected by specific characteristics or symbolic representation; usually complete strangers • Gain sexual pleasure in victim's torment, anguish, distress, helplessness, suffering • Usually involves bondage, torture, and bizarre or ritualistic qualities • Tends to focus injury to genitals; may use object to penetrate • Inflicting pain may provide enough satisfaction so that genital-to-genital contact is not necessary • May include murder and mutilation • Fully premeditated • Works himself into a frenzy as he assaults her • Believes he is omnipotent • May have history of fighting, cruelty to animals • No known criminal history or history of bizarre, ritualistic, or violent offense

Note. Adapted from Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrom (1977). Rape: Power, anger, and sexuality. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 134 (11)*, 1239-1243.

Table 2

Selfish vs. Unselfish Offenders

Selfish			Unselfish		
Sexual	*Physical*	*Verbal*	*Sexual*	*Physical*	*Verbal*
His gratification is paramount	Moderate	Threatening	From his perspective, it's foreplay	Typically, minimal level of force—used more to intimidate than to punish	Complimen-tary
	Excessive	Abusive	Attempts to involve victim in "bringing his fantasy to reality"		Non-profane
	Brutal	Demanding Degrading/ Derogatory Profane Sexual Conversation Bragging Descriptive			Apologetic Concerned Inquisitive Shares personal information Reassuring Non-sexual Reprimanding Polite Ego-Satisfying

Table 3

Model Fit Indices for 2- to 8-Class Solution

Model	Log-Likelihood	Adjusted BIC	Entropy	LMR-A- *p-value*
2 classes	-23480.293	47091.309	.917	< .0000
3 classes	-22940.698	46080.094	.916	< .0000
4 classes	-22422.125	45110.923	.881	< .0000
5 classes	-22201.741	44738.129	.846	< .0000
6 classes	-22042.598	44487.819	.878	< .0000
7 classes	**-21907.529**	**44285.657**	**.879**	**< .0000**
8 classes	-21856.745	44252.065	.877	0.1094

Note. Adjusted BIC = Adjusted Bayesian information criterion; LMRA-A = Lo-Mendell-Rubin adjusted likelihood ratio test.

Table 4

Sample distribution among the 7 classes

Class	n (%)
1	397 (8.9)
2	648 (14.5)
3	420 (9.4)
4	405 (9.0)
5	816 (18.2)
6	944 (21.1)
7	846 (18.9)

Table 5

Offender Types

	Use of Potentially Deadly Force	Trauma Locations	Approach	Unusual Assault/ Trauma	Sexual Activity	Class Name
1	Yes	Multiple	Con	High	Foreign Object	Sadistic
2	No	None	Blitz	Low	Foreplay	Low Violence-Impulsive
3	Yes	Head and Neck	Surprise and Blitz	Moderate	Foreplay	High Violence-Multiple Approach
4	Yes	Sexual	Con and Blitz	High	Foreign Object	Sadistic-Sexual
5	Yes	Head and Neck	Con	Moderate	Neither Foreign Object nor Foreplay	High Violence-Planful
6	No	None	Con	Low	Foreplay	Low Violence-Planful
7	No	None	Surprise	Low	Foreplay	Low Violence-Socially Insecure

Table 6

Similarities Across Current and Previous Typology Offender Types

| Current Typology	Groth	Prentky and Knight	Hazelwood
Sadistic	Anger Excitation	Sadistic-Overt	Selfish Rapist
Low Violence-Impulsive	Power Assertive	Opportunistic; Sexual-NonSadistic-Low Competence	Unselfish Rapist
High Violence-Multiple Approach	Anger Retaliatory	Pervasively Angry; Vindictive	Selfish Rapist
Sadistic-Sexual	Anger Excitation	Sadistic-Overt	Selfish Rapist
High Violence-Planful	Anger Retaliatory	Pervasively Angry; Vindictive; Sadistic-Muted	Selfish Rapist
Low Violence-Planful	Power assertive	Sexual-NonSadistic-High Social Competence	Unselfish Rapist
Low violence-Socially Insecure	Power Reassurance	Sexual-NonSadistic-Low Social Competence	Unselfish Rapist

FIGURES
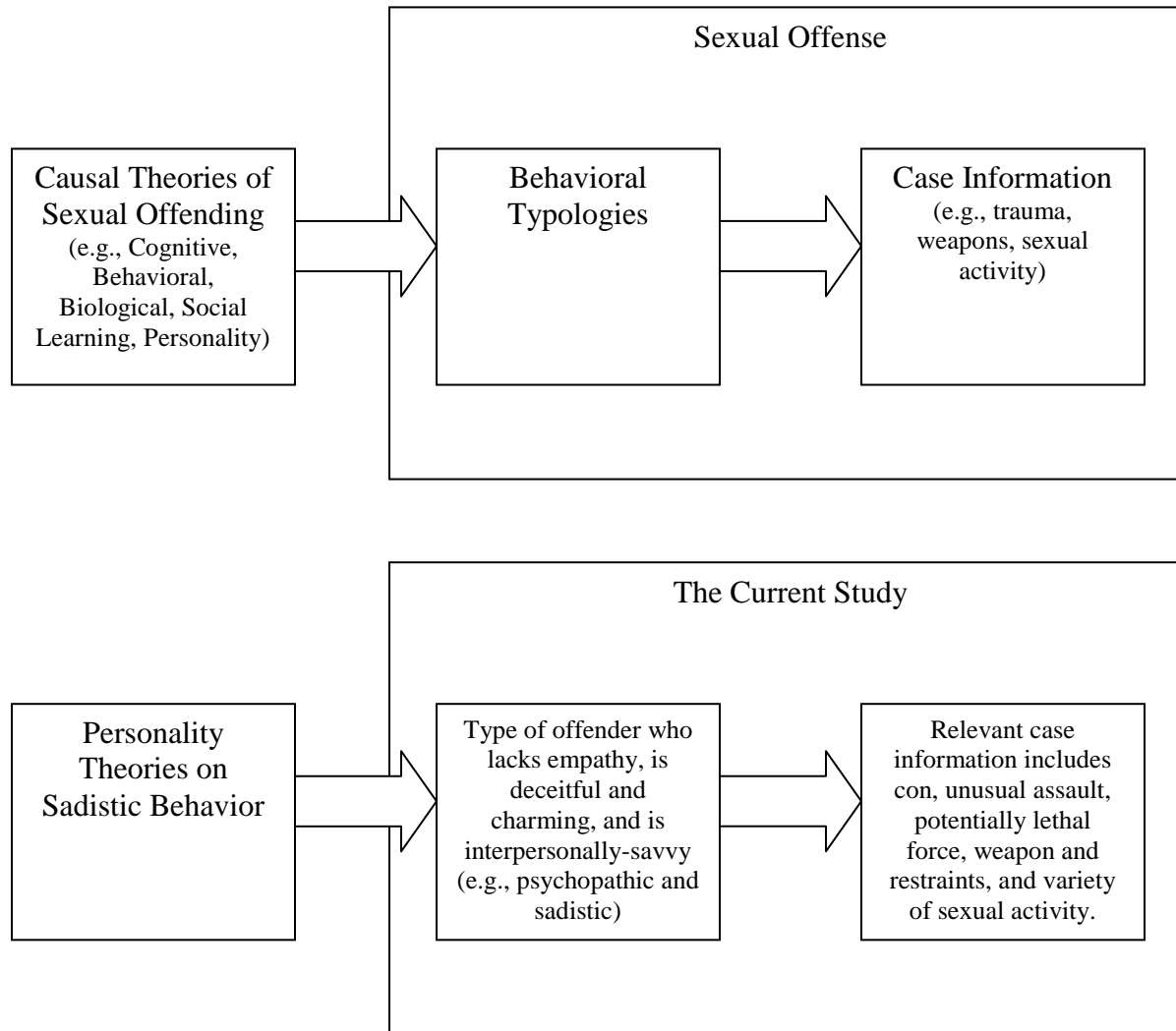
Figure 1. Progression from causal theories of sexual offending to information obtained at the crime scene
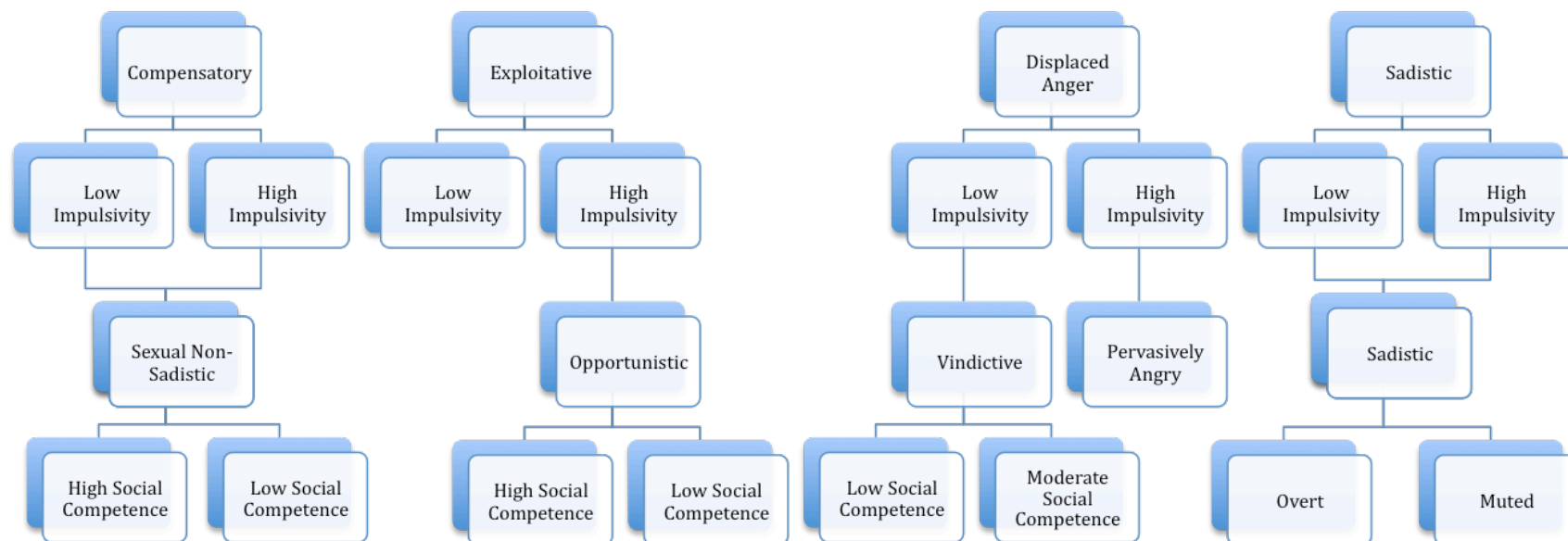
Figure 2. MTC:R3 typology expanding the first 4 derived types (A-D top row) to 9 subtypes (1-9 bottom 2 rows) based on impulsivity, sadism, and social competence of the offender. Adapted from "Identifying Critical Dimensions for Discriminating Among Rapists", by R.A. Prentky & R.A. Knight, 1991, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 59*, p. 649. Copyright 1991 by the American Psychological Association.
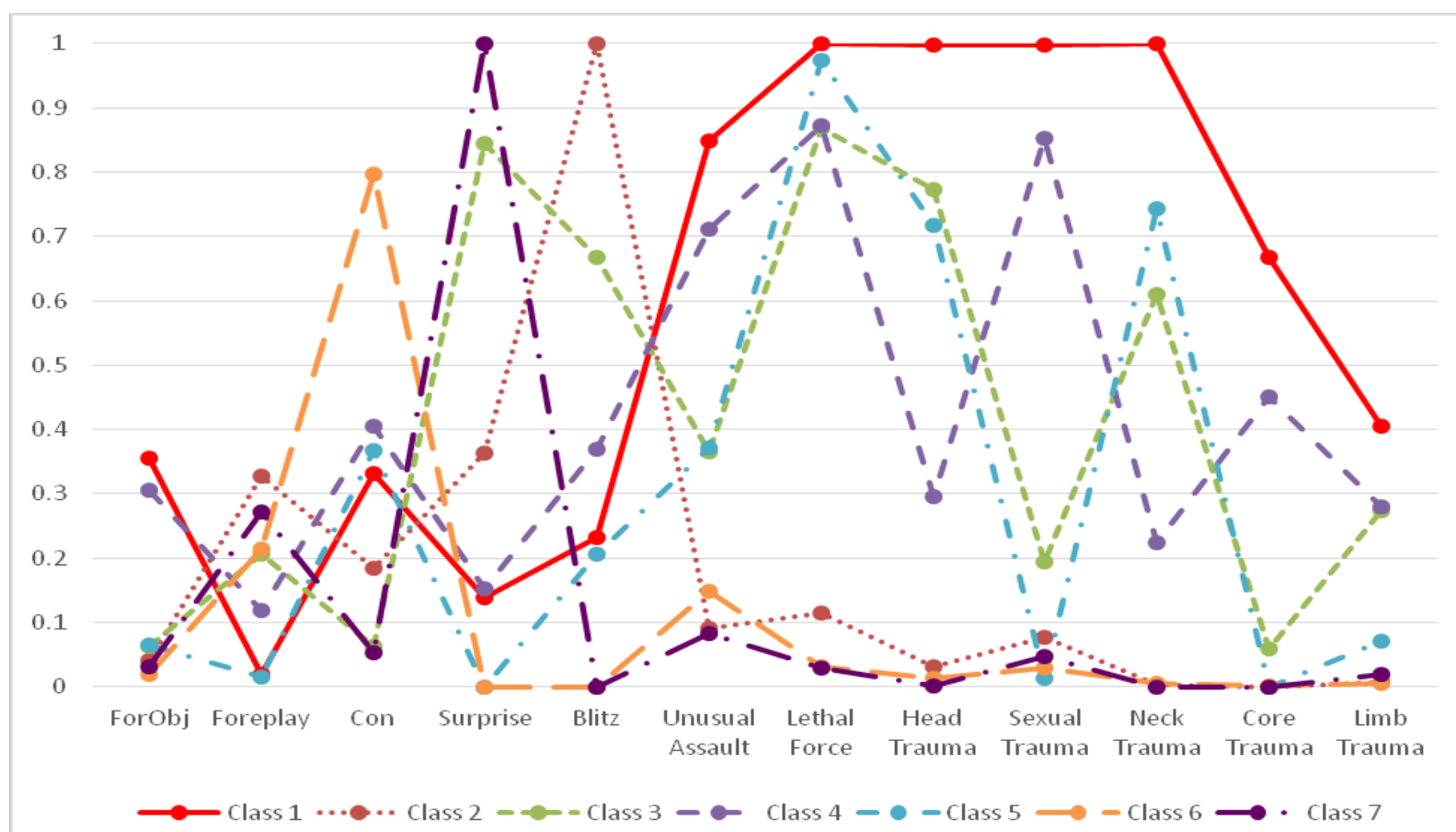
Figure 3. Seven-class solution: Probability of present indicators per class

APPENDIX

Offenders in 1540 (34%) cases used a deception/con approach, while 1553 (35%) used a surprise approach and 1339 (30%) employed a blitz approach. The offender used restraints in 1016 (23%) cases. Restraint information was missing in 1434 cases (32%) and coded as "unknown" in 224 (5%). Potentially deadly trauma data was complete for all cases, with individual variable frequencies ranging from 3% to 30% of cases. Unusual trauma was inflicted on the victim in 721 (16%) cases. Information was missing in 2427 (54%) cases and was coded as unknown for 134 (3%) cases. Twenty-six (0.6%) cases contained missing information for trauma location. Individual trauma location frequencies ranged from 0.1% to 30% of all cases. The trauma location was recorded as "none" in 620 (14%) cases, with 26 (0.6%) cases containing missing information. Sexual activity information was available for all cases, with the highest frequency percentage being 78% for vaginal penetration. A weapon was used in 2223 (50%) cases, with 851 (19%) cases containing missing information.